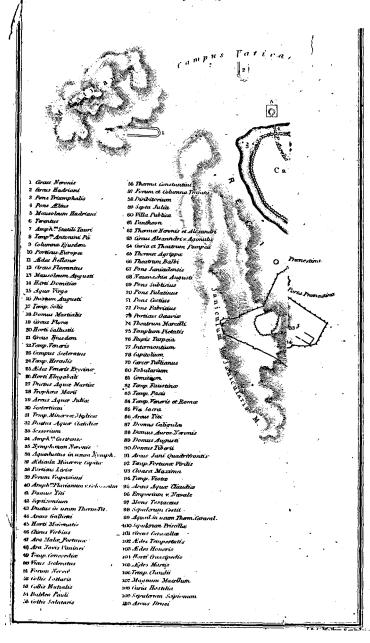
ANCIENT ROME



THE

HISTORY

.or

THE DECLINE AND FALL

OF THE

ROMAN EMPIRE.

BY EDWARD GIBBON.

WITH NOTES BY DEAN MILMAN AND M. GUIZOT

A NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONAL NOTES,

BY WILLIAM SMITH D.C.L. & LL.D.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES .-- Vol. VIII.

With Portrait and Maps.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1862.

The right of Translation is reserved.

V52.D9 A862.8

LONDON.
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SURE, STAMFORD STREET
AND CHARING CROSS.

1649

CONTENTS

OF

THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

CHAPTER LXIV.

CONQUESTS OF ZINGIS KHAN AND THE MOGULS FROM CHINA TO POLAND.—
ESCAPE OF CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE GREEKS.—ORIGIN OF THE OTTOMAN
TURKS IN BITHYNIA.—REIGNS APP VICTORIES OF OTHMAN, ORCHAN, AMURATH THE FIRST, AND BAJAZET, THE FIRST.—FOUNDATION AND PROGRESS
OF THE TURKISH MONARCHY IN ASIA AND EUROPE.—DANGER OF CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE GREEK EMPIRE.

A.D.	Page	A.D.	Page
1206-1227. Zingis Khan, first Em-	•	1326-1360. Reign of Orchan	23
peror of the Moguls and	<u>l</u> .	1326-1339. His Conquest of Bi-	
Tartars	. 2	thynia	23
His Laws	. 4.	1300. Division of Anatolia among	
1210-1214. His Invasion of China	7	the Turkish Emirs	24
1218-1224. Of Carizme, Transoxi-		1312. Loss of the Asiatic Provinces	24
ana, and Persia		1310-1523. The Knights of Rhodes	24
1227. His Death		1341-1347. First Passage of the	
1227-1295. Conquests of the Mo-		Turks into Europe	25
guls under the Successors		1346. Marriage of Orchan with a	
of Zingis	9	Greek Princess	26
1234. Of the Northern Empire of	•	1353. Establishment of the Otto-	
China	10	mans in Europe	27
1279. Of the Southern	īį	Death of Orchan and his Son	
1258. Of Persia, and the Empire	-,-	Soliman	28
of the Caliphs		1360-1389. The Reign and Euro-	
1242-1272. Of Anatolia	13	pean Conquests of Amu-	
1235-1245. Of Kipzak, Russia, Po-		rath I.	28
land, Hungary, &c	13	The Janizaries	29
1242. Of Siberia	16	1389-1403. The Reign of Baja-	
227-1259. The Successors of	•	zet I., Ilderim	30
Zingis	16	His Conquests from the Eu-	
259-1368. Adopt the Manners of	•	phrates to the Danube .	31
China	17	1396. Battle of Nicopolis	32
259-1300. Division of the Mogul		1396-1398. Crusade and Captivity	-
Empire		of the French Princes	32
240-1304. Escape of Constanti-		1355-1391. The Emperor John	-
nople and the Greek Em-		Palæologus	35
pire from the Moguls	19	Discord of the Greeks	35
304. Decline of the Mogul Khans		1391-1425. The Emperor Manuel	36
of Persia	20	1395-1402. Distress of Constanti-	
240. Origin of the Ottomans	21	nople	36
299-1326. Reign of Othman	21		

CHAPTER LXV.

ELEVATION OF TIMOUR OR TAMERLANE TO THE THRONE CF SAMARCAND. — HI CONQUESTS IN PERSIA, GEORGIA, TARTARY, RUSSIA, INDIA, SYRIA, AND ANA TOLIA. — HIS TURKISH WAR. — DEFEAT AND CAPTIVITY OF BAJAZET. — DEATH OF TIMOUR. — CIVIL WAR OF THE SONS OF BAJAZET. — RESTORATIO OF THE TURKISH MONARCHY BY MAHOMET THE FIRST. — SIEGE OF CONSTANTINOPLE BY AMURATH THE SECOND.

ILIOIDE DI AMONAIM LIM BROUNDI	
A.D. Page	A.D. Pag
Histories of Timour, or Ta-	Term of the Conquests of
merlane 39	Timour 6
1361-1370. His first Adventures . 41	1404, 1405. His Triumph at Sa-
1370. He ascends the Throne of	marcand 6
Zagatai 43	1405. His Death on the road to
1370-1400. His Conquests 43	China 6
1380-1393, I. Of Persia 43	Character and Merits of
1370-1383. II. Of Turkestan 44	Timour 6
1390-1396. Of Kipzak, Russia,	1403-1421, Civil Wars of the Sons
&c 45	of Bajazet 6
1398, 1399. III. Of Hindostan . 46	1. Mustapha 6
1400. His War against Sultan Ba-	2. Isa 6
jazet 48	1403-1410. 3. Soliman 6
Timour invades Syria 51	1410, 4. Mousa 6
Sacks Aleppo 51	1413-1421. 5. Mahomet I 6
1401. Damascus 53	1421-1451. Reign of Amurath II. 6
And Bagdad 53	1421. Reunion of the Ottoman
1402. Invades Anatolia 53	Empire 6
Battle of Angora 54	1402-1425. State of the Greek
Defeat and Captivity of Ba-	Empire 6
jazet 55	1422. Siege of Constantinople by
The Story of his Iron Cage	Amurath II 7
disproved by the Persian	1425-1448. The Emperor John
Historian of Timour 56	Palæologus II 7
Attested, 1, by the French. 57	Hereditary Succession and
, 2, by the Italians 58	Merit of the Ottomans . 7
, 3, by the Arabs . 58	Education and Discipline of
, 4, by the Greeks . 59	the Turks 7
, 5, by the Turks . 59	 Invention and Use of Gun-
Probable Conclusion 59	powder 7
1403. Death of Bajazet 60	-

CHAPTER LXVL

APPLICATIONS OF THE EASTERN EMPERORS TO THE POPES. — VISITS TO TH WEST OF JOHN THE FIRST, MANUEL, AND JOHN THE SECOND, PALEOLOGUS — UNION OF THE GREEK AND LATIN CHURCHES PROMOTED BY THE COUNCI OF BASIL, AND CONCLUDED AT FERRAR AND FLORENCE. — STATE OF LITE RATURE AT CONSTANTINOPLE. — ITS REVIVAL IN ITALY BY THE GREEK FUGITIVES. — CURIOSITY AND EMULATION OF THE LATINS.

1339. Embassy of the Younger		1348. Negociation of Cantacuzene	7
Andronicus to Pope Benedict XII.	77	with Clement VI 1355. Treaty of John Palæologus I.	
The Arguments for a Crusade		with Innocent VI	
and Union	78	· ·	

OUNTERNIE	or tour till,	•
A.D. Pag	A.D.	Paga
A.D. Pag 1369. Visit of John Palæologus to	Negociations with	Page the
Urban V. at Rome 8	Greeks	101
1370. His Return to Constantinople 8	1438. Eugenius deposed at	
1400. Visit of the Emperor Manuel	Reunion of the Gr	eks at
to the Court of France . 8	• Florence	103
to the Court of England 8	1440. Their Return to Co	
1402. His Return to Greece 8	nople	104
Greek Knowledge and De-	1449. Final Peace of the C	
scriptions—	1300-1453. State of the	
of Germany 8	Language at Co	
of France 8	nople	
of England 8	Comparison of the	Greeks
1402-1417. Indifference of Manuel	and Latins	
towards the Latins 8	Revival of the Greek	
1417-1425. His Negociations 8	ing in Italy	
His private Motives 9	1339. Lessons of Barlaam	108
His Death 9	1339-1374. Studies of Petr	
1425-1437. Zeal of John Palæo-	1360. Of Boccace	
logus II 9	1360-1363. Leo Pilatus, firs	
Corruption of the Latin	Professor at Florer	
Church 9	in the West	
1377-1429, Schism 9	1390-1415. Foundation	of the
1409. Council of Pisa 9	Greek Language i	n Italy
1414-1418. Of Constance 9	by Manuel Chryso	loras 111
1431-1443. Of Basil 9	by Manuel Chryso 1400-1500. The Greeks in	Italy 113
Their Opposition to Euge-	Cardinal Bessarion,	%c 113
nius IV 9	Their Faults and Me	rits . 114
1434-1437. Negociations with the	The Platonic Philose	
Greeks 9	Emulation and Pro	gress of
1437. John Palæologus embarks in	41 . 7 . 41	- 440
the Pope's Galleys 9		116
1438. His triumphal Entry at	1428-1492. Cosmo and Lo	renzo of
Venice 9	Medicis	117
—— into Ferrara 9	Use and Abuse of	ancient
1438, 1439. Council of the Greeks	Learning	
and Latins at Ferrara and		
Florence 9	· ·	
,	•	
•	• • •	
· • • •		
CHAP	ER LXVII.	
SCHISM OF THE GREEKS AND LATIN	- PEIGN AND GHADAGSED	T
THE SECOND. — CRUSADE OF LADI		
AND DEATH JOHN HUNIADES.		INE PALÆO-
LOGUS, LAST EMPEROR OF THE EA	r.	
_		
Comparison of Rome and	1443. Eugenius forms a	League
Constantinople	against the Turks	127
1440-1448. The Greek Schism	Ladislaus, King of	Poland
after the Council of Flo-	and Hungary,	marches
rence	against them .	129
Zeal of the Orientals and	The Turkish Peace	
Russians		ce 130
1421-1451. Reign and Character	Battle of Varna	131
of Amurath II. 12		. 132
1442-1444. His double Abdication 12	The Cardinal Julian	. 133

A.D. Page John Corvinus Huniades 133 2456. His Defence of Belgrade, and Death 134 1404-1413. Birth and Education of Scanderbeg, Prince of Albania 135 1443. His Revolt from the Turks 137	A.D. Page His Valour
CHAPTE	R LXVIIL
TINE PALÆOLOGUS. — SERVITUDE OF	BY THE TURKS, DEATH OF CONSTAN- THE GREEKS EXTINCTION OF THE INSTERNATION OF EUROPE, CONQUESTS
Character of Mahomet II. 143 1451-1481. His Reign	Distress of the City
СНАРТЕ	R LXIX.
BRESCIA. — RESTORATION OF THE RITHE ROMANS. — THEIR WARS. — THE	TY. — POLITICAL HERESY OF ARNOLD OF EPUBLIC. — THE SENATORS. — PRIDE OF HEY ARE DEPRIVED OF THE ELECTION ETIRE TO AVIGNON. — THE JUBILEE. —
800-1100. The French and German Emperors of Rome . 187	From Affection 188

A.D. Page	A.D. Page
From Virtue 189	1281. Pope Martin IV 205
Denofts 100	
Benefits	1328. The Emperor Lewis of Ba-
Inconstancy of Superstition 190	varia 205
Seditions of Rome against	Addresses of Rome to the
the Popes 191	Emperors 205
1086-1305. Successors of Gre-	1144. Conrad III 205
gory VII 191 1099-1118. Paschal II 192	1155. Frederic I 206
1099-1118, Paschal II 192	Wars of the Romans against
1118, 1119. Gelasius II 192	the neighbouring Cities . 209
1144, 1145. Lucius II 193	1167. Battle of Tusculum 210
1181-1185. Lucius III 193	1234. — Viterbo 210
1119-1124. Calistus II 193	The Election of the Popes . 211
1130-1143. Innocent II 193	1179. Right of the Cardinals esta-
Character of the Romans by	blished by Alexander III. 211
St. Bernard 194	1274. Institution of the Conclave
1140. Political Heresy of Arnold	by Gregory X 212
• of Brescia 194	Absence of the Popes from
1144-1154. He exhorts the Ro-	Rome 213
mans to restore the Re-	1294-1303. Boniface VIII 214
public 196	1309. Translation of the Holy See
1155. His Execution	to Avignon 215
1144. Restoration of the Senate . 198	1300. Institution of the Jubilee.
	or Holy Year 217
The Coin	1350. The Second Jubilee 218
The Præfect of the City 201	The Nobles or Barons of
1198-1216. Number and Choice of	Rome
the Senate 202	Family of Leo the Jew 219
The Office of Senator . 202	The Colonna
1252-1258. Brancaleone 203	And Ursini 223
1265-1278. Charles of Anjou 204	Their hereditary Feuds 223
•	•

CHAPTER LXX.

CHABACTER AND CORONATION OF PETRARCH. — RESTORATION OF THE FREEDOM AND GOVERNMENT OF ROME BY THE TRIBUNE RIENZI. — HIS VIETUES AND VICES, HIS EXPULSION AND DEATH, — RETURN OF THE POPES FROM AVIGNON. — GREAT SCHISM OF THE WEST. — REUNION OF THE LATIN CHURCH. — LAST STRUGGLES OF ROMAN LIBERTY. — STATUTES OF ROME. — FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL STATE.

1304-1374, Petrarch	H
1341. His poetic Coronation at	T
Rome	Ā
Birth, Character, and patri-	F
otic Designs of Rienzi . 229	
1347. He assumes the Government	T
of Rome 231	Ď
With the Title and Office of	_
Tribune 232	F
Laws of the Good Estate . 232	
Freedom and Prosperity of	1347-13
the Roman Republic 234	A
The Tribune is respected in	1351. A
Italy, &c 235	1354. Ri
And celebrated by Petrarch 237	H
•	

His Vices and Follies	
The Pomp of his Knighthood	238
And Coronation	240
Fear and Hatred of the	
Nobles of Rome	240
They oppose Rienzi in Arms	242
Defeat and Death of the Co-	
lonna	242
Fall and Flight of the Tri-	
bune Rienzi	243
1347-1354. Revolutions of Rome.	244
Adventures of Rienzi	
1351. A Prisoner at Avignon	
1354. Rienzi Senstor of Rome	946
	248
IIIs Death	410

A.D. 1355. Petrarch invites and upbraids the Emperor Charles IV. He solicits the Popes of Avignon to fix their residence at Rome. 248 1367-1370. Return of Urban V. 249 1377. Final Return of Gregory XI. 250 1378. His Death. Election of Urban VI. Election of Clement VII. 251 251 251 251 252 253 253 253	A.D.
•	•
CHAPTE	R LXXI.
OF THE CITY CONCLUSION OF THE	•
1430. View and Discourse of Pog- gius from the Capitoline Hill	IV. The Domestic Quarrels of the Romans 278 The Coliseum or Amphitheatre of Titus 280
• Gradual Decay of Rome 269 Four Causes of Destruction 270	Games of Rome 282 1332. A Bull-Feast in the Co-
I. The Injuries of Nature . 270	liseum 282
Hurricanes and Earth-	Injuries 284
quakes 270	And Consecration of the Co-
Fires	liseum 284 Ignorance and Barbarism of
II. The hostile Attacks of	the Romans 285
the Barbarians and	1420. Restoration and Ornaments
Christians 273	of the City 286
III. The Use and Abuse of the Materials 274	Final Conclusion 288
INDEX	291
,	
Ancient Rome	Frontispiece.
ENTRONG OR POWE	End of Volume

LIST OF MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

PORTBAIT OF GIBBON Frontispiece to Vol. I.
Map of Eastern Part of Roman Empire At end of Vol. I. Map of Western Part of Roman Empire At end of Vol. I.
Map of the Migrations of the Barbarians Frontispiece to Vol. II.
Map of Proportis, Hellesport, and Bosphorus At end of Vol. II.
Map of Western Asia, showing the Marches of Julian and Hebaclius Frontispiece to Vol. III.
EUROPE ABOUT THE END OF THE FIFTH CENTURY Frontispiece to Vol. IV.
Map of Italy Frontispiece to Vol. V.
EASTERN EMPIRE, divided into Themes At end of Vol. V.
Map of the Mahometan Empire Frontispiece to Vol. VI.
Map of Europe and Part of Asia and Africa at the Time of Charlemagne At end of Vol. VI.
Map of the Crusades Frontispiece to Vol. VII.
Ancient Rome Frontispiece to Vol. VIII
Environment On Posts

GENERAL INDEX.

[N.B. The Roman numerals indicate the volumes; the Arabic figures the pages; the letters M., G., and S., the notes of Dean Milman, M. Guizot, and Dr. Smith respectively.]

ABAN.

Α.

ABAN, the Saracen, heroism of his widow in avenging his death, vi. 309, ABBAS, uncle of Mahomet, captured at the battle of Beder, vi. 249, note S.; his posterity, 281.

ABBASAH, sister of Harun al Rashid, account of, vi. 405, note S.

ABBASSIDES, or descendants of Abbas, history of the first caliphs collected or forged under their reign, vi. 275, note; their machinations against the house of Ommiyah, 390; establishment of their dynasty, 393.

ABDALLAH, son of Abdol Matalleb, father of Mahomet, vi. 217.

ABDALLAH, Ibn Saba, founds the sect of 'The Return,' vi. 272, note S. ABDALLAH, son of Jaafar, his expedi-

Abdallah, son of Jasfar, his expedition against the fair of Abyla, vi. 314; rescued by Caled, ib.

ABDALLAH, son of Said, invades Africa, vi. 343; his history and character, ib. ABDALLAH, son of Zobeir; his character, and wars against the house of Omni-

yah, vi. 349.

ABDALMALEK, catiph, resumes the conquest of Africa, vi. 350; refuses to pay the Greek tribute, 377; establishes a national mint, th.; account of his coinage, ib. and note M.

ABDALRAHMAN, or ABD ERBAHMAN, son of Caled, leader of the Saracens against Constantinople, vi. 375, note S.; expeditions into France, 386 and note S.; defeats Eudes Duke of Aquitain, 387; defeated by Charles Martel, and slain, 389.

ABDALRAHMAN, sole surviving Ommiade, establishes that dynasty in Spain, vi. 393.

ABDALRAHMAN III., caliph of Spain,

ABU BEKER,

constructs the city and palace of Zehra, vi. 396; number of his happy days, 397.

ABDELAZIZ, son of Musa, reduces the Mediterranean coast of Spain, vi. 361; his treaty with the Gothic Prince Theodemir, 362; marriage with Egilona, widow of Roderic, and death, 364.

Abdication, Diocletian's, the first example of, ii. 98.

ABDOL MOTALLEB, grandfather of Mahomet, vi. 216; compels Abrahah to raise the siege of Mecca, 217; family

history, ib.

Abgarus, King of Edessa, alleged correspondence of Christ with, vi. 137.

Abgarus, last King of Edessa, sent in chains to Rome, i. 343.

ABLAVIUS, prime minister of Constantine the Great, satirizes that Emperor, ii. 355, note; massacred by Constantius II., 365.

Abobas, or Araxes, boundary of the Roman empire and Persia, ii. 86; course of, 87, note S.

ABRAHAH, slave of a Roman merchant, becomes King of the Homerites, v. 208; Arabian account, ib. note M.; overthrown by the Persians, 209; besieges Mecca, vi. 216; interview with and defeat by Abdol Motalleb, 217; helped by a miracle, ib.

ABU AYUB, or Job, an Ansar and companion of Mahomet, his death and funeral at Constantinople, vi. 376; reverence paid to his memory and mosch in his honour, ib.; his sepulchre at Constantinople revealed, viii. 179; ceremony of girding the Sultans with the sword of empire performed at, ib.

ABU BEKER, collects and publishes the

U

ABU CAAB.

Koran, vi. 228 and note; adopts and spreads the religion of Mahomet, 238; etymology of his name, ib. note S.; account of, ib.; accompanies Mahomet in his flight from Mecca, 242; chosen by Mahomet to supply his place, 260; address on Mahomet's death, 261 and note S.; election as caliph, and reign, 270; death, 271; leaves the sceptre to Omar, ib.; date of his death, ib. note S.; reduces the Arabs to submission, 286; cause of his ordering a collection of the Koran, 287, note S.; his frugality, 287; undertakes the invasion of Syria, 300: instructions to his generals, 301.

ABU CAAB, chief of the Andalusian Arabs, his stratagem to retain them in Crete, vi. 408.

ABULFEDA, character of his 'Annales Moslemici,' vi. 238, note S., 290, note; his description of the magnificence of the Caliph Moctader, 396; assists at the siege of Acre by Sultan Khalil, vii. 276.

ABULGHAZI BAHADUR, his genealogical History of the Tatars, iii. 296, note. ABULPHARAGIUS, or Gregory Bar-He-

breus, primate of the East, account of, vi. 55; his narrative of the destruction of the Alexandrian Library by Amrou examined, 336.

ABU MOSLEM, author of the 'Call of the Abbassides,'his character, vi. 391. ABUNA, or primate of the Abyssinian church, vi. 64 and note.

ABUNDANTIUS, patron of Eutropius, ruined and banished by that eunuch, iv. 141.

ABU OBEIDAH, general of Abubeker in the Syrian war, vi. 302; saves Damascus from sack, 311; conduct at the battle of Yermuk, 318; takes Jerusalem, 320; Aleppo and Antioch, 322; death, 326.

ABU SAID, the Carmathian, conquers Bahrein, vi. 418.

ABU SOPHIAN, chief of the branch of Ommiyah, and Prince of Mecca, meditates the death of Mahomet, vi. 241; his caravans intercepted by the Moslems, 249; fruitless siege of Medina, 250; surrenders Mecca and confesses the mission of Mahomet, 253.

Abu Taher, the Carmathian, son of Abu Said, threatens Bagdad, vi. 419;

ACRE.

self-immolation of his followers, 3.; takes Mecca and profanes the Caaba,

ABU TALES, uncle and guardian of Mahomet, vi. 218; advises Mahomet to relinquish his mission, 239; opposes his doctrine, but protects his person, 240.

ABYLA, fair of, its site, vi. 313, note; plundered by the Saracens, 314.

ABYSSINIA, Christians of, still retain the Mosaic rites, ii. 161, note.

ABYSSINIANS, or Axumites, Christianized by Frumentius, iii. 25; an Arabrace, v. 206 and notes; their civilization, ib.; subdue the Homerites, 207 and note M.; zeal for Christianity, ib.; accept the alliance of Justinian, 208; expelled from Arabia by Nushirvan, 364; their church, vi. 64; Jacobitism established in by Theodora, ib.; visit of the Portuguese, ib.; mission of the Jesuits, 65; their Emperor submits to the Pope, 66; religious wars, ib.; expulsion of the Jesuits and return to the Monophysite doctrine, 67.

Acacius, bishop of Amida, redeems 7000 Persian captives, iv. 167.

Acacius, master of the bears, father of the Empress Theodora, v. 42.

ACADEMY, Roman, members of, accused of paganism, viii. 119, note.

Accaioli, Italian family of, sovereigns of Athens, vii. 386.

Accents, Greek, power of unknown to the first professors in the West, viii. 115.

ACCLAMATIONS addressed to the Greek Emperors, vii. 22.

Acesius, Novatian bishop, rallied by Constantine, iii. 42, note.

ACEPHALI, Egyptian sect of, vi. 32.

ACHAIA, Roman province, its extent,

i. 159.
ACHELOUS, Greeks defeated at, by Simeon King of the Bulgarians, vii.

68 and note S.
Achules, the, of the Vandals, nephew

of Hilderic, v. 97.
ACHOLUS, bishop of Thessalonica, bap-

tizes Theodosius the Great, iii. 363. ACOLYTH, or commander of the Varangi at Constantinople, vii. 20.

ACRE, or Ptolemais, siege and conquest of by the crusaders, vii. 262; delivered by Edward I., 275; becomes

ACROPOLITA.

the metropolis of the Latin Christians, 276; dissoluteness and anarchy of, ib.; taken by the Sultan Khalil, ib.

ACROPOLITYA, George, the logothete and historian, ignominiously punished by Theodore Lascaris II., vii. 360.

Acta Sanctorum, character of, iv. 189, note.

Actions, judicial, right of, how founded, v. 311; Roman laws respecting, ib.

ACTIUM, victory of, state of the Roman world after, i. 196.

ADAM, a prophet, according to the Koran, vi. 225; apocryphal books of, ib. note.

ADARMAN, general of Nushirvan, his conquests in Syria, v. 365.

ADAUCTUS, martyrdom of, ii. 276. Addison, his description of the Apen-

nine, iv. 69, note.

Adhed, last of the Fatimite caliphs of

Egypt, vii. 253. ADHEMAR, bishop of Puy, Pope's legate in the first crusade, vii. 183; cha-

racter, 198; death, 229. Adiabene, name of Assyria, iii. 194, note.

ADMIRAL, etymology of that name, vii. 20.

ADOLPHUS, reinforces his brother-inlaw, Alaric, iv. 94; made count of the domestics to Attalus, 98; succeeds Alaric, 112; his political views, ib.; concludes a peace with Honorius, 113; marches into Gaul as a Roman general, ib.; marries Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great, 114; nuptial gift, 115; allies himself with Jovinus, 122; driven from Narbonne by Constantius, 125, note S.; marches against the barbarians in Spain, ib.; assassinated at Barcelona, 126.

Aportion, two sorts of under the Greek empire, vii. 206 and note.

ADORATION of the emperor, introduced by Diocletian, ii. 95; custom described, vii. 20; derivation of the term, ib. note, and note S.

Adorno, governor of the Genoese colony at Phocæa, lends his fleet to Sultan Amurath II., viii. 69.

ADRIAN I., Pope, alliance with Charlemagne aga nst the Lombards, vi. 155; receives Charlemagne at Rome, 158; accepts the decrees of the second

ÆNEAS SYLVIUS.

Nicene Council with regard to images, 165; threatens the Greek emperors with excommunication, 167; his greatness, 168.

Adrian IV., Pope, his vigorous measures against Arnold of Brescia, viii. 197; engages Frederic Barbarossa against him, ib.

ADULIS, seaport, trade, v. 61; site, ib. note M.

ADULTERY, how punished by Augustus, v. 321; regulation of Severus respecting, ib. note; declared capital by the Christian emperors, 322; punishment mitigated by Justinian, 323; Mahomet's law respecting, vi. 267 and note S.

ADULTRESS, how punished by the Germans, i. 363, note.

Adventus, pratorian prefect, i. 273; resigns the empire to Macrinus, 275.

ÆDESIUS, the Platonist, initiates Julian in allegory, iii. 139; his school at Pergamus, 142.

ÆDUI, Gallic tribe, numbers and territory of, ii. 340; capitation of, under Constantine, ib.; modern dioceses comprehended in their territory, ib. notes.

Ægidius, master-general of Gaul, maintains an independent sovereignty during the sway of Ricimer, iv. 275; elected King of the Franks, 276; defeats the Visigoths at Orleans, 287.

ÆLIA CAPITOLINA founded by Hadrian, ii. 159.

ÆLIANUS, or Lælianus, competitor of Posthumus, medals of, ii. 18, notes. ÆLIANUS, leader of the Bagaudæ, ii.

ÆLIUS GALLUS, his invasion of Arabia. vi. 203, note

ÆMILIANUS defeats the Goths, i. 387; saluted Emperor, ib.; letter to the senate, 388; murdered, ib.

ÆMONA (Laybach), its site and importance, ii. 140, note; resists the arms of Maximus, iii. 382.

ÆNEAS, story of his galley preserved

at Rome, v. 228, note. ÆNEAS of Gaza, testifies to the extraordinary Catholic miracle at Tipasa iv. 336.

ÆNEAS SYLVIUS, his description of the impracticability of a European was against the Turks, viii. 184; his at-

ÆRAS.

tempt to conduct one when raised to the papal throne as Pius II., ib.

ÆRAS, Greek and Latin, how and when adopted, v. 95; remarkable of the world, ib., notes; æra of Cæsar, account of, vi. 356; Gelalæan, vii. 166. Aerial tribute, what, v. 67.

Æstians, or Livonians, send ambassadors to Theodoric King of Italy, v. 15.

ÆSTII, reduced by Hermanric, iii. 283; a collective name, ib. note S.

ÆTHIOFIA, attempted reduction of, i. 138; Christian princes of, iii. 84 and note M.; Christians of, their commercial relations with Justinian, v. 61.

AETIUS, surnamed the Atheist, account of, iii. 59; his talents for disputation, 60; patronised by the Arian

bishops, 12.

AETIUS, general of Placidia, character. iv. 175; supports the usurper John. 176; plots against his rival, Count Boniface, ib.; battle with, 184; flies to the Huns in Pannonia, 185; who compel Placidia to restore him, 221; seizes the administration of the West, ib.; character of by Renatus, ib. sq.; wise and vigorous government, 222; connexion with the Huns and Alani, 223; defeats Clodion near Artois, 228; forms an alliance with Theodoric King of the Ostrogoths, 223; relieves Orleans, 234; defeats Attila at Châlons, 237; alone opposes him in Italy, 244; urges the marriage of his son Gaudentius with the Princess Eudoxia, 249; murdered by Valentinian III., ib.

AFRICA, province of, i. 161; western, limits of the Roman dominion in, 162; tribute, 296; revolts from Diocletian, ii. 76; rapid growth of Christianity in, 212; the last province Christianized, ib. note; religious discord in, iii. 42; mal-administration of, by Count Romanus, 272; the Africans join the rebellion of Firmus the Moor, 273; quelled by Theodosius, 274; state of Africa described, 276; ancient fables respecting its interior, ib.; Gildo the Moor transfers that province from Honorius to Arcadius, iv. 16; revolt of Count Boniface, 176; invasion of the Vandals, 178; persecution of the Donatists, 179; desolated by the Vandals,

AHRIMAN.

181; view of the Vandal persecution in, 330; reduced by Belisarius, v. 114; Catholic church re-established by Justinian, 115; civil government remodelled, ib.; taxes of, increased by Justinian, 210; revolt of led by Stoza, 211; reduced, 214; desolation of, ib.; first invasion of by the Saracens, vi. 342 and note S.; limits of their conquests, 347; their final reduction of, 352; extinction of Christianity in, 369; conquests of the Normans in, vii. 135.

AGATHIAS, his account of the Franks, iv. 363 and note; continued the history of Procopius, 40; his character of the Persian language, v. 186. AGATHYRSI, vassal-tribe of the Alani,

iii. 315.

AGAUNUM, or St. Maurice, monastery of, founded by Sigismond King of the Burgundians, iv. 356.

AGENTS (agentes in rebus), or spies, number of, under Constantine, ii. 331.

AGIAMOGLANS, Turkish class of, viii. 74. AGIABITES, Saracen dynasty of, founded, vi. 420.

AGLAE, her passion for St. Boniface, ii. 277; Lord Hailes' opinion of that story, 278 note M.

AGNATS, what, v. 307; their right of inheritance, ib.

AGNES, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, marries Andronicus the Younger, Emperor of Constantinople, vii. 395 and note.

AGRARIAN laws, Roman, related only to the Ager Publicus, v. 304, note S. AGRICOLA defeats the Caledonians, i. 140; contemplates the reduction of Ireland, ib.; recalled, ib.; his forts in Scotland, 141, note S.; his origin, ii. 309.

AGRICULTURE, progress of in the Western provinces, i. 189; decay of, in Italy, iv. 303 and note M.; state of in the East, under Justinian, v. 55. AGRIVECTIGALES, what, i. 302, note S. AGRIPPA, censor with Augustus, i. 197. AGRIPPA, arthritin of i. 285

AGRIPPINA, ambition of, i. 285.

AHMED ERN ARABSHAH, his history of
Timour, and testimony respecting
Bajazet's iron cage, viii. 58.

Ahrman, principle of evil among the Persians, i. 334; final defeat of, 335 and note S.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Charlemagne's palace at, how decorated, viii. 275.

AIRNADIN, site of, vi. 306, note S.; battle of, between the Romans and Saracens, 307; date of, 309, note S. AJAX, his sepulchre, ii. 291.

ARBAH, lieutenant of Moawiyah, his conquests in Africa, vi. 346; his exredition confounded with that of Musa, 348, note S.; founds Cairoan, 349 and note S.

ALARI invade Asia, il. 39; repulsed by Tacitus, ib.; nation of the, described, iii. 315; worshipped a naked scimitar, ib.; vanquished by and united with the Huns, ib.; their ethnology examined, ib. note S.; join Radagaisus in invading Italy, iv. 45; overrun Gaul, 51; settle in Carthagena and Lusitania, 125; colonics of, in Gaul, 223 and notes; devoted to Acius, 224; arrival of the Turks append the v. 176

among the, v. 176.
ALARIC, the Goth, learns the art of war under Theodosius, iii. 400; leads the Gothic revolt in the reign of Honorius, iv. 24; invades Greece, ib.; passes Thermopylæ, 25; takes Athens, ib.; Corinth, Argos, and Sparta, 26; date of his invasion, 27, note 8.; defeated by Stilicho, 28; escapes into Epirus, 29; concludes a treaty with Arcadius, ib.; made master-general of eastern Illyricum, 30; proclaimed King of the Visigoths, 81; invades Italy, ib.; defeated by Stilicho at Pollentia, 36; marches into Tuscany, 38; concludes a treaty with Honorius, ib.; defeated near Verona, 39, and note S.; retreat, 39; renounces the service of Arcadius for that of Honorius, 57; appointed mastergeneral in Illyricum, ib.; demands re-imbursement and a Western province as a settlement for the Goths, 58; requires hostages in security of his demands, 68; marches towards Rome, 69; blockades it, 90; insulting reception of the Roman ambassadors, 92; accepts a ransom, and raises the siege, 93; date of that event, 92, note 8.; marches into Tuscany, 93; reinforced, 94; his proposals to the court of Ravenna, ib.; rejected by Olympius, ib.; renewed, 95; rage at the letter of Honorius, 96; takes the port of Ostia, 08; obliges the Romans to

ALBOIN.

elect Attalus emperor in place of Honorius, ib.; deposes him, 101; his friendship renounced by Honorius, ib.; third expedition against and sack of Rome, 102; moderation, ib.; evacuates the city, 109; ravages the south of Italy, ib. sq.; projects of conquest, 112; death and funeral, ib. Alaric, King of the Visigoths, inter-

ALARIC, King of the Visigoths, interview with Clovis near Amboise, iv. 357; defeated and killed by Clovis near Politices 359.

near Poitiers, 359.

ALATHRUS and Sophrax, chiefs of the Ostrogoths, after their defeat by the Huns, save their infant king, Witheric, iii. 318; solicit Valens for permission to pass the Danube, 322;

pass by force, 324; voluntary retreat, 351; death of Alatheus, 352.

ALAUDA, Roman legion, i. 146, note; Gibbon's mistake corrected, ib. note S.

ALAVIVUS and Fritigern, judges of the Visigoths, conduct them to the Danube, iii, 318.

Albania, reduced by Trajan, i. 143. Albanians, the, ravage the Morea, viii.

ALBERIO, son of Marozia, expels her new husband, Hugh King of Burgundy, from Rome, and seizes the government, vi. 185; supposed to have restored the consuls and tribunes, ib. and note.

Albiguous, persecution of the, vii.

Albinus, Clodius, Governor of Britain, family and character, i. 246; declares against Julianus, 247; accepts the rank of Casar, 254; vanquished by Saverna 255; death 257

hy Severus, 255; death, 257.

Albinus, the Pontiff, conversion of, iii.

412, note; Gibbon's account of, from Jerom, corrected, ib. note S.

ALBINUS, friend of Boethius, accused of treason, v. 30.

At Bocchart compiles the Sonna, vi. 229.

Alborleda, sister of Clovis, married to Theodoric the Great, iv. 350.

Albon, King of the Lombard, assists
Justinian against the Goths, v. 231;
Gibbon's mistake respecting his
forces corrected, ib. note M.; early
prowses of, 332; adventure at the
hanquet of Turisund, ib.; carries off
Rosamond, daughter of the King of

ALBORNOZ.

the Gepidæ, 333; contracts an alliance with the Avars, and defeats the Gepidæ, $\imath b$.; undertakes the conquest of Italy, 335; overruns the greater part, 337; besieges Pavia, 338; makes that city his capital, $\imath b$.; compels Rosamond to drink from her father's skull, 339; assassinated at her instigation, 340.

Albornoz, Cardinal and Papal Legate, his character, and treatment of Rienzi, viii. 246 and note.

ALCHYMY suppressed in Egypt by Diocletian, ii. 77; origin and progress of that study, 78; infatuation of the Arabians for, vi. 403.

ALDUS MANUTIUS, his press, when established at Venice, viii. 118 and note; not the first Greek printer, ib.

ALEMANNI, origin, i. 393; name, ib.; etymology of, ib. note S.; method of fighting, ib.; invade Gaul and Italy, ib.; repulsed from Rome, 394; reputed defeat at Milan, ib.; invade Italy, ii. 13; defeated by Aurelian, ib.; their embassy, 14; re-enter Italy, ib.; again defeated by Aurelian, 15; vanquished by Constantius Chlorus at Langres and Vindonissa, 75 establish themselves in Alsace and Lorraine, 412; defeated by Julian at Strasburg, 416; invade Gaul, iii. 257; defeated by Jovinus at Scarponna, 258; and on the Moselle, ib.; at Chalons, ib.; by Valentinian I. at Mount Solicinium, 260; invade Gaul under Priarius, 331; their settlements on the Rhine and in Gaul, iv. 349; defeated and subdued by Clovis at the battle of Tolbiac, ib.; institutions of, ratified by the Merovingian Kings, 365; invade Italy, v. 237; overthrown by Narses, 240; limits of their country under Charlemagne, vi. 174.

ALEPPO, siege and capture of, by the Saracens under Abu Obeidah, vi. 322; taken and sacked by Nicephorus Phocas and Zimisces, 427; taken and sacked by Timour, viii. 51; cadhis of, their interview with him, 52; city burn, 5%:

ALEXANDER, Archbishop of Alexandria, excommunicates Arius, iii. 53.

ALEXANDER, uncle and colleague of Constantine VII., Porphyrogenitus, his vices and death, v. 101.

ALEXIUS.

ALEXANDER III., Pope, rejects the alliance of the Emperor Manuel, iii. 139; establishes the election to the papal throne in the college of cardinals, viii. 211.

ALEXANDER, the Scribe, surnamed Psalidium, fiscal minister of Justinian in Italy, his oppressions, v. 217 and note S.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS: v. Severus.

ALEXANDRIA, massacre at, by Caracalla, i. 272; otherwise oppressed, ib. note G.; described, 413; tumults at, 414; religious disputes frequent, ib. note M.; statistical register, 415; taken by Diocletian, ii. 76; Christian church of, in the reign of Hadrian, 210; bishops of, their succession, ib. note; school of, iii. 46; Jews at, embrace the Platonic system, ib.; publish the Wisdom of Solomon. 47; united the Mosaic faith and Grecian philosophy, ib.; Trinitarian controversy revived at, 53; awful earthquake at, 293; temple of Serapis at, described, 417; library of the Ptolemies destroyed, ib. note; a new one founded by Cleopatra, ib.; Gibbon's account corrected, ib. note S.; library of the Serapeum, when destroyed, 419, note S.; taken by Chosroes II., v. 293; patriarch of, his miraculous loan to Heraclius, 399; besieged by Amrou, vi. 333; taken, 335; date, ib. note and note S.; burning of the library of, 336; reasons for doubting that fact, ib. sq.; authorities in confirmation of, 338, notes M. and S.

ALEXANDRIANS, character of the, i. 413. ALEXIUS I., son of John Comnenus, his character and education, vi. 116: takes Constantinople and deposes Nicephorus Botaniates, 117; ascenda the throne, ib.; character and policy, 118; a hypocrite, 119; efforts to convert the Paulicians, vii. 56; burns Basil, the monk, ib.; marches to the relief of Durazzo, 122; army, how composed, 123; defeat and flight, 125; able defence, 126; alliance with the emperor Henry III., 127; alliance with the Venetians, 130; naval defeat, 131; invokes the aid of the Latins against the Turks, 171; sends an embassy to the council of Placentia, 180; induces the crusaders to

ALEXIUS.

cross the Bosphorus, 194; anxiety on the approach of the crusaders, 204; suspicious policy towards the Latins, 205; obtains the homage of the crusaders, 206 and 208, note; adopts Godfrey of Bouillon, 206; recovers Nice, 212; enlarges his empire during the crusades, 237.

ALEXIUS II., Commenus, Emperor of Constantinople, vi. 123; deposed by Andronicus, 128; and murdered, 129.

ALEXIUS III., Angelus, usurps the throne of his brother Isaac, vii. 287; supineness and despondency on the approach of the crusaders, 300; flies from Constantinople, 305; receives and blinds Mourzoufie, 325; sent prisoner to Italy, 326.

ALEXIUS IV., son of Isaac Angelus, flies from his uncle, who had usurped his father's throne, vii. 288; forms an alliance with the French and Venetian crusaders, 296; his promises, 297; crowned with his father, 306; persuades the crusaders to remain at Constantinople, 307; deposed and murdered by Mourzoufle, 310.

ALEXIUS Strategopulus, Cæsar, and general of Michael Palæologus, takes Constantinople, vii. 344.

ALFRED the Great, religious rigour of, iv. 341; his ambassadors visit the shrine of St. Thomas at Madras, vi. 51 and note.

ALGEBRA, invented by Diophantus, vi. 401.

ALGEZIRE, name of the town of Count Julian, in Spain, vi. 356.

Alhore, invasion of France by, vi. 386

and note S.

ALI, son of Abu Taleb, embraces the doctrine of Mahomet, vi. 238; prowess, 252; marries Fatima, daughter of Mahomet, 268; character, 269 and 270, note M.; waives his claim to the caliphate in favour of Omar and Othman, 271; succeeds Othman, 272; his simple manners, ib.; how regarded by the Shiites, ib.; sect of 'The Return' founded in his favour, ib. note S.; his inauguration, 274; reign, ib.; defeats the rebels Telha and Zobeir, 275; valour and humanity in the war with Moawiyah, ib. and note S.; vanquished and sesassinated, 276; date, ib. note S.;

AMALAFRIDA.

tomb at Cufa, 277 and notes; posterity, 280.

ALIGERN, brother of Teias, defends the royal treasure at Cumæ, v. 235; intrepid conduct, 237; takes service under Narses, .ib.; commandant at Cesena, 238.

ALITURUS, a Jewish actor under Nero, ii. 236 and note.

ALLECTUS murders Carausius and seizes Britain, il. 72; slain, 73.

ALLOBICH, commander of the guards, assassinated by order of Honorius, iv. 96.

ALMA, mount, vineyard planted by the soldiers of Probus, ii. 51.

Almamon, caliph, his splendour, vi. 395; encouragement of literature, 398; and astronomy, 401.

Almanson, caliph, founds Bagdad, vi. 394; his riches and splendour, 395; encouraged science, 398.

Almohades, or Princes of Morocco, vii. 134.

ALMONDAR, Arab King of Hira, sup-ported by Chosroes Nushirvan in his dispute with Arethas, v. 188.

ALMUS, King of the Hungarians, vii. 71. ALP ARSLAN, son of Togrul Beg, sultan of the Turkmans, vii. 157; conquers Armenia and Georgia, 158; defeats and captures Romanus Diogenes, 161; assassinated by Joseph, the Carizmian, 163; dying reflections, ib.; character, 164; epitaph, ib.
Alphabet, Mæso-Gothic, invention of,

by Ulphilas, iv. 323 and note M.

ALPHONSO the Chaste, his Spanish dominions, vi. 176.

ALPS, passages of, ii. 127 and notes; route of Hannibal over, ib. note S.; roads over, 128.

ALTAL mountain of Central Asia, v. 172, note S., 173.

ALYPIUS, commissioned by Julian to restore the temple of Jerusalem, iii.

AMALA, King of the Goths, i. 379.

AMALA, a name of hereditary sanctity and honour among the Ostrogoths, v. 1, note M.; Sanscrit etymology of,

AMALI, royal line of the, v. 1 and note. AMALAFRIDA, sister of Theodoric the Great, marries Thrasimond, Vandal King of Africa, v. 125; captivity and death, ib.

AMALASONTHA.

AMALASONTHA, daughter of Theodoric, erects a splendid tomb for his remains, v. 34; her birth and character, 125; marries Eutharic, 126; becomes guardian of her son Athalaric, and regent of Italy, ib.; her counsels directed by Cassiodorus, ib.; negociates with Justinian, 127; marries Theodotus, and seizes the throne of Italy, 128; imprisonment and death, ib.

AMALPHI, story of the discovery of the Pandects at, v. 287 and note M.; Roman colony of, 348; city described, vii. 115; trade, 116; present state, ib. note G.; republic of, promoted pilgrimage and trade to the East, 172 and note.

AMALBIO, or AMAUBY, King of Jerusalem, character, vii. 252; unsuccessful attempt upon Egypt, 253.

AMANDUS, leader of the Bagaudæ, ii. 70.

AMANTIUS, eunuch of Anastasius, outwitted by Justin, v. 36; beheaded on

a charge of heresy, 37.

Amazons, existence of, examined, ii.

27, note and note M.

Ambassadors, ancient treatment of, v. 205 and note.

Amber, i. 191 and 192 note; analysis of, v. 14, note.

Ambition, reflections on, vi. 132.

Ambrose, St., lively expression con-cerning heresy, iii. 56; his birth and early history, 376; refuses to the Empress Justina the liberty of Arian worship, 377; further disputes with her, 378; triumph of Ambrose, 379; bauished, but refuses to obey, 380; exhumes the bones of the martyrs Gervasius and Protasius, ib.; their miraculous power, 381; influence of Ambrose over Theodosius, 393; refuses to administer the eucharist to him after the massacre of Thessalonica, 394; refuses him admittance into the church, and subjects him to public penance, ib. sq.; character of Ambrose's writings, ib. note; refuses to acknowledge the usurper Eugenius, 402; opposes the petition of Symmachus in favour of the goddess of Victory, 410.

AMBROSIUS AURELIAN, the Roman, defender of Britain from the Saxons, iv. 392 and notes; confounded with Natanleod, ib. note.

AMELIUS, neo-Platonist, ii. 104.

AMROU.

AMELOT de la Houssaie, character of his 'Histoire de Venise,' iv. 244, note. AMIDA, city described, ii. 407; be sieged by Sapor, ib.; identical with Diarbekir, ib. note; captured by the Persians, 409; date of that event, ib. note S.; receives the banished citizens of Nisibis, iii. 225; long and destructive siege of by Cabades, v. 86.

Amina, the Zahrite, her marriage with Abdallah, son of Abdol Motalleb, vi. 217; whether a Jewess, ib. notes M. and S.; her dream after giving birth to Mahomet, ib. note S.

AMIB, Turkish Prince of Ionia, his character and friendship for John Cantacuzene, viii. 25; rescue of, and delicacy towards the Empress Irene, ib.; slain at Smyrna, 26.

Aminoutzes, George, protovestiarius of Trebizond, letter on the capture of that city, viii. 182, note M.

Ammatas, brother of Gelimer, his rashness and death, v. 108.

Ammianus Marcellinus, sarcasm respecting the power of Eusebius, ii. 387; character as a writer, 389, note; took part in the defence of Amida, 407, note; his character of the religion or superstition of Constantius II., iii. 67; of the Christians, 96; account of the preternatural obstacles to the rebuilding of the temple of Jerusalem, 160; account of the vices of the church of Rome under Valentinian, 255; his impartiality, 346; description of Roman manners in his own times, iv. 77.

Ammon, the mathematician, his account of the walls of Rome corrected, iv. 88, note S.

Ammonius, the monk, his body how honoured by Cyril of Alexandria, vii. 13.

Ammonius, neo-Platonist, ii. 104. Amorian war, vi. 413.

Amorium, birthplace of the Emperor Theophilus, vi. 414; ruins of, ib. note S.; taken and destroyed by the caliph Motassem, 415.

caliph Motassem, 415.

Ampoulle, Sainte, brought down for the baptism of Clovis, iv. 351, note.

Amphilochius, bishop of Iconium, orthodox bon mot of, iii. 364.

AMPHITHEATRE of Titus described, ii. 59; height, ib. note.

Ambou, converted to Mahometanism,

AMROU.

vi. 253; assists the rebellion of Moawiyah, 277; birth and character, 328; anecdote of his sword, 329; invades Egypt, ib.; date, ib. note S.; takes Memphis, 331; besieges Alexandria, 333; his capture and escape, 334; takes Alexandria, 335; recaptures it twice, ib.; burns the library, 336; administration of Egypt, 338; opens a canal between the Nile and Red Sea, 339 and note; his description of Egypt, 340; takes Tripoli, 342, note S.

AMROU, brother of Jacob the Soffarite, captured by the Samanides and sent prisoner to Bagdad, vi. 422

AMURATH I., Sultan of the Turks, his conquests in Europe, viii. 28; crushes the Slavonians at Corsova, 30; killed, ib. and note M.; his testimony in a civil suit rejected by the mufti, ib.

AMURATH II., Sultan, takes Adrian-ople, viii. 69; besieges Constanti-nople, 71; recalled to Boursa, 72; character, 125; reign, 46; orthography of his name, ib. note; double abdication, 126; nature of his retirement, ib. note M.; death, 127; conduct at the battle of Varna, 132; erects a column to the memory of Ladislaus, ib. note.

Amycus, dwelling of, on the Bosphorus.

ii. 288, note.

Anachorets, origin of, iv. 306; multitude of, at Nitria, 307; their way of life, 319.

Anacletus, pope, confers the crown of Sicily on count Roger II., vii. 133;

grandson of Leo the Jew, viii. 220.

ANAH, or Anatho, city of, described, iii. 193 and note S.; inhabitants transplanted into Syria by Julian, ib.

Anagni, residence of the popes, viii. 214; cursed by pope Benedict XI., 215 and note.

Anastasia, sister of Constantine, marries Bassianus, ii. 139; marries Optatus, 348.

Anastasia declared empress by her husband Tiberius II., v. 343.

Anastasia, Gregory's orthodox conventicle at Constantinople, why so called, iii. 367.

Anastasius, becomes emperor of the East by marrying Ariadne, v. 5; war with Theodoric the Ostrogoth, 16; relieved his subjects from taxa-

ANDRONICUS.

tion, 63; character of, by Lydus, ib. note M.; parsimony and treasure, 64; builds a wall from the Propontis to the Euxine, 80; war with Persia, 85; founds the city of Daru, 86; religious troubles at Constantinople under, vii. 33; implores the mercy of the Catholics in the Circus, 34.

Anastasius II., emperor of Constantinople, vi. 81; his defence of Constantinople against the Arabs, 378.

Anastasius, patriarch of Constantinople, his tergiversation and punishment, vi. 144, note M.

Anastasius, St., martyrdom of, v. 394. Anatho, v. Anah.

ANATOLIA, conquered by the Mongols, viii. 13; division of, among the Turkish emirs, 24.

ANATOLIUS, master of the offices, killed in Julian's retreat, iii. 212 : Julian's grief for his loss, 214.

ANATOMY, state of that science among the Greeks and Arabians, vi. 402.

Anbar, reduced by Caled, vi. 291; site and foundation of, ib. note S.

Ancona, besieged by Frederick Barbarossa, vii. 138 and note.

ANCYRA, marble of, i. 138, note; council of, ii. 202; taken by Chosroes II., v. 393.

Andages, the Ostrogoth, slays Theodoric at Châlons, iv. 237.

Andalusia, Spain so called by the Arabs, vi. 353, note; probable etymology of the name, io.

Andalusian Arabs, subdue Crete and Sicily, vi. 407.

Anderida (Andredes Ceaster) destroyed by the Saxons, iv. 394; site, ib. note.

Anderson's History of Commerce. character of that work, vii. 84, note.

Andians, or Quartodecimans, their unorthodox mode of fixing Easter made capital by Theodosius, iii. 374.

Andragathius, general of cavalry to Maximus, puts Gratian to death, iii. **3**60.

Andrew, St., his body transported to Constantinople, iii. 427; adopted as the spiritual founder of that city, 428, note.

Andronicus I., grandson of Alexius Comnenus, his character and adventures, vi. 123; treason and imprisonment, 124; escape, ib.; appointed

ANDRONICUS.

to the Cilician frontier, 126; intrigue with Philippa, daughter of Raymond of Poitou, ib.; with Theodora queen of Jerusalem, ib.; settles among the Turks of Asia Minor, ib.; submission to Manuel, and pardon, 127; seizes the empire, 128; visits the sepulchre of Manuel, ib.; puts Alexius II, and his mother Maria to death, 129; his reign, ib.; tyranny, 130; deposed by Isaac Angelus, ib.; miserable death, 131.

Andronicus II., or Elder, Palæologus, associated in the empire by his father Michael, vii. 371; denies him Christian burial, 375; character of, 388; his disputes with the patriarch Athanasius, ib.; associates his son Michael in the empire, 390; his wars with his grandson Andronicus the Younger, 392; dethroned by him, 393; turns monk under the name of Anthony, 394; death, ib. and note M.

Andronicus III., or Younger, Palæologus, grandson of the Elder, character, vii. 390; kills his brother Manuel, 391; three civil wars against his grandfather, ib.; dethrones him, 392; reign and death, 394; marriages, 395; his defeat by Orchan the Turk, viii. 23; sends an embassy to pope Benedict XII., 77.

Andronicus I., surnamed Gidon, second emperor of Trebizond, vii. 327, note M.

Andronicus, president of Libya, his cruelty and rapine, iii. 37; excommunicated by Synesius, ib.

Angamala, bishop of, metropolitan of India and patriarch of the Nestorians, vi. 51.

Angels, an Asiatic name for bishops, ii. 192, note.

Angles invade Britain, iv. 388.

Anglo-Saxons, laws against idolatry, iv. 341 and note.

Angona, battle of, between Timour and

Bajazet, viii. 54.

Anianus, bishop of Orleans, defends that city against Attila, iv. 232.

Anidian family at Rome, high antiquity of, iv. 72; first public office obtained by, ib. note S.; their name proverbial for wealth and splendour, 73.

Anicius Julian, the first senator who embraced Christianity 73.

ANTIOCH.

Anna Comnena, her history of her father Alexius 1., vi. 117; contemplates dethroning her brother John 119; how punished, ib.; her learning, vii. 41 and note; account of, 204, note.

Anne, daughter of the emperor Romanus, marries Wolodomir, great prince of Russia, vii. 26.

Annibaldi, Italian family, viii. 220. Annibalianus, general of Probus, ii. 44.

Annona, tax under Justinian, v. 66. Ansars, or auxiliaries of Medina, vi. 244.

Anses, Gothic demigods, i. 380.

Antalas the Moor, admonishes Justinian to recall Solomon and his nephews, v. 213.

ANTAR, romance of, a vivid picture of Arabian manners, vi. 206, note M.

Antes, Slavonian tribe, v. 168, note S.; occupy Moldavis and Wallachia, 170.
Anthemius, grandfather of the emperor, assumes the government of the East on the death of Arcadius, iv. 160.

Anthemus named emperor of the West by Leo the Great, iv. 280; history, ib.; acknowledged by the senate and people of Rome, ib.; marries his daughter to Ricimer, ib.; his religious toleration, 281; invites the Britons to assist the Gauls, 288; breach with Ricimer, 291; killed by him in the sack of Rome, 293.

ANTHEMIUS, the architect, his philosophical contrivances for annoying Zeno, v. 72; plans the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople, 73.

Anthimus, bishop of Nicomedia, execution of, ii. 271, note.

ANTHEOPOMOBPHISM, its prevalence among the monks of Egypt and Catholics of Africa, vi. 7.

Anticus, title of Justinian, v. 170, note.

Antigonus, pretended vision of, iii.

14, note.

ANTINGUS, i. 214 and note.

Antioch captured by Sapor, i. 404; date, ib. notes; battle of, between Aurelian and Zenobia, ii. 23; church of, 208; council of, iii. 74; composes a semi-Arian creed, ib.; deposes and exiles Athanasius, ib.; Olympic games at, 167 and note; Malala's error respecting, ib. note S.;

ANTIOCHUR.

cathedral of shut up by Julian, 170; his residence in that city, 182; licentioneness of the inhabitants, th ; their batred of Julian, 183; scarcity and public discontent, ibe, insulting songs against Julian, 184; who retaliates by his Misopogon, 185; persecution at for maric, how occasioned, 243, note; sedition at, against Theodosius, 389; his sentence, 390; grants the city a free pardon, sb.; takeh and burnt by Nushirvan, v. 190; great earthquake at, 252; taken by Chosroes II., 392; taken by the Saracens under Abu Obeidah, vi. 3:2; degraded to a provincial town, 323; date of its capture, sh note and note S.; recovered by Nicephorus Phocas, 426 and note S.; betrayed to sultan Soliman, vii. 170; taken by the crossders, 215; state of, at that time, 216; gates, th. and sote S.; princes of, disclaim the supremary of the kings of Jerusalem. 230 and note S.; occupied and ruined by the sultan Bondocar, 275.

ANTIOCHUS, restores Chosroes to the throne of Armenia, ii. 369.

ANTIOCHUS, proconsul of Greece, under Acadius, iv. 24.

ANTI-TRIBONIANS, origin of that legal sect, v. 258, note.

ANYONINA, wife of Belisarius, assists Theodora in her plot against John of Cappadocia, v. 70; birth and character, 101; reproaches pope Sylverius for his treachery, 144; her boldness and activity, 146; her secret history, 157; connection with Theodosius, 158; surprised with her lover by Belisarius, th.; persecutes her son Photius, 159; who persuades Belisarius to punish her, th.; procures an ignominious pardon for Belisarius, 162; prevents the marriage of her daughter Joannina with Anastasius, nephew of Theodora, 227; founds a convent, 246.

ANTONINES, the, found a school at Athens, i. 194, note; adoption of the, 214; assigned salaries to the Athenian professors, v. 91; favoured all the sects equally, 92.

ANYONING Pros. wall of in Scotland, i. 141; policy, 144 sq.; reign and character, 215; Gibbon's mistakes respecting, ib. note W.

APOCALYPSE.

ANTONINUA, M. Aur., defensive wars, i. 145; obliges the Quadi and Marcomanni to supply troops, 151, note; reign and character, 215; his 'Meditations,' 216; rejected the aervices of barbarians, ib. note M.; his excessive indulgence, 221; dei5es Fanstina, 222; associates Commedus in the empire, ib.; distress from the German conspiracy, 370, note; his supposed edict, and treatment of the Christians, ii. 256; Gibbon's account corrected, ib. note M.; his reign the most fatal to the Christians, ib.

ANTONINUS, name of Geta and Caracalla, i. 265.

ANTONINUS, name of Elagabalus, i. 279: v. Elagabalus.

ANTONINUS, Arrius, executed, i. 228.
ANTONINUS, proconsul of Asia, his remark to the Christians who sought martyrdom, ii. 22.2.

ANTONINUS, minister of Sapor, opposes peace with the Romans, ii. 405.

ANTONIUS, L., revolt of, i. 211, note.
ANTONY, St., and his monks, announce
the sanctity of Athanasius to the
Alexandrians, iii. 82, note; founder
of monasticism, history of, iv. 306.

Arrory, Mark, presents the library of Pergamus to Cleopatra, iii. 417, note.

ANTEUSTION, rank of, among the Franks, iv. 367 and note; fine for the murder of, 368.

ANULINUS, prefect, murdered, i. 320. ANULINUS, przetorian prefect, declares for Maxentius, ii. 115.

Arthurus, master of Diocletian, ii. 64.
Aranea, or Corna, junction of the
Tigris and Euphrates at, iii. 194, wote,

Area, Arrius, practorian prefect, ii. 61; killed by Diocletian for the imputed murder of Numerian, 62; pun concerning, 63, note.

APHARBAN, sunbassador of Narses to Galerius, ii. 85.

APHDAL, sultan, restores the authority of the Fatimite caliphs in Palestine, vii. 223 and note.

Apocalypse, the, tacitly rejected by the council of Laodicea, ii. 175, note; causes of its present reception, ib.; Wetstein's interpretation of, ib. note M.; why rejected by the Alogians 207, note.

APOCAUCUS.

APOCAUCUS, great duke or admiral, conspires against John Cantacuzene, vii. 397; massacred, 400.

APOLLINARIS, son of Sidonius, killed at the battle between Clovis and Alaric II., iv. 360.

APOLLINARIS, bishop of Laodicea, his doctrine of the divine incarnation, vi. 9; account of, ib.; his heresy condemned, 10.

APOLLINARIS, his forcible elevation to the patriarchate of Alexandria, vi. 60; his massacres, ib.

Apolloniates, lake, i. 399.

APOLLONIUS, ambassador of Marcian to Attila, firm and courageous conduct of. iv. 220.

Apollonius of Tyana, ii. 22 and note. Apologists, early Christian, relied too much on prophecy, ii. 218; which they misused and adulterated, ib.

APOSTATES, Christian, their numbers small, ii. 254, note G.; the penitent, how treated, 254 and note.

APOSTLES declined the office of legislation, ii. 190; whether they suffered martyrdom, 232 and note; influence of their relics at Rome, v. 357.

APPARITORS, what, ii. 313.

APSIMAR deposes Leontius and ascends the throne, vi. 78; executed by Justinian II., 79. APULIA conquered by the Normans,

vii. 105; counts of, 106. Aqueducts, Roman, i. 185; v. 21 and

AQUILEIA besieged by Maximin, i. 319; by Jovinus, general of Julian, iii. 119; taken and destroyed by Attila, iv. 240, 241; name applied to Forum Julia, ib. note.

AQUITAIN, Gallic province, i. 156; occupied by the Goths, iv. 128; described, ib.; increased by the addition of Septimania, ib. and note S.; conquered by the Franks, 360; revolt of, punished by Charlemagne, vi. 173.

AQUYRION, palace of Constantine, his death at, ii. 363.

Arabia, daughter of Justin II., married to Baduarius, superintendent of the palace, v. 341.

ARABIA, attempted reduction of, i. 138; coasts of ravaged by Trajan, 143; part of, made a Roman province, ib. note S.; enlarged by Severus, ib.;

ÁRABS.

description of, vi. 195; best works on the ancient geography and ante-Mahometan history of, 196, note S.; division of, into the Sandy, Stony, and Happy, 197; horses of, 199; cities, 200; Roman province of, 202 and note; jurisdiction of the Turks in, 203; religious sects settled in, 214; subdued by Mahomet, 254; Christians not excluded from, ib. note; one of the provinces of Syria, called Arabia by the Romans, 303.

ABABIC of the Koran taught as a dead

language at Mecca, vi. 373. Arabs, condition of, under the Roman empire, i. 161; assist the Romans against the Persians, ii. 370; their predatory life, ib. note; their friendship cultivated by Valens, iii. 839, notes; often fought naked, ib.; prophecy of their perpetual independence discussed, v. 364 and note M.; vi. 202 and note; their military virtues, 203; domestic freedom and character, 204; oratory, 205; their singular views as descendants of the outlaw Ismael, 206; robberies, ib.; civil wars and private revenge, 207; annual truce, ib.; language and alphabet, 208; proverbs, ib. notes; love of poetry, 209; hospitality and generosity, ib.; examples of, ib.; religion, 210; human sacrifices, 213 and note S.; Jewish rites, ib.; accepted the Old Testament, 216; incontinence of the, 266; sovereignty of the, how lost, 284; union of the, 285; military tactics, 292; their conquests of Persia under the caliphs Omar and Othman, 296; of Transoxiana, 299; invade and conquer Syria, 300-325; their estimation of monks, 302 and notes M. and S.; further conquests after that of Syria, 326; naval exploits, 327; invade Egypt, 329; invade Africa, 342; convert and adopt the Moors, 353; ravage the coasts of Andalusia, ib.; invade Spain, 355; date, 356 and note; prosperity of Spain under the, 364; limits of their conquests, 374; besiege Constantinople, ib.; second siege of Constantinople by, and destruction of their fleet, 378-380; invade France, 384; conquests in, 386, note S.; expelled from, 389 and note S.; introduction of learning

ARARIC.

among, 398; libraries, 400; real progress in the sciences, 6b; want of erudition and taste, 403; take Sicily, 408; invade Italy, 409; threaten Rome, 410; their military character and tactics, vii. 32.

Arario, king of the Goths, passes the Danube, ii. 360.

ARAKES, river, described, v. 402, note (v. Aboras).

ARBALIST, or cross-bow, unknown to the Orientals, vii. 213 and note.

Arbela, chariots at the battle of, i. 344, note.

Arbetto, veteran general of Constantine, opposes the revolted Procopius, iii. 241.

Arbetto, general of Julian, presides as a judge at Chalcedon, iii. 126.

Arbogastes, the Frank, becomes general of Theodosius, iii. 384; puts Victor, son of Maximus, to death, 385; created master-general in Gaul, 397; his ambition, to; shuts up Valentinian in the palace of Vienna, to,; puts him to death, 398; bestows the purple on Eugenius, to; defeat by Theodosius and suicide, 402; a pagan, to. note M.

ARCADIUS, son of Theodosius, raised to the purple, iii. 364; succeeds to the empire of the East, iv. 1; marries Eudoxia, daughter of Bauto, the Frank, 8; encourages the revolt of Gildo, the Moor, 16; pomp and luxury of the court of Arcadius, 136; governed by Eutropius, 138; unjust law against treason, 142; condemns Eutropius at the demand of Tribigild and persuasion of Eudoxia, 146; base submission to the rebels Gainas and Tribigild, 148; death, 158; supposed testament, 159; column of, at Constantinople, vii. 325, note.

ARCH of Constantine, how constructed, ii. 134; inscription on, iii. 15.

ARCHERY, how esteemed by the ancients, v. 102 and note.

Archiochius, bishop of Iconium, his interview with Theodosius and practical argument against Arianism, iii. 364.

ARCHIPELAGO, etymology of the name, vii. 6.

ARCHITECTURE, Roman, its magnificence shown by existing ruins, i. 181;

ARISTOTLE.

Gothic, oldest model of, v. 22 and note M.

ARDABURIUS leads an army against the usurper John, iv. 172; carried prisoner into Ravenna, 173; successful conspiracy against John, ib.

ARDARIC, king of the Gepidæ, victory over the Huns, iv. 247; occupies the palace of Attila and country of Dacia, 248.

Areobindus, exarch of Justinian, killed at Carthage by Gontharis, v. 212.

ARETHAS, chief of the Arab tribe Gassan, supported by the Romans in his dispute with Almondar, v. 188; his intractable spirit when in the service of Belisarius, 192.

Arethas, St., prince of Negra, martyrdom of, v. 207, notes.

ARETHUSA, or Restan, its site and foundation, iii. 166, note.

ARETINUS, Leonardus Brunus, account of, viii. 255, note.

ARGENTARIA (or Colmar), battle of, iii. 332; site, ib. note.

ARGYRUS, officer of Constantine Monomachus, transactions with the Normans, vii. 108.

ARIADNE, daughter of Leo and Verina, gives her hand and empire to Anastasius, v. 5.

ARIANISM communicated to the barbarians by Ulphilas, iv. 327; their conversion from, 337, 340.

ARIANS, proscribed throughout the East by Theodosius, iii. 369; why less firm in adversity than the orthodox party. ib.

party, ib.

Ari, tribe of the, described, ii. 44.

ARINTHÆUS, Julian's general of horse, iii. 192.

ARINTHEUS, general of Valens, his extraordinary beauty, strength, and valour, iii. 241 and note; distinguishes himself against Procopius, 1b.; commands against the Goths, 285.

ARIOVISTUS, seizes two-thirds of the land of the Sequani for himself and followers, iv. 371.

Aristides, philosopher and Christian, ii. 215.

Aristobulus, minister of Carus and Diocletian, ii. 65.

ARISTOTLE, philosophy of, adopted by the Arabians, vi. 400; character of his dialectics, 401; studied by the

ARIUS.

Latins in a corrupt version, vii. 348.

ARIUS, character of, iii. 53 and note; trial and excommunication, ib.; his numerous party, ib.; origin of his heresy, ib. note; decision on, referred to the council of Nice, 54; his sentiments respecting the Trinity and Logos, ib.; assumed moderation of his followers, 56; eighteen sects of, 58; tenets of the three principal, 59, sq.; dissemination of Arianism in the East, 61; Constantine's letter to Arius and Alexander, 63; Arius banished by Constantine, 64; his sect branded with the name of Porphyrians, ib.; recalled with honour, 65; sudden and horrible death, ib. and note; first introduced sacred music, 88, note M.; prevalence of his sect in the East under Valens, 250.

ARIUS, paternal severity of, v. 293. ARLES, council of, iii. 39, 78; annual assembly of the seven provinces of Gaul at, iv. 134; taken by Abderame, vi. 386.

Armenia, a Roman province, i. 143; conquered by the Persians, 403; its state under the Persians, ii. 79; revolt, ib.; nobles of, 80; recovered by the Persians, 82; by the Romans, 88; when christianized, 213; the first nation that embraced Christianity, ib. note M., 368 and note M. (cf. iii. 24, note M.); Christian priests expelled after the death of Tiridates, 368; polytheists of, invite Sapor, ib.; Chosroes restored to the throne, 369; made tributary to Persia, ib.; its history after Tiridates, ib. note M.; Romans compelled to abandon, by the treaty of Dura, 220; reduced to a Persian province by Sapor, 278; restored to an independent neutrality, 280; divided between the Romans and Persians, iv. 168; date, ib. note M.; languages used in, and invention of an Armenian alphabet, ib. note; Western Armenia made subject to the Romans on the death of Arsaces, ib.; acknowledges Chosroes, 169; further revolutions, ib. and note M.; reduced to a Persian province, 170; new division with the Romans, ib.; conquered by the Mongols, viii. 13 and note M.

ARMENIANS, schism of the, vt. 57 and

ARSACES TIRANUS.

note; adopt the Eutychian heresy, 58; present state of their church, ic. ARMENTARIUS, surname of Galerius, ii. 67.

Armorica, its independence confirmed by Honorius, iv. 131; revolutions and form of government, ib. and note M.; united to the kingdom of Clovis, 353; British settlement in, 391 and note S.; western part called Cornwall and Lesser Britain (Bretagni), 392 and note S.; formed a powerful state, 432.

a powerful state, 432.

Armour, use of, abandoned by the Roman infantry, iii. 405.

ARMS of the Roman soldiers, i. 149.
ARMY, Roman, numbers under Hadrian and his successors, i. 153; how posted, ib.; how governed by Augustus, 210; obedience of, and exceptions, 211; the latter understated by Gibbon, ib. note W.; licence of, how encouraged, 212, 259; how regulated and stationed by Constantine, ii. 319; pernicious distinction in, 321; numbers of, under the successors of Constantine, 323; slaves admitted into, ib.; constitution of under Constantine, ib.; Gibbon's view corrected, 324, note S.; mutilation to escape service in, 324; heavy fines on recusants, ib.; increase of barbarian auxiliaries, ib.

ARNOLD of Brescia, his theological studies under Abelard, viii. 195; disputes the temporal power of priests. ib.; condemned in the council of the Lateran, ib.; flies to Zurich, 196; effects a revolution at Rome, 197; reign, ib.; burnt, ib.

ARNULPH, duke of Moravia, checks the progress of the Hungarians, vii. 75.

Aromatics, use of, i. 192 and notes W. and M.

ARPAD, king of the Hungarians, vii. 71; royal Hungarian house of, 80.
ARRAGON, name whence derived, i. 155.

ABBAGON, name whence derived, i. 155, note.

Arrechis, duke of Beneventum, preserves his territory from the arms of Charlemagne, vi. 174.

ARRIAN, his description of the Euxine, v. 198.

ARSACES TIRANUS, king of Armenia, account of, ii. 370, note M.; character, iii. 189; refuses to assist Julian against the Persians, ib.; chronology

ARSACES.

of his reign, ib. note S.; his treachery, 205; imprisonment of by Sapor, and death, 278; another version of his catastrophe by M. St. Martin, ib. note M.

Arsaces, reigns in Western Armenia as vassal of Arcadius, iv. 168.

Arsacides of Armenia, deification of the, ii. 79; degraded from the royal dignity, iv. 169; duration of their dynasty, 170 and note S.

Arsenites, schism of the, at Constan-

tinople, vii. 371.

Arsenius, bishop, Athanasius falsely charged with the murder of, iii. 72. Arsenius, tutor of Arcadius, iv. 7.

ABSENIUS, patriarch of Nice, guardian of the infant emperor John Lascaris, vii. 361; becomes patriarch of Constantinople, 369; excommunicates the emperor Michael Palæologus, ib.; banishment and death, 370; nature of the charges against, ib. note M.

ARTABAN, king of Parthia, defeated by Artaxerxes, i. 331.

ARTABAN, an Armenian prince, stabs the usurper Gontharis, and re-establishes the Roman dominion at Carthage, v. 212 and note; conspires against Justinian, 226; detected and pardoned, ib.; appointed to command an expedition against Sicily, 229.

ARTABANUS, Armenian prince, retires to the court of Leo I. of Constantinople, vi. 96; history of his descendants, ib.

ARTABAZUS, a Persian in the service of Justinian, occupies Verona, v. 215; killed, ib.

ARTASIRES (Ardaschir), successor of Chosroes, deposed from the throne of Armenia by Bahran, king of Persia, 169.

ARTAVASDES appointed commander of the Armenian army, ii. 80.

ARTAVASDES seizes the Byzantine throne on the death of Leo III., and associates his son Nicephorus, vi. 83, note S.; put to death by Constantine Copronymus, ib.; restores image-worship, 143.

ABTAXERNES (Ardshir) restores the Persian monarchy, i. 331; date, ib. note; incorrectly charged with intolerance, 339, note M.; establishes his authority, ib.; ambition, 340, 343; commands the Romans to leave YOL. VIII.

ASIA.

Asia, 343; whether defeated by Al. Severus, 344 and note S.; his undaunted resolution, 345; reign, character, and maxims, 346; code, ib. and note.

ARTAXERXES succeeds Sapor in Persia. iii. 280, note.

ARTEMIUS, duke of Egypt, executed at Antioch, iii. 127; his character, ib.

ARTEMON, followers of described, ii. 215.

ARTEMITA, residence of Chosroes II., v. Dastagerd.

ARTHUR, King, exploits against the Saxons, iv. 393; traditions respecting, gradually embellished, ib.; round table, ib.; Greek poem respecting, ib. note S.

ARTILLERY, Roman, i. 152.

ARTOIS, count of, brother of Louis IX., storms Massoura, vii. 272; slain, 273. ARTOGERASSA, siege of, by Sapor, and

brave defence of the consort of Arsaces Tiranus, iii. 278 and note M. ABTS, decline of, under Diocletian, ii.

103; in the age of Constantine, 134. Arvandus, prætorian præfect in Gaul, trial of, iv. 288 sq.

ARZANENE, province of, ii. 87 and notes.

Arzema (or Buran), queen of Persia, deposed, vi. 291 and note S.

As, Roman, weight and value of the, v. 264.

Asan, Bulgarian chief, excites a revolt from Isaac Angelus, vii. 286.

'ASATYR of the Ancients,' Mahomet charged with taking his doctrines from the, vi. 224, note S.

ASBAD, the Gepid, slays Totila, v. 234; killed, ib.

Ascalon, battle of, between the Crusaders and Fatamites, vii. 229.

ASCENSIO ISALE,' when written, vi. 3, note M.

Ascetics, Christian, ii. 187; in second century, 188, note; account of, iv.

ASCLEPIODATUS, general of Probus. ii.

Asclepiodotus, defeats Allectus in Britain, ii. 73.

Asgand, residence of Odin, i. 377.

ASHAB, or "Companions" of Mahomet. vi. 237, note S.

Asia, Roman provinces in, i. 160; pro-

ASIA MINOR.

vince of, ib.; boundary of Asia and Africa, 161; revolutions of, 830; how accounted for by Montesquieu. iii. 299, note; nomadic tribes of, described, 302, note S.; seven churches of, ruined by the Turks, vii. 24.

ASIA MINOR conquered by Chosroes II., v. 393; by the Turks, vii. 168. Asiabon, office of, ii. 205, note.

Asiatic tribute, raised by Pompey, i. 295; Plutarch's statement examined, ib. note S.

ASIATICS, ignorant of the art and genius of history, vi. 290.

ASINIUS QUADRATUS, his account of the Alemanni, i. 393, notes.

ASPACURAS, vassal of Sauromaces, made king of the Iberians by Sapor, iii. 278. ASPAR, son of Ardaburius, assists his father in reducing the usurper John, and restoring Placidia, iv. 173; goes to the assistance of count Boniface in Africa, 183; refuses the eastern empire from religious motives, 278; recommends his steward, Leo of Thrace, as emperor, 279; murdered by him, v. 3.

Aspen, Turkish coin, its value, viii. 71, note and note M.

Assassins, or Ismaelians, account of. viii. 12 and notes; extirpated by Holagou, khan of the Mongols, ib.; histories of, ib. and note M.

Assemblies of the people abolished by the Roman emperors, i. 205.

Assyria, Roman province of, i. 143; described, iii. 194; assumes the name of Adiabene, ib. note; canals, 195; fertility, ib. and 208, note; revenue, 196 and note; invaded by Julian, 196; conquered by the Arabian caliph Omar, vi. 293.

Asta besieged by Alaric, iv. 35.

ASTARTE, name of the moon, i. 282 and note S.; image brought to Rome,

ASTERIUS, count, marches against the Vandals in Spain, iv. 177.

Astingi, an illustrious Vandal race, ii. 859.

ASTOLPHUS, king of the Lombards, takes Ravenna, and finally expels the exarchs, vi. 153; threatens Rome, 155; defeated by Pepin, ib.

ASTROLOGY, belief of the Romans in, iv. 83; professed by the Arabian astronomers, vi. 401.

ATHANASIUS, ST.

Astronomy encouraged by the calinh Almamon and his successors, vi. 401. Astubians, i. 156.

ATABEKS, Turkish tribe of Syria. vii.

ATAULPH, the Goth, his marriage with Placidia, i. 367, note G.

ATHALARIO, son of Amalasontha, appointed king of Italy by the testa-ment of his grandfather Theodoric, v. 34; his education and character, 127; death, ib.

ATHANARIC, judge of the Visigoths, leads the Goths against Valens, iii. 285; defeated, 286; interview and treaty with Valens on the Danube. ib.; defeated by the Huns on the Dniester, 318; retires into Caucaland, ib.; reappears among the Goths, 349; visits Theodosius at Constantinople, 350; death and funeral, ib.; persecuted the Christian Goths, iv.

ATHANASIUS, St., acts of spiritual power, iii. 36; unable to comprehend the divinity of the Logos, 50; hatred of the Arians, 58; defended the Sabellianism of Marcellus, ib.; deposed and banished by Constantine, 65; account of the death of Arius, ib. note; character and adventures of, 69, sqq.; zeal for the Catholic doctrine of the Trinity, ib.; defective biographics of, ib. note; skill in divination, 70 and note; irregularity of his election, 71 and note; popularity, 71; resists Constantine, ib.; charges against him, 72; summoned to appear before the council of Tyre. ib.; brings Arsenius thither, whom he had been accused of murdering, b.; interview with Constantine, 73; charged with intercepting the corn-flect, ib.; first exile to Trèves, 74; restored by Constantine II., ib.; again deposed and exiled by the council of Antioch, ib.; residence at Rome, ib. and note; acquitted by the Italian bishops, 75; summoned to Milan by Constans, &.; acquitted by the Latin prelates at the council of Sardica, 6.; restored by Constantius on the demand of Constans, 76; interview with Constantius at Antioch, th.; enters Alexandria in triumph, 77; arraigned in the councils of Arles and Milan, 78; zezi

ATHAN ASIUS.

and arguments of his friends, 79; condemned and deposed, 80; third expulsion from Alexandria, 82; intrepid behaviour, 64; disappears for six years, ik; sheltered by the monks of the Thebais, 85; various adventures, 86; invectives against Constantius, 87; restoration, 174; again expelled by Julian, 175; again re-tires to the desert, 176; Jovian's excessive admiration for him, 229; restored, it; date of his death, it. note; assumed tifth exile, and death, 251; introduced monasticism at Rome, iv. 308; not the author of the famous creed, 335, note.

ATHANASIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, secretly anathematises Andronicus the Elder, Palæologus, vii. 383; recall and second retirement, 389. ATHELETAN subdues Cornwall, iv. 391,

ATHENAIS, daughter of the Athenian sophist Leontius, history of, iv. 164; marries Theodosius the Younger, &; assumes the Christian name of Eudocia, il. (v. Eudocia).

ATHENIANS, fleet of the, ii. 146, note. ATHENS, number of citizens, i. 170, 371, note; sack of, by the Goths, 402; taken by Alaric, iv. 25; walls of, restored by Justinian, v. 80; schools of, their history, 89; pro-fessors, how paid, 91; Hadrian's library at, ih.; fatal influence of Christianius Christianity upon the schools, 92; they are suppressed by Justinian, 93; city assigned to Otho de la Roche, with the title of Grand Sire, vii. 384; succession of the Latin sovereigns of, and origin of the title of Duke, 385, note S.; conquered by the Catalans, 386; an apparage of the kings of Sicily, ib.; subject to the Accaioli, ib.; present state of, ib.; modern Greek dialect of, 387 and note.

ATHOS, mount, absurd tenets of the monks of, vii. 404.

ATHRAVA, name of the Persian priests in the Zendavesta, i. 337, acte S.

ATLAS, mount, described, i. 162 and note.

ATMEDAN, or ancient Hippodrome of Constantinople, ii. 297.

ATROPATENE, province, restored to Persia by the Armenians, ii. 369.

ATTILA.

ATSIX the Carizmian, lieutenant of Malek Shah, his conquests in Syria, vii. 176.

ATTACOTTI, Caledonian tribe of, accused of cannibalism, iii. 270; akin to the Scoti, ik note S.

ATTALES, præfect of Rome, made emperor by Alaric, iv. 98; character, 99; negociations with Honorius, and insolence, ik; ill success of his African armament, 100; betrayed by Jovins, 101; ignominiously deposed by Alaric, ia.; leads the chorus at the wedding of Adolphus, 115; ambassador between Adolphus and Jovinus, 122; abandoned by Adolphus, 123; mutilated and banished to Lipari by Honorius, ik.

ATTALUS of Auvergne, adventures of,

iv. 37%

ATTICA ravaged by Alaric, iv. 26. ATTILA (Etzel), king of the Huns, the hero of the Nibelungen Lied, iv. 191, note S.; dictates conditions of peace to Theodosius the Younger, 193; etymology of his name, the note S.; his genealogy, person, and character, 194; discovers the sword of Mars, 195; puts his brother and colleague Bleda to death, it; conquers Scythia and Germany, 196; his power overstated by Gibbon, 197, note S.; alliance with Genseric and invasion of the Eastern empire, 199; defeats Romans on the Utus, 200; at Marcianopolis, id.; in the Cher-Macchonia, id.; ravages Thrace and Macchonia, id.; dictates a peace to Theodesius the Younger, 205; insulting embassies, 207 eq.; contemptuous reception of Maximin, 210; royal village and palace of Attila, 211; site, 212 and note M.; simple way of life, 213; behaviour to the Roman ambassadors, marries Escam, 214 and note M.; progress to, and residence at, the royal village, ih; banquet, 215; sends Eslaw and Orestes to reprimand Theodosius for his attempt to assassinate him, 217; pardons the culprits and concludes an advantageous treaty, 218; insolent message to the courts of Ravenna and Constantinople, 220; declares himself the lover of the princess Honoria, 229; is refused her hand, 230; in-

ATTUARII.

vades Gaul, 231; besieges Orleans, 232; retires to Châlons on the approach of Aëtius and Theodoric, 234; address to his troops, 235; a fatalist, ib.; defeated, 237; retires across the Rhine, 239; repeats his demand for Honoria, ib.; invades Italy, ib.; takes Aquileia, 240; ravages Lombardy, 241; site of his encampment, 245 and note; receives an embassy from Valentinian III., ib.; grants a peace on receiving the dowry of Honoria, ib.; marries Ildico, 246; death, ib.; funeral, 247.

ATTUARII, Frankish tribe, subdued by

Julian, iii. 110.

ATYS and CYEELE, story of, allegorized by Julian, iii. 140; excellence of Catullus' poem on, ib. note.

AUCTIONS, tax on, i. 299.

Augurs, their functions, iii. 407; office of, coveted by the most illustrious Romans, 408.

Augustan history, why silent respecting the Christians, ii. 230, note M.

Augusti and Cæsars, relative powers, ii. 67, note M., 96.

Augustin, St., a Manichæan, ii. 164, note; sentiments on persecution, iii. 423, notes; account of the prodigies performed by the relics of St. Stephen, 430; character of his work 'De Civitate Dei,' ib. note; account of the defeat of Radagaisus, iv. 48; his 'City of God' occasioned by the sack of Rome by Alaric, 103; sentiments on persecution, 179 and note; death at Hippo, 182; character, ib.; library, ib.; learning and genius, 183; theological system, ib.; compared with Calvin's, ib. note; history of his relics, v. 114, note.

Augustulus made emperor of the West by his father Orestes, iv. 296; compelled to resign by Odoacer, 299; his name of Romulus, 300; banished to the castle of Lucullus, in Campania, ib.

Augustus, his moderation, i. 138; testament, 139; recovers the standard of Crassus, ib.; his policy pursued by Hadrian and the Antonines, 145; situation of, after the battle of Actium, 196; reforms the senate, 197; affects to resign supreme power, 198; nominated emperor, ib.; divides

AUREUS.

the provinces with the senate, 201; retains the military command and numerous guards at Rome, 202; also the consular and tribunician offices, ib.; is made supreme pontiff and censor, 204; but the latter under an altered title, ib. note S.; institutes the Consilium, 206, note S.; his origin and family, 208; character and policy, 209; retained the image of liberty, ib.; his fear of the army, 210; restores the ancient discipline, 211 and note; adopts Tiberius, 212; his Rationarium or Register, 295 and note W.; taxes introduced by, 298 sq.; orders sacrifices at Jerusalem, ii. 153; his moderation in the use of wine, iv. 85, note; his ostentatious modesty, vi. 194.

AUGUSTUS, that title explained, i. 208; implied something divine, ib. note S. AURASIUS, mount, in Numidia, besieged by Solomon the eunuch, v. 123.

AURELIAN recommended by Claudius as his successor, ii. 8; origin and services, 9; heroic valour, ib. note; adopted by Ulpius Crinitus, 10; successful reign, ib.; severe discipline, ib.; treaty with the Goths, 11; relinquishes Dacia to them, 12; defeats the Alemanni, 13; finally vanquishes them, 15; fortifies Rome, 16; extent of his walls, 17 and note S.; tranquillizes Gaul, 19; expedition against Zenobia, 22; defeats ĥer, 23 ; besieges Palmyra, 24 ; treatment of the captive Zenobia, 25; puts Longinus to death, 26; suppresses the rebellion of Firmus in Egypt, ib.; triumph, 27; magnificence, 29; suppresses a sedition at Rome, 30; cruelty, 31; expedition into the East, 32; assassinated, ib.; whether he persecuted the Christians, 261, note G.; his design of vineyards along the coast of Etruria, iv. 85 and note.

Aurengzebe, camp of, i. 341, note; last of the Great Moguls who retained their entire empire, viii. 66.

AUBBOLUS elected emperor, ii. 1; defeated and besieged at Milan, 2; attempts to negociate with Claudius, 4; executed, ib.

AUBRUS, value of that coin under Constantine, ii. 338, notes.

AUSONIUS.

AUSONIUS, tutor of Gratian, controversy as to his religion, iii. 356 and note S., iv. 110, note; promotion of, 357, note.

AUTHARIS, son of Clepho, elected king of the Lombards, v. 347; recovers the greater part of Italy from the Franks and Greeks, 348; his adventurous gallantry and marriage with Theodelinda, daughter of the king of Bavaria, 353; death, ib.

AUTUN stormed by the Gallic legions,

ii. 19.

AUVERGNE, Gallic province, description and revolutions of, iv. 376.

AUXILIARIES, how composed and employed, i. 151; ill effects of in the Roman armies, 368; barbarian, increase of, under Constantine, ii. 324. AUXIMUM, v. Osimo.

AVARS subdued by the Turks, v. 176; were a Turkish stock, ib. note S.; send an embassy to Justinian, 177; advance into Poland and Germany, ib.; embassy of the, to Justin II., 331; alliance with the Lombards, 333; defeat the Gepidæ, and occupy their country, 334; extend their dominion after the ruin of the Gepidæ, 376; perfidious attempt on Ĥeraclius, 397; their alliance with the Persians and attack on Constantinople, 405; repulsed, 406; their country, Pannonia, reduced by Charlemagne, vi. 175.

AVERNUS, lake, iv. 79, note.

AVERROES, Arabian philosopher, opinions of, vi. 404, note.

AVERSA, town of, founded for the Nor-

mans, vii. 103 and 104, note G. AVICENNA, Arabian physician, vi. 40?.

AVIENUS, his embassy to Attila, with Trigetius and Leo, iv. 244.

AVIGNON becomes the residence of the

popes, viii. 215; Lives of the popes of, ib. note; sovereignty of, purchased from Jane queen of Naples, 216.

AVITUS, the senator, embassy to Theodoric, iv. 233; made commander in Gaul by Maximus, 258; his origin and character, 259; villa, ib.; treats with the Visigoths, ib.; proclaimed emperor by the assembly of Arles, 260; fixes his residence at Rome, 263; profligacy and unpopularity, 264; deposed by count Ricimer, ib.; made bishop of Placentia, 265; death,

BARYLON.

AVITUS, bishop of Vienna, his answer to Gundobald king of the Burgundians, iv. 354.

Awsites, Arabian tribe of, vi. 243.

AXUCH, a Turkish slave, refuses to accept the confiscated fortune of Anna Comnena, vi. 119.

Axum, kings of, iii. 84, note M.; inscription of, v. 207, note M.; residence of the Negus of Abyssinia, 208; ruins of, ib. notes.

Axumites, v. Abyssinians. AYESHA, daughter of Abubeker and wife of Mahomet, vi. 266; chastity suspected, 267; story of her opposing her father's elevation, 270 and note S.; hatred of Ali and his family, 274 and note S.; assists the rebellion of Telha and Zobeir, ib.; courage in the Day of the Camel, 275; respect and delicacy of Ali towards her. ib. and note M.

Avourites, their descent, vii. 253, note. AYUB, father of Saladin, his prudent and determined conduct, vii. 254.

AZIMUS, or Azimuntium, city Thrace, alone holds out against the arms of Attila, iv. 206 and notes; its privilege violated by Peter, brother of the emperor Maurice, v. 381.

Azyms, furious debate concerning, between the Greek and Latin churches, vii. 280.

Azzadin, sultan of Iconium, takes refuge at Constantinople from the Mongols, viii. 13.

Azzo, marquis of Lombardy, ancestor of the lines of Brunswick and Este, vii. 119, note.

B.

Baalbec, or Heliopolis, vi. 315; ruins of, described, 316.

Basec, father of Artaxerxes, i. 331,

Babylas, St., bishop of Antioch, corpse of, transferred to the grove of Daphne by Gallus, iii. 169; pompous removal of, by the Christians at the command of Julian, ib.

BABYLON, that name applied to Rome by the early Christians, ii. 175; circumference of, 295, note; converted into a royal park, iii. 195; licentiousness of the women, 199, note.

BACCHANALS.

BACCHANALS at Rome, ii. 210 and 211, note.

Bacchus, temple of, at Alexandria, iii. 418 and note S.

Bacon, distribution of, at Rome, iv. 84. BADOERI, dukes of Venice, their illustrious descent, v. 341, note.

BADUARIUS, superintendent of the palace, marries Arabia daughter of Justin II., v. 341.

BETICA, province of Spain, i. 155.

BAFINA, queen of the Thuringians, becomes the mother of Clovis, by Childeric, iv. 346.

BAGAUDE, or Gaulish peasants, described, ii. 69; etymology of their name, ib. note; rebellion, ib.; quelled by Maximian, 70; their leaders, whether Christians? ib.; sell a free passage over the Alps to the troops of Honorius, iv. 55; confederations of the, in Gaul and Spain, 252.

BAGAWAN, mount, ii. 79.

BAGDAD founded by the caliph Almansor, vi. 394 and note; etymology of the name, 395, note; site, 395 and note S.; college at, 399; stormed and sacked by the Mongols, viii. 13; pyramid of ninety thousand heads erected at, by Timour, 53.

BAHARITES, Mamaluke dynasty of the

vii. 274 and note.

BAHRAM, or Varanes, Persian general, birth, character, and exploits, v. 368; defeated by the Romans, 370; insulted by Hormouz, ib.; rebellion, ib.; defeats and deposes Chosroes, son of Hormouz, 372; usurps the sceptre, 374; defeated by Narses on the Zab, ib.; flight and death, ib. and note M.

BAHREIN, district of Persia, vi. 198.

BAIAN, chagan of the Avars, his pride and power, v. 376; perfidy, 378; takes Sirmium, ib.; razes Singidunum, 379; generosity, ib.; extent of his dominion, ib.

BAIRAL, lake, described, iii. 308 and notes.

BAJAZET I., sultan, son and successor of Amurath I., surnamed "Ilderim," or "the Lightning," viii. 30; first of his family who assumed the title of sultan, ib. note S.; his conquests from the Euphrates to the Danube, 31; character and administration, ib.; defeats Sigismund king of Hungary, 32;

BALTIC SEA.

puts the French prisoners to death, 33 and note M.; his hunting and hawking, 35; answer to the letter of Timour, 50; styled kaissar of Roum, 51; defeated by Timour at Angora, 54; made prisoner, 55 story of his iron cage, 56; death, 57; testimonies as to his harsh treatment by Timour, 58, 59; probable conclusion, 59; Von Hammer's explanation, 60, note M.; civil wars of his sons, 66.

Bajazet II., sultan, facilitates Lascaris' search for Greek MSS., viii. 117, note.

Balbatus (v. Vabalathus).

Balbinus elected emperor with Maximus, i. 316; character, ib. (v. Maximus).

Balbus, Cornelius, family and rise of, i. 316, note.

Baldwin, count of Flanders, a leader in the fourth crusade, vii. 290; elected emperor of the East, elected 321; his government, 322; defeated and captured by the Comans and Bulgarians, 330; death, 331 and note.

BALDWIN II., emperor of Constantinople, vii. 339; his misfortunes and mendicancy, 340; visits to England, ib.; disgraceful alliance with the Turks and Comans, 341; sale of relics to St. Louis, 342; escapes to Italy on the taking of Constantinople by the Greeks, 346.

BALDWIN, brother of Godfrey of Bouillon, his quarrel with Tancred, vii. 214 and note S.; adopted by the governor of Edessa, 215 and note S.; seizes that city and founds a principality, ib.; becomes king of Jerusa-lem, 230.

Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem, vii. 256.

BALDWIN III., king of Jerusalem, vii. 256.

BALDWIN IV., king of Jerusalem, vii. 257.

BALTHA OGLI, admiral of Mahomet II.,

punishment of his defeat, viii. 163. Balti, or Balthæ, family of Alaric, etymology of the name, iv. 24 and note S.

BALTIC sea, i. 350, notes; subsidence of the, knowledge of, how acquired by the Romans, iii. 263, note.

BALUZE.

BALUZE, character of his ' Lives of the Popes of Avignon, viii. 215, note. BAMBYCE, a name of Hierapolis, iii.

188, note S.

Banchor, monastery of, iv. 309.

Baptism, ancient theory and practice of, iii. 21; deathbed, how regarded by the fathers, ib. note.

BARADEUS, James, monk, revives and gives the name of Jacobites to the sect of Monophysites, vi. 54.
Barbarians introduced into the army

by Probus, ii. 47; their mutual dissensions fomented by Diocletian, 74; he distributes the vanquished among the Roman provinces, 75; conversion of the, iii. 24, iv. 322 324; its effects, 326; imbibed imbibed Arianism, 327; converted from that heresy, 337; laws of the, 364 sq.; best collection of, 366, note M. BARBARY, derivation of the name of

that country, vi. 351, note; Moors of, become Mahometans, 353.

BARBATIO, general, receives Gallus at Petorio, ii. 393; marches to the assistance of Julian in Gaul, 416; treachery and retreat of, ib.

Barchochebas rebels against Hadrian.

ii. 222.

BARCLAY, his 'Apology for the Quakers,' ii. 138, note.

BARDANES assumes the purple and the name of Philippicus, vi. 80; deposed, 80; prediction of an Asiatic prophet to. 89.

BARDAS, uncle of Michael III., a protector of letters, vii. 39; his school at Magnaura, 40.

BARDAS murdered by his uncle, the emperor Michael III., vi. 197.

BARDS, Welsh, their legends neglected, iv. 392 and note S.; protected by the laws of queen Elizabeth, 398; account of the, ib.

BARGUS accuses his patron Timasius, iv. 141.

BARHAM, or Baharam, v. Varanes. BARI, conquest of, by the Greeks and Latins, vii. 97; unsuccessful at-. tempts of the German emperors on, 99; besieged by Robert Guiscard, 114.

BARLAAM, Calabrian monk, attacks and ridicules the monks of mount Athos respecting the light of mount Thabor, vii. 405; apostacy and flight, 406;

RASIT.

ambassador from Andronicus Palæologus the Younger to pope Benedict XII., viii. 77; his instructions, 78; his learning and lectures on Homer, 108; connection with Petrarch, ib.; made a bishop in Calabria, 109.

BARMECIDES extirpated by Harun al Rashid, vi. 405; probable motives of that act, sb. note S.

BABONCELLI, tribune of Rome, viii. 245.

Barsumas, chief of the monks, votes at the second council of Ephesus, vi.

BARTHOLEMY, Peter, discovers the Holy Lance, vii. 220; submits to a judgment of God, and death, 222 and note M.

BARTOLUS, the civilian, a pensioner of Charles IV., vi. 193.

BASIL L, the Macedonian, emperor of Constantinople, v. 95; not an Arsacid, ib. note S.; early history of, 96; bodily strength, 97; associated in the empire by Michael III., ib.; murders Michael, ib.; wise and glorious reign, 98; publishes the Fasilics, 99; death, ib.; genealogy of his dynasty, 100, note S.; his legal reforms, vii. 45, note S.; reduced by Chrysocheir, the Paulician, to sue for peace, 54; shoots three arrows through Chrysocheir's head, ib.; alliance with the emperor Lewis II., 97.

Basil II., emperor of Constantinople, vi. 107; reduces the rebels Phocas and Scierus, ib.; overthrows the Bulgarians, 108; penitence and death, ib.; conquers the Bulgarians, vii. 69; his horrible cruelty towards them, ib.

BASIL, archbishop of Cæsarea, transactions with Valens, iii. 252; Gibbon's statement respecting, corrected, ib. note S.; account of, 365; his pride, 366; founder of the monasteries of Pontus, iv. 309.

BASIL the Great, his canonical epistles, iii. 36, note.

BASIL, the monk, founder of the Gnostic sect of Bogomites, burnt by Alexius Comnenus, vii. 56 and note.

BASIL, St., Calabrian monks of, viii. 108 and note.

Basil, council of, proceedings against pope Eugenius IV., viii. 93; city de-

BELISARIUS.

general assault, 141; his vigilance and precautions, 142; uxoriousness, 144; letter to Justinian, 145; receives reinforcements, ib.; haughty reception of the Gothic ambassadors, 146; grants a truce, ib.; recovers many Italian cities, ib.; compels Vitiges to raise the siege of Rome, 147; and of Rimini, 148; arbitrary execution of Constantine, governor of Spoleto, 149; firmness during the defection of Narses, 150; takes Urbino, ib.; reduces Osimo, 153; lays siege to Ravenna, ib.; evades the imprudent treaty sent by Justinian to Vitiges, 154; takes Ravenna by stratagem, ib.; refuses the kingdom of Italy, 155; recalled by Justinian, 6b.; his greatness, popularity, and virtues, 156; duped by his wife Antonina, 158; recalls her lover Theodosius, 159; persuaded by Photius to punish her, ib.; compelled by Theodora to pardon her, 160; second Persian campaign, 161; disgraced, ib.; pardon and mean submission, ib.; accepts the Italian command,.
162; account of his Persian campaigns, 191; reception of the Persian ambassadors, 192; hastens the retreat of Chosroes, 193; recalled to the Italian war, ib.; lands at Ravenna, 218; letter to Justinian, 219; returns to Dyrrachium for reinforcements, ib.; sails to the Tiber, 221; forces the barriers of Totila, ib.; the misconduct of his officers obliges him to retreat, ib.; dissuades Totila from destroying Rome, 223; recaptures Rome, and holds it against Totila, 224; campaign in southern Italy and flight to Sicily, 225; final recall, ib.; made general of the east and count of the domestics, 226; defends Constantinople from the Bulgarians, 244; accused of conspiring against Justinian, 246; disgrace, restoration, and death, ib.; fortune confiscated, ib.; his beggary an idle fable, tb.; Lord Mahon's opinion on that point examined, 247, note S.; Le Beau's and Finlay's theories respecting the origin of the story, ib.; his reputed statue, ib. Bells, use of, when introduced, vi. 304

BELLS, use of, when introduced, vi. 304 and note S.

Bellona, temple of, at Comana in Pontus, vii. 51.

BERTEZENA.

Belus, tower of, at Babylon, vi. 295,

Bender, i. 142.

BENEDICT XI., pope, his curse of Anagni, viii. 215.

Benedict XII., pope, embassy of Andronicus the Younger to, viii. 77; character, 79 and note.

Benedict XIII., pope, viii. 254; deposed by the council of Constance, 256.

Benefice, primitive name of a feudal possession, iv. 373; tenure of, ib. and note M.

BENEVENTO, battle of, between Mainfroy, king of the two Sicilies, and Charles of Anjou, vii. 376.

BENEVENTUM, dukes of, their dominions, v. 349; escapes the yoke of Charlemagne, vi. 174; siege of, by the Saracens, and heroic devotion of a citizen, vii. 100.

Benjamin, patriarch of the Copts, his interview with Amrou, vi. 333.

BENJAMIN of Tudela, his description of the riches of Constantinople, vii. 13. BENTIVOGLIO, character as an historian, iii. 10, note.

BERAN-BIRG (Marlborough), battle of, between the Britons and Saxons, iv. 391 and note.

BERBERS, Barbars, or Barbarians, account of that appellation, vi. 351 and note; properly applicable to the Moors, ib.

Berenice, her age when dismissed by Titus, vii. 23, note.

Berenice, or Myos Hormos, i. 413, note M.

BERNARD, St., does not mention his own miracles, ii. 180, note; dissuades the persecution of the Jews, vii. 192 note, and note M.; character and mission, 247; convents founded by, ib.; proclaims the second crusade, 248; declines the command, ib.; object of his journey to Germany, ib. note M.; his character of the Romans, viii. 194; exhortations against Arnold of Brescia, 196.

BERNIER, description of Aurengzebe's camp, i. 341, note.

Bergea, or Aleppo, Julian's reception at, iii. 183; anecdote of a Christian father and his apostate son, ib.

BERTEZENA (Berte-Scheno), first leader of the Turks, v. 173; was proper y

BERTHA.

the founder of the Mongol race, ib. note M.

Bertha, mother of Hugo king of Italy, her gallantries, vii. 25.

Bertha, daughter of Hugo king of Italy, married to Romanus, son of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, vii. 24; her equivocal descent, 25; changes her name to Eudoxia, ib.

Berytus, famous school of law at, ii. 317 and note; overthrown by an earthquake in the reign of Justinian, v. 252 and note.

Bessarion, bishop of Nice, viii. 96; manager for the Greeks at the Council of Florence, 100; made a cardinal,

101; poverty, 102; made a cardinal, 101; poverty, 102, note; his residence in Italy, character and learning, 113; story of his losing the tiars, ib. and note M.; refuses the patriarchate of Constantinople, 123.

Bessas, general of Justinian, killed in leading the assault of Petra, v. 202; his unfeeling avarice when governor of Rome during the siege by Totila, 220; flies at his entrance, 222.

BESSI, or minor Goths, v. 37, note.
BETHLEM, residence of St. Jerom, resort
of Roman fugitives to, after the sack
of Rome, iv. 108; occupied by Tan-

cred, vii. 224, note S.

BEZABDE, taken by Sapor, ii. 410; site of, ib. note S.; besieged by Constantius, 411.

BIBLE, early translated into Arabic, vi. 215 and note.

BINDOES, a Sassanian prince, deposes and imprisons Hormouz, v. 370; puts him to death, 372 and note M.

Bineses, the Persian ambassador, takes possession of Nisibis for Sapor, iii. 224.

BIRTH, prerogative of, the least invidious of all distinctions, i. 305.

Bishors, question of their divine origin, ii. 190, note; at first the same as presbyters, 191; subsequently superior, ib.; original jurisdiction of, 192; called angels in Asia, ib. note; progress of their authority, 194; claimed to be the vicegerents of Christ and successors of the apostles, ib.; metropolitans and primates, 195; ambition of the Roman pontiff, ib.; bishops first seen at court in the reign of Alexander Severus, 259; condition and number under the Christian em-

BOETHIUS.

perors, iii. 27; rural, ib. note; equal powers of, 28; election of, ib.; violent and corrupt mode of, 29; at first vested in the people, ib.; afterwards usurped by the emperors, ib. note M.; bishops alone had the power of ordination, 30; claimed perpetual obedience from the ordained, 31; income of, 33; exclusive privilege of being tried by their peers, 35; judged the clergy in civil cases, ib.; power of arbitration, ib.; spiritual censorship, 36; exercised on the highest officers except the emperors, ib.; orthodox of the West, banished by Constantine II., 80; conduct in exile, 81; contributed much to the establishment of the French monarchy, iv. 352.

BISSENI, Turkish tribe, vii. 79 and note S.

BISSEXTILE, superstitious regard of the Romans for, iii. 235; Gibbon's explanation of the corrected, ib. note S. BITHYNIA, i. 162; plundered by the Goths, 398.

BLACHERNÆ, suburb of Constantinople, ii. 295, note.

BLEDA, brother and colleague of Attila, king of the Huns, iv. 193; slain by Attila, 195.

BLEMMYES, invade Egypt, ii. 76; described, 77.

BLINDING, various modes of, vii. 369. BLÖDEL, legendary name of Bleda, brother of Attila, iv. 193, note S.

Blues, or orthodox faction of the Hippodrome, patronized by Justinian, v. 50; their dress, manners, and lawless violence, ib.

Boadicea, i. 140.

Boccaccio, one of the restorers of Greek learning in Italy, viii. 110; his (reputed) version of Homer, ib. and note M.

BOCHARA conquered by the Saracens, vi. 300.

BORTHIUS, prætorian præfect, murdered with Aëtius, iv. 250.

BOETHUS, his explanation of the Trinity, iii. 55, note; character and studies of, v. 27; his alleged visit to Athens, 28 and note S.; patriotism, 29; accused of treason, 30; confined in the tower of Pavia, ib.; composes his 'Consolation of Philosophy,' 31; inhuman execution of, ib.; works translated by Alfred the

BOHEMIA.

Great, 32; canonized, ib.; question as to his Christianity, ib. note S. Bohemia, united to the Germanic body

by Charlemagne, vi. 175.

BOHEMOND, son of Robert Guiscard, vii. 119; commands his father's fleet at Durazzo, 121; exploits against the Greeks, 126; a leader in the first crusade, 198; march to Constantinople, 203; motives, 205 and note M.; flattering reception by Alexius Comnenus, 206; takes Antioch, and acquires the sovereignty of it, vii. 217; his design to arm the West against the Byzantine empire, 238; clandestine departure, ib. and note; death, ib.

BOLINGBROKE, LORD, observations on the encouragement of learning by the

popes, viii. 116, note.

Bolsena, lake, Amalasontha strangled in an island of, v. 128; described, ib.

Bondocar, or Bibars, sultan of Egypt, destroys Antioch, vii. 275; concerned in the attempt to assassinate Edward I., ib. note M.

Boniface, count, general of Placidia, character, iv. 175; betrayed into a revolt by his rival Aëtius, 176; invites the Vandals into Africa, ib.; repentance, 181; defeated by Genseric, ib.; besieged in Hippo Regius, 182; joined by Aspar and his forces, 183; again defeated by Genseric, ib. escapes to Ravenna, 184; battle with Aëtius and death, ib.; medals of, ib., and note S.

BONIFACE, marquis of Montferrat, elected leader of the fourth crusade, vii. 294; adopts the cause of Alexius, son of Isaac Angelus, 296; clemency after the capture of Constantinople, 313; sells Candia to the Venetians, 323; exchanges the provinces beyond the Hellespont for the kingdom of Thessalonica, or Macedonia, 324; killed by the Bulgarians, 333.

BONIFACE VIII., pope, his furious contest with Philip le Bel of France, viii. 214; seized and insulted at Anagni by Nogaret and Colonna, 215; death and character, ib.; instituted the jubilee, 217.

Boniface, St., procures relics for Aglaë, ii. 277.

Bonnet, Greek imperial, vii. 367, note.

BREQUIGNY.

Bonosus, general of Aurelian, marries a Goth, ii. 11, note; and Proculus, their revolt in Gaul suppressed by Probus, ii, 50.

Book, people of the, Jews and Christians so called by the Arabians, vi. 215, 368 and note.

Borak, or mysterious horse of Mahomet, vi. 230.

BORDEAUX described, iv. 128 and note. Borderers, what troops so called, ii. 321; discontent and desertions of, ib. Borgites, Mamaluke dynasty of the,

vii. 274 and note.

Borysthenes, navigation of the by the Russian traders, vii. 85.

Bosphorus, kingdom of, reduced by Trajan, i. 143, 395; acquired by the Goths, 396; reduced by Agrippa, ib. note.

Bosphorus, Strait of, described, ii. 288; actual width, ib. note S.

Bosphorus, city of, besieged by the Turks, v. 175.

BOSTRA, or Bosra, i. 143, note S.; vi. 202, note; siege of by the Saracens, 303; Syriac etymology of the name, ib. and note; betrayed by the governor Romanus, 304.

Bossuer's Universal History, i. 165, note.

BOTANY, state of that science among the ancients, vi. 402.

Botheric, commandant of Thessalonica, murdered by the populace, iii.

BOUCICAULT, marshal, assists the emperor Manuel Palæologus against the Turks, viii. 37.

Boulogne, v. Gessoriacum.

Boursa, taken and plundered by Timour, viii. 56.

Bowines, Persian dynasty of, vi. 422. Braga, capital of the Suevi in Spain, taken by Theodoric II., iv. 263.

BRANCALEONE, podestà of Rome, vigorous administration, viii. 203.

Brandenburg, Vandals of, v. 121, note. BREAD, distribution of at Rome, iv. 84. Brenckman, his 'Historia Pandectarum,' v. 287, note.

Bremen, burnt by the Hungarians, vii.

Breones, tribe of Rhætians, iv. 234 and note:

Brequieny, M. de, his Life of Posthumus, i. 391, note.

BRETAGNE.

BRETAGNE, part of Armorica so called, iv. 392 and notes.

BRIDGET, St., of Sweden, prophesies the death of pope Urban V., viii.

BRIENNE, Walter de, duke of Athens. defeated and killed by the Catalans, vii. 385.

BRIGANTES, war of Antoninus Pius

with, i. 145, note; situation of, 157. BRITAIN, conquered by the Romans, i. 139; province described, 156; importance of, ii. 71; how peopled, iii. 265; invaded by the Scots and Picts, 268; rescued by Theodosius, 271; revolt of Maximus in, 359; emigration from under him, 360; St. Ursula and destined brides of the emigrants, ib. note; legions recalled from by Stilicho, iv. 34; invaded by the Scots of Ireland, 53; revolt of the army in, and election of various emperors, 54; revolt of, 130; its independence confirmed by Honorius, 131; government of till the descent of the Saxons, 132 and note; cities, ib. and note; tyrants, 133; church, its poverty, 134; Pendragon of, ib.; descent of the Saxons in, 386; Heptarchy, 389: Gildas' description of, ib.; long resistance of against the barbarians, 390; wars in, ib. sq.; the Britons fly to Wales and Cornwall, 391; and Gaul, ib.; desolation of Britain, 394; language of, how modified by the Saxon invasion, 395 and note S.: inhabitants of, whether exterminated by the Saxons, 396; servitude of, ib.; sold their children, 397; relapse into barbarism, ib.; Britons in Armorica and Wales, their manners, 398; obscure state of Britain, 399; Christianity introduced into by pope

Gregory the Great, v. 360. Bairons, character of the, i. 140.

BRITONS of France, reduced and chastised by Charlemagne, vi. 173.

BRITTIA, island, whether distinct from Britain, iv. 399, note S.

Brosses, president de, his description of the Euxine, v. 194, note.

BRUCE, James, on the Roman wall in Scotland, i. 141, note S.

Bruchium, quarter of Alexandria, library in, iii. 417, note S.

BRUNSWICK, house of, genealogy, vii. 119, note.

BURNING GLASSES.

BRUTUS, revered by the Romans, i. 209; his virtue questioned, ib. note

BRUTUS, the Trojan, his colonization of Britain a fable, iii. 265.

BUCELIN, duke of the Alemanni, invades Italy, v. 237; his fabulous exploits, ib. note; ravages southern Italy, 238; defeated at Casilinum by Narses, and slain, 239.

BUFFALOES, introduced into Italy by the Lombards, v. 351.

Buffon, burning glasses of, v. 72.

Bugia, African town, captured by the Saracens, vi. 347.

BULGARIA, revolts from Isaac Angelus, vii, 286; second kingdom of established, ib.

BULGARIANS, their ethnology, v. 167, note S.; history, 168; inroads on the eastern empire, 171; under Zabergan, threaten Constantinople, 243; repulsed by Belisarius, 244; kingdom of overthrown by Basil II., vi. 108; their name, how applied by the French, vii. 57 and note; emigration of the, 64; their descent, ib. and 65, note S:; account of the, ib.; situation of the kingdom, ib.; first kingdom of the, 67; overthrown by Basil II., 69; tactics, 73; war of against the Latin sovereigns of Greece, 329.

Bunsen, Chev., explanation of Plinyon the Roman walls, ii. 16, note S.

Bungesses, court of at Jerusalem, vii.

BURGUNDIANS vanquished by Probus, ii. 44; a German race, ib. note S.; on the Elbe, account of the, iii. 261; fabulous descent from the soldiers of Drusus, ib. and 262 note; deceived by Valentinian, 262; join Radagaisus in invading Italy, iv. 45; overrun Gaul, 51; settle permanently in Gaul, 128; their limits, 129; invade Belgium, 224; defeated and driven to the mountains of Savoy, ib.; settle-ments on lake Leman, 349; boundaries of their kingdom, 353; finally conquered by the Franks, 356; join the troops of Vitiges, v. 150.

BURGUNDY, vineyards of, i. 190 and note W.

BURNET, character of his 'Sacred Theory of the Earth,' ii. 176, note. BURNING GLASSES of Archimedes and Proclus, v. 71; of Buffon, 72 note.

BCRTOX.

Berrox, Dr., work on the Ante-Nicene Fathers, iii. 52, note M.

Ersnus, in Egypt, destroyed by Dioeletian, ii. 76; four several places of that name, vi. 392 note.

BUYLER, character of his 'Lives of the Saints,' v. 358 aute.

BCZESTINGS (Bazentinus), river, sepulcire of Alaric constructed in, iv. 112 and sofe S.

BUILTE MININ, the Persian philosopher, preceptor of Hormouz, v. 357; introduced chess and the fables of Pilray into Persia, ile soite.

Synos, Lord, swam from Sestus to Abydus, ii. 290, aste M.

Breezes, i. 238.

DYLLEYINE history, defects of, vi. 68; dynasties, review of and reflections on, 132; empire, view of its government, literature, &c. from the time of Heraclius to the invasion of the Franks, vii. 5, app.; revenue, 13; coinage, il. note S.; emperora, their pomp and luxury, 14; palace, 15; furniture and attendance, 16; titles, 17; officers of the palace, state and army, 19; adoration of the emperors, 20; reception of ambassadors, 21; processions, 22; acquire the province of Lembardy, 96; historians, editions of, viii. 185, note; character of the Bonn edition, ia. note M.

BYZANTINES, wars of the, by whom best described, ii. 287, note; used the columns of Darius as altars, 289,

BYLANTIUM, siege of by Severus' generals, i. 256; fortifications destroyed, 257; how far ruined, ib. note M.; taken by Maximin, ii. 135; besieged by Constantine, 147; advantageous situation, 257; when founded, ib. note; rebuilt by Pausanias, ib; revenues derived from the fishery, 293, note (n. Constantinople).

Byzas founds Byzantium, ii. 287, note.

C.

Chara, or temple of Mecca, seven poems of, vi. 2:9 and aste; its antiquity, 2:11; site of, ih. and aste M.; description of, 2:12; rites of, ih.; black stode, ih. and astes; ikels of

CESARIUS

destroyed by Mahomet, 254; desecrated by Abu Taher, the Carmothian, 419.

Canadan, or Kobad, king of Persia, his war with the Romans, v. 85; takes Amida, 86; occupies the straits of Canassus, 88; troubled reign of, 181; desires his son, Nushirvan, to be adopted by Justin the emperor, 182 and note M.

Cadesta, battle of between the Arabians and Persians, date, vi. 291, note S.; description of, 292; site of, ik. note; ruins, ik. note S.

Caduan, marries Mahomet, vi. 218; his affection and respect for her, 268.

Capit, founded, i. 296, note.

Carrillax, bishop of Africa, Constantine's liberality to, iii. 32; contest with Majorinus and Donatus, 43; acknowledged lawful primate, 66; banishes the Donatist leaders, 44.

CACILITS (or Lactantius), date of his treatise 'De Mortibus Persecutorum, iii. 14 and sote; probably not composed by Lactantius, ib.; account of the vision of Constantine and Licinius, ib.

CELESTIAN, senator of Carthage, misfortunes of, iv. 187.

Cassan, Julius, his motive for invading Britain, i. 140, note; degraded the senate, 197, note; deified, 207; provoked his fate, 219; sword of, captured by the Gergovians, iv. 376.

Casan and Augustus, those titles explained, i. 208; use of as a family distinction, 209, note W.

Cassars, first, their policy, i. 137, 139; adverse to military merit in a subject, it.; family of the, 212; their marriage with foreigners forbidden, vii. 23; exceptions, 24; empire of the, checked the progress of the human mind, 44.

'Cassans' of Julian, account of that work, iii, 179.

Cassarra, capital of Cappadoria, taken by Sapor, i. 405; taken and sucked by Chosroes II., v. 332.

C.S.S.A.R.A., in Syria, plundered and burnt by the adherents of Firmus, iii. 273; abundoned by Constantine, son of Heraclius, surrenders to the Suracens, vi. 325.

CESARIUS, son of the duke of Naries,

assists Pope Leo IV. against the Saracens, vi. 411.

CAF, mountain of Central Asia, v. 173: creed of the Mahometans respecting, ib. note S.

CAFFA, Genoese colony of, vii. 408 and note.

CAGAN, v. Khan.

CAHINA, queen of the Berbers or Moors, her alleged method of defence against the Saracens, vi. 352; death, ib.

CAIRO, meaning of the name, vi. 331; when founded, ib.; besieged by Amaury, king of Jerusalem, vii. 253. CAIROAN, in the kingdom of Tunis, foundation of, vi. 349 and note S.

CAIUS, v. Gaius.

CALABRIA, that name given to Brut-tium, v. 349 note; preservation of the Greek language in, viii. 108.

CALED, his conduct at the battle of Ohnd, vi. 249; conversion to Islam, 250; his massacres, 254 and note S.; gallantry at Muta and election as general, 258; surnamed "Sword of God," ib.; victories of, 291; virtual leader in the Syrian war, 302; succours Abu Obeidah at the siege of Bosra, 303 and note S.; personal prowess at Damascus, 305; letter to Amrou, ib.; takes Damascus by storm, 310; his inflexibility, 311; pursues and slays the exiled Damascenes, 312; value of that story, 313, note S.; defeats the Gassanites, 318; gains the victory at Jermuk, ib.; his death and tomb, 326; unjustly treated by Omar, ib. note S.

CALEDONIA, When Christianized, ii. 213 and note; the country and its inhabitants described, iii. 266.

CALEDONIAN war under the emperor Severus, i. 265.

CALEDONIANS, defeated by Agricola, i. 140; retire northwards, 141.

Caligula assassinated, i. 211; Gibbon corrected, ib. note W.; character, 217; attempts to place his statue in the temple of Jerusalem, ii. 154.

CALIL BASHA, vizier of Mahomet II., his interview with that Sultan, viii.

CALIPH, meaning of that title, vi. 269 and 271, note S.; first four caliphs compared, 273; characters of, 287; conquests of the caliphs, 289; subdue Persia, 290; empire of the, 372;

CAMARÆ.

triple division of the caliphate, 394; magnificence of the, 395, sq.; their patronage of learning, 399; horrible treatment of by their Turkish guards. 417 and note; other causes of their decline and fall, 419; their abasement, 422; invite the Bowides, 423; Fatimite of Egypt, their gloomy magnificence and political weakness, vii. 251; deposed by Noureddin, 253; Abbasside, extinction of by the Mongols, viii. 13.

CALISTUS II., pope, prohibits the use of private arms at Rome, viii. 193.
CALLIGRAPHES, epithet of Theodosius the Younger, iv. 163.

CALLINICUM, monks and populace of, burn a conventicle and synagogue, iii. 393; St. Ambrose dictates their pardon to Theodosius, ib.; battle near, between Belisarius and the Persians, v. 101.

CALLINICUS of Heliopolis, inventor of the Greek fire, vi. 382 and note M. CALLIXENE, priestess of Ceres, rewarded

by Julian, iii. 151, note. CALMUCKS, black, migrations of the,

iii. 314 and notes. CALOCERUS, rebellion of, in Cyprus, ii.

357 and notes. CALO-JOHANNES, Comnenus, emperor of Trebizond, attempts to organize a confederacy against Mahomet II., viii. 181, note M.

CALO-JOHN (John or Joannices), receives from pope Innocent III. the title of king of Bulgaria, vii. 286; assists the revolt of the Greeks against the Latins, 329; defeats and takes Baldwin I., 330; besieges Thessalonica, 334; assassinated, ib.

CALPURNIUS, date of, ii. 28, note S.; eclogue on the accession of Carus, 53 and note; description of the Amphitheatre, 60, note.

CALVARY, improperly called a Hill, iii. 157, note M.; annual fair on, vii. 172.

CALVIN, his system compared with St. Augustine's, iv. 183, note; his doctrine of the eucharist, vii. 59; his conduct towards Servetus examined, 60 and note.

CALYDONIAN boar, tusks of, at Beneventum, v. 134.

CALYCADNUS, river, Frederick Barbarossa drowned in, vii. 246 and note S. CAMARE, ships on the Euxine, i. 396.

CAMEL.

CAMEL, Arabian, described, vi. 199; day of the, victory of Ali over the rebels Telka and Zobeir so called, 275.

CAMELOPARDALIS, or giraffe, i. 231, note; Gibbon corrected, 232, note M.

CAMISARDS of Languedoc, compared with the African Circumcellions, iii. 95.

CAMP, Roman, i. 152.

CAMPAGNA of Rome, reduced to a wilderness, v. 356.

Campania, i. 157; desolation of, from the imperial policy, ii. 336.

CAMPANIA, or Champagne, iv. 235, note. CAMPHIRE, its use and cultivation in

the East, vi. 295 and note. Camus, a liquor in use among the Huns, distilled from barley, iv. 211. CANADA, compared with ancient Germany, i. 351.

CANDIA, modern name of Crete, whence derived, vi. 408 (v. Crete).

CANDIDIANUS put to death by Licinius, ii. 136.

Caninian law on manumissions, ii. 37, note.

Cannibalism of the Crusaders, vii. 211. Cannon, enormous one procured by Mahomet II. for the siege of Constantinople, viii. 152; bursts, 160.

Canoes, Russian, described, vii. 86. Cantabrians, i. 156.

CANTACUZENE, JOHN, character of his History, vii. 390; assists the younger Andronicus in his rebellion against his grandfather, 391 and 392, note M.; his character, 396; opulence, ib.; regent in the minority of John Palæologus, 397; attacks upon his regency, ib.; declared a public enemy, 398; assumes the purple at Demotica, ib.; flight and reception by the Cral or despot of the Servians, 399; civil war, ib.; alliance with the Turks, 400; admitted into Constantinople by Facciolati, great duke, 401; coronation, 402; reign, ib.; associates his son Matthew, 403; abdication and retirement to a convent, 404; war with the Genoese and destruction of his fleet, 409; alliance with the Venetians, 410; naval defeat, 411; humiliating treaty with the Genoese, ib.; his friendship and alliance with Amir, Turkish prince of Ionia, viii. 25; marries his

CARACALLA.

daughter to Orchan, Turkish prince of Bithynia, 26; negociations with pope Clement VI., at Avignon, viii.

CANTACUZENE, MATTHEW, associated in the empire by his father, John, vii. 403.

CANTELORIUS, his treatise 'De Præfecto Urbis,' ii. 313, note.

CANTEMIR, character of his history of the Ottoman empire, viii. 22, note. Capelianus, defeats the Gordians, i.

Capiculi, or troops of the Porte, viii. 155 and note.

CAPITA, assessment by, erroneously referred by Gibbon to persons, ii. 338, note S.; meant pieces of land, ib. and 341, note S.

CAPITATION-TAX under Constantine, ii. 337; Gibbon's error respecting, corrected, ib. note S.; two meanings of, explained, ib.; how levied in Gaul, 338.

CAPITO, ATEIUS, his voluminous legal works, v. 275; nature of his legal tenets, 278; founder of a legal sect, 279.

CAPITOL of Rome, destruction of, ii. 237, note; new, dedicated by Domitian, ib.; roof of described, iv. 256, note; first gilded by Catulus, ib.; becomes the residence of the civil magistrate, 289, note; described, viii. 200 and note S.; absurd description of, by a writer of the middle ages, viii. 285.

CAPITOLINE games, when instituted, viii. 226, note.

Capizucchi, Italian family, viii. 220. CAPPADOCIA, kingdom of, i. 160; large estates of Constantine and his successors in, ii. 329; excellent breed of horses in, 330 and note.

CAPRARIA, isle of, monks or solitaries at, iv. 18.

CAPUA, i. 157. CAPUT VADA, near Carthage, landing of Belisarius at, v. 105 and note.

CARACALLA, discord with Geta, i. 264; date of his elevation, 265, note; ambition and impiety, 266; accession jointly with Geta, 267; their jealousy, ib.; scheme to divide the empire, 268; murders Geta, ib.; remorse, 269; cruelty, 270; directs the massacre at Alexandria, 272;

CARACALLUS.

murdered, 274; emulated Alexander, ib.; edict making all freemen of the empire Roman citizens, 293; whether genuine, 302, note S.; his nurse a Christian, ii. 257.

CARACALLUS, for CARACALLA, i. 264, note S.

CARACORUM, or HOLIN, residence of the Mongol Khans, viii. 17 and note.

CARACTACUS, i. 140.

CABAUSIUS, revolt of, in Britain, ii. 70; extraction, ib. notes; assumes the purple, 71; duration of his reign, ib. and note S.; naval power, ib.; acknowledged emperor by Diocletian, 72; murdered by Allectus, ib.

CARAVANS, Sogdian, route of, to and from China, v. 59.

CARBEAS, the Paulician, and commander of the guards, revolt of, vii. 53; alliance with the Saracens, ib.; fortifies Tephrice, ib.; defeats the emperor Michael, ib.

CARDINAL, origin and progress of that title, vi. 181; college of, obtains the right of electing to the papal chair, viii. 211; how composed, ib. and note; conclave instituted, 212.

CARDUCHIANS implore Trajan's pro-

tection, i. 143.

CARDUENE ceded to the Romans, ii. 87. CARINUS, son of Carus, intrusted with the government of the West, ii. 53; emperor, 56; vices, ib.; defeated by Diocletian, 63; assassinated, ib.

CARIZME conquered by the Saracens. vi. 300.

CARIZMIANS, invade Syria, and take and sack Jerusalem, vii. 271.

CARLOMAN, king of Hungary, his treaty with Godfrey of Bouillon, vii. 202. CARLOVINGIAN dynasty, establishment

of in France, vi. 156.

CARMATH, an Arabian preacher, founds the sect of the Carmathians, vi. 417 and note S.; their military exploits, 418.

CARMELITES, derived from the prophet Elijah, iv. 306, note.

CARNUNTUM, ruins of, i. 249, note S. CAROCIUM, or standard of the Lombards, vi. 188.

CARP.LIO, son of Aëtius, educated in the camp of Attila, iv. 223.

CARRAGO, or fortification of a Gothic camp, iii. 328 and note.

CABRHE, Temple of the Moon at, i. 274;

CATALAUNIAN PLAINS.

(Haran) ancient residence of Abraham, iii. 188, *note*.

CARTHAGE, i. 161, 186; bishopric of, purchased by Lucilla for Majorinus, ii. 262, note; cathedral of, number of its ministers, iii. 31; conference at respecting the Donatists, iv. 179 and note; surprised by Genseric, 186; described, ib.; receives Belisarius, v. 100; despair of the Arians and triumph of the Catholics, ib.; natural alteration in the neighbourhood of, 110, note; fortifications of, restored by Belisarius, 111; synod of, restores catholicism, 115; taken by Hassan, lieutenant of Abdalmalek, vi. 350; relieved by the præfect John, ib.; recaptured and burnt, 351; its subsequent fate, ib.

CARTHAGENA, rich silver mine at, i.

CARTHAGINIANS, manners of described. iv. 186; oppressed by Genseric, 187. CARUS, general of Probus, ii. 44; election as emperor and character, 52; defeats the Sarmatians, 54; interview with the Persian ambassadors, ih.; victories and mysterious death. 55.

Casilinum, battle of between Narses and Bucelin, v. 240. Caspian and Iberian gates of Mount

Caucasus, v. 87.

Caspian Sea, navies on, v. 366, note. Cassian, duke of Mesopotamia, nego tiates with the Persians, ii. 404.

Cassians, legal sect, v. 279. CASSIODORUS, Gothic History of, i. 375; description of the Venetians, iv. 242; epistles of characterized, v. 11; account of, 19 and note S.; minister of queen Amalasontha, 126.

Cassius, Avidius, revolts, i. 211, note 216, and note M.

CASTILE, origin and meaning of the name, vi. 365, note.

CASTINUS, Master-General, defeated by the Vandals in Spain, iv. 175.

CASTRIOT, JOHN, father of Scanderbeg. account of, viii. 135; family of the Castriots in Naples, 139.

CATALANS, their service and war in the Greek empire, vii. 385; their origin. ib. note and note S.; their conduct in a sea-fight with the Genoese, 411 and note M.

CATALAUNIAN PLAINS, near Châlons,

CATAPAN.

camp of the Alemanni at, fii. 258; (Champagne) extent of, iv. 235.

CATAPAN, or governor of the Greek province of Lombardy, vii. 98.

CATASTRUM, derivation and meaning of that word, ii. 337, note S.

CATECHUMEN, when Constantine became, iii. 2; rite used in making, ib. note.

CATHAY, name of the northern empire of China, viii. 10, note.

CATHERINE, granddaughter of the emperor Baldwin II., of Courtenay, marries Charles of Valois, brother of Philip the Fair of France, vii. 346.

Philip the Fair of France, vii. 346. CATHERINE, St., of Sienna, legend of, viii. 250 and note.

CATHOLIO church, doctrines how discriminated from Platonism, iii. 50; edict of Theodosius establishing the catholic faith, 363; progress of idolatry in, 426; persecution of the catholics in Africa, iv. 328; catholic

frauds, 334; (v.Church, Greek church, and Rome, church of.) CATHOLICS, Roman, proofs they require of martyrdom, ii. 246, note.

CATIBAH, lieutenant of the caliph Walid, his conquests, vi. 300.

CATTI, i. 390.

CAUCALAND, position of that country, iii. 318 and note M.

iii. 318 and note M. CAUCHA, or Coca, estate of Theodosius at, iii. 345 and note.

CAVA, daughter of count Julian, story of, vi. 354 and notes.

CAVALRY, Roman, under the emperors, i. 150; horses whence procured, 151; arms, ib.

CAVIAR, made from the sturgeons of the Don, vii. 407.

CAZAN, Mongol khan of Persia, character, viii. 20 and note.

CEAULIN, conquests in western Britain, iv. 391. CECROPS conspires against Gallienus,

ii. 2.
CEDARS, holy of mount Libanus, vi.

CEDARS, holy of mount Libanus, vi. 57 and note M.

CELESTINE, pope, condemns the heresy of Nestorius and deposes him, vi. 17.

CELTIBERIANS, i. 156.

Celtic Gaul, province, i. 156. Celtic language, i. 174, note; preserved in Wales and Armorica, iv. 397.

CENSORS, last, i. 383, note.

CHAPTERS.

CENSORSHIP revived by Decius, i. 383; impracticability of the, 384.

CERAMIO, battle of between the Normans and Saracens, vii. 117.

CERCA, or Creca, wife of Attila, visit of Maximin the Roman ambassador to, iv. 213.

CERDIO, the Saxon, conquers Hampshire, iv. 390.

CEREMONIES, pagan, introduction of into the church, iii. 432; encouraged by the clergy, in order to engage the rustics, 433.

CEREMONY, progress of among the Romans, ii. 304.

CERIALIS, his advice to the Gauls, iv. 344.

CERINTHUS, his doctrine of the double nature of the Messiah, vi. 7. CERRONI, tribune of Rome, viii. 245.

CEUTA, v. Septem. CEYLON, v. Taprobana.

Chaboras, river, Julian's passage of into Persia, iii. 191.

CHAIBAR, capital of the Jews of Arabia, vi. 251; Jews of transplanted to Syria, 252 and note.

CHAIS, M., character of his 'Lettres historiques sur les Jubilés,' viii. 218, note.

CHALCEDON, taken by the Goths, i. 398; site of, ii. 289; proverb respecting its founders, ib.; taken by Chosroes II., v. 393; council of, vi. 26; condemns Dioscorus, 28; faith and acts of, ib. and note.

CHALCOCONDYLES, Laonicus, Greek historian, his description of Germany, viii. 86; of France, 87; of England, 88; strange account of the Englishwomen, ib. and notes M. and S.

CHALONS, battle of between Aurelian and Tetricus, ii. 19; between Jovinus and the Alemanni, iii. 258; between the Romans and Attila, iv. 235; order of the troops, 236.

CHAMAVIANS, Frankish tribe, driven by Julian beyond the Rhine, ii. 419. CHAMELEON, the, surname of Leo V. Byzantine emperor, vi. 89.

CHANGELLOB, etymology of, ii. 57, note. CHANT, Gregorian, described, v. 360 and note.

CHAPELS, Pagan, number of at Rome under Gratian, iii. 408.

CHAPTERS, the Three, famous dispute of vi 38.

CHARDIN.

CHARDIN, Sir John, his character as a traveller, vi. 369, note.

Charegites, of Chazrajites, Arabian tribe of, vi. 243, and note S.; rebel against Othman, 273; complaints against, ib. note S.

CHARIOT RACES, account of, iii. 123 note; Roman chariots described, iv.

78, note.

CHARLEMAGNE, collected German songs. i. 367; rustic code of, iv. 372, note; alliance with pope Adrian I., vi. 155; indulged in polygamy, ib. note; conquers the Lombards, 156; first visit to Rome and reception by pope Adrian, 158; donation to the popes, 160; eludes his promises, ib.; forged decretals of, 161; opposes imageworship, 165; emperor of the West, 166; assemblies of, ib. note; protects pope Leo III., 168; last visit to Rome, ib.; crowned in St. Peter's by Leo, 169; canonized, ib.; simplicity of his dress, ib. note; character, 170; question of his incest, ib. and note M.; military renown, 171; campaigns, ib. note M.; laws, 171; first legal author of tithes, 172, and note; literary merits, ib.; inability to write, ib. and note M.; stature, ib. and note; extent of his empire, 173; subdues the Bretons, ib.; punishes the revolt of Aquitain, ib.; restores the emir of Saragossa, 174; establishes the Spanish march, ib.; Italian dominion, ib.; reduces the Saxons and unites Germany, ib.; unites Bohemia with the Germanic body, 175; reduces Pannonia, 4b.; correspondence with Harun al Rashid, 176; his war against the Saxons defensive, ib. note M. and 177; his policy in associating his son Lewis in the empire, ib.; transactions with the Greek emperors, 179; story of his treaty of marriage with Irene, 180: reception of the ambassadors of Nicephorus, ib.; protects the pilgrims at Jerusalem, vii. 172; presented with the keys of the Holy Sepulchre by Harun al Rashid, ib.; decorates his palace at Aix-la-Chapelle with the marbles of Ravenna and Rome, viii. 275.

CHARLES MARTEL, his character, vi. 387; defeats the Saracens under Abderame, 389; expels them from

CHERSONITES.

France, ib. and note S.; consigned to perdition by the French clergy, 390.

CHARLES THE FAT, re-unites the empire of Charlemagne, vi. 178; deposed, ib.

CHARLES VIII. of France, buys the title of Andrew Paleologus to the empires of Constantinople and Trebizond, viii. 182, and note; assumes the purple and appellation of Augustus, 183.

CHARLES IV. of Germany, his weakness and poverty, vi. 192; expedition into Italy, ib.; learning, ib. note; ostentation, 193; contrasted with Augustus, 194.

CHARLES V., parallel with Diocletian, ii. 98; his sack of Rome contrasted with that of Alaric, iv. 108.

CHARLES OF ANJOU, subdues Naples and Sicily, vii. 376; executes Conradin of Suabia, ib.; treaty with the Courtenays of Constantinople, 377; allies himself against the Greeks with Philip, the Latin emperor of Constantinople and the Venetians, ib.; Sicilian vespers, 379; defeat, misfortunes, and death, 380; senator of Rome, viii. 204. CRABLES XII. of Sweden, i. 274.

Charondas, laws of, v. 262.

CHASTITY, refinement unfavourable to.

CHATEAUBRIAND, esteemed Constantine the founder of royalty, ii. 304, note M.

Chauci, i. 390.

CHAWARIJ OF CHARIJITES, how confounded by Gibbon, vi. 276, note S.; tenets, ib.

CHAZARS, join the Hungarians, vii. 71; Turkish tribe of, 79 and note S. CHAZRAJITES, v. Charegites.

CHEMISTRY, science of, whether originated by the Arabians, vi. 402, and note M.

CHERSON, city of, vii. 93 and note.

CHERSONESUS, city of, confounded by Gibbon with the Chersonesus Taurica, ii. 360, note M.

CHERSONESUS TAURICA, i. 395.

CHERSONESUS, Thracian, Romans defeated in by Attila, iv. 200; fortified by Justinian, v. 80.

CHERSONITES, Constantine's negociations with the, ii. 360; Gibbon's mis-

take respecting their magistrates corrected, ib. note M.; assist the Romans against the Goths, 361; how re-warded by Constantine, ib.; perse-cuted by Justinian II., vi. 78.

CHERUSCI, i. 390.

CHESS, with what design invented by the Indians, v. 187; introduced into Persia under the reign of Nushirvan, ib.; how altered by Timour, viii. 64, and note.

CHIAUSS, officer of the Byzantine court, vii. 19.

CHILDEBERT, great-grandson of Clovis,

invades Italy, v. 347

CHILDERIC banished and restored by the Franks, iv. 276 and note; amour with Bafina, queen of the Thuringians, 346; deposed by pope Zachary in favour of Pepin, vi. 156.

CHILDREN, the exposing of by their parents, v. 293; made capital, 294; natural, how defined by the Roman

law, 300.

CHINA, high antiquity and history of, iii. 304, 305, note S.; wall of, 308 and note S.; invaded by the Tops, iv. 43; manufacture of silk in, v. 57 and 61, note; trade in, 58 sq.; voyages of the Chinese, 60; art of printing in, 62; invaded by the Turks, 175; ancient establishment of Christianity in, vi. 50 and notes; emperors of solicit the friendship of the Arabs, 300; manufacture of paper in, ib. note; invaded and partly conquered by Zingis Khan, viii. 7; northern and southern empires of, 10; conquered by the Mongols, 11.

CHINESE EMPIRE, extent of in the third

century, ii. 80.

CHIONITES, probably Huns, ii. 408, note M.

CHIVALRY, origin and nature of, vii. 199. CHLIENES, Armenian prince, family of, vi. 96.

CHLORUS, surname of Constantius, ii.67. CHNODOMAB, leads the Germans against Julian, ii. 416; made prisoner, 418. CHOREPISCOPI, or rural bishops, iii. 27,

CHOSBOES king of Armenia, aids the Romans, i. 345; assassinated, 403. CHOSRGES, son of Tiridates, king of Armenia, character, ii. 369; submits to the conditions dictated by Sapor, ib. CHOSROES NUSHIRVAN, king of Persia, CHRIST.

exacts from Justinian an immunity for the seven philosophers who had visited his court, v. 94; accession of, 182; date, ib. note; justice of, 183; government of, 184; love of learning, 185; sells a peace to Justinian, 187; embassies of Vitiges and the Arsacides to, 188; invades Syria, 189; takes and burns Antioch, 190; further expeditions, 191; retreats before Belisarius, 193; Lazic war, 202; relinquished, 203; negociations and treaties with Justinian, 204; resigns his claim to Colchis, or Lazica, 205; his territories and conquests, 206; conquers Yemen, 364; takes the field against the Romans and Turks, 365; besieges Dara, ib.; defeated by the Romans at Melitene (Malathiah), 366; death, ib.; white palace of sacked by the Arabians, vi. 294; magnificence of, 295.

CHOSROES II. son of Hormouz, raised to the throne of Persia on the deposition of his father, v. 371; defeated and deposed by Bahram, 372; flies to the Romans, 373; protected by the emperor Maurice, ib.; restored by Narses, 374; reign, 375; declares war against Phocas, 390; conquers Syria, 391; Palestine, 392; Egypt and Asia Minor, 393; his tyranny and ostentation, 394; summoned by Mahomet to acknowledge his mission, 395; rejects the embassies of Heraclius, 396; exacts a tribute from him, 397; forms an alliance with the Avars, 405; threatens Constantinople, ib.; flies from Dastagerd on the approach of Heraclius, 410; deposed and mur-dered by his son Sirces, 412.

Chosroes, vassal of Persia, rules over Eastern Armenia, iv. 168; obtains the western portion also, 169.

CHOSROIDUCHTA, sister of Otas, ii. 80. note.

CHOZARS, or KHAZARS, Turkish tribe of, alliance with Heraclius V. 406; account of, ib. note S.

Christ, date of his crucifixion, ii. 208. note; 233, note; miraculous image of displayed in battle by the Romans, v. 368; borne by Heraclius, 389, note; 400; sepulchre of burnt by the Persians under Chosroes II., 392; reputed statue of at Paneas in Palestine, vi. 136; correspondence with

CHRISTIANITY.

Abgarus, 137; picture of at Edessa, its miraculous powers, ib.; the similitude adopted and multiplied by the Greeks, 138; the veronica, ib.; how regarded by Mahomet, vi. 226.

CHRISTIANITY, inquiry into its progress and establishment, ii. 151, sqq.; five causes of, 152; Gibbon's art in this inquiry, ib. note M.; character of the Christian revelation, 156; adapted to all mankind, 157; Jewish converts to, ib.; fear a motive of conversion, 177; causes of its growth re-capitulated, 204; assisted by the scepticism of the Pagans, 205; and by the peace and union of the Roman empire, 206; historical view of its progress, 207; in the East, ih.; in Egypt, 209; at Rome, 210; in Africa and Gaul, 211; in Spain and Britain, 212; beyond the Roman empire, 213; favourably received by the poor and simple, 217; rejected by some eminent characters, id.; unfounded charge of made penal by Hadrian, 241; fluctuating state under Constantine, iii. 3; all his subjects invited to embrace it, 9; mysteries of, 20; propagated by Constantine's conversion, 23; assisted by the inquisition into magic under Valentinian I. 42, note M.; finally established under Jovian, 230; adopted by a majority of the Roman senate, 411; by the Roman nobility and people, 412; corrupted by the introduction of Pagan ceremonies, 432; yet still differed from Paganism, 433, note M.; in-fluence of on the fall of the Roman empire, iv. 404; progress of among the barbarians, 324; causes, 65; diffusion of in Arabia, vi. 215; extinction of in Africa, 369; propagation of in the north of Europe, vii.

CHRISTIANS, primitive, ascribed idolatry to the demons, ii. 165; their horror of Pagan rites and ceremonics, 166, sq.; believed that the end of the world was at hand, 172; explanations of that belief, 173, notes G. and M.; expected the millennium, 173; and destruction of the world by firs, 175; held all Pagans the subjects of eternal punishment, 176; a doctrine still held by the Christian churches, sh, note; miraculous powers of the

CHRISTIANS.

primitive church, 178; virtues of the primitive Christians, 182; their small numbers made them careful of reputation, 183; those of Bithynia examined by the younger Pliny, it,; condemned pleasure, 185; their virtue often guarded by poverty and ignorance, 186; their sentiments respecting marriage and chastity, ib.; their aversion to civil and military employments, 188; inculcated passive obedience, ih; these principles revived by the Socinians, Anabaptists, and Quakers, ib. note; active in the government of the church, 189; the army full of them, sh, note G.; community of goods among, 197; questionable, ib. sote M.; offerings and tithes, 198; numbers of at Rome under Nero, 210; their proportion to the Pagana in general, 214; represented as mostly poor and illiterate, 215; exceptions with regard to learning, ib.; with regard to rank and fortune, 216; Gibbon's omissions supplied, id. note G.; persecuted by the Roman emperors, 220; motives of the latter, 221; causes of this persecution, 224 and note M.; represented as atheists, 225; their union and assemblies regarded as dangerous, 226; as well as their austerity and obstinacy, 227; and secret worship, sh.; alleged crimes and imprudent defence, 223; mutual recriminations of the orthodox and heretics, 229; at first confounded with the Jews by the Romans, and hence unnoticed, 231; charged with hatred of mankind. 233, note; subject to a capitation tax as Jowa, 238; no general laws against them before the time of Trajan, 240; who established a mode of proceeding against them, 241; public clamour against them during the festivals 242; suppressed by Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, 243; trials of, sh.; humane efforts of the magistrates to make them recant, sh ; punishments of, 245; ardour for martyrdom, 252; gradually relaxed, 253; methods of escaping sh; delay allowed to the accused, A, ; persecuted by M. Antoninus, 257; protected by Commodus and Severus, sh,; the latter publishes an edict against them,

CHRISTIANS.

258; they first erect places of worship, ib.; published the names of candidates for ordination, ib. note; favoured by the emperor Alexander, 259; persecuted by Maximin, ib.; protected by Philip, 260; persecuted by Decius, ib.; by Valerian, 261; favoured by Gallienus, ib.; prosperity under Diocletian, 264; corruption of manners, 265; persecuted by Maximian and Galerius, 267; by Diocletian, 269; his rigorous edict, ib.; punishment of one, 270; suspected of firing Diocletian's palace, 271; execution of Diocletian's first edict, 272; punished with death for not delivering up the Scriptures, 273; further edicts of Diocletian against, 274; protected by Constantius, 275; persecuted by Datianus in Spain, ib.; by Maximian and Severus in Italy and Africa, 276; favoured by Maxentius, ib.; Galerius' edict of toleration, 278; persecution renewed by Maximin, 280; ended by his death, 281; treatment of not so intolerable as imagined, 282; inflicted greater injuries on each other than they suffered from the infidels, 284; numbers executed in the Netherlands in the reign of Charles V., 285; passive obedience of favourably regarded by Constantine, iii. 7; their political views explained by Grotius, ib. note; differed from those of the modern Protestants, 8; their zeal and loyalty, 9; change in their views of military service, 10; censured by the Council of Nice, 11 note; belief in a miracle to be worked by Constantine, 11; yearly synods, 39; respect for Plato, 49, note; opinion respecting the Son, 51; how distinguished from the Platonists, 52; bound by the authority of the church, ib.; factions, ib.; divisions occasioned by the Arian controversy, 87, sq.; general character of their sects, 96; exiled clergy recalled by Julian, 147; secret motives of his toleration, ib.; he emulates their charity and beneficence, 150; brands them with the name of Galilæans, 162; prohibits them from teaching grammar and rhetoric, 163; excludes them from offices of trust and profit, 164; condemns them to restore the Pagan

CHRYSOSTOM.

temples, 165; further persecutions, 170; zeal and imprudence of the, 176; destroy the Pagan temples, 177; attributed the death of Julian to a Christian assassin, 226; dissensions among at Jovian's accession, 228; violent disputes under Valens, 250; in Persia, mostly Nestorians, vi. 47; their repugnance to the use of images, 134; tolerated by the Mahometans, 371; hardships under, 372.

CHRISTMAS DAY, why selected by the Romans as the birthday of Christ, iii. 113, note.

CHRISTOPHER, son of Romanus I., Byzantine emperor, vi. 102.

Chrysanthus, the philosopher, declines Julian's invitation to Constantinople, iii. 151, 152, note.

Chrysaphius, the cunuch and favourite of Theodosius the Younger, proposes to Edecon the assassination of Attila, iv. 216; the latter demands his head, 218; pardons him for a large sum, to; put to death by the empress Pulcheria, 219; supported the cause of Eutychés in the second council of Ephesus, vi. 25.

CHRYSOCHEIR, the Paulician, ravages Asia Minor, vii. 53; reduces the emperor Basil to sue for peace, 54; slain, th.

CHRYSOLORAS, MANUEL, second professor of Greek at Florence, viii. 111; success as a teacher, 112; scholars of, ib. note; death, 113; epistle to John II. Palæologus, 120 and note. Chrysopolis, battle of between Con-

CHRYSOPOLIS, battle of between Constantine and Licinius, ii. 148; the modern Scutari, 289.

Chrysostom, St., on the population of Antioch, ii. 209, note M.; arguments against death-bed baptism, iii. 21, notes; eloquence of, 38; description of the pomp and luxury of Arcadius, iv. 136; protects Eutropius, 147; origin and promotion of, 151; moral and literary character, 152; ministry, ib.; bold preaching, ib.; persecuted by the empress Eudoxia and other females, 153; abstinence and moroseness, ib.; condemned and deposed by the Synod of the Oak, 155; restored, ib.; inveighs against Eudoxia, ib.; exiled to Cucusus, 156; his active correspondence there,

CHURCH.

157; death at Comana, ib.; relics transported to Constantinople, ib.; advocacy of monasticism, 310, notes. Church, primitive, free and equal government of, ii. 190; wealth of, 199; landed property, ib.; revenues, how distributed, 200; alms, ib.; excommunication, how exercised by, 201; corporate property of, recognized by the edict of Milan, iii. 32 and note; right of bequeathing to, granted by Constantine, ib.; his liberality to, 33; revenue of diocesses how divided, 34; patrimony of the, subject to taxes, ib.; its revenues transferred by Julian to the pontiffs, 165; British, its poverty, iv. 134; Latin and Greek, union of, vi. 44; eastern, entertains the monophysite and Nestorian tenets, 45; separates from the Greek and Latin communion, ib.

CHURCHES, Christian, when first erected, ii. 258 and note; demolition of, 273; architecture of under Constantine, iii. 33; splendour, ib.; made sanctuaries, 35; Suburbicarian, 39, note.

CIBALIS, battle near, between Constantine and Licinius, ii. 140.

CICERO, his 'de Natura Deorum,' i. 167, note; legacies to, 300; his views concerning the immortality of the soul, ii. 168; his mistake concerning the use of torture at Athens, 332, note S.; could not understand Plato's Timæus, iii. 50, note; his high opinion of the Twelve Tables, v. 263; account of his work 'de Legibus. 276.

CILICIA, province, i. 160; conquered by the Saracens, vi. 327; conquered by Nicephorus Phocas and Zimisces,

CIMITAR, a, worshipped by the Moguls as the god of war, iv. 195.

CIMMERIAN darkness, origin of t at expression, iv. 79, note.

CIRCASSIANS, dynasty of in Syria and Egypt, viii. 51.

CIRCESIUM, site of, i. 326, note; town of, iii. 90; last Roman station on

the Euphrates, v. 83.
CIRCUMCELLIONS, Donatist sect in
Africa, revolt and fury of, iii. 93;
arms and war-cry, 94; religious suicides of, 95; fury of, iv. 180.

CIRCUMCISION repelled prosclytes from

CLAUDIUS.

Judaism, ii. 156; practised by the most ancient Abyssinians, 161, note; practised by the Christians of Abvssinia, v. 66; a religious rite among the Arabians, vi. 213 and note.

CIRCUS, Roman, described, iv. 86 and note; factions of the, v. 48; their colours, ib. and note; adopted in the Hippodrome of Constantinople, 49; massacre of the blues by the greens, ib.

CIRCUS AGONALIS at Rome, viii. 282. CITEAUX, monastery of, vii. 247.

CITIES in ancient Italy, i. 185; in Africa, ib.; in Asia, 187; Lombard and Italian, progress of, vi. 187; government of, 188.

CITIZENSHIP, made universal by Caracalla, i. 293; his motive, 300; consequences, 303.

CITRON-WOOD, extravagant fondness of the Romans for, vi. 347, note.

CIVILIANS, Roman, their origin and succession, v. 273.
CIVILIS, the Batavian, his revolt, i.

CLAIRVAUX, monastery of founded by St. Bernard, vii. 247 and note.

CLABISSIMI, Roman senators anciently so called, ii. 301, note; or honourable. a title under Constantine, 305; class of defined, 314.

CLASSICS, Greek and Latin, their merits, vi. 403.

CLAUDIA, miracle of, iii. 139, note.

CLAUDIAN, his 'Old Man of Verona.' iv. 32; patronized by Stilicho and Serena, 63; danger after the disgrace of the former, 64; his religious indifference, ib. note M.; character as a poet, 65; a native of Alexandria, 66, note; character of his two books against Eutropius, 132, note; his description of that eunuch, 140.

CLAUDIUS elected emperor by the Prætorians without the senate, i. 210; purchased the consent of the former, 211, note W.; character, 217. CLAUDIUS at Thermopylæ, i. 383, note;

named emperor by Gallienus, ii. 3; character, ib.; accession, 4; act of justice, 5; proposes to reform the army, \dot{v} .; compels the Goths to retire from Thessalonica, 6; letter to the senate, ib.; obtains the name of "Gothicus" from his victories over the Goths, 7; death, 8.

CLEANDER, minister of Commodus, i. 227; his tyranny, 228; death, ib.

CLEAVELAND, Ezra, his history of the family of Courtenay, vii. 350, note. CLEMATIUS of Alexandria, murder of, ii. 389, note.

CLEMENS of Alexandria, his 'Pæda-gogue' contains the rudiments of Christian ethics, ii. 186, note.

CLEMENS, FLAVIUS, cousin of Domitian, married to Domitilla, ii. 239; executed on the charge of atheism and Jewish manners, ib.; considered one of the first martyrs, ib.

CLEMENT III., pope, crowns Henry III. emperor, vii. 128. CLEMENT V., pope, election of, viii. 215; transfers his residence to Avig-

non, ib.

CLEMENT VI., pope, receives ambassadors from John Cantacuzene at Avignon, viii. 79; character of, 80; institutes the Mosaic jubilee, 218 and note.

CLEMENT VII., pope, election of, viii. 251.

CLEMENTINES, the, attributed to an Ebionite, iii. 48, note.

CLEODAMAS fortifies Piræus, i. 400. CLEOPATRA founds a new library at

Alexandria, iii, 417; notes. CLEPHO elected king of the Lombards,

v. 341; assassinated, ib.

CLERGY, their influence examined, i. 196 and notes W. and M.; distinguished from the laity in many ancient nations, iii. 27; condition of under the emperors, 28; celibacy of, 30 and note M.; selected and ordained by the bishops, ib.; exempted from civil offices and taxes, 31; limitation of this privilege, ib. note G.; increase of their number and orders, 31; civil jurisdiction of, 34; their legal causes, except great crimes, tried by the bishops, 35; Christian bequests to made illegal by Valentinian I., 253 and 254, note S.

CLERMONT, defence of by Ecdicius against the Visigoths, iv. 287; coun-

cil of, vii. 181.

CLODION, first of the Merovingian kings, iv. 227; overruns the second Belgic, 228; routed near Artois by Aëtius, ib.; establishes his kingdom from the Rhine to the Somme, ib.

COLISEITM

CLOTILDA, a princess of Burgundy, marries and converts Clovis, iv. 350.

CLOVIS, king of the Franks, birth, iv. 346; his Salian dominions, ib.; name equivalent to Ludwin or Lewis, ib. note; character, 347; defeats Syagrius, 348; acquires the Belgic cities and diocese of Tongres, *b.; subdues the Alemanni, 349; converted to Christianity by his wife Clotilda, 350; his Christian fervour, 351: assassinates all the Merovingian princes, 352; remark about St. Martin, ib.; orthodoxy, ib.; conciliates the submission of the Armoricans and of the Roman troops, ib.; compared with Henry IV., 353; reduces Gundebald, king of the Burgundians, to vassalage, 355; at the instance of Clotilda, declares war on the Arians of Gaul, 357; defeats and slays Alaric, king of the Visigoths, 359; conquers Aquitain, 360; compelled to raise the siege of Arles, 361; concludes a treaty with the Visigoths, ib.; made consul by the emperor Anastasius, ib. and 362, note

CLUVERIUS, his notion of the ancient German worship, i. 364, note.

COACHES, Roman, splendour and inconvenience of, iv. 78, note.

Coche, near the ancient Seleucia, described, iii. 201.

CODEX ARGENTEUS, or Gothic gospels of Ulphilas, discovery of, iv. 323, notes M. and S.

Codicils, Roman law as to, v. 277, 310. CODINUS, mistakes of that author, ii. 299, note.

CORNOBITES, how distinguished from Anachorets, iv. 319.

COGNATS, what, v. 307; had no right of inheritance, ib.

Cogni, v. Iconium.

Соновть, city, i. 154, 229 and notes. Сон., British king, imaginary father of

Helena, ii, 109.
Coinagr, Constantinopolitan, debasement of, vii. 382, note; how regulated by the Roman emperors, viii. 200 and note M.

Colchis, reduced by Trajan, 143; or Mingrelia, described, v. 194; manners of the natives, 195; revolutions of Colchis, 197.

Colision at Rome, meaning of the

COLLYRIDIAN HERESY.

name, viii. 280 and note; causes of its decay, 281 and note M.; used as a fortress, 281, 282, note M.; hull feast in, 282; injuries to, 284; consecrated by Benedict XIV., ib.

COLLYBIDIAN heresy, vi. 223 and

Colonies, Roman, i. 172; superior privileges of, 173 and note.

history of, Colonna, Roman family, viii. 221; Ghibelines, 223.

COLONNA, SCIARBA, seizes and insults pope Boniface VIII. at Anagni, viii. 215.

COLONNA, STEPHEN, flies from Rome on the conspiracy of Rienzi, viii. 232; defeat and death, 242; family of defeated and killed by Rienzi, ib.

COLUMBA, St., monastery of, iv. 310, note.

COLUMBAN, St., rule of, iv. 314; where educated, ib. note S.

COMANA, temple of suppressed and appropriated by the successors of Constantine, ii. 329.
COMANS, Turkish tribe of, allied with

the Bulgarians, vii. 329, note.

COMBATS, judicial, introduced into Gaul by the Burgundians, iv. 370; pro-gress of, ib.; law of in the assize of Jerusalem, vii. 234.

COMES CASTRENSIS, steward of the imperial household so called, ii. 826.

Comer observed during the reign of Justinian, v. 249; its periodical re-

turns enumerated, 250, sq. Comitia, restored by Caligula, i. 205,

Comito, sister of the empress Theodora, v. 42 and note.

COMMENTIOLUS, general of the emperor Maurice, his cowardice, v. 381.

COMMERCE, despised by the Romans, iv. 75.

Commonus, admitted to imperial power. i. 222; accession, 223; character, ib. note; the first porphyrogenitus, ib. note; reign, 24, sq.; attempted assassination by a senator, 224; his hatred of the senate, ib.; profligacy, natred of the senate, to.; promgacy, 229; ignorance, 230; the "Roman Hercules," 231; appears in the amphitheatre, to.; a gladiator, 232; called "Paulus," 233; conspiracy against, to.; murdered, 234; declared infamous, 235; protected the Christians, ii. 257.

CONRAD.

COMNENI, history of the family of, vi. 111; genealogical table of, 112, note S.; raise a civil war against Nicephorus Botaniates, 117; extent of their empire, vii. 6; its wealth and populousness, 7; extinction of the family of, viii. 182.

Commenus, ALEXIUS, duke and emperor of Trebizond, vii. 327 and note S.

COMMENUS, DAVID, last emperor of Trebizond, short question of Malomet II. to, viii. 182; capitulation and death, ib. and note M.

Comnenus, Joun, brother of the emperor Isaac, question as to his refusing the crown, vi. 113 and note S.; asserts the rights of his nephews, 115; his children, 116.

COMPLUTENSIAN POLYGLOT, cost of, iv. 355 note.

CONCEPTION, immaculate of the Virgin Mary, doctrine of borrowed from the Koran, vi. 226 and note.

CONCLAVE, institution of the, viii. 212; described, ib.; ballot introduced at, 213; accounts of, ib. notes.

CONCORD, altar of, in the isle of Elephantine, demolished by Justinian, v. 82, note.

CONCUBINES, Roman law respecting, v. 200.

Confarreation, marriage rite, of what

an emblem, v. 294.

Confederates, barbarian army of, under Orestes, how composed, iv. 295; their demand of a third part of the lands of Italy, 296; rejected by Orestes, 297; capture Pavia and execute Orestes, ib.

Confessors confounded with Martyrs, ii. 251, note.

CONOB, that inscription on Byzantine coins explained, vi. 152 and note S. Conon, original name of Leo III. the

Isaurian, vi. 82. CONBAD III., emperor of Germany, undertakes the second Crusade, vii. 239; interview with the emperor Manuel, 243; march through Anatolia and defeat, 244 and note S.;

embassy of the Romans to, viii. 206. Conrad, duke of Franconia, killed in a campaign against the Hungarians,

CONRAD of Montferrat relieves Tyre. vii. 261; question respecting his assassination, 264 and note M.

CONRADIN.

CONBADIN of Swabia executed by Charles of Anjou, vii. 376.

Conscience, liberty of established, vi.

61, notes.

CONSILIUM, or privy council, instituted by Augustus, i. 206, note S.; re-vived under Al. Severus, 287, note S.

CONSTANCE, treaty of between Frederick I. and the Lombard league, vi. 189; council of, establishes the authority of a general council above that of the pope, viii. 92; its weight and importance, 255; deposes the three pretenders to the papal see, 256; elects Otho Colonna with the title of Martin V., ib.

CONSTANS, third son of Constantine, governs Italy and Africa, ii. 357; share of the empire after the death of his father, 366; war with his brother Constantine II., 374; acquires the provinces of the latter, ib.; slain at Helena by the adherents of Magnentius, 376; protected Athanasius, iii. 75; demanded the restoration of Athanasius from Constantius II., 76; his menaces, ib. and note; his visit to Britain, 269.

CONSTANS II., son of Constantine III., accession of, vi. 74; murders his brother Theodosius, 75; voluntary exile, ib.; pillages the churches at Rome, ib. note M.; death, ib.; his project to restore the seat of empire to Rome, vii. 37; pillages and deserts that capital, ib.

CONSTANS, son of the usurper Constantine, put to death by Gerontius, iv.

119.

CONSTANT, M., his work 'Sur la Religion,' i. 166, note M.

CONSTANTIA, sister of Constantine, pleads for her husband Licinius, ii. 149; her greatness and misery, 350; pleads for the life of her son Licinius, 353.

CONSTANTIA, daughter of Constantius, saved from the Quadi by Messalla, iii. 288; marries Gratian, 291.

CONSTANTIA, daughter of Roger, king of Sicily, marries the emperor Henry VI., vii. 143.

CONSTANTINA, daughter of Constantine the Great, persuades Vetranio to accept the purple, ii. 376; marries Gallus, 388; cruel character, 389; dcath, 392,

CONSTANTINE

CONSTANTINA, widow of the emperor Maurice, attempts an insurrection against Phocas, v. 387; tortured and beheaded with her three daughters,

CONSTANTINE the Great, his family connection with Claudius, ii. 8; birth and education, 109; birthplace investigated, ib. notes; person and character, 110; journey to Britain, ib.; elevation, 111; affected repugnance, 112; acknowledged by Galerius as Cæsar, ib.; his brothers and sisters, 113, note; marries Fausta, 116; named Augustus by Maximian, 117; besieges Maximian in Arles, 121; puts him to death, ib.; administration of Gaul, 123; exposes several German princes to wild beasts, ib.; preparations against Maxentius, 126; passes the Alps, 128; enters Milan, 129; besieges Verona, ib.; defeats Maxentius at Saxa Rubra, 132; his proceedings at Rome, 133; triumphal arch, 134; suppresses the Prætorians. ib.; places of residence, 135; alliance with Licinius, ib.; war with Licinius, 140; defeats him at Cibalis, ib.; at Mardia, 141; treaty with, ib.; laws, 142; chastises the Goths, 144; attacks Licinius, 145; defeats him at Hadrianople, 147; besieges Byzantium, ib.; defeats Licinius at Chrysopolis, 149; puts him to death, ib.; Constantine's activity, 286; design in founding Constantinople, 287; contemplated building his new city on the plain of Troy, 292; ascribed the founding of Constantinople to inspiration, 293; his statue, with the attributes of Apollo and Christ, 297 and note; invited eminent Romans to Constantinople, 299; confers many privileges on the Constantinopolitans, 300; annual procession of his statue, 302; introduces a new form of government, 303; separates the civil and military administration, 319; corrupted military discipline. 320; first bestowed consular honours on barbarians, 325; seven ministers of his palace, ib. sq.; financial government, 333 sqq.; some advantages of his reign, 344; his character, 345, sqq.; family, 348 genealogical table of, 349, note S.; jealous of his son Crispus, 351; celebrates the twen-

CONSTANTINE

tieth year of his reign at Rome, 352; puts Crispus and Licinius to death, ib.; story of his repentance unfounded, 353; satirized as a Nero, 355; elevation of his sons and nephews, ib.; their education, 356; Constantine assists the Sarmatians against the Goths, 360; victory, ib.; Gibbon's erroneous account of his defeat, ib. note M.; alliance with the Chersonites, 361; rewards them, ib.; reduces the Goths, ib.; his death and funeral, 363; tomb, ib. note; factions respecting the succession, 363; limited to his sons, 364; date of his conversion, iii. 1; when a catechumen, 2; legend of his baptism at Rome, ib. note; two inconsistent edicts of, 3; his pagan superstition, ib.; made his father a divinity, 4; devotion to Apollo, ib.; protects the Christians in Gaul, ib.; publishes the Edict of Milan, 5; his motives for favouring the Christians, 6, sq.; after the defeat of Licinius, invites all his subjects to embrace Christianity, 9; his conversion miraculous, 11; his vision described and examined, ib.: adopts the symbol of the cross and standard of the Labarum, 12; his dream, 13; should be connected with the apparition in the sky, ib. note M.; natural solution of, 14; his triumphal arch and inscription, 15; vision in the sky, ib.; testimony of suspicious, 17 and notes; motives of Constantine's conversion examined. 17; his theological discourses, 19; pagan nature of, &: proves Christianity from the Sibylline verses and Virgil, ib.; his Christian privileges, 20; a priest and hierophant, ib.; his baptism, why delayed, 21; his character worse after his conversion, 22; which was maliciously attributed to remorse by the pagans, ib. and note M.; canonized by the Greeks, 23; influence of his conversion, ib.; protects the Persian Christians, 25; bounty to Cæcilian bishop of Car-25; thage, 32; favoured monachism, 33; liberality towards the church, ib.; tenderness for episcopal reputation, 35; attends the council of Nice, 39; edict against heretics, 41; rallies Accesius, 42; addresses a moderating letter to Alexander and Arius, 63;

CONSTANTINE.

growing zeal against the Arians, ib. : ratifies the Nicene creed, 64; banishes Eusebius of Nicomedia and Arius, ib.; relents, 65; recalls the exiles, ib.; deposes the three principal Catholic leaders, ib.; baptised by the Arian bishop Eusebius, ib.; inconsistency of his religious opinions, ib.; did not suppress paganism, 97; abolished several pagan abuses, 98; deified by the pagan senate of Rome, 99; legend of his cure by St. Silvester, and donation of the Western Empire to the popes, vi. 161.

CONSTANTINE II., education, ii. 356; presides over Gaul, ib.; share of the empire after the death of his father, 366; exacts the African provinces from Constans, 374; invades the latter's dominions, ib.; slain, ib.

CONSTANTINE III., son of Heraclius, reign of, vi. 73; also called Heraclius II., ib. note S.

CONSTANTINE IV., Pogonatus, accession, vi. 75; Sicilian expedition and punishment of a usurper, 76; mutilates his brothers, ib. and note M.

CONSTANTINE V., Copronymus, emperor of Constantinople, vi. 83; his iconoclasm, tyranny, and brutality, ib.; virtues, 84; accused of burning the library of Constantinople, ib. note S.; tragic history of his five sons, 85; persecutes and abolishes the monks, 144; proscribes the worship of images, ib.; marriage with the daughter of the king of the Chazars denounced, vii. 24; introduces the Paulicians into Thrace, 55.

CONSTANTINE VI. and Irene, reign of at Constantinople, vi. 85, v. Irene.

CONSTANTINE VII., Porphyrogenitus, vi. 101; deposed by Romanus I., 102; his literary and artistic talent, ib.; restored, 103; death and funeral, 3.; works of, vii. 1; marriage of his son with Bertha, daughter of Hugo, king of Italy, how excused, 24; encouraged learning, 40.

CONSTANTINE VIII., emperor of Constantinople, vi. 102; conspires with his brother Stephen, and deposes his father Romanus I., 103; deposed and banished in turn, ib.

CONSTANTINE IX., emperor of Constantinople, vi. 107; death, 108.
CONSTANTINE X., Monomachus, em-

CONSTANTINE.

peror of Constantinople, vi. 110; profilgacy and death, ib.; name of Monomachus hereditary, ib. note S.

CONSTANTINE XI., Ducas, emperor of Constantinople, character and death, vi. 114.

CONSTANTINE XII., emperor of Constantinople, vi. 115.

CONSTANTINE XIII., Palæologus, last of the Greek emperors, viii. 139; crowned at Sparta, 140; message to Mahomet II. before the siege of Constantinople, 149; signs the act of union between the Greek and Latin churches, 156; insincerity, 157; valiant defence of Constantinople, 159; last address, 168 and note; slain, 171 and note.

CONSTANTINE, son of Michael VII., betrothed to a daughter of Robert Guiscard, vii. 119; and to Anna Comnena, ib. note.

CONSTANTINE, a private soldier, elected emperor by the British legions, iv. 54; attempts to deliver Gaul from the barbarians, ib. sq.; besieged in Vienna by the forces of Honorius, 55; reduces Spain, ib.; opposed by the family of Theodosius, ib.; his claims ratified by Honorius, 119; revolt of his general Gerontius, ib.; besieged in Arles by Constantius, 121; engages the aid of the Franks and Alemanni, ib.; capture and death, ib.

CONSTANTINE, son of Heraclius, abandons the defence of Syria, vi. 324.

CONSTANTINE SYLVANUS, founder of the Paulicians, vii. 47; cruelly put to death by Simeon, 51.

CONSTANTINE, governor of Spoleto, despoils Presidius, v. 149; put to death by Belisarius, ib.

Constantinople, founded, ii. 286, 293; described, 287; port, 289; advantages of its position, 292; its boundaries traced by Constantine, 294; extent, ib.; surrounded with walls by Theodosius the Younger, 295; progress and expense of constructing the city, ib.; adorned by despoiling other cities of their sculptures, 296; edifices described, 297; population, 299; rapid increase of, 300; regions of, 301 and note; considered as a colony of Rome, 302 and note; dedication of the city, 302; how annually celebrated, ib.;

CONSTANTINOPLE.

date of, ib. note S.; called Second or New Rome, 303; the name Constantinople found on the medals of Constantine, ib. note; new form of government at, ib. sqq.; præfects of, 312; never profaned by idolatry, iii. 23 and 90; church of, 90; dissensions of, ib. sqq.; cathedral, number and description of its ministers, 31 and note; imperial court of described, 124; reformed by Julian, ib.; senate of made equal to that of Rome by Julian, 130; discontent of the citizens under Valens, 239; Procopius obtains possession of the city, 60; school of founded by Valentinian I.; account of, 247, sq.; threatened by the Goths, 339; admiration of Athanaric at, 350; principal seat of Arianism, 364; disputatious zeal of the citizens, 365; Gregory's orthodox mission to and persecutions at, 367; success, 368; tumult at on the installation of Gregory, 369; council of, 370; threatened by the Goths under Alaric, iv. 23; tumult and massacre of the Gothic troops at, 149; riots on the deposition of Chrysostom, 155; walls rebuilt, 160; great earthquake at under Theodosius the younger, 201; threatened by the Huns, ib.; fury of the factions of the Circus at, v. 49; Nika sedition at, 51; conflagration, 53; threatened by the Bulgarians, 243; riots at on the reported death of Justinian, 245; riots and revolt against the emperor Maurice, 384; threatened by the Persians under Chosroes II., 393; be-sieged by the Avars and Persians, 405; religious war concerning the Trisagion at, vi. 33; second council of, 40, 43; iconoclast council of under Constantine V., 141; besieged by the Arabs, 374; second siege of by Moslemeh, 378; threatened by Harun al Rashid, 404; royal college of, vii. 39; threatened by the Hungarians, 76; thrice attempted by the Russians, 87; prophecy of its capture by that nation, 88 and note S.; threatened by Godfrey of Bouillon, 205; patriarch of, excommunicated by the pope, 282; siege and conquest of, by the Latins, 302; fire at, occasioned by the Flemings, 308 and note S.; sedition at, 309; second

CONSTANTIUS.

siege of, by the Latins, 310; third conflagration, 312; capture, ib.; pillage, 313; destruction of the statues, 317; recovered by Michael Palæologus, 346 and 367; titular Latin emperors of, 346 and note; walls restored by Michael, 376; besieged by the sultan Amurath II., viii. 71; use of cannon at, 76; women of, their secluded lives, 106; state of learning at, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, ib.; compared with Rome, 120; authorities for the siege of, 146, note and note M.; invested by Mahomet II., 154; number of the de-fenders, 156; fanaticism of the Constantinopolitans, 157; attack and defence, 160; succoured by a fleet, 161; distress, 165; general assault, 168; capture of, 171; sacked, 172; captivity of the inhabitants, 173; amount of the spoil, 175; repeopled and adorned by Mahomet II., 179; churches of, divided between the Turks and Greeks, 180.

CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS, associated with Diocletian, ii. 67; character, ib.; adopted son, and son-in-law of Maximian, 68; recovers Britain, 73; victories over the Alemanni in Gaul, 75; emperor, 106; character, ib.; economy, 107, note; British expedition, 111; death, ib.; family, 112; makes Constantine his successor, ib. and note; averse to persecution, 275. CONSTANTIUS II., son of Constantine the Great, made Cæsar and ruler of Gaul, ii. 351; education, 356 and notes; governor of the Eastern provinces, 357; seizes Constantinople on the death of his father, 364; his fraud and forgery, ib.; massacres his uncles and cousins, 365; his share of the empire, 366; conducts the Persian war, ib.; nine battles of, 370; Constantius defeated at Singara, 371; hastens to Europe to oppose Magnentius and Vetranio, 377; refuses to treat with them, ib.; deposes Vetranio by seducing his officers, 378; war with Magnentius, 380; solicits peace, ib.; defeats Magnentius at Mursa, 382; recovers Italy, 383; Africa and Spain, 384; final victory over Magnentius, ib.; cruelty, 385; sole emperor, 386; governed by cunuchs, 387; sarcasm of Ammianus

CONSTANTIUS.

respecting, ib.; reforms the administration of Gallus in the East, 390, invites him to Milan, 392; puts him to death at Pola, 393; political difficulties, 395; declares Julian Cæsar, 397; visits Rome, 399; admiration of that city, 400; embellishes it with an Egyptian obelisk, ib.; war with the Quadi and Sarmatians, 401; reduces the former, 402; forms the Sarmatians into a kingdom, ib.; subdues the Limigantes, ib.; gives audience to them, 403; punishes their treachery by their extinction, 404; receives the name of Sarmaticus, ib. : answer to the proposals of Sapor, 405; sends ambassadors to Persia, ib.: proceeds to the East, 411; unsuccessful siege of Bezabde, ib.; adopts the Arian heresy, iii. 66; Ammianus' account of his religion (or superstition). 67; his addiction to theological controversy, ib.; his vacillating opinions, 68; styled "Bishop of Bishops," ib.; banishes the orthodox clergy, 69; persecutes Athanasius, ib.; restores him at the instance of Constans, 76; resentment of Constantius, 77; procures the condemnation of Athanasius, 80; banishes the bishops who opposed it, ib. sq.; edicts against the Catholics, 92; visits the temples of Rome, 99; his jealousy and fear of Julian, 102; deprives Julian of the Gallic legions, 103; dismisses Julian's ambassadors, 111; continues his march towards Persia, 112; offers conditions of pardon for Julian's revolt, ib.; marches against him, 118; dies at Mopsucrene, 120; character, ib.; funeral, 121.

to.; luneral, 121. CONSTANTIUS, general of Honorius, character, iv. 120; besieges the usurper Constantine in Arles, 121; defeats his general Edobic, to.; magnanimity, to.; sends Constantine prisoner into Italy, to.; abandons Gaul to Jovinus, 122; expels the Goths from Narbonne, 125, note S.; marries Placidia, 171; associated in the empire by Honorius, to; death, to.; date of, to. note S.

CONSTANTIUS, general of Probus, ii. 44. CONSTANTIUS, JULIUS, the patrician, brother of Constantine, ii. 348; murdered by his nephew Constantius, 365.

CONSTANTIUS.

Constantius, secretary of Attila, negociations for a wife at the court of Constantinople, iv. 208.

CONSULS, jurisdiction of the, i. 203; elected by the emperors, ii. 306; none at Rome for 120 years, ib.; inauguration and ensigns, ib.; nominally appointed by the senate, ib. note S.; cost of the games exhibited by, 307; Gibbon corrected, ib. note S.; had no duties, 308.

CONSULSHIP under the empire, i. 204 and note; when first conferred on a barbarian, 401; assumed by the emperors, ii. 308; exalted idea of, ib. notes; conferred on barbarians by Constantine, 325; Julian's respect for the, iii. 130; revived by Odoscer, iv. 302; vast expense of, under the later emperors, v. 94; suppressed by Justinian, 95; legally extinguished by Leo the Philosopher, ib. and note. CONTI, Italian family, viii. 220.

CONTRACTS by consent, v. 312 and note

Convertisseur, zeal for obtaining that title under Louis XIV., iii. 152, note. COPIATE, or gravediggers, number of, at Constantinople, iii. 32.

COPTIC dialect confined to the peasants,

vi. 45.

Copros destroyed by Diocletian, ii. 76. COPTS and A'yssinians, æra of martyrs in use am mg, ii. 264, note; religious tenets of the, vi. 59; present state of the Egyptian Jacobites, 62.

Corbulo, i. 139, note.

CORDOVA, magnificence of, under the Arabs, vi. 366; martyrs of, 872 and note.

CORINTH, Isthmian games celebrated at, under the emperor Julian, iii. 131; isthmus of, fortified by Justinian, v. 80

CORN, daily allowance of, at Constantinople, ii. 300 and note S.; ill policy of, 301.

Connificia, name of Fadilla, i. 270, note M.

CORNWALL subdued by Athelstan, iv. 391, note.

CORONARY gold, what, ii. 343; converted into a tax, ib.; amount paid by the Roman senate, ib.

COROULTAI, or diet of the Tatars, iii.

CORPORATIONS, regarded with suspicion

COUSINS-GERMAN.

by the Romans, ii. 226 and 227, note; municipal, reformed by Majorian, iv. 269.

CORRUPTIBLES and INCORRUPTIBLES. Christian factions at Alexandria, vi. 59.

Corst, Italian family, viii. 220.

Cos, isle of, manufacture of silk in, v. 57 and note S.; transparent garments of, ib.

Cosa (Kussai), fifth ancestor of Mahomet, usurps the Caaba, vi. 212; his office described, 216, note S.

COSMAS INDICOPLEUSTES, his voyages and geographical notions, v. 62, note; design of his 'Topographia Christiana,

vi. 48, note. Cosmo of Medicis, character, viii. 117. Cossova, battle of, gained by Amurath I. over the Slavonian tribes. viii. 30.

COUCY, SIRE DE, leader of the French at Nicopolis, dies a prisoner at Boursa, viii. 34.

Councils, of Ancyra, ii. 202; Illiberis, ib.; Arles, iii. 39; Nice, ib. and 56; Rimini, 62; another, 68; Seleucia, ib.; Tyre, 72; Antioch, 74; Sardica, 75; Arles, 76; Milan, ib.; Constanti-nople, 370; Toledo, iv. 340 and note; first of Ephesus, vi. 18; second of Ephesus, 25; of Chalcedon, 26; second of Constantinople, 40, 43; iconoclast of Constantinople, 140; second of Nice, 164; of Frankfort, 166; Placentia, vii. 180; Clermont. 182; Lyons, 373; Pisa, viii. 92; Constance, ib.; Basil, 93; Ferrara and Florence, 98; Pisa, 255; Constance, ib.

COUNCIL, general, its authority superior

to that of the pope, viii. 93. Count of the East, ii. 313; origin, definition, and functions of counts, 320; or treasurer, of the private estate, under Constantine, 328; of the sacred largesses, treasurer-general so called under Constantine, ib.; functions of, 329; of the domestics under Constantine, 330.

Coupele, rock of, on the Ganges, viii.

Court, imperial, progress of, ii. 94,

COURTENAY, account of the family of, vii. 350.

Cousins-German, marriage between,

COUSIN.

how regarded by the Romans, ii.

Cousin, president, his version of Procopius, v. 97.

Cow's Mouth, débouche of the Ganges from, viii. 48 and note M.

CRACOW, city of destroyed by the Mongols, viii, 14.

CRAL, or despot of Servia, vii. 399 and note.

CREEDS, the most ancient had the greatest latitude, iii. 52, note; Athanasian creed, true history of, iv. 334 and note.

CRESCENTIUS, consul of Rome, revolts against Otho III., vi. 186; betrayed and hanged, ib.; medal of, ib. note M. CRESTON, city mentioned by Herodotus,

site of, v. 260 and note S

CRETE, subdued by the Arabs, vi. 407; called Candia from their fortress Candax, or Chandak, 408 and note S.; reduced by Nicephorus Phocas, 424 and note S.; fleet for its reduction, vii. 29; sold to the Venetians by Boniface marquis of Montferrat, vii. 323.

CRIMES, chief source of, i. 222; how discriminated by Roman law, v. 321. CRIM TARTARY, i. 395.

CRINITUS, Ulpius, adopts Aurelian, ii.

CRISPUS, son of Constantine, made Cæsar, ii. 142; victories over the Franks and Alemanni, 144; defeats the fleet of Licinius, 148; virtues, 350; Constantine's jealousy of, 351; disgrace and death, 352 and note; whether married to Helena, ib. notes; ruined by the arts of Fausta, 353.

CRISPUS, the patrician, marries the daughter of Phocas, v. 338; incites the insurrection of Heraclius and Nicetas in Africa, ib.; condemned to a monastery by Heraclius, 390.

CROATIA, account of the kingdom of, vii. 66.

CROCODILES exhibited by Augustus, ii. 59. note.

CROCUS, or EROCUS, chief of the Alemanni, ii. 111; etymology of his name, ib. note S

CROSS, symbol of adopted by Constantine and his soldiers, iii. 12; use of the sign of, 13; in the sky, Constantine's vision of, 15; physical explanations of, ib. and notes; testimony

CRUSADES.

of suspicious, 17 and notes; discovery (or invention) of, 156; not diminished by gifts of pieces, 157; Lord Mahon's history of, ib. note M.; exaltation of the, origin of that festival, v. 414; sign of adopted by the crusaders, vii. 183 and note.

CROWNS, mural and obsidional, distinguished, iii. 200, note; musical, first extorted by Nero, viii. 227, note.

Crown of thorns, pledged to the Venetians by the barons of Romania, vii. 341; transferred to Paris, 342; miracles performed by, ib.

CRUCIFIXION, how regarded by the Romans, iii. 11; that punishmens abolished by Constantine, ib.

CRUSADES, first, determined on at the council of Clermont, vii. 183; inquiry into the justice of, 184; original historians and documents of, ib. note and note M.; Gibbon's remarks on examined, 185, note M.; spiritual motives and indulgences, 186; serving in equivalent to a plenary indulgence, 188; temporal and carnal motives, 189; departure of the first crusaders, 191; led by a goose and goat, 192; Gibbon's account corrected, 189, note M.; destruction of the first cruseders in Hungary and Asia, 193; table of events of the first, 195; account of the leaders of, 196; march of the princes, 202; review and number of the crusaders, 209; their cannibalism, 210 and 211, note; besiege Nice, 211; gain the battle of Dorylæum, 213; march through Anatolia, 214; take Antioch, 217; defeat the Turks under Kerboga at, 218; famine and distress, 219; march to Jerusalem, 224; capture and sack the city, 227; defeat the caliph of Egypt at Ascalon, 229; second and third crusades, 239; numbers, leaders, and march of the second, 240 and note M.; of the third, 241; ill treatment by the Greek emperors, 242; march of the second crusade through Anatolia, 244 and note; result of the second crusade, 245; obstinate enthusiasm of the crusaders, 246; third crusade, 260; fourth and fifth, 268; multiplication of, ib.; sixth, 271; seventh, 274; account of the fourth crusade, 288; its leaders form an alliance with the Venetians, 292;

CRUITNICH.

besiege Zara, 295; dissensions among respecting an attack on Constantinople, 297; voyage from Zara to Constantinople, 298; passage of the Bosphorus, 301; siege and conquest of Constantinople, 303; stay at that city, 306; second siege and cap-ture of, 310; division of the spoil, 314 and note S.; sacrilege and mockery, 316; destroy the Greek statues, 317; divide the Eastern empire, 320 and 322; elect Baldwin emperor, 321; reflections on the general consequences of the crusades, 346; checked the progress of Europe, 349.

CRUITNICH, etymology and meaning of

that epithet, iii. 266. Стеменом, i. 341; taken by Severus, 340; royal residence, ib.; described, iii. 201; siege of abandoned by Julian, 205 (v. Madayn). Cublai, Khan of the Mongols, conquers

China, viii. 10, 11; character and reign, 18.

CUDWORTH, hypercosmian soul of exploded, iii. 47, note.

CUFA, tomb of Ali at, vi. 277 and notes; pilgrimage of the Persians to, ib.; foundation of, 295; etymology of its name, 296 and note S.

CUMANS, Turkish tribe, vii. 79 note, and note S.

CUNIMUND, king of the Gepidæ, refuses Alboin his daughter Rosamond, v. 333; defeated and slain by the Lombards and Avars, 334; his skull made

into a cup, ib. and note. CURATOR, office of under the Roman law, v. 302 and note S.

CURDS, descendants of the Carduchians, ii. 87; tribes of the described, vii. 253; probably identical with the Carduchians, 254 and note.

CUBLAND, holy groves of, vii. 84 and

CUROPALATA, office of, vii. 19. CUBUBIS, town of, ii. 248, note. CUTULMISH, grandson of Seljuk, slain

by Alp Arslan, vii. 168.

CYANEAN rocks, ii. 288. CYBELE, Julian's oration in honour of, iii. 139.

CYNEGIUS, prætorian præfect of the East, commissioned by Theodosius to close the pagan temples, iii. 414. CYPRIAN, bishop of Carthage, character

CZAR.

of, ii. 195; opposes the ambition of the Roman pontiff, 196; imperious declamations of, 203; account of, 246, sqq.; his letters, ib. note; danger and flight, 247; banished to Curubis, 248; condemned, 249; his motive for concealing himself, ib. note G.; martyrdom, 250; whether the first martyr in Africa, ib. note G.

CYPRUS, massacre committed at by the Jews, ii. 222 and note; conquered by Harun al Rashid, vi. 406; recovered by Nicephorus Phocas, 428; bestowed by Richard I. on Guy de Lusignan, vii. 286.

CYRENE, i. 161; massacre at by the Jews, ii. 222 and note; a Lacedæmonian colony, iii. 36, notes; ruins of, ib.; Greek colonies of, extirpated by Chosroes II., v. 393.

CYBIADES, elected emperor at the command of Sapor, i. 404.

CYRIACUS of Ancona, forgery of, ii. 237, note.

CYRIL of Alexandria, answers Julian's work against Christianity, iii. 145 and note; account of, vi. 11; his tyranny, 12; opposition to Orestes, the præfect, 13; murders Hypatia, 14; condemns the heresy of Nestorius, 17; attends the council of Ephesus, 18; procures the condem-nation of Nestorius, 19; condemned and degraded by the oriental bishops, 20; intrigues at Constantinople and victory over Nestorius, 21; death, 24.

CYRIL of Jerusalem, his surprising ignorance of the story of the Labarum, iii. 66, note; his description of a celestial cross, 67; convenient easiness of his principles, 157 and note.

Cyrus, præterian præfect of the East, disgraced, iv. 165.

CYRUS the patriarch, præfect of Egypt under Heraclius, his plan for converting the caliph Omar, vi. 333, note. Cyrus, river, course of, v. 194.

Cyzicus, threatened by the Goths, i. 399; taken, ib.; seized by the usurper Procopius, iii. 240.

CZAR, Russian, singular way of marrying, vi. 93.

DACIA.

D.

DACIA, conquered by Trajan, i. 142; boundaries, ib.; described, 152; invaded by the Goths, 381; relinquished to the Goths by Aurelian, ii. 12; Dacia Aureliani, ib. note S.; and Macedonia added to the Eastern empire by Gratian, iii. 343. Dacians, character, i. 142.

DADASTANA, death of Jovian at, iii. 231. Dæmons identified by the primitive Christians with the pagan gods, ii.

DAGALAIPHUS, his bold and candid advice to Valentinian, iii. 236; refuses the command against the Alemanni, 258.

DAGISTEUS, general of Justinian, besieges Petra, v. 201; commands the Huns in Italy under Narses, 231.

DAGOBERT, king of the Franks, publishes the Salic laws, iv. 365.

Danes and Gabran, war of, vi. 207,

DAIMBERT, or DAGOBERT, archbishop of Pisa, installed patriarch of Jerusalem, vii. 229 and note M.; his arrogance and pretensions, ib.

Dalmatia described, i. 158; conquest of, 248.

DALMATIAN legionaries sacrificed by the

folly of Olympius, iv. 95. DALMATIUS the censor, brother of Con-

stantine, ii. 348. DALMATIUS, nephew of Constantine, education, ii. 356; appointed to the Gothic frontier, 357; excluded from the empire by the troops, 364; character, ib. note; massacred by Con-

stantins, 365.

DALMATIUS the abbot, assists the cause of Cyril of Alexandria, vi. 21.

Damascus, throne of the caliphs transferred to, vi. 284; besieged by the Saracens, 304; antiquity of, ib. note; figs of, ib.; surrendered to Abu Obeidah, 310; and also stormed by Caled, ib.; flight of the exiles of, and pursuit by Caled, 312; historical value of that story, 313 note S.; recaptured by the sultan Noureddin, vii. 250 and note M.; perfidiously seized and burnt by Timour, viii. 53. Damasus, when made bishop of Rome,

DARDANUS.

ii. 277, note; edict of Valentinian 1. addressed to, iii. 253; his ambition and luxury, 255; contest with Ursinus, ib.

Dames, a Saracen, gallant exploit in taking the castle of Aleppo, vi. 323. Damietta, taken by the crusaders under Louis IX., vii. 272.

Damophilus, archbishop of Constantinople, resigns his see rather than

subscribe the Nicene creed, iii. 368. Dancers, female, numbers of at Rome, iv. 87 and note.

Dandolo, Henry, doge of Venice, character, vii. 292; longevity, ib. note; blindness, ib. and note M.; treaty with the French crusaders, 293; persuades them to attack the revolted cities of Dalmatia, 295; adopts the cause of Alexius son of Isaac Angelus, 296; suspected of a bribe from Malek Adel, 297 note S.; magnanimity at the siege of Constantinople, 304; declines to compete for the imperial crown, 321; proclaimed despot of Romania, 323; death, 332.

Danes, invade Britain, iv. 389.

DANIEL, prophecy of, applied to Rome by St. Jerom, iv. 403, note. DANIEL, first bishop of Winchester, epistle to St. Boniface respecting the conversion of infidels, iv. 325.

DANIELIS, her gifts to the emperor Basil, vii. 11; her journey to Constantinople, 17; testament, ib.

DANUBE, course, i. 158; provinces on, ib.; freezing of, 351 and note M.; and Rhine, junction of by Charlemagne, vi. 175 and note.

DAPHNE, sacred grove and temple near Antioch described, iii. 167; prophetic powers of its Castalian stream, ib. and note; its sensuality proverbial, 168 and note; Julian's visit to, 168; its conversion into a Christian cemetery, 169; bodies removed by order of Julian, ib.; temple at, burnt, ib.

Dara, founded by the emperor Ans-

tasius, as a bulwark against the Persians, v. 86; improved by Justinian, ib.; its defences described, 87; ruins of, ib. note M.; taken by Nushirvan, 365.

DARDANIANS, site of the, ii. 68, note. DARDANUS, prætorian præfect in Gaul, alone opposes Jovinus, iv. 122; character, ib. note.

DARGHAM.

DARGHAM, Egyptian faction of, under the Fatimite caliphs, vii. 251; slain, ib. Darros, columns of, on the Bosphorus, ii. 289, note.

DARIUS, officer of Valentinian III., embassy of, to the revolted count Boniface in Africa, iv. 180.

DARKNESS during the crucifixion, not mentioned by heathen philosophers and historians, ii. 219.

DASTAGERD, OF ARTEMITA, residence of Chosroes II., v. 394 and note M.; taken and plundered by Heraclius, 409; site of, ib. note S. Darts, poisoned, of the Sarmatians and

others, ii. 358 and note.

DATIANUS, governor of Spain, persecutes the Christians, ii. 275.

DATIUS, bishop of Milan, aids the revolt of the Ligurians to Justinian, v. 147; escapes to Constantinople at the capture of Milan by the Burgundians, 151.

DEAD, how disposed of by the Persians, v. 200, note.

DEBTORS, state, how treated among the Romans, ii. 342; insolvent, cruel treatment of, v. 317.

DECEBALUS, king of Dacia, i. 142.

DECEMVIRS, laws of the, v. 261 and notes, 267, 316.

DECENNOVIUM, canal, v. 134, note. DECENTIUS, brother of Magnentius, expelled from Trèves, ii. 334; suicide, 385.

DECIMUS, battle of, between Belisarius and Gelimer, v. 109.

DECIUS elected by the Messian legions, i. 374; origin, ib. note; marches against the Goths, ib.; Gothic war, 382; defeated, 383; successes, ib.; revives the censorship, ib.; defeat and death, 385; persecution of the Christians by, ii. 246, 247, 260; prevents the election of a bishop of Rome, ib.

DECRETALS, false, probably forged by Isidore, vi. 161.

DECUMATES, what settlers so called, ii. 46, note,

DECURIONS, or CURIALES, ii. 335; their position and functions, ib. note S.

Defensores, or advocates of the people, instituted by Valentinian I., iii. 248; office of, revived by Majorian, iv. 269; account of, ib. note S.

DEFFICATION of the emperors, i. 207; VOL. VIII.

DIAMONDS.

not confined to good princes, ib. note

DELATORS encouraged by Commodus, i. 225; punished by Pertinax, 237. DELHI taken by Timour, viii. 47.

Delphi, ornaments of the temple removed to Constantinople by Constantine, ii. 298, note.

DELPHICUM, name for a royal banqueting-room, v. 110, note.

DEMETRIAS, the celebrated virgin, escapes from the sack of Rome, iv. 107.

DEMETRIUS, despot of Epirus, vii. 343. DEMETRIUS, brother of John II., Palæologus, refuses his assent to the union of the Greek and Latin churches, viii. 102.

DEMOCRACY, unfavourable to freedom in large states, i. 171.

DEMOSTHENES, his heroic defence of Cæsarea, i. 405.

DEMOTICA, city of, vii. 324 and note. DENGISICH, son of Attila, slain, iv. 248; Turkish etymology of his name, ib. note S.

DEOGRATIAS, bishop of Carthage, his charity towards the captive Romans, iv. 258.

DE PAUW, literary character, ii. 47, note M.

DERAR, friend of the Saracen genera Caled, his adventurous valour, vi. 306.

DERBEND, called the Caspian or Albanian gates, v. 87.

DERVISHES, or Mahometan monks, increase of, viii. 126.

Desiderius, last king of the Lombards, reduced by Charlemagne, vi. 156.

DESPOT, a title under the Greek empire, vii. 18.

DESPOTISM, of the Byzantine emperors, its nature and limits, vii. 26.

DEVONSHIRE, Courtenays, earls of, vii. 354.

DEXIPPUS attacks the Gothic fleet, i. 400.

DEXIPPUS, fragments of his work recovered, iii. 152, note M.

D'HERBELOT, character of his 'Bibliothèque Orientale,' vi. 290 and note. DIADEM, assumed by Diocletian, ii. 94; described, ib.

DIADUMENIANUS, son of Macrinus, Cæsar, i. 275; death, 279.

DIAFONDS, whence procured, i. 192,

DIARBEKIR.

note; art of cutting, unknown to the ancients, 298, note.

DIARBERIR, the ancient Amida, ii. 407: or Tigranocerta, ib. note M.

D'IBELIN, John, restores the Assize of Jerusalem, vii. 233; account of, ib.

DICANICE, or imperial Greek sceptre, vii. 367, note.

DIET, German, election of the kings of Italy and Rome vested in, vi. 179. DIGEST: v. Pandects.

DILEMITES, assist the Persians in the

Lazic war, v. 202.
DINAR, gold Arabian coin, account of, vi. 377, note.

Dioceses, formation of, ii. 193, note G.; civil, of the empire, 313.

DIOCLETIAN, his remark on Aurelian, ii. 32; general of Probus, 44; elected emperor, 62; stabs Arrius Aper, 63; defeats Carinus at Margus, ib.; origin, character, and elevation, 64; resembled Augustus in policy, 65; clemency, ib.; took M. Antoninus as his model, 66; associates Maximian, ib.; takes the title of Jovius, 67; associates Galerius and Constantius as Cæsars, ib.; fourfold division of the empire under, 68; laws whence dated, ib. note M.; defence of the frontiers, 73; cautious policy, 74; distributes the vanquished barbarians in the provinces, 75; campaign in Egypt, 76; takes Alexandria, ib.; destroys Busiris and Coptos, ib.; treaty with the Nobatæ, 77; suppresses alchymy, ib.; directs the Persian war, 82; triumph, 89; fixes his residence at Nicomedia, 91; assumes the diadem, 94; political system, 95; his edict, 97, notes M. and S.; abdication, 98; illness, ib.; retirement at Salona, 100; answer to Maximian, ib.; death, 101; baths at Rome, 113; his treatment of the Christians, 264; conversion of his wife and daughter, ib.; persuaded by Galerius to persecute, 268; rigorous edict against the Christians, 269; his palace burnt, 271; execution of his first edict, 272; further edicts against, 274.

DIOGENES, leader of the Chersonites, ii. 361.

DIOGENES defends Rome against Totila. v. 227.

DION CASSIUS, object of his work, i.

DOCETES.

262, note; his danger, 291; consul with Al. Severus, ib.; Gibbon's error as to his estates, ib. note W.; retires to Nice, ib.; probable design of the oration he ascribes to Mæcenas, ii. 259, note.

Dionysius, testimony to the paucity of the Alexandrian martyrs, ii. 246.

DIONYSIUS, poetical geographer, age of, vi. 315, note and note S.

DIOPHANTUS of Alexandria, inventor of algebra, vi. 401.

Dioscorus, patriarch of Alexandria, supports the cause of Eutyches, vi. 27 his violence against Flavian, 26: deposed by the council of Chalcedon and banished, 28.

DIRAN, king of Armenia, account of, ii. 369, note M.

DISABUL, khan of the Turks, Justinian's embassy to, v. 179; purification of the ambassadors, ib. and note M.

DISCIPLINE, Roman military, i. 146 sq. restored by Augustus, 211; relaxed by Severus, 259; by Caracalla, 272; decline of under Constantine, ii. 321; under Theodosius, iii. 404; the infantry lay aside their defensive armour, 405.

DISCIPLINE, ecclesiastical, variety of in the Greek and Latin churches, vii.

DISPARGUM, residence of Clodion, site of, iv. 227 and note.

DITCH, battle of the, vi. 250.

DIVA GENS (or DIVORUM REGIO), eastern coast of India so called by the Romans, iii. 180, note M.

DIVINATION, suppressed by Constantine, iii. 97.

DIVINE right of princes, iii. 8; exemplified in Jewish history, ib.; attributed to Constantine by the Christians, 9.

DIVINITY, titles of usurped by Diocletian and Maximian, ii. 94.

Divorce, law of among the Romans, v. 296; facilities of, 297; limited, ib. 89.

DJAFAR, the Barmecide, Harun al Rashid's fondness for, vi. 405, note S.; cause of his execution, ib.

DNIESTER, boundary of the Roman empire, i. 381.

DOCETES, Gnostic sect, creed of explained, iii. 48; tinged with Platonism, ib.; believed Christ's body was

DOCLES.

a phantasma, 49; derivation of their name, *ib. note*; phantastic doctrine, vi. 5.

Docles, probable original name of Diocletian, ii. 64, note.

cletian, ii. 64, note.

Doclia, birthplace of Diocletian, ii. 64, note.

Dodona, site of, v. 228 and note S. Doge of Venice, institution of, vii. 290.

Domestics, military of Constantine described, ii. 330.

Domestic, Great, his office under the Byzantine emperors, vii. 20.

Dominic, St., of the Iron Cuirass, account of, vii. 187 and note.

DOMINUS, title of the emperor, assumption of, ii. 93; its origin and progress among the Romans, iii. 130 and note.

DOMITIAN, emperor, i. 140; assassinated, 211; characterized, 218; persecutes the Christians under the name of Jews, ii. 239; executes his own kinsmen, ib.; his acts rescinded, 240.

DOMITIAN, Oriental præfect, commissioned to reform the administration of Gallus, ii. 390 and notes; his insolence, 391; arrested and put to death, ib.

DOMITILLA, niece of Domitian, and wife of Flavius Clemens, banished, ii. 239; considered by the church as one of the first martyrs, ib.

DONATISTS, schism of the, iii. 44; their extravagant and uncharitable pretensions, ib.; their divisions, 45; of Africa, persecution of by Honorius, iv. 179; join the invader Genseric, 180.

DONATIVES to the Prætorians, origin, i. 242; amount, 243, note.

DONATUS, contest with Cæcilian for the see of Carthage, iii. 43.

DORLA, Genoese admiral, defeats the Greek and Venetian fleets, vii. 411. DORYLÆUM, battle of, between the

Crusaders and Turks, vii. 213.

Doxology, differently chanted by
Arians and Catholics, iii. 88; three

heterodox forms, ib. note.

Dragoman, officer of the Byzantine court, vii. 19.

DRAGON, visitor-general of the monks under Constantine V. so named, vi. 144.

EASTER.

Drogo, brother of duke William of Apulia, assassinated, vii. 108. Dromedary, fleetness, ii. 25, note.

Dromedary, fleetness, ii. 25, note. Dromones, or Byzantine galleys, de-

scribed, vii. 28.

DRUIDS of Gaul, i. 140; their power suppressed, 169.

DRUNGAIRE, GREAT, officer of the Byzantine fleet, vii. 20.

DRUSES, or followers of Hakem, religion of, vii. 174 and note M.

Dubos, Abbé, remark respecting Otho, ii, 319, note; his account of the degeneracy of the Romans, viii. 186, note.

Ducas, v. Constantine XI.

Ducar, origin of the name, viii. 94, note.

DUCENARIUS, what, ii. 262, note.

Duels condemned by the Lombard king Liutprand, v. 355.

Duels, title and functions of, ii. 320;

DUKES, title and functions of, ii. 320; of Italy, instituted by Narses, v. 241 and note.

DUMATIANS, Arabian tribe, human sacrifices of, vi. 213.

DUNAAN, prince of the Homerites, persecutes the Christians, v. 207; chastised by the Negus of Abyssinia, ib.

DURA ON THE TIGRIS, account of, iii. 218 and note S.; treaty of between Jovian and Sapor, 219; a memorable ara in the decline of the empire, 225.

DURAZZO, siege of by Robert Guiscard, vii, 121; battle of between the Normans and Greeks, 124; city taken, 126.

Dyeing, art of among the ancients, v. 56 and note.

E.

EAGLE, standard, how regarded by the Roman soldiery, i. 147 and note; 269, note.

EARTHQUAKES, violent, under Valentinian and Valens, iii. 293; destructive one at Constantinople, iv. 201; several during the reign of Justinian, v. 251.

East, empire of finally established under Arcadius, iv. 136; limits, 137; form of government, ib.

EASTER, disputes respecting the keeping of, vi. 37 and note.

EBERMOR.

EBERMOR, son-in-law of Theodatus, deserts to the Romans, v. 132.

EBIONITES, account of the, ii. 160; etymology of the name, ib. notes; their imperfect creed, iii. 48; their notion of the Messiah, vi. 2 and note M.

ECBATANA, summer residence of the Persian kings, i. 342. ECCLESIASTES of Solomon, objections to

its genuineness, v. 119, note; Rosenmüller's opinion as to its date, ib. note M.

ECCLESIASTICS, Greek, subject to the civil magistrate, vii. 27.

Ecdicius, præfect of Egypt, hesitates to expel Athanasius, iii. 176; Ju-

lian's letter to, ib.
ECDICIUS, son of Avitus, brave defence of Clermont against the Visigoths, iv. 287.

ECEBOLUS, paramour of Theodora, v. 43. ECKHEL, M., his 'Doctrina Numo-rum,' i. 391, note G.

ECLECTUS conspires against Commodus, i. 233.

ECLOGA, or Legal Manual of Leo the Isaurian, account of, vii. 44, note S. ECTHESIS, of the emperor Heraclius; imposing the law of religious silence, vi. 42.

EDDA, doctrine of drunkenness, i. 366 and note; account of, 376.

EDECO, lieutenant of Roderic the Goth, defeated by the Arabs, vi. 356.

EDECON, father of Odoacer, ambassador from Attila to Theodosius the Younger, iv. 209; reveals to Attila the plot for his assassination, 217; further history of, 297; death, ib.

EDESSA described, i. 342; its pure dialect, ib. note; battle of, 403; Christianized, ii. 214; church of, oppressed by Julian, iii. 173; Christian school of, vi. 47; famous picture of Christ at, 137; captured by the Arabs with that city, 139; yielded to the Constantinopolitans for a large ransom, ib.; principality of founded by Baldwin, count of Flanders, vii. 215 and note S.; retaken by the sultan Zenghi, 250; counts of. 350.

EDICT, Diocletian's, account of, ii. 97, notes M. and S.; of Milan, Constantine's famous, iii. 5; of the prætors, v. 265, sqq.; perpetual of Hadrian, 267.

. ELAGABALUS.

EDOBIC, general of the usurper Constantine, defeated by Constantius, iv. 121.

EDOM, Roman empire, why so called by the Jews, ii. 223 note.

EDRISITES, Saracen dynasty of, vi. 420, 421, note.

EDWARD I. of England, expedition to the Holy Land, and attempted assassination, vii. 275 and notes M.

EGBERT, Anglo-Saxon king, his correspondence with Charlemagne, vi. 176, note.

EGINHARD, his marriage with Imma, daughter of Charlemagne, vi. 170, note.

EGREGIUS, title of, ii. 305, note.

EGYPT, province described, i. 161; population, 187, note; revenue, 296; works of Probus in, ii. 51; Christianity rare in before the conversion of Constantine, 210; Augustal præfect of, 314; kings of also priests, iii. 27 note; multitude of monks in, iv. 308; early civilization and extraordinary fertility, v. 55; chronology of, ib. and note M.; conquered by Chosroes II., 393; invaded by the Saracens under Amrou, vi. 329; Amrou's description of, 840; ancient population, 341 and note S.; revenue, ib.; modern population, 342; conquered by Shiracouh, emir of the Turkish sultan Noureddin, vii. 253.

EGYPTIAN worship prohibited at Rome, i. 169.

EGYPTIANS, how regarded by the Romans, i. 175; their character, ii. 76; their secrecy proof against torture, iii. 85.

ELAGABALUS, names and genealogy, i. 278 and notes S.; high priest of the Sun, ib.; assumes the name of Antoninus, ib.; unwonted bravery, 279; declared emperor, ib.; letter to the senate, 280; picture, ib.; etymology of his name, ib. note, and 281 note 8.; superstition, 281; introduces the worship of the Sun at Rome, ib.; profligacy and effeminacy, 282; attempts to degrade Al. Severus, 284; murdered by the Prætorians, ib.; chronology, 284, note, and 285, note G.; caused his mother to sign the acts of the senate, 286; first man who used silk garments, v. 58.

ELEANORA.

ELEANORA, wife of Edward I., devotion of, vii. 275, note M.

ELECTORS of Germany, vi. 191.

ELEPHANTINE, annual sacrifice at, ii. 77; abolished by Theodosius, ib. note M.

ELEPHANT, era of the, vi. 217.

ELEPHANTS, use of by the Romans, i. 250 and note M.; numbers of in the wars of eastern princes, 344, note; why exhibited in the circus during the Punic war, ii. 59.

ELEUSINIAN mysteries, Julian initiated in, iii. 142; tolerated by Valentinian I., 249; extinguished by the invasion

of the Goths, ib. note S.

ELEUSIS, destroyed by Alaric, iv. 27. ELIJAHS of Mosul, Nestorian sect of the, vi. 51.

ELIXIR of health, search of the Arabians after, vi. 403.

ELOQUENCE, effects of, iii. 37.

ELLAC, son of Attila, slain in the battle of the Netad, iv. 248.

EMBROIDERY, use of on the dresses of the later Romans, iv. 78 and note.

EMESA, worship of the sun at, i. 280; battle of between Aurelian and Zenobia, ii. 23; city described, vi. 315. EMIGRATION of the ancient Germans.

its causes and nature, i. 358. EMIR of Saragossa implores the pro-

tection of Charlemagne, vi. 173. EMIRS, Arabian, dignity and succession

of, vi. 204.

EMIR AL OMBA, or Alumara, creation of that office, vi. 423, note, and note

EMPERORS, Roman, way of living, i. 206; how elected, 211; successors how appointed, 212; extremes in the characters of, 217; three, 265; their conduct towards the Christians examined, ii. 230; exercised supreme jurisdiction over the church, iii. 26; distinction of their spiritual and temporal powers, ib.; superiority exacted by the bishops, ib.; first seven Christian assumed the office of Pontifex Maximus, 99 and 408; public harangues of, 132 and note; meaning of the words 'legibus solutus' as applied to, v. 269 and note S.; legislative power of, 269 and 270, note S.; rescripts of, 270; subscribed in purple ink, 271; of Constantinople, their pomp and luxury, vii. 14; adoration

EPAGATHUS.

of, 20; of the West, French and German, ceremony of their coronation at Rome, viii. 187; jurisdiction in that city, 188.

EMPIRE, Roman, auction of the, i. 244; treaty of Dura, a memorable æra in the decline of the, iii. 225; how distributed between Theodosius, Maximus, and Valentinian II., 362; the decay of military discipline under Theodosius and disuse of armour an immediate cause of its downfall, 405; how divided between Arcadius and Honorius, iv. 1, sq.; extinction of the Western Empire, 299; date of that event, 300, note; decay of Roman spirit, 301; picture of at the fall of the Western Empire, 401; observations on that event, 402, sqq.; regular force of under

Justinian, v. 164.

EMPIBE, Western, revival of under Charlemagne, vi. 168; extent of, 173; made hereditary by Charlemagne, 177; divided among the sons of Lewis the Pious, 178; anarchy of between the deposition of Lewis the Fat and accession of Otho, ib.

EMPIRE, Greek, its military force compared with that of the Saracens and Franks, vii. 27; its navy, 28; soldiers of, their arms and tactics, 30; subjects of claimed the name of Romans, 38; literature of, 39; decay of taste and original genius, 42; want of national emulation, 43; account of the sources of the Byzantine law, 44, note S.; partition of between the French and Venetians, 320, 322; fall of, viii. 172.

ENGLAND, description of by Chalcocondyles the Greek historian, viii. 88; as one of the five great nations votes by its deputies in the council of Constance for the election of a pope, 256 and note.

Ennodius, panegyric of Theodoric, v. 11, note; made bishop of Pavia, ib. ENOCH, book of, vi. 225, notes.

ENTERTAINMENTS, Roman described, iv. 81.

Entrails, inspection of unknown to Homer's heroes, iii. 413, note; observed by the Greeks as early as the Persian wars, 414, note S.

EPAGATHUS, mutiny of and punish ment, i. 290.

EPHESUS.

EPHESUS, temple of described, i. 401; burnt by the Goths, ib.; first council of, vi. 18; violent scenes at, 20; second council of, 25; ruined by the Turks, viii. 24.

EPICUREANS and sceptics, denounced by Julian, iii. 150.

EPTOURUS, Gibbon's mistake concerning his devotion corrected, i. 168, note S.; prevalence of his philosophy, 197; bequeathed his gardens to his disciples, v. 91.

EPIPHANIUS, his description of Arius, iii. 53.

EPIPHANIUS, bishop of Pavia, embassy from Ricimer to Anthemius, iv. 291. EPIRUS, despots of, vii. 327.

Episcopal government, introduction and advantages of, ii. 192; universally established after the first century, ib. note; its dignity and inflexibility, 203.

EPULONES, their functions, iii. 407.

EQUESTRIAN order, position under the empire, i. 150; account of, ib. note S.

Equitius, master-general of the Illyrian frontier, defeated by the Sarmatians, iii. 288; procures the election of Valentinian II., 291.

Erasmus, his character of Hilary, iii. 58, note; the father of rational theology, vii. 61, note; learned Greek at Oxford, and taught it at Cambridge, viii. 117, note.

ERDAVIRAPH, his trance, i. 333.

EBIXO, paternal cruelty of, v. 293. EROS and ANTEROS, fable of, iii. 142, note,

ERPENIUS, his merits as an Arabic scholar, vi. 294, note S.

ESSENIANS, community of goods among the, ii. 197; sect of described, 209.

Eslaw, ambassador of Attila, severely reproves Theodosius the Younger for assenting to the murder of his sovereign, iv. 217.

ESTATES, Roman, how managed, iv. 75.
ESTE, house of, genealogy, vii. 119,
note.

Estivs, his limitation of Omnipotence, iii. 60, note.

ETRUSCANS, i. 157.

EUCHARIST, differences of the Reformers respecting the, vii. 59.

EUCHEBIUS, son of Stilicho, executed, iv. 62.

EUGUBINE TABLES.

EUCHROCIA, widow of the orator Delphidius, put to death for Priscillianism, iii. 374.

EUDES, duke of Aquitain, defeats at Toulouse the Saracens under Zama, vi. 385; defeated by Abderame, 387; recovers his dominions, 389.

EUDOGIA, consort of Theodosius the Younger, her character, iv. 164; literary works, 165; pilgrimage to Jerusalem, ib.; disgraced, ib.; exile and death, 166.

Eudocia, widow of Constantine XII., marries Romanus Diogenes, vi. 114; her learning, vii. 41.

EUDOCIA, niece of Manuel Comnenus, becomes the concubine of Andronicus, vi. 123.

EUDOOIA, daughter of Valentinian III., married to Hunneric, son of Genseric, iv. 277.

EUDOCIA, or EPIPHANIA, daughter of Heraclius, betrothed to Ziebel, prince of the Chozars, v. 407.

EUDOGIA of Damascus, her scorn for her apostate lover Jonas and tragical death, vi. 312.

EUDOXIA, daughter of the Frankish general Bauto, married to Arcadius, iv. 8; persuades him to condemn Eutropius, 146; persecutes Chrysostom, 154; solicits his restoration, 155; procures his banishment, 156; licentiousness, 158; death, ib.

EUDOXIA, daughter of Theodosius the Younger and Athenaïs, marries Valentinian III., iv. 174; compulsory marriage with Petronius Maximus, 255; invites Genseric into Italy, ib.; he carries her captive to Carthage, 258; restored, 277.

Euroxus, Arian bishop of Constantinople, baptizes Valens, iii. 250.

EUGENIUS, the rhetorician, created emperor by Arbogastes, iii. 398; defeat and death, 402.

EUGENIUS IV., pope, his contest with the council of Basil, viii. 93; submission, ib.; dexterous negociations with the Greek emperor, 95; deposed at Basil, 103; forms a league against the Turks, 128; expelled by an insurrection of the Romans, 257.

EUGENIUS, chamberlain and paramour of the princess Honoria, iv. 229.

EUGUBINE TABLES, discovery of, v. 260, note; dialect of the inscriptions, ib.

EULOGIA.

and note S.; best works on the interpretation of, ib.

EULOGIA, sister of Michael Palæologus, conspires against him, vii. 375.

EULOGIUS, patriarch of Alexandria, his learning, vi. 60.

EUMENIUS, the orator, account of, ii. 104, note.

EUNAPIUS, character of his history of the Sophists, iii. 139, note, 142, note; passage of on the introduction of the worship of martyrs, 426.

EUNOMIANS, disqualified by Theodosius from making or receiving bequests, iii. 373.

EUNOMIUS, disciple of Aëtius, iii. 60. EUNUCHS, use and value of, i. 299; expelled from Gordian's palace, 325; increased use of, ii. 95; power of the, under the sons of Constantine, 386; origin and progress of that race, ib.; high antiquity, ib. note; character of, 387 and notes; natural enemies of the Son, according to Athanasius, iii. 66, note; conspiracy of, against Rufinus, iv. 7; govern Arcadius, 138. Euphemia, daughter of Marcian, marries Anthemius, iv. 280.

EUPHEMIA, St., church of, at Chalcedon, vi. 27.

EUPHEMIUS incites the Saracens to invade Sicily, vi. 408; slain, ib.

EUPHRATES, three passages of, iii. 188, note; extent of its navigation, 207; ancient course of, 194, note.

EUPHROSYNE, daughter of Constantine VI., marries the emperor Michael II., vi. 91.

EUPHROSYNE, wife of Alexius Angelus, vii. 287.

EURIC, assassinates his brother Theodoric 11., and becomes king of the Visigoths, iv. 287; conquests in Spain and Gaul, ib.; religious persecution, 328; receives from Odoacer all the Roman conquests beyond the Alps, 345; his power, ib.; first Gothic prince who compiled written laws, 365.

EURIPIDES, his 'Iphigenia in Tauris,' i. 395.

EUROPE, population, i. 180, note; alteration of its climate, 350; ravaged by the Huns, iv. 200; reflections on the present state of, 405.

EUSEBIA, wife of Constantius II., her beauty and merit, ii. 394; patron-

EUTROPIUS.

izes Julian, ib.; procures him the government of Gaul, 396; charged with procuring the abortion of Helena, 398.

EUSEBUS of Cæsarea, his character as a man and as an historian, ii. 281 and note, and 285, note M.; artful narrative respecting the martyrs, 284, note; passes over the deaths of Crispus and Licinius, 353; account of Constantine's conversion, iii. 2; of the cross in the sky, and Constantine's subsequent vision, 16; this not mentioned in his Ecclesiastical History, ib. note; admits the Homousion, 64; his ambiguous orthodoxy, ib. note; his conduct of the council of Tyre, 72.

EUSEBIUS of Nicomedia, Arian letter of respecting the Homoousion, iii. 56; exiled, 64; recalled, 65; baptizes Constantine, ib.; tutor to Julian, 136.

EUSEBIUS, the eunuch, his power over Constantius II., ii. 387; appointed to interrogate Gallus, 393; attempts to elect another emperor instead of Julian, iii. 120; executed, 127.

EUSERIUS, eunuch and chamberlain of Honorius, assassinated in his presence, iv. 96.

EUSTATHIUS of Cappadocia, embassy to Sapor, ii. 405, note; eloquence, ib. EUSTATHIUS, bishop of Antioch, banished by Constantine, iii. 65.

EUSTATHIUS, archbishop of Thessalonica, and commentator of Homer, refuses to desert his flock at the siege of that city, vii. 141, note.

EUTHALITES or Nepthalites, tribe of Huns (properly Ephthalites), iii. 312 and note S.

EUTHARIU, marriage to Amalasontha, and death, v. 126.

EUTROPIA, sister of Constantine, ii. 350. EUTROPIUS, father of Constantius, ii.

EUTROPIUS, the eunuch, undermines the power of Rufinus, iv. 7; acquires an ascendant over Arcadius, 14; his power, 138; becomes a magistrate and general, ib.; history of, 139 and note; statues to, ib.; made patrician and consul, ib.; his avariee and venality, 140; cruelty and ingratitude, 141; consults his own safety by a law against treason, 142;

EUTYCHES.

his measures against Tribigild, 145; is condemned by Arcadius, 146; takes refuge with Chrysostom, 147; disgraced and banished to Cyprus, ib.; recalled and executed, 148; charge on which he was condemned, ib. and note S.

EUTYONES, the abbot, assists the cause of Cyril of Alexandria, vi. 21; heresy of, 24; acquitted by the second council of Ephesus, 25.

EUTYCHIAN controversy, iv. 342.

EUXINE, naval force in, i. 155; northern shores subject to the Roman emperors, 160; navigation of, opinion of the Turks on, 399; periplus of by Sallust and Arrian, v. 193, note. EVACRIUS, his history when composed, v. 345, note.

Examens of Ravenna, establishment of, v. 241; extent of their jurisdiction, 348; finally extinguished by Astolphus king of the Lombards, vi. 153. Excise, introduced by Augustus, i. 299; abolished by Caligula, ib. note

Excommunication, origin, nature, and consequences of, ii. 201; removed by

public penance, 202; instances of, iii. 36; involved whole families, 37; hence extended to national interdicts, ib. note.

Exercitus, etymology of, i. 147 and note.

EXILE, voluntary among the Romans, might avert a capital sentence, v. 32**6**.

Exorcism, account of, ii. 178; the only miraculous power assumed by protestants, 179.

F.

FACCIOLATI, great duke of Constantinople, treacherously admits Cantacuzene, vii. 401.

FADILLA, daughter of the emperor Marcus, executed, i. 270 and note M. FAITH, merits of, ii. 182.

FALCANDUS, HUGH, character of his 'Historia Sicula,' vii. 141, notes; his lamentation for his country, 142. Falco, Sosius, conspires against the emperor Pertinax, i. 239.

FALCONRY, introduced into Italy by the Lombards, v. 352 and notes; un-

· FELIX.

known to the Greeks and Romans.

FAMINE, hardly known under the empire, i. 191; at Rome during the siege of Alaric, iv. 90; horrors of 91.

FANO, battle of, ii. 15.

FARMERS of the revenue, i. 301.

FARMESE palace built of the materials of the Coliseum, viii. 284. FASTI, consular, probable account of

the chasms in, v. 94.

FATHERS of the church, visions and inspirations of the, ii. 178, note; disclaimed by Chrysostom, ib. note M.; high tone of their morality, 184; acknowledged the supernatural part of paganism, 266, note; method of gaining some idea of their spirit, iii, 428, note.

FATIMA, daughter of Mahomet, marries

Ali, vi. 268.

FATIMITES, or descendants of Ali, usurpations of their name, vi. 281; privileges in the Ottoman empire, ib. FAUN, sleeping, discovery of the, v. 139, note.

FAUSTA, daughter of Maximian, mar-ries Constantine the Great, ii. 116; her conduct towards her father, 121; her children, 348; procures the death of Crispus, 353; story of her execution for adultery examined, 354 and notes, and 355 note M.

FAUSTINA, daughter of Antoninus Pius, marries M. Antoninus, i. 215; her character, 221.

FAUSTINA, widow of Constantius II., with her daughter Constantia, joins the revolted Procopius, iii. 240.

FAUSTUS, price of his first printed Bibles, v. 285, note.

FAVA, or FELETHEUS, king of the Rugians, vanquished by Odoscer, iv. 203.

Felicissimus, Cyprian's condemnation

of, ii. 203, note M.
Felix, an African bishop, martyrdom
of, ii. 272.

Felix, an Arian, supersedes Liberius as bishop of Rome, iii. 89; his adherents massacred, 90.

FELIX V., pope, account of, viii. 100; retires to the hermitage of Ripaille, 104.

FELIX, St., miraculous tomb of at Nola, iv. 110.

FEMALES.

Females, superiority of established in Egypt, iii. 417 note.

FERDUSI, the Persian poet, works of, iii. 304, notes.

FERISHTA, translations of by Colonels
Dow and Briggs, vii. 146, note M.

FERRAMENTA SAMIATA, what, ii. 10,

FERRARA, council of, viii. 98.

FESTIVALS, pagan, horror of the Christians at, ii. 166; rustic, paganism maintained by, iii. 421 and 422,

FEUDAL GOVERNMENT, rudiments of may be discovered among the Scythians, iii. 302,

FEZ, Edrisite kingdom of, vi. 420.

FIHR, reputed founder of the Arabian tribe Koreish, vi. 216, note S.

Finances, Roman, history of, i. 293, sqq.; review of under Constantine the Great, ii. 333.

FINES, regulations for the imposition of, ii. 316 and note.

FINGAL, whether he fought against Severus, i. 266; objection, ib. note.

FINLAY, Mr., his theory as to the origin of the story of Beliserius' beggary examined, v. 247, note S.

FINNS, their wide dissemination, vii. 72 and note S.

FIRE, use of unknown to many nations, iv. 410, note.

FIRE TEMPLES, introduction of, i. 335. FIRE-SIGNALS, Byzantine, vii. 29.

FIRE, Greek, Arabian fleet destroyed by, vi. 380; account of, 382 and notes; how used, 383; secret of, discovered by the Saracens, 384; superseded by gunpowder, ib.; works on, ib. note S.

FIRMUS, revolt of, in Egypt, ii. 26;

put to death by Aurelian, 27.
FIRMUS the Moor, cause of his revolt against Valentinian, iii. 273; gains possession of Mauritania and Numidia, ib.; attempts to deceive Theodosius, 274; pursuit of, and suicide,

FIRUZ, son of the Persian king Jezdegard, becomes captain of the Chinese guards, vi. 299 and note M.

FLACCILLA, consort of Theodosius the Great, prevents his conference with the Arian Eunomius, iii. 364.

FLAGELLATION, substituted for money payments in penance, vii. 187.

FŒNUS UNCIARIUM.

FLAMENS, Roman, functions of the, iii. 407.

FLAMINIAN WAY, distances on the, v. 232, note.

FLAMININUS, remark on the army of Antiochus, ii. 323, note.

FLAVIAN family, i. 212.

FLAVIAN, patriarch of Constantinople, arraigns the heresy of Eutyches, vi. 25; killed at the second council of Ephesus, 26.

FLAVIANUS and Diodorus, introduce responses and psalmody, iii. 88. FLAX, cultivation of, i. 190.

FLÉCHIER, his Life of Theodosius the

Great, iii. 342, note. FLEECE, golden, probable origin of that

fable, v. 195. FLEURY, abbé de, character of his 'Institutes of Canon Law,' iii. 34, note.

FLOR, Roger de, chief of the Catalan mercenaries, history of, vii. 381 and note G.; assassinated, 383.

FLORENCE besieged by Radagaisus, iv. 47; its origin, ib. note; relieved by Stilicho, 48; council of, viii. 99; reunion of the Greek and Latin churches at the, 103.

FLORENTIUS, a patrician, gives his estate in lieu of the tax on prostitutes, ii. 342, note G.

FLORENTIUS, prætorian præfect in Gaul, oppression of, restrained by Julian, ii. 423; declines attending the council of Julian, iii. 105; flight of, 110; consul and præfect of Illyricum, flies on the approach of Julian, 117; condemned by the tribunal of Chalcedon and pardoned by Julian, 127.

FLORIANUS, brother of the emperor Tacitus, usurps the purple, ii. 40; opposed by Probus, ib.; put to death by the army, 41.

FLORIN, origin of the name, viii. 94, note.

FLORUS, prince, founder of the Courtenays of Devonshire, fable of, vii. 354 and 355, note.

FLORUS, his description of the wars of infant Rome, viii. 209.

Fo, Indian god, worship of, viii. 18 and

FŒDERATI, Gothic troops in the service of the Romans, iii. 353.

Fœnus unciarium, amount of, v. 314, note W.

FOLARD.

FOLARD, Chev., on ancient warlike machines, i. 152, note.

Follis, or purse, value of, iv. 74, note and note S.

FONTENELLE, his remarks on the ambition of Constantine examined, ii. 303, note.

Foot, Roman, i. 321, note; Greek, proportion of the, ii. 295.

Forgeries, pious, of the early Christian apologists, ii. 218.

FORUM TREBONII, battle of between Decius and the Goths, i. 385.

Frames (German spears), described, i. 367.

France, population, ii. 339, notes; taxation in, 339 and 341, note S.; that name given to Gaul by the Franks, iv. 376; limits of, under Charlemagne, vi. 173; invaded by the Arabs, 384; their conquests in, 386, note S.; their expulsion, 389 and note S.; southern provinces of, ravaged by the Hungarians, vii. 75; power of the kings of, in the eleventh century, 181; genealogy of the royal house of, 352 and note; description of, by Chalcocondyles the Greek historian, viii. 87.

Francisca, or Frankish battle-axe, iv. 357 and note.

Francipani, Odo, marries the niece of the emperor Manuel, vii. 139.

Francipani, Cencio, Roman baron, his violent and brutal conduct towards pope Gelasius II. and the cardinals, viii. 192.

Francipani, origin of the name of, viii. 220.

FRANKFORT, synod of, rejects the decrees of the second Nicene Council respecting images, vi. 166.

Franks, their origin and confederacy, i. 390; name, ib.; applied to several confederacies, ib. note S.; invade Gaul, 391; Spain, ib.; Mauritania, 392; driven from Gaul by Probus, ii. 44; daring enterprise of, 48; their power under the sons of Constantine, 325; occupy the island of Batavia and Toxandria, 412; subdued by Julian, 419; settle permanently in Gaul, iv. 128; occupy the lower Germany, 129; customs described, 227; bloody battle with the Gepidæ, 234; converted to Christianity, 324; subdue and civilize Ger-

FRITIGERN.

many, 350; conquer Burgundy, 356: Aquitain, 360; countries beyond the Alps yielded to them by Justinian, and final establishment of the French monarchy, 362 and note S.; extent of their dominion, 363; laws respecting homicide, 367; anarchy of, 382; invade Italy, v. 151; their ravages and distress, 152; again invade Italy, 237; defeated by Narses, 240; proverb respecting the, vi. 180; their name applied by the Greeks and Arabians to all the Western nations, vii. 33; state of, in the tenth and eleventh centuries, 34; military character and tactics, 35.

FRASCATI, town of, viii. 210.

FRAVITTA, Gothic leader, his character, iii. 355; kills his rival Priulf, ib.; conducts the war against Gainas, iv. 149; defeats him on the Hellespont, 150.

FREDERICK I., Barbarossa, emperor of Germany, invades Italy, vi. 188; destroys Milan, ib.; treaty with the league of Lombardy, 189; undertakes the third crusade, vii. 239; marches through Anatolia, 245; captures Iconium, 246; drowned, ib. and note; embassy of the Romans to, viii. 206; his haughty answer, 207; collisions with the Romans, 208.

FREDERICK II., emperor of Germany, worsted by the Lombards and pope, vi. 189; record of his family, ib.; crusade of, vii. 269; excommunicated by pope Gregory IX., 270; enters Jerusalem, ib.; further acquisitions, ib.; toleration, ib.; exhorts the European princes to arm against the Mongols, viii. 15.

FREDERICK III., of Austria, last emperor crowned at Rome, viii. 258.
FREEDMEN, condition of, i. 178.

FREE-GIFTS first exacted by Maxentius, ii. 124.

FREJUS, a naval station, i. 154. FRIGIDUS river described, iii. 400 and

FRISIANS invade Britain, iv. 389.

FRITIGERN, colleague of Alavivus, as judge of the Visigoths, assumes the chief command, iii. 324; cultivates the friendship of the Ostrogoths, ib.; escapes from Lupicinus at Marcianopolis, 325; engages the Romans at Salices, 329; forms an alliance with

FROISSARD.

the Ostrogoths and Taifalæ, 330; artful negociations with Valens, 334; battle of Hadrianople, 335; his death, 348; breaks the union of the Gothic tribes, ib.

FROISSARD, his character as a writer, viii. 32, note.

FRONTIER garrisons, when first esta-blished, ii. 46.

Fronto, count, ambassador from Avitus to the Suevi of Spain, iv. 262.

FRUITS, flowers, &c., introduction of, into Europe, i. 189.

FRUMENTIUS, converts the Abyssinians, iii. 25.

FULCARIS, the Herulian, general of Narsis, defeated and slain by the Franks, v. 238.

FULK, count of Anjou, husband of Melisenda, queen of Jerusalem, vii.

Fulk of Neuilly, preaches the fourth crusade, vii. 288; interview with Richard I., 289.

FUNERALS, Roman, comic satires on the deceased at, iii. 226; at Julian's, ib.; his funeral contrasted with that of Constantius, 227, note.

FURTUM lance licioque conceptum," ceremony of pursuing stolen goods, v. 272 and notes.

G.

GABINIUS, king of the Quadi, inveigled and murdered by Marcellianus, governor of Valeria, iii. 287. GAIAN, patriarch of Alexandria, ba-

nished, v. 59.

GAILLARD, M., character of his 'Histoire de Charlemagne,' vi. 170, note. GAIMAR, Lombard prince of Salerno, invites the Normans into Italy, vii.

102, note M.

GAINAS, the Goth, deputed by Stilicho to take vengeance on Rufinus, iv. 12 puts him to death before the palace of Hebdomon, 13; deserts the service of Stilicho, 14; appointed general against Tribigild by Eutropius, 145; secretly favours that rebel, 146; openly unites with him, 148; interview with Arcadius, who grants his demands, ib.; tumult and massacre of his troops at Constantinople, 149; defeated on the Hellespont by Fra-

GALLIENUS.

vitta, 150; marches towards the Danube, ib.; slain, ib.

GAITA, wife of Robert Guiscard, her valour at the battle of Durazzo, vii. 124.

GAIUS (or Caius) belonged to the legal sect of Sabinians, v. 279, note W.; but often followed the Proculians, ib. note S.; juridical authority conferred on, by Theodosius II., 279; his Institutes, 288 and note; discovered by Niebuhr, 289, note S. Gala, derivation of that term, vii. 21,

note and note S.

GALATA, suburb of Constantinople, assigned to the Genoese, vii. 406.

Galeazzo, John, first duke of Milan, his connection with Bajazet, viii. 84 and note.

GALERIUS, general of Probus, ii. 44; associated in the empire by Diocletian, 67; character, ib.; adopted son and son-in-law of Diocletian, 68; valour, 74; defeated by the Persians, 82; disgrace, 83; victory over the Persians, 84; generous conduct towards the captives, ib.; reply to the ambassador of Narses, 85; emperor, 106; character, 107; schemes, 108; rage on the elevation of Constantine, 112; acknowledges him as Cæsar, ib.; unpopular taxes, 113; invades Italy, 117; retreats, 118; death, 122; public works, ib.; persuaded Diocletian to a general persecution of the Christians, 268; published an edict of toleration, 278.

GALILEANS, that appellation explained, ii. 236; doubtful whether applied to the followers of Judas, 237, note M.; Gibbon's error in supposing that Tacitus confounded the two distinctions, ib. note G.; Christians so called by Julian, iii. 162.

GALL, St., his hermitage in Switzerland becomes a principality, v. 238,

note.
GALL, St., monastery burnt by the Hungarians, vii. 75.

GALLA, sister of Valentinian II., marries Theodosius the Great, iii. 383.

Galleys, Roman, i. 154; Byzantine, vii. 28.

GALLICANUS and Mæcenas, senators, kill two prætorians, i. 322.

GALLIENUS associated in the empire by his father Valerian, i. 389; opposes

GALLIPOLI.

the Franks in Gaul, 391; degrades the senate, 394; marries Pipa, ib.; marches against the Goths, 400; character and administration, 407; medal of, 408, notes; considered sole emperor by Italy and the senate during the rebellion of the thirty tyrants, 411; inhuman mandate of, 412; family of, ib. note; famine and pestilence, 415; conspiracy against, ii. 2; death, ib.; names Claudius as his successor, 3; imprecations on, by the senate and people, 5, notes; favoured the Christians, 261; restored the cemeteries to them, ib. note.

GALLIPOLI, occupied by the Catalans, vii. 383; rebuilt and repeopled by Soliman, son of Orchan, viii. 28.

Gallus elected emperor, i. 386; disgraceful treaty with the Goths, ib.; popular discontent, 387; murdered, 388.

GALLUS, nephew of Constantine, escapes assassination, ii. 365; made governor of the East by Constantius II., 377, 388; education and imprisonment, 388; declared Cæsar, ib.; marries Constantina, ib.; of a different mother from Julian's, ib. note G; cruel and imprudent character, 389; Magnentius attempts to assassinate him, 390; Domitian appointed to reform his government, ib.; he and Montius put to death by Gallus, 391; vacillating conduct of the latter, ib.; recalled by Constantius, 392; disgrace and death, ib.; transferred the body of St. Babylas to the grove of Daphne, iii. 169.

GAMES, secular, i. 328; Actiac restored by Julian, iii. 131, note; public, of the Romans described, iv. 86.

GANNYS, eunuch, i. 279.
GARGANUS, mount, Hannibal's camp
on, occupied by Totila, v. 223.

GARIBALD, king of Bavaria, takes refuge with Authoria, king of Lombardy, v. 353.

GARIZIM, mountain of cursing, cross planted on, vi. 37.

GARRISONS, frontier, number of, under Constantine, ii. 323.

Gassan, Arabian tribe, account of, iii. 194, notes, vi. 204; serve under Heraclius against their countrymen, 317; defeated by Caled, 318.

GAUDENTIUS the notary, occupies the

GELASIUS.

provinces of Africa for Constantius iii. 119; executed at Antioch by Julian, 127.

GAUDENTIUS, son of Actius, contracted to the princess Eudoxia, iv. 249.

GAUL, province of, described, i. 156; divided by Augustus, ib.; number of tribes in, so. and note; tribute, 296, and note S.; usurpers in, ii. 17; invaded by the Lygians, 44; not Christianized before the time of the Antonines, 211; slow progress of Christianity in, 212; capitation-tax, how levied in, 338; amount compared with modern rate, 339; Gibbon's account corrected, 341, note S.; invaded by the Germans at the instigation of Constantius, 412; forty-five cities destroyed, ib.; government assigned to Julian, 413; invaded by the Alemanni, iii. 257; maritime provinces invaded by the Saxons, 264; invaded, after the defeat of Radagaisus, by the Suevi, Vandals, Alani, and Burgundians, iv. 51; desolation of, 52; occupied permanently by the Goths, Burgundians, and Franks, 128; they recognise the title and laws of Honorius and his successors, 130; seven provinces of, annual assembly at Arles, 134; conquests of the Visigoths in, 287.

GAULS in Lombardy, i. 157; in Germany, 352, notes; their belief in a future state, ii. 170 and note; intrusted their money to their priests, ib.; their contempt for the Germans, iv. 345; trade of, 362, note; controversies respecting their relation to the Franks, 364.

GAZA, Theodore, translates Aristotle and Theophrastus, viii. 115.

Geses, Arabian physician, vi. 402.

GREERIC, king of the Goths, defeats the Sarmatians, ii. 361.

GEDROSIA, district of, described, i. 340, note.

GRISA, Hungarian prince, his influence in Germany, vii. 79.

GRLALEDDIN, son of Mohammed sultan of Carisme, valiant defence against the Mongols, viii. 9; death, 21. GELALEAN ERA of the Turks, when

established, vii. 166.

Gelasius, pope, abolishes the Luper-calia, iv. 283.

GELASIUS II., pope, his scandalous

treatment by Frangipani and the Romans, viii. 192; second attack on, and flight, 193.

GELI, site of the, ii. 81, note.

GELMER, king of the Vandals in Africa, iv. 330; deposes Hilderic, w. 97; defeated by Belisarius, 109; puts Hilderic to death, ib.; encamps at Bulla, 111; letter to his brother Zano, ib.; second defeat and flight, 113; distress, 116; three extraordinary requests to Pharas, 117; surrender, 118; behaviour at the triumph of Belisarius, 119; retires into Galatia, 120.

GELONI, vassal-tribe of the Alani, iii. 315. GENERALS, Roman, power of, i. 199. GENEROSITY, Arabian, examples of, vi. 209.

GENEVIÈVE, St., diverts the march of Attila from Paris, iv. 232.

GENNADIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, his opinion of the Athanasian creed, iv. 335, note.

GENNADIUS, monk of Constantinople, denounces a union with the Latin church, viii. 157; duplicity of, ib. note; installed patriarch by Mahomet II., 179.

GENNERID, a barbarian and pagan, made master-general of Dalmatia, &c., under Honorius, iv. 95; extorts a toleration for the pagans, 96.

GENOESE, settlements of the, at Heracles and Constantinople, vii. 368; increase of their colony, and fortification of Galata, 407; their trade and insolence, ib.; usurp the toll of the Bosphorus, 408; war with the emperor Cantacuzene, 409; naval victory over the Greeks and Venetians, 410 and note M.; extort a monopoly from the Greeks, 411.

GENS, Roman, defined, v. 307.

Genserte, king of the Vandals in Spain, character, iv. 177; defeats Hermanric, king of the Vandals in Spain, character, iv. 177; defeats Hermanric, king of the Suevi, ib.; invades Africa at the invitation of count Boniface, 178; joined by the Moors, 179; assisted by the Donatists, 180; defeats the repentant Boniface, 181; treaty with Valentinian III., 185; domestic and political difficulties, ib.; surprises Carthage, 186; allies himself with Attila, 199; mutilates his son's wife, daughter of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, 226; incites

GERMANS,

Attila to invade Gaul, ib.; builds a fleet, 253; conquers Sicily, ib.; anchors at the mouth of the Tiber, 254; sacks Rome, 257; carries the empress Eudoxia as a prisoner to Carthage, ib.; destroys the navy of Majorian at Carthagena, 273; concludes a treaty with him, ib.; piratical expeditions, 276; massacre at Zante, 277; treaty with the Eastern empire, ib.; destroys the fleet of Basiliscus, 285; revival of his naval power, 286; persecuted his catholic subjects, 329.

GENTLEMAN, etymology of that name, vii. 199, note.

GEOGRAPHY and Cosmology, ancient orthodox system of, v. 62.

'GEOPONICS' of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, vii. 2.

GEORGE of Cappadocia, succeeds Athanasius at Alexandria, iii. 83; his tyranny, ib.; his infamous character, 171; promoted by the Arians to the see of Alexandria, ib.; his oppressions, ib.; massacred, 172; worshipped as a saint and martyr, 173; tutelar saint of England, ib.; his identity in the latter character questioned by Dr. Milner, ib. note M.

George of Pisidia, his Acroaseis, v. 401, note.

GEORGE, Sicilian admiral, takes Mahadia, vii. 135; delivers Louis VII. from the Greeks, 136; insults Constantinople, 137.

GEORGIANS, religion of the, vii. 158; name whence derived, ib. note.

GEOUGEN, Scythian tribe, iv. 43; vanquished by Attila, 196; attributed supernatural powers to the Huns, ib.

GEPIDE, origin of that name, i. 379; uncertain whether Goths, ib. note S.; subdued by Attila, iv. 196; seize Sirmium and Belgrade, v. 165; their ironical apology to Justinian, ib.; conquered by the Lombards, 167; subdued by the Avars and Lombards, 334; their country occupied, by the former, ib.

GERGOVIA, siege of, by Julius Cæsar, iv. 376.

GERMANIA, town of, birth-place of Belisarius, v. 99, and note S.

GERMANICUS, i. 139, note.

GERMANS, ancient, occupy part of Belgium, i. 156; were illiterate, 354;

GERMANUS.

houses and raiment, 355; agriculture, 356; unacquainted with money, ib.; manners, 357; beer, 358; freedom. 359; government, 360; popular assemblies, ib.; princes and magistrates, jurisdiction of, 361; gifts, 362; chastity, ib.; its causes, 363; respect for women, ib.; marriage respect to wonen, so; maringe present, ib. note; fortitude of their women, 364; religion, ib.; effects of their superstition, 365; bards, 366; songs, ib. note G.; causes of their want of progress, 367; arms, ib.; cavalry, ib.; want of discipline, ib.; civil dissensions, 368; fomented by the Romans, 369; confederation against M. Antoninus, 370; tribes, 371; invited by Constantius II. to invade Gaul, ii. 412; destroy fortyfive cities, ib.; extent of their conquests on the left bank of the Rhine, ib.; defeated by Julian at Strasburg, 417; driven from the Upper Rhine, 418; religious indifference of the, iii. 10; northern, emigration of into Italy, how caused, iv. 44 and note M.; the remnant, after their defeat by Stilicho, invade and settle in Gaul, 50; the Alemanni on the Rhine remain neutral, 51; character of, in 16th century, 109; join the fourth crusade, vii. 295.

GERMANUS, nephew of Justinian, declines to conduct the defence of Antioch, v. 190; appointed to command an Italian expedition, 229; character, ib.; death, 230.

GERMANUS, father-in-law of Theodosius, son of the emperor Maurice, resigns the purple to Phocas, v. 385.

resigns the purple to Phocas, v. 385. Germany, Upper and Lower, Roman provinces, i. 156; importance of its history, 349; limits of ancient, ib.; Gibbon's account corrected, 350; Gibbon's account corrected, 351, note M.; its effects, 352; how peopled, ib.; Olaus Rudbeck's account, 353; cities, 355; game and cattle, 356; metals, ib.; population, 358; Malthus' remark on, 359, note M.; causes of its population, iii. 260; united by Charlemagne, vi. 174; emperors of, their title of emperor dependent on their coronation by the pope, 179; imperial crown fixed in the nation of, by Otho I., ib.; authority of the emperors in the election

GLADIATORS

of popes, 181; jurisdiction in Rome, 184; abandoned by them, 185, princes of, their independence, 189; Germanic confederation, 191; silver mines of, vii. 395, note; description of, by Chalcocondyles the Greek historian, viii. 86; military power of, 127, note,

GERONTIUS, commander in Greece, under Arcadius, iv. 24.

GERONTIUS, general of the usurper Constantine, sets up Maximus as emperor in Spain, iv. 119; his heroic defence and death, ib. sq.

Gerson, John, doctor of the Sorbonne, his measure for healing the papal schism, viii. 254 and note.

GESSORIACUM (Boulogne), Roman fleet at, ii. 70; taken by Constantius, 72. GETA and Caracalla, sons of the em-

GETA and Caracalla, sons of the emperor Severus, discord of, i. 264; accession of, 267; jealousy, ib.; Geta murdered, 268; deified, 269, note; character, ib. note W.

GETE, whether Goths, i. 375, note S. GETES, Jits, or Calmucks, viii. 41 and note M.

GHEBERS: v. Magians. GHIBELINES, vi. 189; viii. 191.

GIANNONE, his 'Civil History of Naples,'

iii. 34, note. Giaour, or Gabour, etymology of that

name, viii. 148, note.
GIBAMUND, nephew of Gelimer, defeated, v. 108.

GIBRALTAR, name whence derived, vi. 356.

GILDAS, his description of Britain, iv. 389.

GILDO, the Moor, brother of Firmus, his revolt in Africa, iv. 15; brutal character, 16; transfers his allegiance from Honorius to Arcadius, ib.; declared a public enemy by the Roman senate, 17; his quarrel with his brother Mascezel, ib.; defeat by Mascezel and death, 20.

GILIMER, Gothic leader, killed in the assault of Rome by Ricimer, iv. 293.

GIRAFFE, the, i. 231, note.
GISULF, nephew of Alboin, first duke

of Friuli, v. 350.

GIUBIN, or Choubeen, surname of Bahram, v. 369 and note M.

GLADIATORS, revolt of, under Probus, ii. 50; when abolished, iv. 40 and 41, note S.

GLADSTONE.

GLADSTONE, Mr., tax on successions, i. 299, note S.

GLASS, windows, a luxury, ii. 27, note; not unknown to the Romans, iv. 76, notes M. and S.

GLYCERIUS made emperor of the West by Gundobald, iv. 294; resigns the sceptre for the bishopric of Salona, ib.; assassinates Nepos, 295; made archbishop of Milan, ib.

the Mosaic dispensation to have been superseded by Christianity, 162; their sophistry adopted by the most learned of the Fathers, ib.; mostly Gentiles, 163; derived many of their tenets from Oriental philosophy, ib.; various sects of, 164; success, ib.; rejected the received gospels, ib.

Gods, pagan, and their worshippers, quarrels between, iii, 211.

Godas, governor of Sardinia, revolts from Gelimer, Vandal king of Africa, v. 99.

GODEGESIL, brother of Gundobald, king of the Burgundians, deserts to Clovis, iv. 355; massacred by Gundobald, ib.

Godescal, one of the leaders of the first crusade, vii. 192.

GODFREY of Bouillon, leader of the first crusade, history and character of, vii. 196; treaty with Carloman, king of Hungary, 202; menaces Constantinople, 205; adopted by Alexius Comnenus, 206; torn by a bear, 214; wonderful sword stroke, 216 and note; elected defender and baron of the holy sepulchre, 228; reign, ib.; composes the Assize of Jerusalem, 232.

Gog and Magog, famous rampart of, described, v. 88 and note; Hungarians mistaken for, vii. 69 and note S.

GOGUET, character of his 'Origine des Loix et des Arts,' v. 56, note.

Goisvintha, wife of Leovegild, king of Spain, persecutes her grand-daughter Ingundis, iv. 338.

GOLD of affliction, tribute so called, abolished by Anastasius, v. 63.

Gold and silver, proportion between, i. 193 and note.

GOLDEN-FOOTED DAME, leader of the female troop in the third crusade, vii. 241.

GOTHS.

Golden Horn, harbour of Constantinople, why so called, ii. 289.

GOLDEN MOUNTAINS, v. 173 and note M.

GOLDEN SPEARS, army of Chosroes II., so called, v. 405.

Gom, a small grain, food of the Mingrelians, v. 194.

GONFANON, or Greek imperial standard, vii. 310 and note.

GONTHARIS seizes the throne of Carthage, v. 212; assassinated by Artaban, ib. 213, note.

GORDIAN, proconsul of Africa, i. 310; family and character, 311; magnificence, ib.; declared emperor with his son, 312; character of the latter, ib.; their election ratified by the senate, 314; their deaths, 315.

Gordian III., declared Cæsar, i. 317; date, 318, note S.; sole emperor, 324; virtues, ib.; Persian war, 325; murdered, 326; sepulchre, ib. note.

Gorgo, or Carizme, residence of the king of the White Huns, 313.

Gothini probably spoke Galician, not Gallican, i. 352, note S.

GOTHS, first appearance of, i. 374; Scandinavian origin, 375; that theory examined, ib. note S.; whether Getæ, ib.; distinct from the Swedes, 376; religion, ib.; Asiatic origin, 377, note S.; emigration into Prussia, 378; subdivisions of, ib.; whence denominated Ostro and Visi, ib. notes; second migration, 379; invade the Roman provinces, 382; defeat Decius, 383; obtain a tribute from Gallus, 387; defeated by Æmilianus, ib.; their incursions over the Danube, 395; settle in the Ukraine, ib.; and Bosphorus, 396; naval expeditions in the Euxine, ib.; take Trebizond, 397; ravage Pontus, ib.; take Chalcedon and plunder Bithynia, 398; pass the Hellespont, 399; ravage Greece and threaten Italy, 400; divisions and retreat, 401; confounded with the Scythians, ib.; attempt Thessalonica, ii. 6; defeated by Claudius, 7; conflict and treaty with Aurelian, 11; believed themselves descended from the Getæ, 12; invade Illyricum, 144; repulsed and chastised by Constantine, ib.; invade Mæsia, 360; repulsed by Constantine, ib.; Gibbon's erroneous

further defeat of the, 361; implore peace, ib.; assist the revolt of Procopius, 284; subdued by Valens, ib.; supported by Hermanric, 285; war with Valens, ib.; defeat and submission, 236; precipitated on the western provinces of Rome by the Huns, 294; Visigoths defeated on the Dniester by the Huns, 318; implore the protec-tion of Valens, 319; who assigns them settlements in Thrace, 320; they cross the Danube, 321; their numbers, ib.; elude the condition imposed by Valens of surrendering their arms, 322; the Ostrogoths are refused a passage by Valens, ib.; rapacity of Lupicinus and Maximus, 323; discontent of the Visigoths, ib.; the Ostrogoths force the passage of the Danube, 324; rupture between the Visigoths and Romans, 325; they defeat Lupicinus near Marcianopolis. 326 ; ravage Thrace, ib. ; are joined by a band of their countrymen from Hadrianople, 327; fruitless siege of that city, ib.; battle of Salices, 329; ravage the country between the Danube and Hellespont, 330; alliance between the Visigoths and Ostrogoths, ib.; joined by the Huns, Alani, &c., 331; overthrow Valens · at Hadrianople, 335; besiege that city, 338; appear before Constantinople, 339; repulsed by a body of Arabs, ib.; spread themselves to the Adriatic, ib.; Gothic youth massacred in Asia, 341; their disorder and discord after the death of Fritigern, 349; Athanaric's army enlists under Theodosius, 350; final capitulation of the Visigoths, ib.; the Ostrogoths, after various migrations, return in greater force, 351; fatal attempt to cross the Danube, ib; accept settlements in Thrace and Phrygia, 352; serve under the Romans, with the name of Forderati, 353; their hostile and treacherous feeling, 354; two parties under Fravitta and Priulf, their deadly fend, 355; revolt of after the death of Theodosius, iv. 23; they cross the Danube and threaten Constantinople, ib.; ravage Greece under the conduct of Alaric, 25, sq.; invade Italy, 31; join the standard of Radagaisus, 45; Gib-

GRATIAN.

bon's statement limited, id. note S.: besiege Rome, 90; second siege, 97; third siege and sack, 101; their moderation and religious feeling, 102; singular example of, 104; their oc-cupation of Italy, 111; march into Gaul, 113; marriage gifts of the Visigoths, 115 and note; Gothic treasures, ib. and note S.; subdue the barbarians in Spain, 128; their settlements in Aquitain, ib.; styled from their moderation guests of the Romans, 130; Ostrogoths subdued by Attila. 196; settle in Pannonia, 248; Visigoths acquire Narbonne, 287; checked by Ægidius, &; conversion of the Goths to Christianity, 322; converted from Arianism, 337: Visi-goths converted, 340; Visigoths of Spain protected by Theodoric the Great, 361; lose Aquitain, ib.; Ostrogoths of Italy resign Arles and Marseilles to the Franks, 362; Visigoths of Spain, code of, 385 and note; Ostrogoths threaten Constantinople, v. 3; sell their reconcilia-tion and fidelity, ib.; cruelties in Thrace, 5; invade Italy, 8; their condition and manners in that country, 12; colony of Goths in the Crimea, 82 and note; evacuate Fannonia and Noricum, 165; of Italy, revolt of after the recall of Belisarius, v. 214; their kingdom in Italy overthrown by Narses, 236; sentiments of the Goths towards Rome, viii. 273.

Gospela, orthodox, rejected by the Gnostic sects, ii. 164; how and when composed, 206 and 207, note M.; whether altered by the Christians, 216, notes.

GOVERNMENT, civil, its origin, i. 360; absolute, contrary to nature, iii. 129, note.

GRANARIES, public, under Severus, i. 259, note.

Grasses, artificial, i. 190.

GRATIAN, count, father of Valentinian, his merit and services, iii. 233.

GRATIAN, son of Valentinian I. and Severa, associated in the purple by his father, iii. 291; married to Constantia, grand-daughter of Constantine, ib.; accepts Valentinian II., son of Justina, as associate in the empire, 292; chastises the Alemanni, 332; valour, 333; learns the death of Valens, 342; appoints Theodosius emperor of the East, ib.; virtues and defects of Gratian, 356; passion for hunting, 357; fondness for the Alani, 358; deserted by his soldiers on the approach of Maximus, 360; flight and death, ib.; bewailed by the orthodox clergy, 363; rejected the pontificate, 408; Gibbon's date corrected, ib. note S.; removed the statue of Victory from the senate, ib. Gratian, elected emperor by the

GRATIAN, elected emperor by the British legions, iv. 54; put to death, ib.

GREECE overrun by the Goths, i. 400; furnishes a fleet to Licinius, ii. 146; cities of, relieved and restored by Julian, iii. 131; ravaged by Alario, iv. 25; reduced by the Turks, viii. 180.

GREEK CHURCH, first symptoms of discord with the Latin, iii, 75; its supine superstition, vii. 46; schism of, 278; discipline of how different from the Latin, 279; schism of confirmed by the reign of the Latins at Constantinople, 347; its union with and obedience to the Latin church effected by Michael Palæologus, 373; union dissolved, 375; articles of debate with the Latins at the council of Florence, viii. 100; reunion with the Latin church, 103; acts of union, the note: freely schism, 122

ib. note; fresh schism, 122. GREEK CITIES in Asia, i. 339 and note. GREEK COLONIES in Italy, i. 157.

GREEK LITERATURE studied by the Romans, i. 175; revival of, vii. 39.

GREEK LANGUAGE and characters, use of by the Arabians in the public accounts abolished, vi. 378; language, established as the legal tongue in the Byzantine empire, vii. 38; state of at Constantinople in the fourteenth century, viii. 105; glossaries of barbarisms, ib. and note; Leo Pilatus, first professor of, at Florence, 110; Manuel Chrysoloras, second professor, 111; vicious pronunciation of, 114 and note; study of, when introduced at Oxford, 117, note; first Greek book, when printed, 118, note. GREEKS, their influence in the East, i.

175; their jealousy of Oriental science, vi. 404; their aversion for the Latins, vii. 278, 282; dissatisfied VOL VIII.

GREGORY.

with their presence at Constantinople, 307; massacre the Latins, 329.

GREENS, faction of the Hippodrome, persecuted by the Blues, v. 50; massacre of, 55.

GREGORIAN CODE, v. 271 and note S. REGORY NAZIANZEN, studies at Athens with Julian, ii. 395, note; GREGORY his character of the latter, and prediction, ib.; eloquence of, iii. 38; laments the discords of the Christians, 96; his invectives against Julian, 136, notes; account of, 365; presented to the wretched see of Sasima by his friend Basil, 366; becomes bishop of Nazianzus, ib.; accepts the mission of Constantinople, ib.; dangers and adventures at, 367; success of his preaching, ib.; placed on the archiepiscopal throne by Theodosius in person, 368; his resignation, retirement, and death, 372.

GREGORY of Nyssa, his account of the Christians of Pontus, ii. 208, notes.

GREGORY the Great, pope, receives the ambassadors and presents of Recared, king of Spain, iv. 340; exhorts queen Theodelinda to propagate the Nicene faith among her subjects, ib.; his enmity to classic genius, v. 357; believed to have mutilated statues and burned the Palatine library, ib.; birth and history, 358; pontificate, 359; extent of his spiritual jurisdiction, ib.; his church music and pompous ceremonies, 360; converts the Anglo-Saxons, ib.; the last pope made a saint, 361; temporal government, estates, and alms, ib.; political conduct, 362; saves Rome from the Lombards, ib.; base flattery of Phocas, 386.

GREGORY II., pope, his insolent letters to the emperor Leo in defence of image worship, vi. 146; excites the revolt of Italy, 148.

GREGORY III., pope, implores the protection of Charles Martel against the Lombards, vi. 154 and note M.

GREGORY VII., pope, reforms the corruptions of the papacy, vi. 184; his ambitious projects, to.; besieged by the emperor Henry III., vii. 128; Lives of, to. notes; delivered by Robert Guiscard, 129; retires to

GREGORY.

Salerno, ib.; his design of a crusade, 179; founder of the papal monarchy, viii. 192; exile, ib.; successors. ib.

cessors, ib.
GREGORY IX., pope, excommunicates
the emperor Frederick II., vii. 270.

GREGORY X., pope, receives the submission of the Greek church at the council of Lyons, vii. 373; institutes the conclave, viii. 212.

GREGORY XI., pope, final return of, from Avignon to Rome, viii. 250;

death, 251.

GREGORY XII., pope, viii, 254; renounces the tiara, 256.

GREGORY XIII., pope, publishes a code of laws for Rome, viii. 259.

GREGORY, bishop of Adrianople, patriarch of Constantinople, vii. 371 and note M.

GREGORY of Tours, account of, iv. 379 and note; literary character, 380 and note.

GREGORY BAR-HEBREUS, v. Abul-

pharagius.

GREGORY, presect of Africa, comes to the relief of Tripoli, besieged by the Arabs, vi. 343; heroism of his daughter, 344; death of Gregory, and capture of his daughter, 345; their genuine history, 346, note S. GRIMES DYKE, i. 141, note S.

GRIMM, his hypothesis respecting the Goths, i. 375, note S.

GRIMOALD, duke of Beneventum, artful flattery of Charlemagne, vi. 174.

Grotius, political principles of, iii. 7, note; his unfounded tale of Mahomet's pigeon, vi. 263 note.

GRUMBATES, king of the Chionites, allied with the Persians, ii. 406; summons Amida to surrender to Sapor, 407; his son killed there, ib.; Sapor promises to avenge him, ib.

GRUTHUNGI, v. Ostrogoths.

GUARDIANS and wards, Roman law of, v. 301; Gibbon's view corrected, ib, note S.

Gubazes, king of Lazica, invites Chosroes Nushirvan to expel the Romans, v. 200; repentance, ib.; history of, 203; treacherously killed by order of Justinian, 204; judicial inquiry into his death, ib.

GUELFS and GHIBELINS, vi. 189; factions of, vii. 289; negociations of, with the Romans, viii. 191.

HADJ.

GUESTS of the Romans, barbarian invaders of Gaul so called, iv. 130.

GUIBERT, his character as an historian, vii. 191, note and note S.

GULLT, how measured by the legislator, v. 321.

Guiscard, Robert, defeats pope Leo IX., vii. 109; birth and character, 110; etymology of his surname, 112 and note; saluted count of Apulia, ib.; made duke by pope Nicholas II., 113; Italian conquests of, 114; his daughter betrothed to Constantine, son of the emperor Michael, 119; sets up a pretended Michael, ib.; invades the Eastern empire, 120; besieges Durazzo, 121; burns his ships, 123; defeats Alexius Comnenus, 124; takes Durazzo, 126; return, ib.; delivers pope Gregory VII. from the arms of the emperor Henry III., 129; second expedition to Greece, 130; victory over the Greek and Venetian fleets, ib.; death, 131; buried at Venusia, ib.

Gundahund, king of the African Vandals, oppresses the Catholics, iv.

329.

GUNDRIINA, wife of Theodatus, king of Italy, her intrigues with Theodora, v. 129, notes.

GUNDOBALD succeeds to the command of his uncle Ricimer's army, iv. 294; makes Glycerius emperor of the West, ib.; becomes king of the Burgundians, 354; defeated by Clovis, 355; accepts military tenure under him, ib.

GUNFOWNER, early use of, by the Chinese, iv. 240, note; used by the Mongols in the conquest of China, viii. 10, 11, and note M.; invention and use of, 75 and note M.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, how represented by the Austrians, i. 376, note.

GOY OF LUSIGNAN, king of Jerusalem, character, vii. 297; overthrown by Saladin at Hittin, ib.; captivity and ransom, 258.

GWARUS, isle of, its poverty and misery, 1. 297.

H.

HADJ, species of Mahometan pilgrimage, vi. 232, note S.

HADRIAN.

HADRIAN, wall of, i. 141, note S.; resigns the eastern conquests of Trajan, 144; contrasted with Trajan and Antoninus Pius, ib.; his frequent journeys, ib. and notes M. and S.; encouraged military exercises, 148; adoption of, 213; character, &.; adopts Verus, 214; makes Trebizond a port, 397; his library at Athens, v. 91; mausoleum of, converted into a fortress by Belisarius, 139; description of, ib.; corrected, ib. note M.; establishes the Perpetual Edict, 267; not the first to assume the legislative power, 268, note W.

HADRIAN, prætorian præfect, Claudian's epigram on, iv. 64; Hadrian's re-

venge, ib.

HADRIANOPLE, battle of, between Constantine and Licinius, ii. 146; between Valens and the Goths, iii. 335; immense slaughter at, 337; besieged

by the Goths, 338. Нани, М., his Marcionite Gospel, ii. 164.

HAKEM, Fatimite caliph of Egypt, his vice, folly, and despotism, vii. 173; assumes the character of God upon earth, ib.; his followers the Druses, 174 and note M.; sacrilege at Jerusalem, 175; assassinated, ib.

HAMADANITES, Saracen dynasty of, in Mesopotamia, vi. 422.

HAMVABITES, Arabian tribe derived from the Amalekites, Amazonian women of, vi. 318 and note.

HANBAL, fanaticism of the sect of, vi.

Hannibal, route over the Alps, ii. 127, notes; and the Roman senate, iv. 70. HANNIBALIANUS, brother of Constantine,

ii. 348; massacred by his nephew

Constantius, 365.

HANNIBALIANUS, nephew of Constantine, made Cæsar with the title of Nobilissimus, ii. 355; the only Roman prince distinguished by the title of King, ib. and 356, note M.; resided at Cæsarea, 357; his kingdom, ib.; excluded from the empire by the troops, 364; massacred by Constantius II., 365.

HANSEATIC LEAGUE, vi. 191 and 192,

note M.

HAPPINESS, public, precarious under a despotism, i. 217; the caliph Abdalrahman's reflections on, vi. 397

HEINECCIUS.

HARBII, or sects proscribed by the Ma-

hometans, vi. 366, notes. HARDOUIN, PERE, his theory respecting the Æneid, ii. 196, note.

HARAM, Turkish delicacy respecting the, viii. 50 and notes.

Haran, temple of the Moon at, vi. 214. HARMOZAN, satrap of Ahwaz and Susa, surrenders to Omar, vi. 297; interview with that caliph, ib.

HARPIES, Le Clerc's happy conjecture

respecting, ii. 288, note.

HARUN AL RASHIN, his presents to Charlemagne, vi. 176; wars against the Romans, 404; ascends the throne, 405; his title of Al Rashid or 'the Just,' ib.; slaughter of the Barmecides, ib. and note S.; reception of the ambassadors of Nicephorus, ib.; incestuous passion for his sister, ib. note S.; marries her to Djafar the Barmecide, ib.; answer to Nicephorus, 406; subdues that emperor, ib.; motives for withdrawing from Bagdad, ib. note and note S.

HARUSPICES, Tuscan, consulted by

Julian, iii. 211 and note.

HASHEMITES, family of Mahomet, vi. 212, 216.

HASSAN, son of Ali, wounded in the defence of the caliph Othman, vi. 274; waives his claims to the caliphate in favour of Moawiyah, 278.

HASSAN, governor of Egypt, and lieutenant of Abdalmalek, takes Carthage, vi. 350; destruction of that city wrongly ascribed to him instead of Musa, 351 and note S.

HASSAN, the Janizary, valour at the assault of Constantinople, viii. 171.

HATRA, or ATRA, site of, iii. 222, note

HAWKING, v. Falconry.

HAWKWOOD, JOHN, English mercenary, his adventures and negociations with the emperor John I. Palæologus, viii. 83 and note.

HEBAL, statue of, in the Caaba, vi.

HEBDOMON, or field of Mars, its distance from Constantinople, iii. 236. HEEREN, his history of the crusades

characterised, vii. 277, note M.

HEGIRA or era of the flight of Mahomet, vi. 242; instituted by Omar, ib, note.

HEINECCIUS, his works on civil law, v. $2 \land 2$

HEINICHEN.

258, note; mistaken respecting the edicts of the prators, 266, note W.; and respecting the perpetual Edict of Hadrian, 268, note W.
Heinichen, on the interpolated passage

of Josephus, ii. 235, note M.

Hejaz, province of Arabia, vi. 198; meaning of the name, ib. note S.

HELENA, mother of Constantine the Great, ii. 109; converted to Christianity by her son, iii. 3, note.

Helena, sister of Constantius II., marries Julian, ii. 396; dies in childbed, iii. 112.

Helena, consort of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, saves her husband's life, vi. 103; administration of, ib.

HELENA, mother of the last Comneni, heroism in burying her children, viii. 182, note M.

HELENA, city of, Illiberis whence so called, ii. 376, note.

Heligoland, how peopled, iv. 399, note S.

HELIOPOLIS taken by the Saracens, vi. 316.

Hell, Mahomet's, vi. 235.

Hellesfort, current of the, ii. 148, note; described, 290, whether justly called broad, ib. and note.

HELMICHIS, his intrigue with Rosamond, queen of Alboin, v. 339; assists her revenge, ib.; murdered by her, 340.

HELVETH, i. 358, note.

HENDINOS, king of the Burgundians so called, iii. 261.

HENGIST and HORSA undertake the defence of Britain, iv. 387; are mythical persons, ib. note S.; Hengist erects a kingdom of the Jutes in Kent, 388.

HENOTICON, the, of the emperor Zeno, account of, vi. 31.

HENRY THE FOWLER, king of Germany, vi. 179; his victory over the Hun-

garians, vii. 77.

IENBY III., emperor, alliance with Alexius Comnenus, vii. 127; his three sieges of Rome, 128; gets possession of it by bribery, ib.; sets up Pope Clement III., ib.; crowned in the Vatican, ib.; flies before Robert Guiscard, 129.

HENRY VI., emperor, conquers Sicily, vii. 144; his cruelty and avarice,

145.

HERACLIUS.

HENRY IV., of France, resemblance to Clovis, iv. 353; answer of a Spanish ambassador to, vii. 379.

Henry, brother of Baldwin I., succeeds to the empire of Constantinople, vii. 332; character, 333; repulses the Bulgarians, 334 and note M.; concludes a truce with them, 334; liberal policy, ib.; opposed the pride and avarice of the clergy, 335; death, ib.

HENRY THE WONDERFUL, duke of Brunswick, account of, vii. 395,

HEPTARCHY, Saxon in Britain, iv. 389; wrongly so called, ib. note M.

HERA, cave of, near Mecca, frequented by Mahomet, vi. 222.

HERACLEA PONTICA, razed by Harunal-Rashid, vi. 406.

Heracleonas, son of Martina, associated in the empire with Constantine, son of Heraclius, vi. 72; deposed and mutilated, 74.

Heraclian, count, perfidiously executes Stilicho, by command of Olympius, iv. 61; assists Honorius against Attalus, 100; oppresses the Italian fugitives from the sack of Rome, 107; revolts, 117; defeat and death, 118.

Heraclianus conspires against Gallienus, ii. 2.

HERACLIUS, son of the exarch, expedition against Phocas, v. 388; captures and beheads him, 389; elected emperor, ib.; genealogical table, ib. note S.; condemns Crispus to a monastery, 390; suppliant embassies to Chosroes II., 396; contemplated flight to Carthage, ib.; nearly captured by the Avars, 397; submits to a Persian tribute, ib.; his inconsistent character, 398; incestuous marriage, ib.; first expedition against the Persians, 399; camp and discipline at Issus, 400; defeats the Persians, 401; second Persian expedition, 402; threatens Casbin and Ispahan, 403; defeats the Persians, 404; takes Salban, ib.; personal prowess on the banks of the Sarus, ib.; defensive war on the Phasis, 406; alliance with the Turks, ib.; third Persian expedition, 408; valour, 409; takes and plunders Dastagerd, ib.; return, 410; concludes a peace with Siroes, 413; enters Constanti-

HERACIJUS.

nople in triumph, ib.; pilgrimage to Jerusalem, 414; Ecthesis of, vi. 42; a Maronite, 56; apparent glory and real weakness, ib.; death, 73; entertains an ambassador of Mahomet, 257; declining energy of, and flight from Syria, 324; date of his death, 335, note.

HERACLIUS, the Cynic, encourages Procopius in his revolt, iii. 239, note M. HERACLIUS, the præfect, his expedition against Genseric, iv. 283; joins the expedition of Basiliscus, 285.

Henachius, exarch of Africa, refuses obedience to Phocas, v. 388.

Heraclius, favourite eunuch of Valentinian III., incites him against Aëtius, iv. 249; assassinated, 251.

HERÆUM, summer palace of Theodora, v. 78.

HERAT, story of the fire temple and mosque at, vi. 368.

HERCULES, columns of, i. 163.

HERCULIANS, guards of Diocletian, ii. 92.

HERCULIUS, title of Maximian, ii. 67.
HERCUNIAN FOREST, its state in the time of Cæsar, i. 351.

HEREDITARY SUCCESSION, its advantages, i. 304.

HERESY, origin of, ii. 163; Constantine's edict against, iii. 41; severe edicts of Theodosius the Great against, 273

HERMANEIC, king of the Ostrogoths, his conquests, iii. 282 sq.; etymology of his name, ib. note S.; Gibbon's account legendary, ib.; assists the Goths, 285; his dominions invaded by the Huns, 317; death, ib.

HERMANRIC, king of the Suevi in Spain, defeated by Genseric, iv. 177.

HERMENEGILD, son of Leovegild, king of Spain, converted to the orthodox faith through his wife Ingundis, iv. 338; heads a catholic rebellion, ib.; put to death by his father, 339 and note S.; canonized, ib.

HERMINIANUS, Claudius, his severity towards the Christians, ii. 244, note. HERMITS, origin and history of, iv.

HERMODORUS, the Ephesian, assisted in framing the laws of the twelve tables, v. 261 and nate S.

HERMOGENES, general of the cavalry, murdered by the Constantinopolitans

HILDIBALD.

whilst attempting to expel bishop Paul, iii. 91.

HERMOGENIAN code, v. 271 and note S. HERO and Leander, story of, ii. 290 and note M.

Heron, son of Odenathus, murdered, ii. 21.

HERODES ATTICUS, munificence of, i. 182. sq.: 194. note.

182, sq.; 194, note. HERODIAN, his Life of Alexander Severus preferable to that in the Augustan History, i. 293, note.

HERODIAN, officer of Justinian, delivers' Spoleto to the Goths, v. 225.

HERODIANS, sect of, ii. 153, notes. HERODOTUS, his account c' the Persian worship, i. 335.

Heruli, subdued by Hermanric, iii. 283; emigrations of the, v. 14; ethnology of the, ib. note S.; under Narses, refuse to serve after his departure, 150 and note.

HÉRAPOLIS, city and temple of, iii. 187; Julian's halt at, 188; called 'Ninus vetus,' ib. note; site of, ib. note S.; called Bambyce, ib.

HIERABCHY, imperial, ii. 304.

HIEROCLES, Elagabalus' husband, i. 283, note.

HIEROGLYPHICS, explained to Germanicus by the Egyptian priests, ii. 400, note; probable origin of, ib.

HILARION, St., preserves Epidaurus from being swallowed up by the sea, iii. 293, note.

HILARION, the Syrian anachoret, iv. 308, 309 and note.

HILARIUS, senator of Antioch, iii. 389; made governor of Palestine by Theodosius, 391.

HILARY, pope, obliges the emperor Anthemius to renounce his principles of toleration, iv. 281.

HILARY, bishop of Poitiers, his account of the Oriental clergy, iii. 58; laments the diversity of creeds, 59; opinion on the Homoioousion, 61; long ignorance of the Nicene creed, ib.; supports Athanasius against Constantius II., 80.

HILDERIC, king of the African Vandals, character, iv. 329; v. 97; deposed by Gelimer, ib.; Justinian interferes in his favour, 98; executed by Gelimer, 109.

HILDIBALD elected commander of the Goths of Italy, by the influence of

HINDOOS.

Uraias, v. 215; puts Uraias to death, ib.; assassinated, ib.

HINDOOS, their religion not that of Zoroaster, vi. 368, note.

HINDOSTAN, expeditions of Mahmud the Gaznevide into, vii. 148; conquered by Timour, viii. 46.

Hiong-nou, whether identical with the Huns, iii. 307, note S.

HIPPO REGIUS, colony of described, iv. 182; besieged by Genseric, ib.; death of St. Augustin at, ib.

HIPPOLYTUS, his refutation of heresies, vi. 5, note and note S.

HIBA, Arabian tribe, vi. 204.

HIRA reduced by Caled, vi. 291; site of, ib. note S. HISMAHELITÆ, Slavonian tribe, vii. 79

and note S.

HISTORY, principal subjects of, i. 371; Eastern, defective before the time of

Mahomet, 407.

Holagou Khan, grandson of Zingis, conquers Persia and the empire of the caliphs, viii, 12 and note M.

Homerites conquered by the Abyssi-

nians, v. 207. omer, Julian's admiration for, iii. Номев, 138; Florentine edition of, viii 118,

Homicide, how punished by St. Basil, iii. 394, note; fines for among the Franks and Ripuarians, iv. 367; rates of, 368, 381,

Homoloousians, Arian sect of, iii. 61. Homoousion, term explained, iii. 56; established by the Council of Nice, ib.; different interpretations of, 57 and note.

Honain, war of, vi. 255.

Honain, Arabian physician, chief translator of the Greek writers, vi. 400,

Hongvou founds the Chinese dynasty of Ming, viii. 61.

Honoria, sister of Valentinian III., adventures of, iv. 229; her advances to Attila, 230.

Honorians, troops in the service of the

usurper Constantine, so called, iv. 56; how composed, ib. note.
Honorius, walls of, ii. 17, note S.; succeeds to the empire of the West, iv. 1; marries Maria, daughter of Stilicho, 21; character of Honorius, 22; flies from Milan on the approach of Alaric, 34; takes refuge in Ravenna,

HOSEIN.

35, note S.: celebrates his triumph over the Goths at Rome, 39; abolishes gladiatorial shows, 41 (v. note S.); fixes his residence at Ravenna. 41; becomes suspicious of Stilicho. 59; visits the camp at Pavia, 60; permits the death of Stilicho, 61; rejects the service of all but Catholics, 67; exasperates the foreign auxiliaries to join Alaric, 68; imprudent letter respecting the latter, 96; consents to share his empire with Attalus, 99; his offer rejected, 3b.; deserted by Jovius and Valens, 100; supported by Heraclian, count of Egypt, *b.; degrading submission to Alaric, 101; insulting proclamation against, ib.; laws for the relief of Italy, after its evacuation by the Goths, 116; Spanish triumph, 128; recognizes the independence of Britain and Armorica, 131; associates Constantius in the empire, 171; fondness for and quarrel with his sister Placidia, 172; death, ib.; persecuted the Donatists in Africa, 179.

Honour, three ranks of, introduced by Constantine, ii. 305.

HORMISDAS, prince of Persia, witty sayings of, ii. 400, note; becomes general of Julian, iii. 192; his singular adventures, ib.; Sapor's message to, for peace, 206; his son aids the revolt of Procopius, 240; made a proconsul, ib.

Hormouz, son of Nushirvan, succeeds to the Persian throne, v. 367; his tyranny and vices, ib.; danger of his kingdom, 368; envy and insult to Bahram, 370; deposed and imprisoned, 371; pleads his cause be-fore the nobles, ib.; condemned, ib.; put to death by Bindoes, 372 and note M.

Hormuz contends for the throne of Persia, ii. 81.

Horns, military, of the Germans, iii. 325, note.

Horses, Venetian, excellence of, v. 351 and note; Arabian, account of, vi. 199; bronze, carried by the Venetians from Constantinople to the place of St. Mark, vii. 319, note.

Hosein, son of Ali, rebels against Yezid, vi. 278; his tragical death, 279; Persian festival of his martyrdom. 280 and note.

HOSPITALERS.

Hospitales, knights, vii. 231. Hospitales, son of Decius, elected emperor, i. 386; death, 387.

Houris, Mahomet's, vi. 236.

Houses, Roman, loftiness of, iv. 88; inconvenience of, ib.; rent, ib.; number of, 89.

Howell, character of his 'History of

the World,' ii. 321.

HUGH, king of Burgundy, marries Marozia, vi. 185; insults her son Al-

beric, and is expelled by him, ib. Hugg, count of Vermandois, a leader in the first crusade, vii. 196; why styled ' the Great,' 197 and note S.; receives the golden standard of St. Peter from the pope, 203; brought as a captive to Constantinople, 204; his pompous titles, ib. and note S.

HUGHES, Mr., character of his tragedy of the 'Siege of Damascus,' vi. 311, note. Hugo, king of Italy, pedigree, vii. 24;

profligacy, 25.

HUMAN BACE, happiest period of the, i. 216; diminution of the, under Gallienus, 415; nature, two natural propensities of, ii. 184; Gibbon's opinion

examined, 185, note M. Hume, his 'Natural History of Religion, i. 165, note; corrected, 249, note; his difficulty as to the extent of the imperial palace at Rome, 267, note; his remark on intolerance, 338 note, and note S.

Hundarians, works on the history of the, vii. 70, note, and note M.; descended from the Turks, ib.; emiprations, ib.; Finnish origin and language, 71 and note S.; original abode, ib.; first appearance on the Danube, 72, note S.; manners and tactics, 73; first establishments and install of the stable inroads, 75; defeated by Henry the Fowler, 77; humbled by Otho the Great, 78.

Hungary, Great, iii. 313.

Hungary, how occupied, iv. 192 and note S.; state of, under Charlemagne, vi. 175; conquered by the

Mongols, viii. 14. Hunlades, John, his campaign against the Turks, viii. 129; defeat at Varna, 132; history of, 133; elected governor of Hungary after the death of Ladislaus, 134; conduct at the battle of Cossova, ib.; defence of Belgrade, ib.; death, 135.

HYPHASIS.

HUNNERIC, son of Genseric, king or Vandals, marries the Eudocia, daughter of Valentinian III., iv. 277; persecutes his Catholic subjects, 329. Huns, origin and seat, iii. 306 and note S.; conquests in Scythia, 307; war with the Chinese, 309; defeat Kaoti, ib.; are vanquished by the arms and policy of Vouti, 310; their emigrations, 312; establish themselves in Sogdiana, ib.; this division called Euthalites, ib.; or rather Ephthalites, ib. note S.; also White Huns, 313; their wars with Persia, ib.; Huns of the Volga, ib.; subdue the Alani, 315; attack the dominions of Hermanric, 316; their ugliness, ib. and note S.; fable of their origin, 317; defeat the Goths on the Dniester, 318; vanquished and driven northwards by the Geougen, iv. 44; driven from Thrace, 160; revival of their power under Attila, 191; settlement in Hungary, 192; assist the usurper John, ib.; extort a tribute from Theodosius the Younger, ib.; human sacrifices, 195; believed by the Geougen to have power over the elements, 196, note; ravage the East in the reign of Arcadius, 197; attack the Persians under Attila, 198; invade the eastern empire. 199; ravages on the Illyrian frontier, 200; barbarous mode of warfare, 201; estimation of their Roman captives, 203; invade and ravage Gaul, 231; invade Italy, 239; dissolution of their empire after the death of Attila, 247 sq.; invade Britain, 389.

HUNTING of wild beasts, use and abuse

of, i. 230, 311, note.

HYESOS, or Shepherd Kings, conquerors of Egypt, vi. 206, note and note M. HYMETTUS, bees and honey of, vii. 386

and note.

HYPATIA, daughter of Theon the mathematician, her beauty and learning, vi. 14; murdered by Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, ib.

HYPATIUS, nephew of the emperor Anastasius, crowned by the people in the Nika sedition, v. 54; ex-

ecuted, 55.

HYPHASIS, march of Alexander the Great to the, i. 165.

IBAS.

T.

Inas of Edessa, condemned of heresy, vi. 39.

IBERIA reduced by Trajan, i. 143; kings of, nominated by the Romans, ii. 88; how Christianized, iii. 24, note M.

IBERIAN and Caspian gates of mount Caucasus, v. 88 and note M.

IBERIANS subdued by Sapor, iii. 278.

IBN HISHÂM, his biography of Ma-Momet, vi. 238, note S. IBN ISCHÂC, his biography of Mahomet, vi. 238, note S.

IBBAHIM, chief of the Abbassides, seized and imprisoned by the Ommiades, vi. 391.

IBRAHIM, son of Aglab, lieutenant of Harun, founds the dynasty of the Aglabites, vi. 420.

IBRAHIM, vizir of Amurath II., his virtues, viii. 68; descendants, ib. note.

Icasia, loses the hand of the emperor Theophilus, vi. 93.

ICENI, British tribe, i. 157.

ICHOGLANS, Turkish class of, viii. 74. ICHTHYOPHAGI, or fish-eaters, of Gedrosia, i. 340, note; vi. 198 and note. ICONIUM, or Cogni, capital of the sultans of Roum, vii. 239 and note S.;

taken by Frederick Barbarossa, 246. ICONOCLASTS, account of the, vi. 140; histories of, ib. note, and note M.

IDATIUS, his account of the barbarian invasions of Spain, iv. 124. IDOLATERS easily converted, iii. 421, 423.

IDOLATRY, account of that term, iii. 100, note.

IGILIUM, isle of, a refuge for the Romans after the sack of Alaric, iv. 107.

IGMAZEN, king of the Isaflenses, sur-renders the body of Firmus the Moor to Theodosius, iii. 275; length of the war between him and Theodosius, ib. note M.

IGNATIUS, St., quoted traditions, ii. 164, note; vindicated, ib. note G.; his escape from martyrdom, 245, note; his ardent desire for that distinction, 252; object of his epistle to the Smyrnseans, vi. 5, note.

INCOME TAX.

IGNATIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, superseded by Photius, vii. 280; restored by Basil the Macedonian, 281.

IGOR, son of Ruric, attacks Constan-

tinople, vii. 87. Igours, Vigours, or Ouigors, Tatar race of, iii. 307 and note S.; finally extinguish the empire of the Huns, iv. 248; were a Mongolian tribe, vil. 72, note S.

IKSHIDITES, Saracen dynasty of, vi. 422,

ILERDA, or Lerida, i. 392, note.

LLIUM, design of removing the empire to, ii. 90, note.

ILLIBERIS, council of, ii. 202; city of named Helena after Constantine's mother, 376, note.

ILLUSTRIOUS, rank of, ii. 305, 325, ILLYRICUM, described, i. 158 and note; pire of Theodosius the Younger, iv. 174.

IMAGES, worship of, momentous consequences of the dispute concerning, vi. 134; derived from paganism, 135; when established, 136; opposition to, 140; condemned by the council of Constantinople, 141; restored by Irene, 163; finally established by

Theodora and the second council of Nice, 165. IMAMS, twelve Persian, vi. 280; sanctity

of Mahadi, the twelfth and last, ib. Imaus, mount, v. 173.

IMMA, daughter of Charlemagne, her marriage with Eginhard, vi. 170, note.

IMMA, battle of and defeat of Macrinus. i. 279 and note; battle of between Aurelian and Zenobia, ii, 23, note (v. Antioch).

Immortals, royal Persian cavalry so called, iii. 217 and note.

IMPERATOR, nature of that title, and use by the Rôman emperors, i. 198, note, and note S.; altered meaning of that word under Diocletian, ii. 93.

Ina, king of Wessex, laws of, iv. 397 and notes.

INCARNATION, history of the doctrine

of the, vi. 3. INCEST, Roman law of, v. 299; infringed and altered by the emperor Claudius, ib. note S.

INCOME TAX under Constantine, ii. 341; called Lustral Contribution, 342.

INDIA,

India, commerce of the Romans with, i. 192 and notes; ambassadors from to Constantine, ii. 362 and note; ignorance of the Romans respecting, iii. 180, note; science of, whether borrowed from the Greeks, v. 178 and note M.

Indian commodities taxed by Alex. Severus, i. 298; price, ib. note.

Indictions, date of that æra, ii. 130, note; name and use, whence derived, 333; origin and method of using, ib. note S.; name transferred to the tribute which it prescribed, 334 and 337, note S.

Inducences, papal, origin and nature of, vii. 187.

INFANTS, exposed and abandoned, Constantine's law to prevent this crime, ii. 142; often rescued by the Christians, 201.

INFERNAL regions, ancient notions of, ii. 170 and note.

Ingo destroys the temple of Upsal, i. 376.

Ingulation, secretary of William the Conqueror, accompanies the great pilgrimage to Jerusalem, vii. 176.

Ingundis, consort of Hermenegild, her persecution by Goisvintha, and its effects, iv. 338.

INHERITANCE, Roman law of, v. 306 sqq.
INJURIES, Roman law concerning, v.
314

INNOCENT, bishop of Rome, accompanies the embassy to Alaric, iv. 95.
INNOCENT II., pope, excommunicates
Roger king of Sicily, vii. 133; condemns the heresy of Arnold of
Brescia, viii. 195.

INNOCENT III., pope, persecutes the Albigeois, vii. 58; character, 267; promotes the fourth and fifth crusades, 268; proclaims the fourth crusade, 288; excommunicates the crusaders for attacking Zara, 296; reproaches their conduct at Constantinople, 313.

Inquisition, establishment of the, vii. 268.

Inquisitors, religious, first established by Theodosius the Great, iii. 374.

Institutes of Justinian, publication of, v. 283; analysis of, 289.

INSULA, or Roman lodging-house, iv. 88, note.

INTEREST of Money. Roman law of, v.

ISAAC.

314 and notes; condemned by the fathers and clergy, ib. and note.

INTERREGNUM after the death of Aure-

INTERESONUM after the death of Aurelian; both the senate and the army decline to elect an emperor, ii. 34; length of, ib. note S.

Intiline, province of, ii. 87 and notes. Investituees, papal, to the Normans, vii. 110.

Iona, isle of, its monasticism and learning, iv. 309, 310, note.

IRELAND, contemplated reduction of, by Agricola, i. 140; (Erin or Ierne), whence colonized, iii. 267, sq.

IRENAUS, did not enjoy the gift of tongues, ii. 178 and note M.

IRENE, an Athenian orphan, marries Leo IV., emperor of Constantinople, vi. 85; appointed guardian of their son Constantine, 86; zeal in restoring images, ib.; disputes the empire with her son, ib.; blinds and deposes him, 87; her reign, ib.; deposed and banished by Nicephorus, ib.; restores the worship of images, 163; persecutes the iconoclasts, ib.; correspondence of Charlemagne with, 179.

IRENE, or Pansophia, concubine of Dioscorus, patriarch of Alexandria, epigram concerning, vi. 28 and note. IRNAC, youngest son of Attila, retires into Lesser Scythia, iv. 248.

IRON, Siberian, its excellence and plenty, v. 173, note.

Isa, son of Bajazet, his reign, viii. 67.
Isaac I., Comnenus, defeats the troops
of Michael IV. and is crowned
emperor at Constantinople, vi. 113;
abdicates in favour of Constantine

Ducas, ib.

Isaac II., Angelus, heads an insurrection against Andronicus I. Comnenus, and ascends the throne of Constantinople, vi. 130; character and reign, vii. 285; scandalous embassy to Saladin, ib.; acknowledges the independence of the Bulgarians, 286; deposed, blinded, and imprisoned by his brother Alexius, 287; restored by the Crusaders, 305; interview with the Latin ambassadors, ib.; deposed by Mourzoufle, 310; death, ib.

ISAAC, son of John Comnenus, concedes the crown to his brother Alexius, vi. 117. 18AAC, an Armenian bishop, his defence of King Artasires, iv. 169.

ISAURIANS, rebellion of the against the emperor Gallienus, i. 414; chastised by Probus, ii. 43; besiege Seleucia, 395; incursions of the, v. 81; war with Anastasius, 82; reduced to submission, ib.

Isdicune, ambassador from Chosroes to Justinian, his pomp and eloquence, v. 204.

ISIDORE the Milesian, colleague of the architect Anthemius, v. 73.

ISIDORE, archbishop of Russia, receives a cardinal's hat for assenting to the union of the Greek and Latin churches, viii, 101; condemned and imprisoned in Russia, 124; legate from the Pope to Constantine Palæologus, 156; his escape at the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, 174, notes and note M.

Isis and Serapis, their temples at Rome, i. 169, sq.; worship of, iii. 417.

ISLAM, meaning of that term, vi. 222, note S.; four practical duties of, 234, note S.

ISMAEL, progenitor of the Arabs, vi.

ISMAEL, the Seljuk, his conversation with Mahmud the Gaznevide, vii. 152.

ISMAEL BEG, prince of Sinope, surrenders to the Turks, viii. 182; his revenues, ib. note.

ISMAELITES, Shiite sect, account of, vi. 417, note S.

ISOCRATES, price of his lessons, v. 91.

Issus, city of, v. 400 and note.

Ister, Lower Danube why so called,
i. 159 and note.

ISTRIA, annexed to Italy, i. 157.

ITALICA, birthplace of Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius, iii. 343 and note.

ITALIAN, modern language how formed, v. 350 and note M.

ITALIANS, their character in the sixteenth century, iv. 109; separated from the Goths, by Theodoric, v. 12.

ITALY described, i. 157; divided into eleven regions by Augustus, 45; its distinction from the provinces, 171; singular change in the application of its name, ii. 314, note S.; invaded by the Goths under Alaric, iv. 31; kingdom of, Western empire reduced

JANE:

to the, iv. 276; miserable state of under Odoacer, 303; reduced by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, v. 10; flourishing state of under him, 22; invaded by Belisarius, 132; oppression of by Justinian's generals and by his minister Alexander, 217; invaded by the Franks and Alemanni. 237; civil settlement of by Justinian after its reduction by Narses, 241; desolation caused by the Gothic war, 242; conquests of the Lombards in, 837; harassed by them, 346; how divided between them and the exarchate of Ravenna, 348; at the instigation of Pope Gregory II. revolts from the Emperor Leo the Isaurian in the cause of image worship, vi. 148; Byzantine dominion preserved in till the time of Charlemagne, 150; extent of his empire in, 174; rise of the cities of, 187; ravaged by the Hungarians, vii. 76; conflict of the Saracens, Latins, and Greeks in, 96.

ITHACIUS, bishop, his cruelty, iii. 376. ITINERARY from the wall of Antoninus to Jerusalem, i. 188, note; of Alexander, ii. 370, note M.; of Trajan, ib.

J.

JAAFAR, kinsman of Mahomet, heroic death at Muta, vi. 257.

JABALAH, chief of the Christian Arabians of the tribe of Gassan, account of, vi. 319 and note.

Jacob, son of Leith, his pious robbery, vi. 421; founds the dynasty of the Soffarides, ib.; makes war on the caliph, ib.; death, ib.

JACOBITES, or Monophysites, account of, vi. 53; persecuted by Justin, ib.; name of Jacobites derived from James Baradæus, 54; absurdity of their tenets, 55; austerity, ib.; of Egypt, form an alliance with the Arabs during the siege of Memphis, 332; their mission to Cairoan, 370.

Jalula, Yezdegerd defeated at by the Saracens, vi. 296.

James, Sr., romances concerning, ii. 212.

James, Sr., bishopof Edessa, his miracles there, ii. 372, note.

JANE, sister of the Count of Savoy, marries Andronicus the Younger, emperor of Constantinople, and assumes the name of Anne, vii. 395; conspires against the regent John Cantacuzene, 397.

JANE, queen of Naples, arraigned before Rienzi, for strangling her husband, viii. 236; parallel of with Mary of

Scotland, ib. note.

Janizaries, destroy the Hippodrome of Constantinople, ii. 298, note G.; account of the institution of the, viii. 29 and note M.; meaning of the name, 29; discipline of the, 74; Greek, 99 and note.

JANSENISTS, compare Athanasius and

Arnauld, iii. 84, note.

JANUS, temple of, when last opened, i. 325; state of in the time of Belisarius, v. 140; originally a gate, ib. note.

JABOSLAUS, sovereign of Russia, attacks

Constantinople, vii. 88.

JAZYGÆ, Sarmatians described by Ovid, probably of that tribe, ii. 359; account of, ib, and notes; choose a Vandal king, ib.

JAZYGES, Cumanian tribe, vii. 79 and

note S.

JEHAN NUMA, or watch-tower of the world. Mahomet II.'s palace at Adrianople, viii. 150.

JERMUK, or Hieromax, date of the battle of, vi. 310, note S.; battle of, between the Romans and Saracens described, 318.

JEREMIAH the prophet, his conduct compared with that of the Roman Senate towards Hannibal, iv. 71.

JEROM, ST., his abilities engaged in the service of Damasus, bishop of Rome, iii. 255; his complaints of the ra-

vages of the Goths, 340.

Jerusalem, temple of destroyed, ii. 237, note; Julian's design to rebuild the temple, iii. 154; city described, 155; state under Hadrian, ib.; circumference of the ancient city, ib. note; under Hadrian, ib. note S.; Gibbon's account corrected, Holy Sepulchre, pilgrimages to, 156; site, ib. note M.; vices of the in-habitants, 157; Julian's attempt to rebuild the Temple supernaturally frustrated, 159; testimony of the Christians, 160; of Ammianus, ib.; physically explained by Michaelis, ib. note (2. according to the control of the control ib. note G.; excavations under the

temple, ib. 161 and 162, note M.; the explosions occasioned by inflammable air collected in these, ib.; spoils of the temple carried from Rome to Carthage by Genseric, iv. 257; taken by the Persians under Chosroes II., v. 392; tumults of the Monophysite monks at, vi. 30; Mahomet's first Kebla of prayer, 232 and note S.; taken by the Saracens under Abu Obeidah, 320; called Ælia by the Arabs as well as Romans, ib. note; mosch founded by Omar, 321; state of, under the Abbasside caliphs. vii. 171; pilgrimages to, ib.; annual miracle of the flame in the holy sepulchre, 172 and notes; state under the Fatimite caliphs, 173; sacrilege of the caliph Hakem, 175; great pilgrimage to, under the archbishop of Mentz, 176; conquered by the Turks, ib.; regained by the Fatimite caliphs, 223; siege and conquest of by the Crusaders, 225; massacre, 227 and note S.; oppressions of the Latin clergy at, 229; feudal kingdom of, 230; assize of, 232; taken by Saladin, 259; entered by Frederick II., 270; taken and pillaged by the Carizmians, 271,

JERUSALEM, NEW, idea of the, ii. 174. JESUITS, mission to Abyssinia, vi. 65;

expelled, 67.

Jews, encouraged by Artaxerxes, i. 339, note M.; rebellion of in the reign of Hadrian, 145, note; religious character of the, ii. 153 and notes M.; their zeal increased under the second temple, 154; their cruelty and unsociability, 155; did not proselytize, ib.; defence of their conduct, ib. note M.; first adopted the doctrine of a future state under the Asmonæan princes, 172; rebellious spirit and cruelties of the, 222; tolerated by Antoninus Pius, ib.; privileges enjoyed by, 223; patriarch of, ib.; that office suppressed by Theodosius the Younger, ib. note; their religion why exempted from persecution, ib.; how they escaped persecution under Nero, 236; capitation tax on under Domitian, 237; philosophical of Alexandria, iii. 46 (v. Alexandria); Julian's letter to the Jews, 154; their rabbis approved the murder of an apostate, ib.; oppressed

JEZDEGERD.

by the Christian emperors, ib.; Julian's sentiments respecting their faith, 158; laws and conduct of adopted by the Christian clergy, 406; persecution of in Spain, iv. 341; their intrigues promoted the Arabian conquest, 342; persecution of the by Heraclius, v. 414 and note M.; their belief of the immortality and trans-migration of souls whence derived, vi. 5; persecuted by Justinian, 37; settled in Arabia, 215; military laws of the, 245; Arabian, subdued by Mahomet, 250; of Spain, assisted the arms of the Saracens, 358; massacre of by the first crusaders, vii. 192 and note S.; Roman tribute on, viii. 282 and *note*.

JEZDEGERD, king of Persia, supposed guardianship of Theodosius the Younger, iv. 159; war with Theodosius, 166.

JOAN, pope, probable origin of that fable, vi. 183 and notes; proved false by two protestants, ib.

JOANNINA, daughter of Belisarius and Antonina, her marriage with Anastasius, nephew of Theodora, prevented by her mother, v. 226.

JOANNITES or followers of Chrysostom, iv. 157, note.

Job, book of, its sublimity, vi. 228 its dialect and age, 229, note, and

John the Almsgiver, archbishop of Alexandria, entertains the fugitive Christians of Jerusalem on its capture by Chosroes II., v. 392; his

charity, vi. 61.

John, bishop of Antioch, his decision against and reconciliation with Cyril

of Alexandria, vi. 19-21.

John of Apri, patriarch of Constanti-nople, conspires against the regent John Cantacuzene, vii. 397; his absurd vanity, ib. note; deposed by the Palamites, 406.

John the Armenian, general of Belisarius, v. 107.

JOHN of Brienne, king of Jerusalem, elected emperor of Constantinople, vii. 338, 339, note M.; prowess and death, ib.

John of Cappadocia, minister of Jus-tinian, arraigned by the people, v. 53; character of, 69 and notes M.; conspiracy of Theodora against, 70;

JOHN.

wretched fate of, ib.; opposed the African war, 98; fraud in the bread

supplied to the army, 104.

JOHN COMNENUS or Calo-Johannes, emperor of Constantinople, vi. 119; character, ib.; victories, 120; singular death, ib.

John, count, reputed father of Theodosius the younger, iv. 158.

JOHN the cunuch, brother and minister of Michael IV., compels the empress Zoe to adopt his nephew Calaphates. vi. 109.

JOHN, son of Isaac the Sebastocrator, and grandson of Alexius Comnenus, goes over to the Turks, vi. 123.

JOHN, hermit of Lycopolis, consulted by Theodosius the Great respecting the usurpation of Eugenius, iii. 399. John, count of Nevers, his valour and

imprudence at the battle of Nicopolis, viii. 32; ransom of, 34.

JOHN, monophysite bishop of Asia, employed by Justinian to extirpate pagans and heretics, vi. 37, note.

JOHN PHILOPONUS, solicits Amrou to spare the library of Alexandria, vi.

JOHN XII., pope, grandson of Marozia, his profligate life, vi. 183; degraded by Otho I., 185.

JOHN XXII., pope, immense wealth of, viii. 92, note; of Avignon, deposed by the Romans, 213.

John XXIII., pope, his profligacy, viii. 255; deposed and imprisoned by the council of Constance, 256.

John the præfect succours Carthage against the Saracens, vi. 350; driven out, 351.

John the primicerius usurps the Western throne on the death of Honorius, iv. 172; conspiracy of Ardaburius against, and ignominious death, 173.

JOHN of Procida, history of, vii. 378; excites the revolt of Sicily from Charles of Anjou, ib.

John of Ravenna, professor of Latin at Florence, viii. 112 and note.

JOHN, St., reveals the incarnation of the Logos, iii. 48; beginning of his gospel admired by the Platonists, ib. note; his intention to confute the Ebionites and Docetes, ib., and vi. 5, note; controverted text of respecting the Trinity, iv. 335 and potes,

Joun, St., Christians of in Bassora, vi. 214 and note M.

JOHN, St., Damascenus, account of, vi. 143, note; writings against Constantine V., 144 and note; last Father of the Greek church, vii. 43, note.

JOHN, St., of Jerusalem, hospital of founded by the Italians, vii. 172; knights of, 231; profession of arms when assumed by them, ib. note.

JOHN the Sanguinary, general of Belisarius, his successes against the Goths, v. 147; defence of Rimini, 148.

John, officer of Basiliscus, desperate courage of, iv. 286.

Johnson, Dr., commentary on Shakspeare's Henry IV., vii. 184, note; passage of his 'Irene' censured, viii. 166, note.

Joinville, the historian, companion of Louis 1X., vii. 272; editions of his work, ib. notes.

Jonas of Damascus, story of his love for Eudocia and apostasy, vi. 311.

JORNANDES, Gothic history of, i. 375. JORTIN, Dr., character of his remarks on the Arian controversy, iii. 57, note...

JOSEPH the Carizmian defends Berzem against the sultan Alp Arslan, vii. 163; assassinates him, 5b.

JOSEPH, the patriarch, said to be worshipped in Egypt as Apis and Serapis, iii. 416, note.

JOSEPH, patriarch of Constantinople, withdraws to a monastery on the union of the Greek and Latin churches, vii. 373.

Josephs of Amida, Nestorian sect, vi.

JOSEPHUS, interpolated passage of respecting Christ, ii. 234, note; whether entirely a forgery, 235, note M.; his opinion that Plato derived his knowledge from the Jews controverted, iii. 45, note.

Josephus, the false, his legend of Tsepho, ii. 223, note; his literary character, ib. note M.

Journeys of the Romans, how conducted, iv. 79, and note.

JOVIAN, saluted emperor by the troops on the death of Julian, iii. 216; his previous rank, ib. note; character, 216 and 217, note; retreat to Samara, 217; to Dura, 218; negotia-

JUDGES.

tion with Sapor, 219; irresolution and humiliating peace, ib.; his interested views, 220; retreat contrasted with that of the Ten Thousand, ib.; losses in recrossing the Tigris, 221; arrives at Nisibis, 222; astonishment and indignation of the Romans at his treaty, 223; which he fulfils, ib.; expels the citizens of Nisibis, 224; proceeds to Antioch, 225; appoints Procopius to bury Julian, ib.; displays the Labarum on his march, 228; edict in favour of Christianity, ib.; declares for the Nicene faith, 229; proclaims universal toleration, 230; march from Antioch, 231; makes his infant son consul, ib.; sudden death at Dadastana, ib.

JOVIANS, guards of Diocletian so called, ii. 92.

JOVINUS, general of Julian, iii. 115; besieges Aquileia, 119; made a judge at Chalcedon, 126; defeats the Alemanni at Scarponna, 258; on the Moselle, ib.; at Châlons, ib.; made consul, 259; assumes the diadem at Mentz, iv. 122; defeats Constantius and gains possession of Gaul, ib.; rejects the friendship of Adolphus, ib.; makes his brother Sebastian emperor, ib.; put to death by Adolphus, 123.

Jovrus, title of Diocletian, ii. 67.

Jovius and Gaudentius commissioned by Theodosius to close the pagan temples in the West, iii. 414.

Jovius, prætorian præfect, succeeds Olympius as minister of Honorius, iv. 95; instigates a mutiny of the guards, 96; negociates with Alaric, ib.; deserts to Attalus, 100; betrays him, 101.

JUBILEES, Popish, a copy of the secular games, i. 327, note; instituted by Pope Boniface VIII., viii. 217; altered to the Mosaic Jubilee by Clement VI., 218; successive reductions of the term of the, ib.

JUDAISING Christians, ii. 157; Justin Martyr's decision respecting, 160.

JUDAS, the Gaulonite, ii. 236; obstinate defence of his successors, ib. note.

JUDE, St., his grandsons summoned before a Roman tribunal, ii. 238; his relationship to Christ, ib. note.

JUDGES, venality of under Constantine, ii. 317,

JUDGES.

Judges, kings of the Visigoths assume that title, iii. 282.

JUDGMENTS of God among the Franks, iv. 369.

JULIA DOMNA, her marriage with Severus and character, i. 263; Gibbon's account too favourable, 264, note S.; suicide, 277.

JULIA MÆSA banished, i. 277; gains the army for Elagabalus, 278; persuades him to adopt Alexander Severus, 283.

JULIAN assumes the purple at Carthage, ii. 76; defeat and suicide, ib.

JULIAN, nephew of Constantine the Great, his character of Octavianus, i. 209, note; of Alexander Severus, 293, note; escapes being assassinated by Constantius, ii. 365; charges that prince with murder, 366, note; education and imprisonment, 388; saved by Mark, bishop of Arethusa, ib. note; his epistle to the Athenians the best account of his early life, ib.; was the son of Basilina, ib. note G.; assisted by his brother Gallus, 389; after the death of the latter he is conveyed to Milan, 393; danger, 394; saved by Eusebia, ib.; banished to Athens, ib.; conduct there, 395; opposite character to Gallus, 396; compared to Titus, ib.; Eusebia prooures his recall, ib.; marries Helena, ib.; appointed to the trans-Alpine provinces, ib.; fear and regret at leaving Athens, ib.; awkward demeanour, ib.; declared Cæsar, 397; distress in his new situation, ib.; conduct in Gaul, 413; first campaign there, 414; march from Autun to Rheims, ib.; defeats the Germans at Brocomagus, 415; winters at Sens, ib.; besieged there by the Germans, ib.; obtains the dismissal of Marcellus, ib.; acquires supreme military command in Gaul, ib.; second campaign, 416; defeats the Germans at Strasburg, 417; punishes his fugitive cuirassiers, ib. note; generous conduct to Chnodowar, 418; subdues the Franks, 419; sends some captives to Constantius, ib.; generous treatment of the Chamavians, 420; three expeditions beyond the Rhine, ib.; composed commentaries of the Gallic war, ib.; dictates conditions to six

JULIAN.

kings of the Alemanni, 421; restores the cities of Gaul, ib.; despatches corn ships to Britain, 422; his civil administration, ib.; retort on Delphidius, 423; protects the Gauls from the oppression of Florentius, ib.; their flourishing state under his rule, 424; residence at Paris, ib.; his account of the persecutions of Constantius II., iii. 93; jealousy of Constantius, 102; perplexity of Julian on the Gallio legions being ordered to the East, 105; discontent of the latter, 106; they proclaim Julian emperor, 107; his reluctant consent, ib.; inquiry respecting his innocence, 108; his dream, ib.; embassy to Constantius. 109; demands the confirmation of the title of Augustus, ib.; fourth and fifth expeditions beyond the Rhine. 110; his ambassadors angrily dismissed by Constantius, 111; conditions offered by the latter, 112; Julian resolves on civil war, ib.; absurd accusation of poisoning his wife, 112, note; his violent epistle to Constantius, 113; renounces Christianity, ib.; his soldiers consent to follow him against Constantius, 114; makes Sallust prætorian præfect in Gaul, ib.; march to Illyricum, 115; descends the Danube, 116; takes Sirmium, ib.; acknowledged in Italy and Illyricum, 117; his manifesto, ib.; and epistle to the Athenians, 118; excellence of the latter, ib. note; his claims admitted by the Romans, ib.; death of Constantius and submission of his array, 120; Julian enters Constantinople in triumph, ib.; attends the funeral of Constantius, 121; civil government and private life, ib.; date of his birth, ib. note; vegetable diet, 122; chastity, ib.; works, 123; reforms the court, 124; but too hastily and inconsiderately, 125; to avoid forpery becomes a sloven, ib.; description of himself in his 'Misopogon,' ib. and note; institutes a chamber of justice at Chalcedon, 126; punishes the innocent with the guilty, 127; passes an act of oblivion, 128; deceives the Egyptians, ib.; clemency, ib.; dismisses the Stoics, ib.; love of freedom, 129; refuses the title of Dominus, 130; affected devotion to republican

forms, ib.; care of the Grecian cities, 131; an orator and judge, 132; merits and faults as a judge and legislator, 133; character, ib.; his religion examined, 135; a devout Pagan, ib.; cause of his apostasy, 136; Christian education, ib.; officiates in the church of Nicomedia, ib.; a tolerable theologian, 137, note; opinion on the Trinity, ib.; admiration for Homer and his mythology, 138; embraces Paganism, ib.; adopts the allegorical mythology of the Platonists, 139; his theological system, 140; initiated in the Eleusinian mysteries, 142; fanaticism, 143; dissembles his religion, 144; work against Christianity, 145; character of its fragments, ib.; edict of universal toleration, 146; recalls the Christian exiles of all sects, 147; hears their disputes, ib.; secret motives for tolerating them, ib.; becomes Pontifex Maximus, ib.; zealous in restoring Paganism, ib.; his extravagant superstition, ib. sq.; directions for the reformation of the Pagan priests, 149; abhorrence of the Epicureans and Sceptics, 150; friendship for the philosophers and diviners, 151; their corruption at his court, 152; Julian's proselytizing zeal, ib.; success with the soldiery, 153; favours the Jews, 154; epistle to, ib.; design to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, ib.; motives, 158; his attempt supernaturally frustrated, 160; this event physically explained, ib. note G.; names the Christians Galilæans, 162; his unjust prejudices against them, ib ; transfers the revenues of the church to the pontiffs, 163; prohibits the Christians from teaching schools, ib.; excludes them from offices of trust and profit, 164; condemns them to restore the Pagan temples, 165; his visit to the Apollo of Daphne, and disappointment at its Christian profanation, 168; shuts up the cathedral of Antioch in retaliation of the burning of the temple of Daphne by the Christians, 170; confiscates the property of the church of Edessa, 173; epistle to the Alexandrians, 174; expels their bishop Athanasius, 175; his mortal hatred of that prelate, 176; account of his

JULIANUS.

'Cæsars,' 179; marches against the Persians, 181; residence at Antioch, 182; insulted by the inhabitants, 184; retaliates in his 'Misopogon,' 185; his friendship for Libanius, 186; march to the Euphrates, 187; advances to Carrhæ, 188; march to Circesium, 190; number and composition of his forces, ib.; letter to the satrap Arsaces, ib. and notes; fleet on the Euphrates, 191; he enters Persia, ib.; marches through Mesopotamia, 192; invades Assyria, 196; takes Perisabor, 197; and Maogamalcha, 198; how represented by the Persians, 199; his temperance, chastity, and valour, ib.; address to his malcontent troops, 200; encamps near Seleucia, 201; opens an old canal of Trajan's, 202; passes the Tigris, 203; inauspicious omens, 204; abandons the siege of Ctesiphon, 205; obstinacy in refusing to treat with Sapor, ib.; deceived by a Persian deserter, 206; burns his fleet, 207; marches against Sapor, 208; want of provisions, 209; retreat, ib.; harassed by the Persians, 210; his dream, 211; wound, 212; last exhortation and death, 213; funeral, 225; rumours respecting his assassination, 226 and notes; reflections on his funeral, ib.

JULIAN, SALVIUS composes the Perpetual Edict, v. 267.

JULIAN of Halicarnassus converts the Armenians to Eutychianism, vi. 58. JULIAN, count, repulses Musa from Ceuta, vi. 353; offers to introduce the Arabs into Spain, ib.; story of his daughter Cara, 354 and notes; probable motives of his treachery, ib. JULIAN, Cardinal, manager for the Latins at the council of Florence, viii. 100; papal legate at the court

of Ladislaus, king of Poland and Hungary, 128; stimulates that monarch to violate his treaty with the Turks, 130 and note; his history and character, 133; killed at the battle of Varna, ib.

JULIAN, port, iv. 79, note.

JULIANUS, Didius, purchases the empire, i. 244; the armies declare against him, 246; distress, 250; deserted by the Prætorians, 251; beheaded, ib.

JULIUS.

JULIUS, master-general in the East, massacres the Gothic youth in Asia, iii. 341.

JURISPRUDENCE, Roman, perfection of under Severus, i. 262; advocated arbitrary power, ib.; account of, v. 257 sq.; abuses of under Justinian, 327. Jus relationis, ii. 42, note; Italicum, in what it consisted, 301 and note S.;

Papirianum, v. 259, note.

JUSTIN the Elder, commander of the guards, seizes the empire on the death of Anastasius, v. 36; question as to his illiterateness, ib. and note M.; character and reign, 37; death, 39.

JUSTIN II. receives an embassy from the Turks, v. 178 and note; accepts their alliance, 179; sends ambassadors to Disabul, ib.; account of his elevation to the empire, 329; discharges his uncle Justinian's debts, 330; consulship, ib.; date of, ib. note S.; receives an embassy of the Avars, ib.; supersedes Narses in the exarchate, 336; weakness of his reign, 341; associates Tiberius, captain of the guards, in the empire, 342; Justin's speech on that occasion, ib.; death, 343; his war against the Persians, 365.

JUSTIN MABTYR, his opinion respecting Judaising Christians, ii. 160; his Dialogue with Tryphon, ib. note; exaggerated account of the progress of Christianity, 213; his education and conversion, 215; his opinion of the Ebionites, iii. 48 and note.

JUSTINA, her marriage with Valen-

JUSTINA, her marriage with Valentinian examined, iii. 290; whether the widow of Magnentius, io. note S.; on the death of Valentinian I. she appears in the camp with her infant son, who is saluted emperor, 291; was an Arian, 377; her disputes with St. Ambrose, archbishop of Milan, and final triumph of the latter, io. sqq.; flies to Aquileia with her son Valentinian II. on the approach of Maximus, 382; and thence to Thessalonica, io.; visited there by Theodosius, 383; death, 396.

JUSTINIAN, emperor of the East, his Institutes, to whom addressed, ii. 317; yields the sovereignty of the countries beyond the Alps to the Franks, iv. 362; limitation of this account, ib. note S.; birth and edu-

JUSTINIAN.

cation of, v. 35; genealogical table, ib. note S.; names, ib. note, and note S.; his artful ambition, 38; orthodoxy, ib.; splendour, ib.; invested with the diadem by his uncle Justin, 39; marriage with Theodora, 44; abolishes the law prohibiting the marriage of a senator with a slave or actress, ib.; associates Theodora in the empire, 45; patron of the blue or orthodox faction of the hippodrome, 50; Nika sedition, 51; apocryphal dialogue with his subjects, ib. and note S.; extent, agriculture, and manufactures of his dominions, 55; his avarice and profusion, 64; taxes, 66; monopolies, 67; coinage, ib.; venality, ib.; humanity towards Eulalius, 68; his ministers, 69; edifices and architects, 71; founds the new cathedral of St. Sophia, 73; churches and palaces, 76; fortifica-tions, 78; wall of the Thracian Chersonese, 80; strengthens the wall of Anastasius from the Propontis to the Euxine, ib.; his fortifications from the Euxine to the Persian frontier, 82; suppresses the schools of Athens, 93; and Roman consulship, 95; purchases a truce from the Persians, 96 and 187; African expedition, 96 sq.; army, 102; fleet, 103; reduction of Africa, 114; fortifies and adorns Septem or Ceuta, ib.; re-establishes the Catholic church in Africa, 115; remodels the civil government of, ib.; seizes some Spanish cities, 124; negociates secretly with Theodatus, king of Italy, 128; intercedes for the life of Amalasontha, ib.; declares war against Theodatus, 129; treaty with him, 130; assumes the title of Conqueror of the Franks, 152; imprudent treaty with Vitiges, 153; recalls Belisarius from Italy, 155; disgraces him, 161; invites the Lombards into Noricum and Pannonia, 165; receives an embassy from the Ogors, or Avars, 177; assists the Ogors, or Avars, 111; assists the Lazi against the Persians, 201; negociations with Chosroes, 204; embassy to and alliance with the Abyssinians, 207 sq.; pragmatic sanction for the settlement of Italy, 241; rumoured death and consequent riots, 245; conspiracy against,

JUSTINIAN.

.: disgraces Belisarius on suspicion of treason, 246; death and character, 248; physical phenomena during his reign, 249; his civil jurisprudence, 257; compilation of his Code, 282; of the Digest or Pandects, 283; of the institutes, ib.; legal inconstancy, 287; second edition of the Code, ib.; Novels, 288; charge of venality, b.; abuses of jurisprudence under, 327; his religious character and government, vi. 34; affected the name of Pious, 35; his persecutions, 36; held the slaughter of unbelievers not to be murder, 38; his orthodoxy, ib.; heresy, 40; translation of his Code and Pandects into Greek, vii. 37 and note; discovery of his corpse by the crusaders, 316; colossus of at Constantinople, viii. 122 and note.

Justinian II., tyrannous reign of, vi. 77; deposed and mutilated, ib.; exile, 78; restoration, 79; assassinated, 80.

JUSTINIAN, son of Germanus, conspires with the empress Sophia against Tiberius II., v. 343; discovered and pardoned, 344; successes against the Persians, ib.

JUSTINIAN, Roman advocate, confidant of Stilicho, iv. 60.

JUSTINIAN, Roman general, successful campaign against Nushirvan, v. 366. JUSTINIANA PRIMA, city of, founded by Justinian at Tauresium, v. 79.

JUSTINIANI, John, a Genoese noble, assists in the defence of Constantinople, viii. 156; wound and flight, 170 and notes M. and S.

JUSTUS, the apostate Paulician, slays his master Constantine, vii. 51. JUTES invade Britain under Hengist,

iv. 388.

JUVENAL, his sixteenth satire when composed, i. 259, note; his works much read by the Roman nobles, iv. 81; complaints respecting the dwellings at Rome, 88.

K.

Kaori, emperor of China, defeated by the Huns, iii. 309. Kashgar, Chinese garrison at, ii. 80. KEATING, Dr., his History of Ireland, i. 353, note. VOL VIIL

LABARUM.

KEBLA of prayer, Mahometan, what, vi. 232 and note S.

Kenric, conquests of, in western Britain, iv. 390.

Keraites, account of that nation, viii. 3, note S.

KERBOGA, prince of Mosul, besieges the Crusaders in Antioch, vii. 218; defeated, ib.

KERMAN, Seljukian dynasty of, vii. 167. KHALIL, sultan, takes Acre, vii. 276.

KHAN or Cagan, meaning of that term, iii. 301, iv. 44; all lineal descendants from Zingis, iii. 301; orthography of the title, viii. 2, note S.

KHEDER KHAN, his magnificence and liberality, vii. 166, note.

KILIDJE ARSLAN, sultan of Roum, destroys the vanguard of the first crusaders, vii. 194; confounded with Soliman by Gibbon, ib. and note M.; retires from Nice, 211; defeated at Dorylæum, 213; evacuates Roum, 214.

KINDRED, civil degrees of among the

Romans, v. 307.

King, Hannibalianus the only Roman prince so called, ii. 355 and 356, note M.

Kiow, origin of that city, vii. 84 and note.

KIPZAK conquered by the Mongols, viii. 14; position of, ib. note.
KLAPROTH, theory respecting Amazons,

ii. 27, note M.

KNIGHTHOOD, origin of, vii. 200; ceremonies and duties of, ib.; arms of the knight, 201.

KNOLLES, character of his History of the Turks, viii. 22, note.

Koban, grandson of the Persian king. commands the Persians in Italy under Narses, v. 231 (v. Cabades).

Koran, the, how composed, vi. 227; publication and editions of, 228: style, ib.

Koreishites, Arabian tribe of, vi. 201; acquire the custody of the Caaba, 212; origin of the, 216, note S.; oppose Mahomet, 240; subdued by him, 253.

Kussai, v. Cosa.

L,

LABARUM, or standard of the Cross, iii. 11; described, 12; etymology unknown, ib. note; disuse of, 13; motto of, ib.; Cyril of Jerusalem's surprising ignorance of, 66, note; Julian erases the name of Christ from the, 153.

LABEO, Antistius, his voluminous legal works, v. 275; nature of his legal tenets, 278; founder of a legal sect, 279.

LACTANTIUS accuses Diocletian of timidity, ii. 64; vindicated, 107, note G.; whether author of the treatise De Mortibus Persecutorum, ib. note S. (n. Cæcilius); his notion of an Asiatic empire, 175, note M.; preceptor of Crispus, 350; date of his 'Institutions,' iii. 1, note; account of Constantine's conversion, 2; exhortations to, 7; character of his Christianity, 18 and note; purity of his worship, 432; imitated the method of the civilians in his Institutes, v. 288, note; his opinion on image worship, vi. 134, note.

LACTARIUS, mount, its medicinal benefits, v. 236 and note; defeat and death of Teias at, ib.

LADIES, Roman, their Christian ardour, iii. 253.

LADISLAUS, king of Poland and Hungary, undertakes a crusade against the Turks, viii. 129; violates the treaty with, 130; second expedition against, 131; defeat and death at Varna, 132.

LADISLAUS, king of Naples, plunders Rome, viii. 253; supposed title of king of Rome, 254 and note.

LETA, widow of the emperor Gratian, relieves the indigent Romans during the siege of Alaric, iv. 90.

Lætt, Gallic tribe, iv. 234 and note. Lættus, prætorian præfect, conspires against Commodus, i. 233.

LAITY and clergy, distinction between established, ii. 197. LAMPADIUS, Roman senator, opposes

the demands of Alaric, iv. 59.

Lance, holy, legend of the, vii. 220. Landlord and tenant, Roman law of, v. 313 and note.

LANDS, conquered, how divided by the barbarians, iv. 371; allodial and Salic, 373; nature of the latter, ib. and note M.

LAND TAX, provincial, i. 302, note S.; method of raising, ii. 337, note S.; called capitatio, ib.

LAW.

Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, corrected the Bibles, iv. 335, note.

LAODICEA, its ancient splendour, i. 187; ruins of, viii. 24.

LAPLANDERS, their consanguinity with the Hungarians, vii. 72 and note S.; ignorance of war, 73 and note.

LASCARIS, Theodore, son-in-law of Alexius Angelus, defends Constantinople against the Latins, vii. 303; becomes emperor of Nice, 326; reign, 358.

LASCARIS, Theodore II., son of John Vataces, emperor of Nice, his character and reign, vii. 360; death, 362.

LASCARIS, John, grandson of Vataces, emperor of Nice, blinded and banished by Michael Palæologus, vii. 369.

Lascaris, James, Greek grammarian, account of, viii. 114 and note, 117.

LATHAM, Dr., his hypothesis respecting the Goths, i. 375, note S.; respecting the Saxons, iii. 263, note S.

LATIN Christians, moderation and ignorance of, iii. 61; indisposed to Arianism, 62; entrapped by Valens and Ursacius, ib.

LATIN Fathers and Classics, Greek versions of, vii. 347 and note.

LATIN language in Britain, i. 174, note M.; debased by pride and flattery, ii. 304; corruption of in Gaul, iv. 381; date of its gradual oblivion, vii. 37; language of government in the Eastern empire, ib.

LATINS, name of the Franks, vii. 38; massacre of, at Constantinople, 284; contrasted with the Greeks and Arabians, 347; how improved by the crusades, ib.; disdained the learning of the Greeks and Arabians, ib.; progress of learning among the, viii. 116.

LATIUM, right of, explained, i. 173.

LATRONIAN, a poet, put to death for
Priscillianism, iii. 374.

LAURA, circle of solitary cells round eastern monasteries, iv. 319.

LAURE DE Noves, mistress of Petrarch, history of, viii. 225 and notes.

LAW, study and profession of, ii. 317; books of, quantity of in fourth century, 318, note; Roman or civil, in what countries adopted, v. 257, note; modern writers on, io. note

W.; laws of the kings, 259; best notice of the fragments of, 260, note S.; twelve tables, 261; gradual accumulation of laws, 263; laws of the people, 264; decrees of the senate, 265; had the force of laws before the time of the emperors, ib. note W.; edicts of the prætors and other magistrates, 265 and note W.; perpetual edict of Hadrian, 267; modifications of Gibbon's account, 268, notes W.; constitutions of the emperors, ib.; legal fictions respect-ing the legislative power of the emperors, 269; their rescripts, 270; Gregorian, Hermogenian, and Theodosian codes, 271; authorities for the Roman law at the commencement of the fifth century, ib. note S.; pantomimic forms of, 272; not to be regarded as unimportant, 273, note W.; origin and succession of the civil lawyers, 273; first and second period, 274; third period, 275; authority, 277; legal sects, 278; reforms of Justinian, 280; destruction of legal works, 286; review of the Institutes of Justinian, 289, sqq.; judgments of the people, 324; select judges, 325; assessors, ib.; Byzantine, account of its sources, vii. 44, note S.; best histories of, ib., p. 45.

LAWYERS, later Roman, degraded character of, ii. 318; how esteemed by the barbarians, iv. 203 and note.

LAYMEN, how far invested with a

LAYMEN, how far invested with a sacerdotal character, ii. 193 and note M.

LAZI, tribe of, occupy Colchis, and give it the name of Lazica, v. 198; dependent on the Persians, 199; conversion to Christianity, ib.; alliance with the emperor Justin, ib.; oppressed by the Romans, ib.; revolt to the Persians, 200; repentance, ib.; assisted by the Romans against Chosroes, 202.

LEARE, Col., his edition of the Edict of Diocletian, ii. 97, note M.; his opinion as to the site of Dodona, v. 228, note S.

LEANDER, archbishop of Seville, assists the rebellion of his orthodox convert prince Hermenegild, iv. 338.

LEARNING, Greek, revival of, vii. 39; in Italy, viii. 105-107; writers on, ib. note; second revival under Ma-

LEO.

nuel Chrysoloras, 111; restorers of in the fifteenth century, 113; their faults and merits, 114; vicious pronunciation, ib. and note; emulation of the Latins, 116; ancient, use and abuse of, 118.

LE BEAU, his theory of the origin of the story of Belisarius' beggary, v. 247, note S.

LEBEDIAS refuses the sceptre of Hungary, vii. 71.

LE CLERC, his character as an ecclesiastical historian, vi. 2, note.

LEGACIES and inheritances, clergy excluded from, by a law of Valentinian I., iii. 253 and 254, note S.

LEGACY DUTY introduced by Augustus, i. 299; confined to property bequeathed by Roman citizens, ib. note S.; exemptions, ib.; suited Roman manners, 300; doubled by Caracalla, 302.

LEGACY HUNTERS, i. 300, iv. 82.

"LEGIBUS SOLUTUS," how to be interpreted as applied to the emperors, v. 269 and note S.

Legion, Roman, how composed and levied, i. 146, 148; arms, 149; contrasted with the phalanx, 150; march and evolutions, 153; number of men in, \$\delta\$.; revolt of the under Alex. Severus, 291; pay, origin of, 294; Niebuhr's opinion, \$\delta\$. note S.; reduction in the size of the, ii. 322.

LEGISLATION of Constantine, ii. 142; Roman, unity of in the Eastern and Western empires dissolved, iv. 174 and note.

Lekhs, or Lygii, ancestors of the Poles, ii. 44, note S.

LENFANT, M., character of his history of the councils of Pisa, Constance, and Basil, viii. 256, note.

Leo of Thrace, or the Great, steward of Aspar, elected emperor of the East, iv. 279; the first Christian prince crowned by a priest, ib.; extraordinary scene with his former master, ib.; introduces Isaurian troops into Constantinople, ib.; makes Anthemius emperor of the West, 280; sends an armament against the Vandals, 284; its cost and magnitude, ib.; approves the nomination of Olybrius as emperor of the West, 292; murders Aspar and his sous, v. 3.

2 B 2

LEO.

LEO III., the Isaurian, emperor of Constantinople, vi. 81; genealogy of his dynasty, ib. note S.; his birth, name, early history, and reign, 82; born at Germanicia, ib. note S.; his proceedings for the abolition of images, 141; insolent epistles of pope Gregory II. to, 146; revolt of Italy from, 148; publishes a Greek Manual of law, vii. 44, note S. Leo IV., emperor of Constantinople,

v. 84.

LEO V., the Armenian, emperor of Constantinople, vi. 89; assassinated by Michael II., 90.

LEO VI., the Philosopher, emperor of Constantinople, vi. 99; his claim to the former title, 100; violates his own laws by a fourth marriage with Zoe, 101; establishes absolutism at Constantinople, vii. 26; coronation oath, ib.; encouraged learning, 42.

Leo, appointed general in Asia by Eutropius, iv. 145; character, ib.

LEO the Great, bishop of Rome, embassy to Attila from Valentinian III., iv. 245; assisted by the apparition of St. Peter and St. Paul, 246; mediates with Genseric, 256; calls the council of Chalcedon, vi. 26; his epistle on the incarnation subscribed by the Oriental bishops, 27; approved by the council of Chalcedon,

Leo III., pope, attempted assassination of, vi. 168; miraculous restoration of his eyes and tongue, ib.; visits Charlemagne at Paderborn, ib.; crowns him in St. Peter's, 169; his conduct in the dispute respecting the procession of the Holy Ghost, vii. 279 and notes.

LEO IV., pope, his character and reign, vi. 410; victory over the Saracens, 411; founds Leopolis and the Leonine city, 412.

LEO IX., pope, his character, vii. 108; alliance with the emperors of the East and West against the Normans, ib.; expedition against them, ib.; defeat and captivity, 109.

LEO the Jew, family of, at Rome, viii. 219; his grandson becomes pope, with the title of Anacletus, 220.

LEO AFRICANUS, account of, vi. 343,

LEO, archbishop of Thessalonica, head

LIBANIUS.

of the Cæsar Bardas' College at Magnaura, vii. 40.

LEO PILATUS, first professor of the Greck language at Florence and in the West, viii. 110; his person, cha-

racter, and learning, ib.; death, 111. LEONARD ARETIN, pupil of Manuel Chrysoloras, viii. 112; history of, ib. note.

LEONAS, the Quæstor, embassy from Constantius to Julian, iii. 112,

LEONTIUS rebels against Justinian II. and ascends the throne, vi. 77; dethroned and mutilated by Apsimar, 78; executed by Justinian, 79.

LEOPOLIS and the Leonine city founded by pope Leo IV., vi. 412.

LEOVIGILD, Gothic and Arian king of Spain, character, iv. 337; puts to death his orthodox and rebellious son Hermenegild, 339.

LETHE, castles on the Bosphorus, so called, ii. 289, note.

LETI, Gregorio, character of his Life of Pope Sixtus V., viii. 265, note and note M.

LETTERS, when introduced into Europe, i. 161; Gibbon's opinion corrected, ib. note S.

LEUDERIS, Gothic commander in Rome, v. 135; refuses to fly before Beli-sarius, 136; sent with the keys of Rome to Belisarius, ib.

LEUTETIA, or Leucetia, ancient name of Paris, ii. 425 and note.

LEVIES, difficulty of, ii. 323.

LEWIS the Pious, emperor of the West, vi. 177; empire divided among his sons, 178.

Lewis II., son of Lewis the Pious, obtains the kingdom of Italy, vi. 178; letter to the Byzantines respecting the title of emperor, 181; his epistle to Basil the Macedonian, vii. 97.

Lewis of Bavaria, emperor, elected senator of Rome, viii. 205; endea-yours to restore the popular election of popes, 213; deposes John XXII., pope of Avignon, ib. and notes.

Lewis of Hungary, appeals to Rienzi, the Roman tribune, against Jane, queen of Naples, viii. 236.

LIBANIUS, the Sophist, his account of Julian's eloquence, iii. 132; praises Julian's hypocrisy, 145; account of 185; his writings secretly studied by Julian, ib.; literary character, 186

LIBELS.

and notes; remarks on Jovian's treaty with Sapor, 220; funeral oration on Valens and his army, 337; patronised by Theodosius, 425; remark concerning Chrysostom, iv. 151.

Libers, how punished among the Romans, v. 317 and note. LIBER PONTIFICALIS, the, by whom and

when composed, vi. 146, note. LIBERIUS, bishop of Rome, supports Athanasius against Constantius II., iii. 80; banished, ib.; purchases his return by compliances, ib. and 90.

LIBERIUS, prætorian præfect of Theodoric the Great, v. 19; commands an expedition for the relief of Sicily, 229; superseded by Artaban, ib.

LIBURNIAN galleys, i. 154. LICINIUS saved by Tiridates, ii. 79; probable age, ib. note; invested with the purple by Galerius, 119; divides the empire with Maximin, 122; alliance with Constantine, 135; war with Maximin, ib.; defeats him, 136; cruelty, ib.; foments a conspiracy against Constantine, 139; defeated at Cibalis by Constantine, 140; again at Mardia, 141; trenty with Constantine, ib.; is attacked by Constantine, 145; defeated at Hadrianople, 147; retires to Byzantium, ib.; his fleet destroyed, 148; defeated at Chrysopolis, 149; submission and death, ib.; counteracted the edict of Milan, iii. 9; vision of an angel, 14.

LICINIUS the Younger made Cæsar, ii. 142.

LICINIUS, son of Constantia, put to death by his uncle Constantine, ii.

LIEUTENANTS, imperial, their office and rank, i. 200.

LIGHTNING, superstition respecting things struck with, ii. 56 and note; knowledge of the ancients respecting the conducting of, iv. 91 and 92, note M.

LIGNITZ, battle of between the Mongols and Germans, viii. 114.

LIKENESS of the Son, how explained by

three Arian sects, iii. 59, sq.
Lillus, ambassador from Phocas to Chosroes, King of Persia, v. 390.

LILYBARUM resigned to the Vandals by the Goths, v. 125; by whom built, ib. note; claimed by Belisarius, ib.

LOMBARDS.

MIGANTES, Sarmatian slaves so called, insurrection of, ii. 362; subdued by Constantius II., 402; their LIMIGANTES, interview with Constantius, 403; attempt to seize him, ib.; are totally extinguished by the Romans, 404.

LINEN, unknown at Rome, iv. 76. LITERATURE, diffusion of, i. 194; not incompatible with arms, 402; decline of under Diocletian, ii. 104 (v.

Learning).
LITHUANIA, late conversion of from idolatry, vi. 94.

LITORIUS, Count, relieves Narbonne, besieged by Theodoric, iv. 225; defeated and captured by the Goths in an attempt on Toulouse, ib.

LITTUS SAXONICUM, what, iii. 264, note S.; extent of in Britain, iv. 388,

note S.; why so called, ib.
LITURGY, Roman, modelled by pope
Gregory the Great, v. 359.
LITUTRAND, king of the Lombards, his

obedience to pope Gregory II., and devotion at the tomb of St. Peter, vi. 153; declares himself the champion of images, ib.; enters Ravenna, ib.; expelled by the Venetians, ib.

LIUTPRAND, bishop of Cremona, his contempt for the Byzantine Romans, vi. 151 and note M.; his embassy to Constantinople, vii. 4, 21.

Locusts, probably the ancient harpies, ii. 288, note.

Logos, the Platonic, iii. 46; how applied by the Alexandrian Jews, 47; revealed by St. John, ib.; confes-sion of Athanasius respecting, 50 opinions of the Christians respecting, 51; of Arius, 54; of the Gregories, Cyril, and others, 55; represented by the sun, 141.

LOGOTHETE, officer of the Byzantine emperors, his functions, vii. 19.

LOLLIANUS, competitor of Posthumus, medals of, ii. 18, note.

LOMBARDS of ITALY converted to the Nicene faith, iv. 341; date, ib. note; or Longobards, invited by Justinian into Noricum and Pannonia, v. 165; etymology of their name, ib. and note S.; situation of, ib. note; origin, 166 and note; migrations, ib.; ferocity, ib.; subdue the Gepidæ, 167; conquer a great part of Italy, 337; their numbers, language, and manners, 349; exact a third of agricul-

LOMBARDY.

tural produce, 351 and note S.; their dress, 352; monarchy elective, 353; government, 354; laws, ib. and note S.

LOMBARDY, ancient, described, i. 157; ravaged by Attila, iv. 241; foundation of the kingdom of by Alboin, v. 337; oppressed by a ducal aristocracy after the death of Clepho, 341; extent of the kingdom of, 349; its destruction by Charlemagne, vi. 156; Greek province of, its limits, and government, vii. 98.

LONDON, Roman treasury at, under Constantine, ii. 329, note; descrip-tion of, by Chalcocondyles, the Greek historian, viii. 88 and note.

Longinus, his character, i. 195, note; tutor of Zenobia, ii. 20; betrayed by her, 26; heroic death, ib.

Longinus appointed to supersede Narses as exarch of Ravenna, v.

LORIA, Roger de, Catalan admiral, destroys the French fleet, vii. 380.

LOTHAIRE I., emperor of the West, his

dominions, vi. 178. LOTHAIRE, Duke of the Alemanni, invades Italy with his brother Bucelin, v. 237; ravages Apulia and Calabria, 238; return and death, 239; defeat of a body of his troops, ib. note M.

Louis VII. of France delivered from the Greeks by the Sicilian admiral George, vii. 136; undertakes the second crusade, 239; interview with the Emperor Manuel, 243; march through Anatolia, 244 and note S.; narrow escape of, 245 and note S.

Louis IX., or St., established by the French Parliament as founder of the royal line, vii. 354 and note; crusades of, 271; character, ib.; takes Damietta, 272; captured by the Saracens, 273; ransom, ib.; undertakes the seventh crusade, 274; expedition to Tunis and death, ib.

Louis XVI. offended by a passage in Gibbon's History, iv. 407, note S. (Louis, v. Lewis).

LUBLIN, city of destroyed by the Mongols, viii. 14.

LUCAN, character of Cæsar, i. 253, note. LUCAS NOTABAS, great duke of Constantinople, his reception by Mahomet II., viii. 177; executed, 178.

LUSTRAL CONTRIBUTION.

Lucca, siege of by Narses, v. 237. LUCIAN, count of the East, put to death by Rufinus, iv. 6.

Lucian attacks paganism, i. 167; originality of that writer, 195.

LUCIAN, presbyter of Jerusalem, discovers in a vision the body of St. Stephen, iii. 429.

LUCILIANUS, count, intrepid defence of Nisibis, ii. 372; Constantius' general in Illyricum, surprised and made prisoner by Julian, iii, 117; appointed by Jovian to Gaul and Illyricum, 231; massacred at Rheims, ib.

LUCILLA attempts the assassination of her brother Commodus, i. 224.

LUCILLA, a wealthy matron, purchases the bishopric of Carthage for Majorinus, ii. 262, note.

Lucius II., pope, killed in a riot at Rome, viii. 193.

LUCIUS III., pope, insulted by the Romans, viii. 193.

Lucius succeeds Athanasius in the throne of Alexandria, iii. 251; worthless character and persecutions, ib.

LUCRINE lake described, iv. 79 and note.

LUCULLUS, villa of in Campania, history of, iv. 300.

LUDEN'S History of the Germans, i. 355, note M.

LUGDUNENSIS GALLIA, province, i. 156. LUGDUNUM, or LYONS, colony of, i. 156.

LUKE, St., his body transported to Constantinople, iii. 427; probably a physician, vi. 138.

LUPERCALIA, festival described, iv. 282; celebrated under the reign of Anthemius, ib.; abolished by pope Gelasius, 283.

LUPICINUS, general of the cavalry, ordered into Britain, iii. 105; imprisoned, 110; marches against Procopius, 241.

LUPICINUS, Valens' commander in Thrace, oppresses the Gothic emigrants, 323; provokes them to hostilities at Marcianopolis, 325; defeated by them, 326.

LUPUS, St., saves Troyes from the Huns, iv. 231.

LUSATIA, Vandals in, v. 121.

LUSITANIA, province of Spain, i. 155. LUSTRAL CONTRIBUTION, tax on industry so called, ii. 342.

LUTHER.

LUTHER, furious spirit of, iv. 109; his doctrine of the Eucharist, vii. 59. LUXUBY, heneficial effects of, i. 191.

LYCHNIDUS, or ACHBIDA, capital of Bulgaria, vii. 64 and note.

Lycia degraded by Rufinus, minister of Theodosius, from the rank of a Roman province, iv. 4.

Lycus, river, ii. 289.

Lydus, his character of Anastasius, v. 63, note M.; his life, 64, note M.; character of John of Cappadocia, 69, note M.

Lygians driven from Gaul by Probus, ii. 44; identical with the Lekhs, ib., note S.

Lyons, battle of between Severus and Albinus, i. 255; reduced by Aurelian, ii. 19; martyrs of, 211, note; 229, note; 245, note; date of, 257, note M.; council of, receives the submission of the Greek church, vii. 273.

M.

Macarius, patriarch of Antioch, condemned of heresy, vi. 43; a zealous Monothelite, 56.

MACEDONIA, maid of Antonina, wife of Belisarius, accuses her mistress of adultery, v. 158; put to death, ib.

adultery, v. 158; put to death, ib.

MACEDONIA described, i. 159; pedigree
of the kings of, iii. 132 and note.

MACEDONIANS, sect of condemned at the council of Constantinople, iii. 370; Gregory's sermon against, ib. note.

MACEDONIUS, semi-Arian bishop of Constantinople, his contest with Paul, iii. 90; installed by force, 91; his turbulent reign, th. sq.; cruelties, 92; persecutes the Novatians, 93.

MACEPRACTA, town of, iii. 194; meaning of the name, ib., note M.

MACKISTOSH, Sir James, his opinion on Gibbon's 15th chapter, ii. 151, note M.; opinion of Gibbon's 16th chapter, ii. 220, note.

MACTHERSON'S OSSIAN, its authenticity questioned, i. 266 and note M.

MACRIANUS, prætorian præfect under Valerian, weak and fatal counsels of, i. 404.

Macrianus, prince of the Alemanni, his alliance with Valentinian I., iii. 262.

MAGNUS.

MACRINUS, Opilius, i. 273; the empire predicted to him, 274; election and character, 275; the first emperor not of senatorial rank, 276; origin, ib. note; reforms the army, 277; defeat and death, 259.

MADAYN (or Ctesiphon), taken and sacked by the Saracens, vi. 294; date, ib. note S.; ruin of, 295 (v. Ctesiphon).

Madras, shrine of St. Thomas near, vi. 51.

MECONIUS assassinates his uncle Odenathus, ii. 21; put to death by Zenobia, ib.

MAPPEI, his 'Verona Illustrata,' i. 172, note.

Magi, council of, i. 333; power of, 337; doctrine, whence derived, \$\vdots\$, \$\vdots\$,

MAGIAN religion reformed, i. 332; its simple worship, 335; whether idolatrous, ib. note S.

Magic, i. 251 and note M.; studied by Severus, 262; whence named, 338; inquisition into under Valentina and Valens, iii. 242; almost extinguished heathen philosophy, ib. note M.; ancient belief in described, 243; two sorts, Theurgic and Goetic, ib. note; rigour and extent of the inquisition into, 344.

MAGISTRACIES, civil, abolished, ii.

MAGISTRATES, Roman, their religious policy, i. 168; situation of under the empire, 204; their humanity towards the Christians, ii. 244.

MAGNAUBA, the Cæsar Bardas' school at, vii. 40.

MAGNENTIUS saluted emperor in Gaul, ii. 375; compared with Leicester, ib. note; puts Constans to death, 376; assumes the purple, ib.; campaign against Constantius II., 380; insolent message to, ib.; defeated at Mursa, 382; flight, ib.; forced to retire from Italy, 383; victory near Pavia, ib.; oppressions in Gaul, 384; last defeat and death, 385.

Magnus, death of that senator, i. 309.

MAGYARS.

MAGYARS of Hungary, of the Ugrian race, iii. 303, note S.; national and Oriental denomination of the Hungarians, vii. 70 and 72, note S.

garians, vii. 70 and 72, note S.
Mahadi, or the Guide, last of the
twelve Persian Imams, belief of his
reappearance, vi. 280.

Mahadia, capital of the Zeirides, taken by the Normans, vii. 135.

MAHMUD, the Gaznevide, pedigree of, vii. 147; expeditions into Hindostan, ib.; destroys the idol in the pagoda of Sumnat, 149; character and anecdotes of, ib.

MAHOMET the Prophet adopted the legend of the Seven Sleepers, iv. 190; his prediction on the rejection of his summons by Chosroes II., v. 395 and note M.; ancestors of, their princely dignity, vi. 205; birth and edication 216; genealogy, ib. and notes M. and S.; meaning of his name (Mohammed), 217, note S. and 227, note; date of his birth, ib. and note, and 218, note S.; an orphan, ib.; his patrimony, ib. and note S.; marries Cadijah, ib.; assumes the title of Prophet, 219; personal appearance, ib. and note S.; mental qualities, 220; question of his illiterateness. ib. and note S.; travels, 221; solitary contemplation, 222; summary of his creed, ib.; held the Unity of God, 223; and predestination, 224; Gibbon's view of his tenets examined and modified, ib. note S.; the last of the prophets, 225; accused the Jews and Christians of corrupting the Scriptures, 227; appropriated the promise of the Paraclete, ib.; composes the Koran, ib.; miracles, 229; journey beyond the seventh heaven, 230; miracle of the moon, ib. and note; precepts, 231; ritual, 232; an enemy of asceticism, 233; inculcated charity, ib.; doctrine of the Resurrection, 234; hell and paradise, ib.; converts his family, 237; preaches at Mecca, ib.; materials for his Life, ib. note and note S.; emigrations of his proselytes to Abyssinia, 240 and note S.; personal danger, 241 and note S.; flies from the conspiracy of Abu Sophian and the Koreishites, 242; arrives at Medina, ib.; received as prince, 243; his regal and sacerdotal dignity, 244;

MAHOMET.

declares war against unbelievers, 245; his military character, 246 and 248, note S.; defensive wars against the Koreish, 247; battle of Beder, 248; his conduct at, ib. and note S.; battle of Ohud, 249; wounded, 250 and notes S.; battle of the Nations or Ditch, ib.; expeditions to Mecca. 252; waives his title of Apostle, 253 and note S.; submission of Mecca, ib.; Mahomet's clemency, 254; installed Prince and Prophet at Mecca. ib.; battle of Honain, 255; besieges
 Tayef, ib.; his presents to Abu
 Sophian and the Koreishites, 256; submission of Arabia 257; number of Moslems at his last pilgrimage, ib. and note S.; intercourse with Heraclius, ib.; war with the Roman empire, ib.; expedition of Tabuc, 258, 259, note S.; tolerates the Christians, 259; epileptic fits, ib. and 260, note S.; suspicion of poison, 260; humility, ib.; question as to his ability to write, ib. and note S.; death, 261; tomb, 262 and notes; date of his death, ib. note S.; character, 262; story of his tame pigeon, 263 note; account of his physical temperament, 264, note S.; domestic life, 265; wives, 266; incontinence, 267; children, 268; choice of his successor, 270; causes of the success and permanency of his religion, 282; merit towards his country, 283.

MAHOMET I., son of Bajazet, character

and reign, vii. 68.

MAHOMET II., Sultan, strengthened the castles on the Bosphorus, ii. 288; his character, viii. 143; learning, ib. and 144, note M.; reign, 145; murders his brothers, ib.; preparations for the siege of Constantinople, 147; builds a fortress on the Bosphorus, 148; levies a tribute on its navigation, 150; builds the palace of Jchan Numa at Adrianople, ib.; his great cannon, 152 and note M.; invests Constantinople, 154; forces, 155; artillery, 159; attack, 160; defeat of his navy, 162; transports his ships overland, 164; parallel feats, ib. notes; general assault, 168; and capture of the city, 171; brutality of Mahomet, 174; enters Constantinople, 176; behaviour to the Greeks, 177; repeoples and adorns

MAHOMETANISM.

Constantinople, 178; secures the Greeks in their lives, liberties, and religion, 179; death, 185.

religion, 179; death, 185.

Mahometanism, its spirit of toleration, vi. 366; propagation, 367; eulogium of, ib.

MAHOMETANS, their detestation of image worship, vi. 139 and note G. MAHON, Lord, his 'Life of Belisarius' v. 99, note S.; his opinion on the beggary of Belisarius examined, 247,

note S.

MAINFROY, king of Naples and Sicily, defeated and slain at Benevento by Charles of Anjou, vii. 376.

MAINOTES, or Eleuthero-Laconians, vii. 10; their adherence to idolatry, ib. MAJESTAS, crime of, i. 219 and notes. MAJO, great admiral of Sicily, con-

spires against William I., vii. 141.

Majorda and neighbouring isles, an
appendix of the African kingdom, v.

appendix of the African kingdom, v. 114.

Majorian, character of, iv. 265; origin and services, 266; elected emperor, ib.; noble epistle to the senate, ib.; salutary laws, 267 sq.; checks the demolition of the public monuments, 270; repels an invasion of the Vandals, 271; collects an army of barbarians, ib.; reunites Gaul and Spain, 272; constructs a navy, ib.; it is surprised and destroyed at Carthagena by Genseric, 273; Ricimer excites the barbarians against him, 274; abdication and death, ib. Majorinus, controversy with Cæcilian, iii, 43.

MALABAR, Nestorian Christians of persecuted by the Portuguese, vi. 52.

MALALA, the historian, age of, v. 39, note and note M.

MALARICH declines Jovian's appointment to Gaul and Illyricum, iii.

MALATERRA, his character of the Normans, vii. 106.

MALAZKERD besieged by Romanus Diogenes, vii. 159.

MALDIVES, islands described, iii. 25, note.

MALEK RODOSACES annoys Julian's march, iii. 194; a king, not emir, ib. note M.

MALEE SHAH, son of the sultan Alp Arslan, defeats his competitors for the throne, vii. 164; character, 165;

MANUEL COMNENUS.

conquests and empire, *ib.*; patronizes learning, 166; reforms the calendar, *ib.*; death, 167.

Mallius, prætorian præfect, Claudian's epigram on, iv. 64.

Malta, conquered by Roger, king of Sicily, vii. 134.

Malthus on the population of Germany, iii. 260, note G.

Mamæa, mother of Alexander Severus, i. 278; sole regent, 285; power, 286; wise administration, ib.; council, ib.; pride and avarice, 293; murdered, 308; her interview with Origen, ii. 259.

MAMATURES, their origin and establishment in Europe, vii. 252; murder Touran Shaw, sultan of Egypt, 273; their project of electing Louis IX. for their sultan, ib. note, and note S.; their two dynasties, 274; repulse the Mongols from Egypt, viii, 13.

Mamas, St., monument of at Cæsarea erected by Gallus and Julian, iii. 137; miracle in its construction, ib.

note.

Mamertinus, the panegyrist, a minister of Julian, iii. 126; consul, 130.

Mamgo, the Scythian, ii. 80 and note M.

Man compared with the hog, i. 352, note.

Mancipium, meaning of that term in the Roman law explained, v. 304 and notes.

Mandarins, Chinese, superstition of, vi. 49.

Mandractum, suburb of Carthage restored by Belisarius, v. 110.

Manes, his death, i. 339 note, and

MANES, his death, 1. 339 note, and note M.; origin of his heresy, iii. 42, note.

Maniaces, Greek governor of Lombardy, reduces the Saracens in Sicily, vii. 105.

MENIACH, prince of the Sogdoites, ambassador from the Turks to Justin II., v. 178 and note.

Manichæans, their heresy made capital by Theodosius, iii. 373.

MANUEL COMMENUS, emperor of Constantinople, vi. 120; his martial prowess, 121; inconsistent character, 122; repulses the Normans, vii. 137; reduces Apulia and Calabria, 138; attempts to recover the Western

MANUEL.

Empire, ib.; failure of his designs, 139; peace with the Normans, 140; his character, 242; violates his engagements with the crusaders, ib. MANUEL, Roman general at the battle

of the Jermuk, fate of, vi. 319. MANUFACTURERS, Roman, i. 191.

Manumission, tax on, i. 295, note S.; limited by the Caninian law, ii. 37,

. MANUSCRIPTS, ancient, destruction of in the sack of Constantinople by the Turks, viii. 176.

Maggamalcha, fortress of, besieged and destroyed by Julian, iii. 197.

MARBLE, varieties of, i. 311 and note. MARCELLINUS, count of the sacred largesses, assists Magnentius's designs on the empire, ii. 375; his ambassador to Constantius, 377; killed at Mursa, 385.

MARCELLINUS, son of Maximin, obtains the government of Valeria, iii. 287; oppresses the Quadi, ib.; treacherously murders their king Gabinius, ib.

MARCELLINUS, Roman general, friend of Actius, maintains in Dalmatia his independence during the sway of Ricimer, iv. 275; acknowledges and assists Anthemius, 283; expels the Vandals from Sardinia, 284; joins the expedition of Basiliscus, 285; assassinated, 286.

MARCELLUS the centurion, martyrdom of, ii. 267.

MARCELLUS, general of the cavalry, dismissed at the instance of Julian, ii. 415; his son executed by the latter, iii. 129.

MARCELLUS, bishop of Rome, exiled, ii. 277.

MARCELLUS, bishop of Apamea, crusade against the pagan temples, iii. 415; slain, ib.

MARCELLUS of Ancyra, his Sabellian opinions, iii. 58.

MARCELLUS, conspiracy of against Justinian, and suicide, v. 245.

March, Spanish, instituted by Charle-magne, vi. 174.

MARCIA, concubine of Commodus, i. 229; conspires against him, 233; a patroness of the Christians, ii. 257; had been actually converted, ib. noteS.

MARCIAN conspires against Gallienus, ii. 2.

MARITIS.

MARCIAN, nominally marries the empress Pulcheria and is acknowledged emperor, iv. 161, 219; origin and character, ib.; temperately refuses the demands of Attila, 220; ratifies the election of Avitus to the Western empire, 260; death, 278.

MARCIANOPOLIS besieged by the Goths, i. 382; quarrel between the Goths and Romans at, iii. 325; Romans defeated at by Attila, iv. 200.

MARCIONITES, sect of, ii. 164, and note. MARCOMANNI, subdued by M. Antoninus, i. 370; site of, ib. note; a general name = Marchmen, ib. note S.

MARCOMANNIC war, how occasioned, i 380, note.

MARCOMIR, Frankish king banished by Stilicho, iv. 51.

Marcus, bishop of the Nazarenes, ii. 159. Marous elected emperor by the British

legions, iv. 54; murdered, ib.
MARDAITES, Maronites of Mount Li banus so called, vi. 56, and note M.

MARDAVIGE, the Dilemite, last of the Magians, vi. 369, note.

MARDIA, battle of between Constantine and Licinius, ii. 141.

Mardonius the eunuch, Julian's preceptor, iii. 136, note.

MARCUS, battle of between Carinus and Diocletian, ii. 63; site of, ib. notes; treaty of violated by the Huns, iv. 199; town of betrayed to them by its bishop, 200; battle of between Theodoric the Ostrogoth and the Roman general Sabinian, v. 16.

Maria, daughter of Eudæmon the Carthaginian, story of, iv. 187.

MARIA, widow of Manuel Commenus,

put to death by Andronicus, vi. 129. MARIABA, or Merab, i. 138, note; means

"metropolis," ib. S.; said to be destroyed by the legions of Augustus, vi. 200, and *note* S.

MARIANA, his description of the invasion of Spain by the barbarians, iv. 124; character of his History of Spain, vi. 354, note.

MARINUS, a subaltern, elected emperor by the Mœsian legions, i. 373; murdered, 374.

MARIUS, one of the Thirty Tyrants, i. 410.

Marius reigns in Gaul by the influence of Victoria, ii. 18.

MARIUS.

MARIUS MAXIMUS, his histories much read by the Roman nobles, iv. 82, and note.

MARK, bishop of Arethusa, cruelty of Julian's magistrates towards, iii. 166; had saved Julian's life, 167.

MARK, bishop of Ephesus, viii. 96; manager for the Greeks at the council of Florence, 100; rejects a union with the Latins, 102; patriarch of Constantinople, 123; death, ib.

MARKLAND, Jeremiah, his censure of the Æneid, viii. 114, note.

MAROBODUUS, king of the Marcomanni,

i. 370, note and note S.

Maron, a Syrian saint, gives name to the Maronites, vi. 55.

Maronga, action at between Julian and the Persians, iii. 210.

MARONITES, the Monothelites so called by the Oriental Christians, from Maron, vi. 55; present state, 56; coun-

try, 57.
Marozia, Roman prostitute, two generations of her descendants occupied the papal chair, vi. 183 and note M.; introduces Hugh king of Burgundy into the Castle of St. Angelo, 185; marriage banquet, ib.; imprisoned by her son Alberic, ib.

MARRIAGE, Roman, law and rites of, v. 294; fourth, condemned by the By-

zantine laws, vi. 101. Marsyaba, or Marsyabæ, i. 138, note S. MARTEL, v. Charles Martel.

Martialis, assassinates Caracalla, i. 274.

MARTIN, St., bishop of Tours, his haughty treatment of the emperor Maximus, iii. 26, note; his miraculous gifts, 376; character of Sulp. Severus' Life of that prelate, ib. note; zeal in destroying pagan temples, 415; founder of monasticism in Gaul, iv. 309; miraculous shrine of, converts the Suevi, 340.

MARTIN, pope, anathematizes the type of Constans and ecthesis of Heraclius, vi. 42; banished, ib.

MARTIN IV., pope, excludes Michael Palæologus from the Latin Church, vii. 375, 377; elected senator of

Rome, viii. 205.

MARTIN V., pope, his election by the Council of Constance restores the popes to the Vatican, and terminates the schism of the West, viii. 256;

MATTHEW.

resumes the prerogative of coining, 257.

Martin, abbot, preaches the fourth crusade in Germany, vii. 295 and note; leaves the army at Zara, 297.

Martina, incestuous marriage with her uncle Heraclius, v. 398; procures the association of her son Heracleonas in the empire, vi. 72; attempts to ascend the throne, 73; her tongue cut out, 74.

MARTINIANUS named Cæsar by Licinius, 148; put to death, 149.

MARTYRDOM, proofs of required by the Roman Catholics, ii. 246, note; incitements to, 250.

MARTYRS, primitive, legends respect-ing, ii. 244; small number of, 245; mostly of very high or very low condition, ib.; honours paid to, 251; title when refused, 252, note; their example produced conversions, 253; new æra of under Diocletian, 264; probable account of, 281; number of, 283; worship of by the Christians, iii. 427; fabulous martyrs, 428.

Masy, Virgin, place of her burial, vi. 18, note; likenesses of, 138; her immaculate conception borrowed from the Koran, 226.

MARY, queen of Bulgaria, negociates with the Sultan of Egypt against her

uncle Michael Palæologus, vii. 375. Mascezel takes refuge at Milan from the fury of his brother Gildo, iv. 17; appointed by Stilicho to lead an army against GMdo, 18; his religious devotion, 49; defeats Gildo, 20; jealousy of Stilicho and death, 21. Massagetæ invade Persia, ii. 373.

Massoud, son of Mahmud the Gaznevide, defeated by the Turkmans, vii.

MASTER of the Offices, functions of, ii. 326.

MASTERS-GENERAL of cavalry and infantry, ii. 319.

MATERNUS, insurrection of against Commodus, i. 226; his plot discovered,

MATTER, M., his 'Histoire du Gnosti-cisme,' ii. 163, note M.

MATTHEW, St., first two chapters of his Gospel not in the Ebionite copies, vi. 3, note; contents of alluded to in the 'Ascensio Isaiæ,' ib. note M.; wrote in Hebrew, ib.; loss of his

MATTHIAS.

Hebrew Gospel naturally accounted for, 4, note M.; inquiry whether his Gospel was composed in Hebrew, ii. 206, notes.

MATTHIAS CORVINUS elected king of Hungary, viii. 135; reign and cha-

racter, ib.

MAURICE named emperor by Tiberius II., v. 345; character and reign, ib.; espouses the cause of Chosroes, grandson of Nushirvan, 373; war against the Avars, 380; attempts to reform the army, 382; his work on military tactics, ib. note; rebellion of his troops, who elect Phocas, 383; revolt of the Constantinopolitans, 384; flight of Maurice, ib.; executed by Phocas, 385; pretended son of, 391 and note.

MAURINGANIA, reputed seat of the

Franks, i. 390.

MAURITANIA Cæsariensis and Tingitana, i. 162; invaded by the Franks, 392; invaded by Akbah, vi. 347.

MAURITANIAN SIFITI, province of, reannexed to the Roman empire by Solomon the eunuch, v. 123.

MAXENTIUS, son of Maximian, declared emperor at Rome, ii. 114; vices and incapacity, ib.; alliance with Maximin, 123; tyranny in Italy and Africa, 124; triumph, ib.; licentiousness, ib.; pride, 125; provokes a war with Constantine, ib.; forces, 126; supineness, 130; consults the Sibylline books, 131; defeat and death, 132; his amputed) artifice of the bridge examined, 4b. notes; his head exhibited to the people, 133; patronized the Christians, 276.

Maximian, colleague of Diocletian, ii. 66; his birth and character, ib.; date, ib. notes; ignorance, ib.; assumes the title of Herculius, 67; quells the insurgent Bagaudæ, 69; employed by Diocletian in difficult wars, 74; subdues the Mauritanians. 76; triumph, 89; persecutes the senators, 91; abdicates, 99; reassumes the purple, 115; visits Constantine in Gaul, 116; second abdication, 120; seizes Arles, 121; besieged in Marseilles, ib.; death, ib.

MAXUMIAN and GALERIUS punish some Christian soldiers, ii. 267; persocuted the Christians, 276.

MAXIMIAN, general of Probus, ii. 44.

MAXIMUS.

MAXIMILIANUS, martyrdom of, ii. 267. MAXIMIN, præfect of Gaul, obtains the government of Valeria for his son Marcellinus, iii. 287.

MAXIMIN, origin, i. 305; strength and valour, 306; promotion, ib.; conspires against Alex. Severus, 307; accession, 4b.; tyranny, 308; ignorance, 4b. note; oppresses the provinces, 309; African revolt, 310; declared a public enemy, 314; chronological difficulties, 318; examined, ib. note S. (and note, 321); marches into Italy, 319; besieges Aquileia, ib.; murdered, 320; portrait, 321.

Maximin (Daza) Cæsar, ii. 108; emperor, 119; divides the empire with Licinius, 122; alliance with Max-entius, 123; takes Byzantium and Heraclea, 136; defeated by Licinius, ib.; flight and death, ib.; brutal conduct towards Valeria, 137; un-bounded licentiousness, ib. note; persecutes the Christians, 259 and note G., 280; supports polytheism by introducing the Christian discipline, 280; publishes an edict of toleration. 281, note.

MAXIMIN, Constantinopolitan courtier, embassy to Attila with Priscus the historian, iv. 208; entertains the Huns at Sardica, 209; his contemptuous reception by Attila, 210; hospitality of Bleda's widow, 211; visits Cerca, wife of Attila, 213.

MAXIMINIANISTS, Donatist sect, iii. 45.
MAXIMUS elected emperor with Balbinus, i. 315; character, ib.; tumult, 317; enters Rome in triumph, 321; wise administration, ib.; visits the camp at Aquileia, 322; discord with Balbinus, 323; both assassinated, ib.

MAXIMUS, revolt of in Britain, iii. 359; apocryphal marriage with Helena, a British lady, ib. and note S.; his rank, ib. and note; invades Gaul, 360; favourable reception and success, ib.; embassy to Theodosius, 361; obtains the countries beyond the Alps, 362; the first Christian prince who shed the blood of his subjects (the Priscillianists) for their religion, 374; invades Italy, 382; enters Milan, ib.; encamps near Siscia, 384; defeated by Theodosius, 385; besieged and captured in Aquileia, ib.; beheaded, ib.

MAXIMUS.

Maximus made emperor in Spain by Gerontius, iv. 119; executed, 120.

Maximus, the Platonist, initiates Julian in theurgic science, iii. 142; invited to Constantinople by that emperor, 151; his triumphant journey and flattering reception, ib.; his corruption and avarice, 152; how punished by Valentinian, 237, note.

MAXIMUS, abbot, inhuman chastisement of, by Constans, vi. 42.

Mazalon, great domestic of Theodore Lascaris II., emperor of Nice, guardian of his son John, vii. 361; massacred, 362.

MAZDAK, the Persian Archimagus, his fanatical tenets, v. 181 and note M.

MEBODES, the Persian, his services how rewarded by Nushirvan, v. 183.

Mebodes, general of Chosroes, takes Modain, v. 374.

MECCA, description of, vi. 201 and notes M. and S.; trade, $\tilde{\omega}$; besieged by Abrahah, 216; delivered by Abdol Motalleb, 217; the kebla of prayer, 232; flight of Mahomet from, 242; surrenders to Mahomet, 253; Christians and unbelievers excluded from, 254 and note; stormed and pillaged by Abu Taher, 419.

MECHANICS, how esteemed among the Huns, iv. 203.

MEDALS, imperial, with the head of a subject, iv. 184 and note S.

MEDIAN tribes implore the protection of Trajan, i. 143.

MEDICINE, science of, proficiency of the

Arabians in, vi. 402.

Medicis, Cosmo of, his character and

patronage of learning, viii. 117.
Medicis, Lorenzo of, his encourage-

ment of learning, viii. 117.

Medina, Arabian name for city, appropriated to Yatreb, the residence of Mahomet, vi. 200, note; 243 and note S.; distinguished as the city of the Book, ib.; Mahomet received as prince at, 243.

MEDITERRANEAN, its coasts and islands subject to the Romans, i. 163.

MEGALESIA, festival of the, how celebrated at Rome, i. 227, note.

MELCHITES, or royalists, eastern name for Catholics, origin of, vi. 44 and note.

MELETIANS, sect of, in Egypt, iii. 71 and note.

MERVAN.

MELETIUS, bishop of Antioch, death of, iii. 371 and note.

Melisenda, daughter of Baldwin II., queen of Jerusalem, vii. 256.

MELITENE (Malatheah, note M.), battle of, between the Romans and Persians under Nushirvan, v. 365.

MELIOBAUDES, count of the domestics and king of the Franks, rescues count Romanus from justice, iii. 275; and Equitius cause the troops to elect Valentinian II. to the purple, 291; defeats the Alemanni at Argentaria, 332; put to death by Maximus, iii. 361.

MELO of Bari invites the Normans into Italy, vii. 103.

Мелен, metropolis of the Normans in Apulia, vii. 106.

MEMNON, vocal, secret of explained, iii. 419, note M.

Mкмрніs described, vi. 330; taken by Amrou, 331.

MENSURIUS, bishop of Carthage, ii. 277.

MENTE sacked by the northern barbarians, iv. 52. MERAB in Arabia Felix, i. 138 and

note S.

MERANES, or Mirranes, a title of dignity

among the Persians, iii. 210, note S. Merida besieged and taken by Musa, vi. 360; seat of the veterans of Au-

gustus, ib. and note.

Merit, personal, estimate of relative, v. 163.

MERMEROES, Persian general in the Lazic war, character, v. 202.

MERORAUDES, a pagan of the fifth century, obtains a statue, iii.425, note M.

MEROVECTE and Adopted by Aëtius, iv. 229; his lineage doubtful, ib. note M.

MEROVINGIAN kings of the Franks, way of election and royal ensigns, iv. 227; origin of the name, ib. note; gold coinage of, 362, note S.; account of their mintage, 363 and note; allowed their subjects to use their peculiar laws, 366; this controverted by M. Savigny, ib. note M.; domains and benefices of, 372; family of, when extinguished, vi. 173; last, or rois fainéans, described, 385.

MERSEBURG, castle of, its historical picture, vii. 77 and note.

MERVAN, last Ommiade caliph, de-

MESOPOTAMIA.

feated by Saffah at the Zab, vi. 392; retires to Busir on the Nile, ib.; his surname of 'the Ass,' ib. and note; defeat and death, ib.

Mesopotamia, a Roman province, i. 143; ravaged by Carus, ii. 55; ceded to the Romans, 87; Julian's march

through, iii. 192.

MESSALLA, VALERIUS, first præfect of Rome, his high character, ii. 312. MESSALLA, governor of Pannonia, saves

Constantia from the Quadi, iii. 288. MESSIAH, pure man to the Ebionites, vi. 2; heresy of his soul being Adam's, 4, note; pure God to the Docetes, 5; God and man according to Cerinthus, 7; incarnate God according to Apollinaris, 9; orthodox doctrine, 10; Nestorian heresy, 16; monophysite doctrine, 24; opinion of Pope Leo I. established by the council of Chalcedon, 29.

Mesnones invents the Armenian alpha-

bet, iv. 168, note.

Mesua, Arabian physician, vi. 402.

METAURUS river, ii. 15, note.

METELLI, triumphs and consulships of the, i. 293, note.

METELLUS Numidicus, his opinion of women, i. 285, note.

METHODIUS, bishop of Tyre, dialogue of the ten virgins, ii. 188, note.

METIUS FALCONIUS recommends the election of Tacitus as emperor, ii. 37. Metrophanes, patriarch of Constantinople, viii. 123.

METZ destroyed by the Huns, iv. 232

and note. MICHAEL I., Rhangabe, emperor of Con-

stantinople, vi. 88. MICHAEL II. the Phrygian, surnamed the Stammerer, compels Leo V. to ascend the throne of Constantinople, vi. 89; conspires against and assassinates that emperor, 90; assumes the purple, ib.; captures and executes

Thomas the Cappadocian, 91; marries Euphrosyne, ib. MICHAEL III., emperor of Constantino-

ple, vi. 93; profligate reign, 94; assassinated by Basil, 95; defeated by the Paulicians, vii. 53.

MICHAEL IV., the Paphlagonian, emperor of Constantinople, origin of, vi. 109; intrigue with Zoc, wife of Romanus III., ib.; elevation, ib.

MICHAEL V., Calaphates, his mean

MIRACLES.

origin, vi. 109; ingratitude, 110; dethroned, ib.

MICHAEL VI., Stratisticus, emperor of Constantinople, vi. 111; deposed by

Isaac I., 113.
MICHAEL VII., Parapinaces, emperor of Constantinople, vi. 115; character, ib.; resigns the empire to Nicephorus Botaniates, 116; deposed, vii. 119; personated by an impostor, ib.

MICHAEL, bastard of the house of Angeli, despot of Epirus, vii. 327.

MICHAELIS, his opinion on Moses' omission of a future state, ii. 171, note M.; his explanation of the præternatural obstacles to the rebuilding of the

temple at Jerusalem, iii. 160.

MIDDLETON, Dr., his 'Free Inquiry,'
how received, ii. 179, and note. MILAN made an imperial residence by Maximian, ii. 90; described, ib.; edict of in favour of the Christians, iii. 5; counteracted by Licinius, 9; secured the revenues of the Church, 32; Council of, 78; corruption practised at to procure the condemnation of Athanasius, ib.; taken by Attila, iv. 241; taken and destroyed by the Goths and Burgundians under tiges, v. 151; razed by Frederick I.,

vi. 188. MILES, change in the meaning of that word, i. 149, note.

MILITARY force, its due proportion to the population, i. 241.

MILLENNIUM, doctrine of the, ii. 173; a Jewish tradition, ib. note M.; received by the Fathers, 174; condemned by the Articles of Edward VI., ib. note M.

MILTON, his enumeration of the Syrian deities, ii. 154, note.

Mincius, river, Attila's camp on the, iv. 245 and note M.

MINERVINA, first wife of Constantine, ii. 348.

MINES, use of in sieges, first theory and practice of, viii. 160, note. MINGRELIA, v. Colchis.

MINORITY, Roman, two kinds of, iv. 11, note; period of under the Roman law, v. 302 and note S.

MINT, revolt of the workmen under Aurelian, ii. 30; observations on, ib MIRACLES of the primitive church, ii. 178; period of their duration, 180; a belief in often converted Pagans,

MIRCHOND.

181; difference of in the Apostolic and post-Apostolic times, ib. note M.; those of Christ and his apostles not observed by the pagan writers, 218.

MIRCHOND, his History of the East, vi. 368, note.

MIRRANES of Persia, engagement with Belisarius, v. 100.

MISCREANT, origin of that word, vii. 212, note,

MISENUM, a naval station, i. 154, note; marines of, 250.

MISITHEUS, minister of Gordian, i. 325; genuineness of that name examined, ib. note S.; death, 326.

MISNAH, the, denounced death against

apostates, iii. 155, note.
'Misopogon,' Julian's, on what occasion written, iii. 185.

Missionaries, Christian, promoted trade

in the East, v. 61. Missorium, Adolphus' great dish of gold, history of, iv. 116. MITHRA, what, i. 335.

MITHRAS, worship of, ii. 265, note. MITHRIDATES, massacre by, i. 173.

Moawiyah, son of Abu Sophian, assumes the title of caliph, and wages war with Ali, vi. 275; conquers him, 276; early history of, 277; reign, ib.; conspiracy against at Medina, 278, and note S.; address in proclaiming his son Yezid as his successor, ib.; undertakes the siege of Constantinople, 375; makes a degrading treaty

with the Greeks, 376.
Moctader, caliph, his splendid reception of a Greek ambassador, vi. 396; his alarm at the approach of the Carmathians, 419.

Modain, AL, winter residence of the Sassanides, iii. 201.

Modar, a Gothic prince, deserts to the Romans, iii. 349.

Modestinus, juridical authority conferred on by Theodosius II., v. 279.

Mœsia described, i. 159; defended from the Sarmatians by Theodosius, iii. 288.

Moez, Fatimite caliph, his proof of his pedigree, vi. 281. Mogul, Great, of Hindostan, viii. 3

and note M.

Moguls, v. Mongols.

Moguls, Great, dominion of, viii. 66. MOGUNTIACUM (Mentz) surprised by Rando, a German chief, iii. 259.

MONKS.

Mohadi, or Mahdi, Abbasside caliph. sends an expedition against Constantinople, vi. 404.

Mohagerians, or fugitives of Mecca. vi. 244.

MOHAMMED, v. Mahomet.

MOHAMMED, sultan of Carizme, iii. 313, note; subdued by Zingis Khan, viii.

Mokawkas, a noble Egyptian, embassy of Mahomet to, vi. 332; treaty with Amrou, ib.

Moko, a slave of the Topa princes, be-comes the founder and head of the Geougen, iv. 43.

Monarchy defined, i. 196; hereditary, its advantages, 304.

Monasticism, early traces of, ii. 188; origin and progress of, iv. 305, sqq.; causes of its dissemination, 310.

Mondars, dynasty of the overthrown by Caled, vi. 291 and notes M. and S. Money, its effects, i. 356; value of under Constantine the Great reduced to sterling, ii. 338, notes; debasement of the Roman in the fifth

century, iv. 268 and note. Mongols, or Moguls, how connected with the Tatars, iii. 294 and notes; described, 302, note S.; their barbarous maxims of war, iv. 201; method of disposing of their captives, 202; a distinct race from the Turks, viii. 1, note S.; seats of the, ib. 2; introduction of letters among, 5, note M.; sources of their history, ib. and 6, notes; sovereigns of the, 10; conquest of northern and southern China, 10, 11; of Persia and the empire of the caliphs, 12; of Ar-menia and Anatolia, 13; of Kipzak, Russia, Poland, Hungary, &c., 14; general alarm at their progress, 15; the pope attempts to convert them, ib.; conquest of Siberia, 16; manners of their khans, ib.; they adopt the laws and fashions of China, 18; expelled from that country, ib.; division of their empire, ib.; invade Bulgaria and Thrace, 19; abstained from attacking the Greeks and Franks, 20; decline of the Mongol khans of Persia, ib.

Monks, their legends respecting the primitive martyrs, ii. 244; specimen of, 246, note; of Egypt, shelter Athanasius, iii. 85; their zeal in destroying

MONOPHYSITE.

the pagan temples, 415; origin of, iv. 306; industry in making proselytes, 310; vows and blind submission, 312; punishments, ib. note; dress and habitations, 313; diet, 314; manual labour, 315; property in common, ib. and note; riches, 316; solitude, 317; devotion and visions, 318; two classes, Comobites and Anachorets, 319; miracles and worship of, 321; persecuted and suppressed by Constantine V., vi. 144; how esteemed by the Saracens, 302 and notes.

Monophysite doctrine, vi. 24.

Monophysites, massacre of the in Persia, vi. 47.

Monopolius under Justinian, v. 67. MONOTHELITE controversy, vi. 41; doctrine condemned in the sixth general council, 43.

Montaigne, his account of Roman spectacles, ii. 58, note.

MONTANER, Ramon de, companion and historian of Roger de Flor and the Catalans, vii. 384, notes G. and M.

MONTANISTS, their rigid adherence to ancient discipline, ii. 254; of Phrygia, persecution of the by Justinian, vi. 36.

Montasser, caliph, son and parricide of Motawakkel, his remorse, vi. 416. Montesquieu, his dialogue of Sylla and Eucrates, i. 319, note; description of Roman military government, 326; account of the censorship, 383, note; remark on taxation in free and despotic states, ii. 333; misapprehension of the English laws, iii. 128; theory of the revolutions of Asia, 299, note; error respecting the Goths, 355, note.

Montfaucon, Father, edition of St. Chrysostom, iv. 136; his description of Rome, viii. 288, note.

Montius, quæstor of the palace, his insolence towards Gallus, ii. 391;

put to death, ib.
MONTREAL, Chevalier, Italian freebooter, executed by Rienzi, viii, 247,

Monuments, Roman, i. 181; mostly

for public use, 184.

Moobs, war of Antoninus Pius against the, i. 145, note; manners of the ancient, v. 116, 121; revolt from Jus-tinian, 213; defeat and slay the eunuch Solomon at Tebeste, 214;

MOURZOUFLE.

reduced, ib.; conquered, converted, and adopted by the Arabs, vi. 352,

Morsuestia taken by Nicephorus Phocas, vi. 426.

Morals, purity of those of the early Christians, ii. 182.

MORAVIANS driven from Hungary, vii. 45.

Monea, the, occupied by the Turks, viii. 181.

Morging-cup, wedding-gift of the Lombards, iv. 115. Morosini, a Venetian, made patriarch

of Constantinople, vii. 222.

Mosellama, the false Arabian prophet, interview with the prophetess Sedjah, vi. 286 and note S.; defeated by Caled, 287; slain, ib.

Moses, his religion suited a particular country, ii. 156; did not inculcate the immortality of the soul, 171; causes of this omission examined, ib. note M.; how regarded in the Koran, vi. 226; his military laws compared with those of Mahomet, 245.

Moses of Chorene, his authority erroneously used by Gibbon, ii. 369, note M.; character of his Armenian history, iv. 168, note.

Mosheim, his character as an ecclesiastical historian, vi. 2, note.

Mosleman, brother of the caliph Solimarf, invests Constantinople, vi. 379; destruction of his fleet, 380; retreats,

Moslim, or Musulman, meaning of that term, vi. 222, note S.

Mostali, caliph of Egypt, his negociations with the crusaders, vii. 222. MOSTASEM, last of the Abbasside caliphs, captured and put to death by Holagou, khan of the Mongols, viii. 12.

MOSTHADI, Abbasside caliph of Bagdad, recognised as true Commander of the

Faithful, vii. 253. MOTASSEM, caliph, his name of 'Octo-nary,' how founded, vi. 413 and note; defeats Theophilus at Amorium, 414; destroys that town, 415; dangerous example of introducing Turkish guards, 416.

MOTAWAKKEL, caliph, son of Motassem, killed by his Turkish guards, vi. 416. MOUNTAIN, old man of the, chief of the Assassins, viii. 12.

Mourzoufle deposes Isaac Angelus

MOUSA.

and his son and usurps the empire. vii. 309; defeated by Henry of Flanders, 310; flight, 312; alliance with Alexius Angelus, 325; blinded by him, ib.; seized by the Latins, ib.; his singular execution, ib. and note M. Mousa, son of Bajazet, made king of

Anatolia by Timour, viii, 57; reign and character, 67.

MOXOENE, province of, ii. 87 and notes. MOZARABES of Spain and Africa, vi. 370 and note.

MUCAPER assassinates Aurelian, ii. 32, Mucii, renowned for their knowledge of the law, v. 274.

Mummorus the patrician, last governor of Burgundy, iv. 381.

MUNICIPAL cities, Italian, i. 171 note

M.; privileges of, 173. MUNUZA (or Abu Nesa), rebel Moor, quelled by Abderame, vi. 386.

MURATORI, Italian annalist, account of, and list of his works, viii. 266, note. Murci, origin and meaning of that term, ii. 324, note.

MURDER punished capitally Charlemagne, iv. 368.

MURRA, or Chinese porcelain, iv. 79, notes.

MURSA, or Essek, remarkable bridge at, ii, 381 and note; battle of between Constantius and Magnentius, 381; great slaughter at, 382.

MURRA, Tatar chiefs so called, iii. 301.

MURA the Saracen defeats the Greeks
at Utica, vi. 351; takes and
destroys Carthage, ib. and note S.; finally reduces Africa, 352; repulsed from Ceuta, 355; correspondence with count Julian, ib. : sends an expedition into Spain, ib.; lands at Algezire and completes the conquest of Spain, 360; ignominiously punishes his lieutenant, Tarik, 361; account of his penetrating into France, ib. and note; probable origin of the story, ib. note S.; his ambitious projects, 363; disgrace and return to Damascus, ib.; ignominious punishment and death, 364.

Music, much cultivated by the later

Romans, iv. 82; instruments of, ib. MUSONIAN, prætorian præfect, negotiates with the Persians, ii. 404.

MUSTAPHA, reputed son of Bajazet, history of, viii. 66.

MUTA, battle of between the Moslems VOL. VIII.

NARSES.

and Romans, vi. 257; date of, 258, note S.

Mygdonius, river, its course diverted by Sapor, ii. 372.

MYTHOLOGY, Pagan, character of the, i. 166,

N.

NACOLIA, battle of between Valens and

Procopius, iii. 242.

NACOBAGAN, Persian general in the Lazic war, vain boast of, v. 203; defeat and flight, ib.; flayed alive by Chosroes, ib.

NAHAR-MALCHA, canal of the Tigris, how used by Julian, iii. 202.

NAISSUS, battle of between Claudius and the Goths, ii. 7; birthplace of Constantine, 109.

NAPLES, account of, v. 132; capture of by Belisarius, 133,

NAPLES, kingdom of, a fief of the Holy See, vii. 110; monarchy of how composed, 114; dukes of, ib.; conquered by Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, 376.

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, OF NAUPLIA, VII.

324, note. NAPHTHA, the basis of the Greek fire. vi. 382 and note M.

NARBONNE, province of, i. 156; acquired by the Visigoths, iv. 287; conquered by the Moslems, vi. 386 and note S. Narses, king of Persia, ii. 81; defeated

by Galerius, 84; embassy to Diocletian and Galerius, 85; treaty, 86. NABSES, Persian ambassador from Sapor

to Constantius II., ii. 404; conciliating behaviour, 405. NARSES the ennuch, marches to the relief of John the Sanguinary, v. 148; dissension with Belisarius, 150; recalled to Constantinople, ib.; appointed to command an expedition against Italy, 230; character, ib.; a Pers-Armenian, ib. note S.; march from Ravenna towards Rome, 232; defeats Totila at Tagina, 233; enters Rome, 235; besieges Cumæ, ib.; defeats and slays Teias at Mount Lactarius, 236; reduces the Ostrogoths to submission or exile, ib.; takes Lucca, 237; defeats the Franks and Alemanni under Bucelin at Casilinum, 240; enters Rome with military pomp, ib.; administers the

NARSES

kingdom of Italy as first exarch of Ravenna, 241; vigorous government, ib.; the Romans complain of his avarice and oppression, 336; recalled by Justin, ib.; insulting message of the empress Sophia, ib.; invites the Lombards into Italy, ib.; accepts the repentance of the Romans, 337: death at Rome, ib.

NARSES, the Persian, general of the emperor Maurice, restores Chosroes II. to the throne of Persia, v. 373;

revolt and death, 391.

NASIRÆUS, Codex, sacred book of the Christians of St. John, vi. 214, note

NATIONS, or Ditch, battle of the between Abu Sophian and Mahomet, vi. 250. NATURAL CHILDREN, right of legiti-

mating, v. 300; when first conferred, ib. note G.; incapable of inheriting, ib. note M.

NAULOBATUS, chief of the Heruli, made a consular, i. 401. NAVIGATION, Roman, described, i. 189.

NAVY, Roman, how stationed, i. 154: Byzantine, vii. 28; its tactics, 29; fleet for the reduction of Crete, ib.

NAZABENE church, ii. 158; trans-planted to Pella, 159; Gibbon's error respecting the date of that event, ib. note M.; renounces the Mosaic law. ib.; the remnant that refuses called Ebionites, 160; question as to its orthodoxy, iii. 48 and note.

NAZABIUS, his description of divine

warriors who assisted Constantine,

iii. 16, NAZIANZUS, site of, iii. 366, note.

NEANDER, his work on Julian, iii. 134, note S.

NEBRIDIUS, prætorian præfect in Gaul, alone opposes Julian's enterprise against Constantius, iii. 114; Julian rescues him from the fury of the soldiers, ib.

NECTABIUS, successor of Gregory at Constantinople, his baptism delays his consecration, iii. 372. NEGED, district of Arabia, vi. 198.

NEGRA, city of Yemen, Christians of persecuted by Dunaan prince of the Homerites, v. 207 and note M.; site of that town, ib. note.

NEGROES, African, their moral and intellectual character, iii. 277.

NEGUS of Abyssinia, his reception of

NETHERLANDS.

Nonnosus, the ambassador of Justinian, v. 208,

NEHAVEND, decisive victory of the Saracens at over the Persians, vi.

NEMESIANUS, contends in poetry with Numerian, ii. 61, note.

NENNIUS, his account of the Saxon invasion of Britain, iv. 387 and note.

NEPTHALITES (Epthalites) or White Huns, defeat and slay Perozes, king of Persia, v. 85; conquered by the Turks, 175.

NEPOS, Julius, marries a niece of the empress Verina, iv. 294; succeeds his uncle Marcellinus in the sovereignty of Dalmatia, ib.; made emperor of the West by Leo the Great, ib.; flies to Dalmatia on the approach of Orestes, 295; assassinated by Glycerius, ib.

NEPOTIAN, nephew of Constantine, revolt of, ii. 383; assumes the purple

at Rome, ib.; slain, ib.

NERO, the last of the Julian line, i. 208; conspiracy against, 210; characterized, 217; wished to abolish taxes, 301; accused as the incendiary of Rome, ii. 233; evades the charge by punishing the Christians, ib.; reasons why he did not accuse the Jews, 236.

NEBVA, his character, i. 213; adopts Trajan, &; his gentle administration, ii. 240.

NESTOR, Russian annalist, account of, vii. 81 and note G.

Nestorian controversy, iv. 342.

NESTORIANS, inconsistency of their opinions, vi. 41, note; chiefly confined to Persia, 46; missions of the, 48; among the Tatars, 49 and note M. ; their numbers under the caliphs, 50; modern sects of, 51; of Malabar, their primitive Christianity and persecution by the Portuguese, 52.

NESTORIUS, patriarch of Constanti-nople, his persecuting zeal, vi. 15; his heresy, 16; condemned by Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, and by pope Celestine, 17; condemned and degraded by the Council of Ephesus, 19; exiled, 23; persecuted, 24; death, 5b; tradition respecting his sepulchre, id.

NETHERLANDS, number of protestants executed in the, ii. 285.

NEVINTA, general of Julian's cavalry, iii. 115; made a judge at Chalcedon. 126 : consul, 130.

NEWTON, Sir Isaac, his theological criticisms, vi. 9, note; his average term

of a reign, vi. 132.

Nice burnt, by the Goths, i. 399; appointed for the election of an emperor, iii. 232; council of, 39, 56; its canons, vi. 46, note; second council of pronounces in favour of the worship of images, 164; becomes the capital of the Seljukian dynasty of Roum, vii. 170; besieged by the crusaders, 211; surrenders to Alexius Comnenus, 212; empire of established by Theodore Lascaris, 326; groundless panic at respecting the Tatars, viii. 20; taken by the Turks under Orchan, 23.

NICEPHORIUM, or Callinicum, town of, iii. 190.

NICEPHORUS I., great treasurer, deposes Irene and ascends the throne of Constantinople, vi. 87; character and reign, 88 and notes M. and S.; sends an embassy to Charlemagne, 180; reception of his ambassadors by Harun al Rashid, 405; conquered by that caliph, 406; slain in an expedi-tion against the Bulgarians, vii. 67; his skull made into a cup, ib.

NICEPHORUS IL, Phocas, emperor of Constantinople, his character, vi. 104; intrigue with Theophano, widow of Romanus II., ib.; assumes the disdem, 105; murdered by John Zimisces, 106; reduced Crete, 424; eastern conquests, 425; mostly tran-

sient, 428.

NICEPHORUS III., Botaniates, emperor of Constantinople, revolts from Michael VII. and assumes the purple, vi. 115; Michael VII. abdicates in

his favour, 116.
NICEPHORUS Bryennius, revolts from
Michael VII. and assumes the purple, vi. 115; rejected by the Constantinopolitans, ib.; vanquished by

Botaniates, 116.

NICRPHOBUS, son of Constantine Co-pronymus, conspires, with his four brothers, against Leo IV. and his son Constantine, vi. 85; tragfe fate, J.

Nискрновия, patriarch and chronicler, account of, v. 391, note.

NICETAS, expedition against Phocas, v. 388; marries a daughter of Heraclius, 390.

NICETAS, Greek senator and historian. his adventures during the sack of Constantinople by the Latins, vii. 315; his birth and promotion, 317. mote_

NICETIUS, bishop of Trèves, exhorta-

tion to Justinian, vi. 41.

NICHOLAS I., pope, constituted judge between Photius and Ignatius, patriarchs of Constantinople vii. 280.

NICHOLAS III., pope, transfers the kingdom of the Sicilies from the house of Anjou to that of Aragon. vii. 379.

NICHOLAS V., pope, his origin, character, and zeal in encouraging learning, viii. 116; founds the Vatican library, ib.; foretells the fall of Constantinople, 153; restores and adorns Rome, 257; crowns the Emperor Frederick III. of Austria, 258.

NICHOLAS III., marquis of Este, viii. 98 and note.

NICOMEDIA taken by the Goths, i. 398; burnt, 399; residence of Maximian and Diocletian, ii. 91; embellished by the latter, ib.; church of, de-stroyed, 269; taken by the Turks under Orchan, viii. 23.

Nicorolls besieged by the Goths, i. 382; belonged to Paula, pupil of Jerom, iv. 75; battle of, between Sigismond, king of Hungary, and the sultan Bajazet, viii. 32.

NIEBUHR, father of the historian, his work on Arabia the best, vi. 203,

note M.

NIRBUHR, on the census, i. 171, note M.; his opinion on the Philopatris,

ii, 55, note. Niger, Pescennius, governor of Syria, his character, i. 247; assumes the imperial dignity, 248; vanquished by Severus, 255; Gibbon corrected, ib. note W.; death, 257.

NIKA sedition at Constantinople, v. 51;

suppressed, 55.

NILE, navigation improved by Probus. ii. 51; rise of the, iii. 421 and note; vi. 331, note; canal to the Red Sea, 339 and note S.; statue of the, discovered at Rome, viii. 286,

NINE.

NINE, reverence of the Tatars for that number, viii. 44, note.

NINEVEH, battle on the site of, between the Romans under Heraclius and the Persians, v. 408.

Ninus, date of his accession, i. 331, note.

NISIBIS, capture of, i. 403 and note M. NISIBIS, negociations respecting, ii. 86; described, 372; third siege of by Sapor, ib.; raised, 373; surrendered to the Persians by Jovian, iii. 219; who expels the citizens, 124.

Nitreia, slaughter of the monks at, under Valens, iii. 253; monasteries of, iv. 307.

Nizam, vizir of the sultans Alp Arslan and Malek Shah, his learning and virtues, vii. 166; assassinated, 167 and note M.

Noah, a prophet, vi. 225.

NOBATE, or Nubians, Diocletian's treaty with, ii. 77.

Nobilissimus, title invented for Hannibalianus, ii. 355.

Noga, Mongol chief, marries the natural daughter of Michael Palæologus, viii. 19.

NOGARET, William of, minister of Philip the Fair of France, seizes and imprisons pope Boniface VIII. at Anagni, viii. 215.

NOGENT, near Soissons, field of battle between Clovis and Syagrius, iv. 348, note.

NOLA besieged by Alaric, iv. 110.

Nonnosus, embassy of from Justinian to the Negus of Abyssinia, v. 207; journey and reception, 208.

NORICUM described, i. 158.

NORMANS, their expeditions stimulated by the conquests of Charlemagne, vi. 177; occasion of their invading Italy, vii. 102 and note M.; their language, ib. note; serve against the Saracens in Sicily, 105; conquer Apulia, ib.; their character, 106; tyranny in Apulia, 107; Italian conquests, 114; conquest of Sicily, 117; extinction of the, 145.

Notoria, official despatch received by the emperors from the frumentarii, ii. 3.

NOTITIA, when published, ii. 393, notes. NOUBEDDIN, sultan of Aleppo, his recapture of Damascus and other conquests, vii. 250: character, ib. and

OCKLEY.

note; attempts upon and conquest of Egypt, 251-253; deposes the Fatimite caliphs, ib.

NOVATIANS, Constantine's edict in favour of the, iii. 42; of Paphlagonia vanquish the legions sent against them by Macedonius, bishop of Constantinople, 93.

Novels of Justinian, account of, v. 288.

Novgorop, Russian capital, vii. 84.

NUBLA, whether conquered by Trajan, i. 143, note S.; converted to Christianity, vi. 63; becomes Mahometan, 64.

Numerals called Arabic or Indian, used by the Greeks and Latins, vi. 378, note; borrowed by the Arabs from the latter, ib.

NUMERIAN, son of Carus, ii. 53; emperor with Carinus, 56; retreats from Persia, ib.; character, 61; death, 62.

Numidia, limits of under Augustus, i. 162; Christians condemned to the mines of, ii. 245, note.

NUSHIRVAN, v. Chosroes.

NYMPHÆUM, residence of the emperors of Nice, vii. 367 and note.

0.

OAK, synod of the, iv. 154; condemns and Leposes Chrysostom, 155.

Oasis of Libya described, iv. 142, note; vi. 23, note and note M.

OATH by the head of the emperor, iv. 97 and note.

OBEDIENCE, passive, of the Christians, favourably regarded by Constantine, iii. 7.

OBEIDOLLAH, governor of Cufa, insults the dying Hosein, vi. 280.

OBELISE of the temple of the Sun, transferred to Rome by Constantius II., ii. 400; whether now extant, 401, note; several transported to Rome by Augustus and his successors, 401.

OBLATIONS, origin of, ii. 197.

OBLIGATIONS, Roman law respecting,

OCKLEY, author of the History of the Saracens, his literary merits and unworthy fate, vi. 377, note.

OCT AT.

OCTAI, son of Gingis, khan of the Mongols and Tartars, viii. 10.

OCTAVIA, tragedy of Seneca, characterized, iv. 86, note.

OCTAVIAN, son of Alberic, and grandson of Marozia, becomes pope John XII., vi. 185.

OCTAVIANUS, name of Augustus, i. 208. ODENATHUS of Palmyra, harasses Sapor's army, i. 406; named Augustus by the senate, 411; bequeaths the government of the East to Zenobia, ib.; family, ii. 20, note; assassinated by his nephew Mæonius, 21.

ODEUM restored by Herodes, i. 183 and note W.; Gibbon's mistake respecting corrected, 184, note S.

ing, corrected, 184, note S.
Odin, descendants of, i. 360, note; history of, 377; expedition of examined, ib. notes; god and warrior how confounded, 378, note M.; flight of from Azoph to Sweden rejected, viii. 273, note.

ODOACER, son of Edecon, assumes the command of the barbarian confederates in Italy, iv. 297; history of, 298; prediction of St. Severinus, ib.; whether he assumed the title of king, ib. and note M.; character and reign, 302; acquires Dalmatia, 303; vanquishes the Rugians, ib.; resigns to Euric all the provinces beyond the Alps, 345; thrice defeated by Theodoric, v. 9; besieged by him in Ravenna, 10; capitulation and death, ib.

Officers, Roman Military, their character, i. 146; Constantine's regulations respecting, ii. 319.

tions respecting, ii. 319.
OGORS, or Varchonites, conquered by
the Turks, v. 176, and note S.

Ohun, battle of, between the Moslems and Koreishites, vi. 249.

OIL, distribution of, at Rome, iv. 85. OLGA, princess of Russia, her conversion to Christianity, vii. 92. OLIVE, cultivation of the, i. 190.

OLMUTZ defended against the Mongols
liv Stephero viii 14. note M.

by Stenberg, viii. 14, note M.
OLYBRIUS, history of, iv. 292; married to Placidia, daughter of Valentinian, ib.; proposed as emperor by Ricimer, ib.; established by the capture of Rome, 293; death, 294.
OLYMPIAS, wife of Arsaces Tiranus, iii extensions.

OLYMPIAS, wife of Arsaces Tiranus, iii. 278; confounded by Gibbon with l'harandsem, ib. note M.

ORCHAN.

OLYMPIC games at Antioch, iii. 168. OLYMPIODORUS, his account of the magnificence of Rome, iv. 74.

OLYMPIUS, the philosopher, exhorts the Alexandrians to defend their idols, iii. 418.

OLYMPIUS, an officer of the palace, excites the suspicions of Honorius against Stilicho, iv. 60; entices the latter from his sanctuary and causes him to be beheaded, 61, sqq.; persecutes and tortures his family and adherents, 62; his disgrace, adventures, and ignominious death, 95.

tures, and ignominious death, 95.

OMAN, district of Persia, vi. 198.

OMAN, calinh, conversion to Maha

OMAR, caliph, conversion to Mahometanism, vi. 240; names Abubeker as caliph, 270; succeeds him, 271; assassination, ib.; date of, ib. note S.; his abstinence and humility, 288; conquests, 289; founds Bassora, 293; his division of the spoil of Madayn, 295; his journey to receive the capitulation of Jerusalem, 320; interview with the patriarch Sophronius, 321; founds a mosque on the site of the temple of Solomon, ib. and note, OMAR II. caliph character vi 380 are.

omar II., caliph, character, vi. 380 and note M.

OMAYAH of Tayef, contemporary of Mahomet, preached doctrines similar to his, vi. 224, note S.

Ommitah, family of, elevated to the caliphate, vi. 277; character of the princes of that house, 288; reduction of its dominions by the revolt of Arabia and Persia, 377; unpopular except in Syria, 390; fall of, 392; massacre of the Ommiades at Damascus, 393; their dynasty established in Spain, 394.

Omnipotence, how limited by Estius and Bull, iii. 60, note.

Onagri, warlike engines so called, v. 139 and note.

Onegesius, architect of Attila, iv. 203. Optatus, brother-in-law of Constantine, murdered by Constantius II., ii. 365.

ORACLES, revived credit of, ii. 266 and note; that of Apollo at Miletus consulted by Diocletian, ib.; abolished by Constantine, iii. 98.

by Constantine, iii. 98.
ORCHAN, son of the caliph Othman, takes Prusa, viii. 23; conquest of Bithynia, ib.; marries Theodora, daughter of the emperor John Can-

ORESTES.

tacuzene, 26; treaty with the empress Anne respecting the sale of captives, 27; death, 28.

ORESTES, præfect of Egypt, assaulted by the monks of Nitria, vi. 13.

Orestes, the patrician, and commander of the barbarian confederates, ambassador of Attila to Theodosius the Younger, iv. 209; second embassy, 217; deposes Nepos, 295; history of, 296; makes his son Augustulus emperor of the West, ib.; put to death by Odoacer, 297.

ORIENTALS, their insensibility, i. 218.

Origen, how he escaped temptation, ii. 187 and note; his account of the number of Christians, 214; his testimony respecting the martyrs, 245 and 246, note G.; attempts to convert Mamæa, 259; theological character and opinions of, vi. 39; works condemned as heretical by Justinian, 45.

ORLANDO (Rutland or Rolando), death of, vi. 171, note.

OBLEANS, besieged by Attila, iv. 232; relieved by Actius and Theodoric, 234.

ORMUSD, principle of good, i. 334.

ORMUZ, city of, its history, viii. 44,

Orosius, account of the defeat of Radagaisus, iv. 48.

ORTHODOXY and Arianism, their moral

effects contrasted, iii. 369.
ORTHOGRUL, father of the caliph Oth-

man or Osman, his pastoral reign, viii. 21; death, 22, note S. Овтов, hereditary emir of Jerusalem,

vii. 177. Osimo (Auximum) reduced by Beli-

sarius, v. 152.

Osiris, Egyptian deity, supplanted by Serapis, iii. 417; identical with Bacchus, 418, note S.

Osius, bishop of Cordova, his ascendant over Constantine the Great, iii. 18 and note; presides in the council of Nice, 64; supports Athanasius against Constantius II., 80; a condemnation of that prelate extorted from him, ib.

Osmanlis, correct name of the Ottomans, viii, 21.

Osser, or Julia Constantia in Bætica, miraculous fonts at, iv. 339; site of, ib. note.

OTRANTO.

OSSIAN'S poems composed by a Caledonian, i. 141, note; whether correct in the account of a campaign between Fingal and the emperor Severus, 266 and note; his dispute with a foreign missionary, ii. 213, note.

OSRHOENE reduced by Trajan, i. 143.

OSRHOENE, kingdom of, reduced by the Romans, i. 342; duration of, 343, note.

OSTIA, port of, i. 189; described, iv. 97; taken by Alaric, 98; an episcopal city, ib. and note S.; present state of, viii. 210.

OSTEOGOTHS AND VISIGOTHS, first.occurrence of their names, i. 379, note S. (v. Goths).

OTAS the satrap, ii. 80.

OTHMAN, secretary of Mahomet, revises the Koran, vi. 228 and note S.; elected to the caliphate, 271; nominated by Abd Errahman, 272, note S.; sect of "the return" sought his dethronement, ib.; view of his reign and character, 273; rebellion of the Charegites, ib.; death, 274.

OTHMAN, caliph, character and reign, viii. 21; his real name was Osman, ib. note S.; date of his invasion of the territory of Nicomedia, 22.

the territory of Nicomedia, 22.

OTHO I. OR GREAT, king of Germany, genealogy, vi. 178 and note; restores the Western empire, 179; fixes the imperial crown in the German nation, to.; obtains the nomination of the popes, 182; campaign against and victory over the Hungarians, vii. 78.

OTHO II., emperor of the West, marries Theophano, daughter of Romanus II., emperor of Constantinople, vi. 104; punishes pope John XII. and the revolt of the Romans, 185; accused of the treacherous murder of the senators, ib.

Otho III. narrowly escapes the fury of the Romans, vi. 186; poisoned by the widow of Crescentius, ib.

OTHO of Freysingen, bishop and historian, leads a body of German crusaders through Anatolia, vii. 244, note S.; nobleness of his family, viii. 205, note.

OTHO DE LA ROCHE, duke of Athens and Thebes, vii. 384.

OTRANTO, taken and sacked by the Turks, viii. 185.

OTTOMAN.

OTTOMAN empire, rise and progress of, viii. 20; works on, ib. and notes M. and S.; its true æra, 23; its unity restored, 69; hereditary succession and merits of the Ottoman princes, 72; their obscure origin, ib.

Ovin, exile of, i. 220, note; ii. 358; description of the Getæ and Sarmatians, ib.; character of his epistles from Pontus, ib. note; his Sarmatians probably Jazygæ, 359.

Oxford, university of, first teachers of Greek at, viii. 117, note.

OXYRINCHUS, city of, seat of Christian orthodoxy, iv. 308.

P.

PACATUS, his panegyric on Theodosius the Great, iii. 387.

Pachomius, abbot, number of his followers and monasteries, iv. 307.

Pacts, obligation of, v. 312 and note S.

PACTS, obligation of, v. 312 and note S. PEDERASTY, how punished by the Scatinian law, v. 322; made capital by the Christian emperors, ib.; torture added by Justinian, 323; charge of used as an instrument of tyranny, ib. and notes.

PÆTUS, Ælius, his 'Tripartite,' the oldest work of Jurisprudence, vi. 274.

Pagan, derivation and revolutions of the term, iii. 100, notes; true etymology uncertain, ib. note S.

PAGANISM, not suppressed by Constantine, iii. 97 and note; edict of Constantius II. against, 98; not enforced, 99; lasted during the reigns of the sons of Constantine, ib.; its ruin suspended by the division of the Christians, 100; its destruction under Theodosius the Great described, 406; state of at Rome, 407; condemned by a majority of the senate, 411; abandoned by the Roman citizens, 412; M. Beugnot's account, 413, note M.; restored by Julian, 147; who attempts to reform it, 149; fall of under Jovian, 230; final and absolute edict of Theodosius against, 422; long maintained in the rural districts, ib. note M.; pagan conformers, 424; obtained civil and military honours under Theodosius, 425; last vestiges of paganism, 426 and note M.; lin-

PALÆOLOGUS.

gered last in Asia Minor, vi. 37, instances of in the fifteenth century, viii. 119 and note.

Pagans, their increased zeal against Christianity, ii. 265; growth and superstition among, ib.; abandon the study of philosophy, 266; of Rome, their joy at the approach of Radagaisus, iv. 47 and note M.; laws against relaxed after the removal of the minister Olympius, 95.

Painting successfully cultivated by the Italians of the sixth century, v. 358.

Palace of Caracalla and Geta, i. 267, note; palaces of Justinian described, v. 77.

Paleologi, genealogy of the, vii. 362, and 363 note S.; extinction of the family of, viii. 180.

Palzologus, Michael, guardian and colleague of John, emperor of Nice, negociations with the emperor Baldwin II., vii.343; alliance with the Genoese, 344; recovers Constantinople, 346 and 367; family and character, 362; dexterous evasion of a fiery ordeal, 364; great duke and governor of Nice, 365; administration, ib.; assumes the title of despot, and then of emperor, 366; triumphal entry into Constantinople, 368; blinds and banishes his ward John Lascaris 369; excommunication by and interview with the patriarch Arsenius, 369, 370; conquests, 372; negociations with popes Urban IV. and Gregory X., and union with the Latin church, ib.; persecutes the Greeks, 374; fortifies Constantinople, 376; assists the revolt of Sicily, 378; surprised by the Tatars, viii. 19.

PALEOLOGUS, Michael II., associated in the empire by his father Andronicus, vii. 390; death, 391.

Val. 590; teach, 591.

Pal. 200 (1988), John, son of Andronicus the Younger, takes up arm against his guardian the emperor Cantacuzene, vii. 403; defeat and flight to the isle of Tenedos, ib.; character and reign, viii. 35; deposed and imprisoned, ib.; divides the empire with his eldest son and grandson, 36; treaty with pope Innocent VI., 81; visits pope Urban V. at Rome, 82; acknowledges the pope's supremacy and the double procession of the Holy

PALÆOLOGUS.

Ghost, ib.; negociates with John Hawkwood, 83; arrested for debt at Venice, ib.

Palzologus, John II., his reign, viii. 72; Turkish tribute, ib.; divorces his wife and marries the princess of Trebizond, 91; converts a Jew, ib.; embarks on the pope's galleys, 95; triumphal entry of Venice, 97; at-tends the synods of Ferrara and Florence, 98, 99; effects a reunion with the Latin church, 103; treaty with

the pope, ib.; death, 139.
Palmologus, Manuel, second son of John, receives the imperial crown, viii. 35; deposed and imprisoned with his father, ib.; restoration and civil wars with his cousin, 36; humiliating treaty with the sultan Ba-jazet, 37; obtains assistance from France, ib.; abdicates in favour of the prince of Selymbria, ib.; restored, 70; alliance with Soliman, son of Bajazet, ib.; with Mahomet, ib.; dismisses Mustapha, reputed son of Bajazet, from custody, 71; leath, 72; his visit to and favourable reception at the court of France, 84; to England, 85; negociations with pope Martin V., 89; his double dealing, ib.; private motives, 90; death, 91; history of his sons,

Palæologus, Constantine, receives the imperial crown at Sparta, viii. 140; killed in the storm of Constantinople by the Turks, 171.

Palzologus, Andrew, son of Thomas, despot of the Morea, sells his claim to the empires of Constantinople and Trebizond to Charles VIII. of France. viii. 182 and note.

PALEOLOGUS, Andronicus, son of John, forms a conspiracy with Sauzes, son of Amurath I., to murder their fathers, viii. 35; his punishment, ib.; raised to the throne on the deposition of his father, ib.; divides the empire with his father, 36.

Palæologus, Demetrius, attempts to seize the throne on the death of John II., viii. 139; despot of the Morea, history of after the fall of Constantinople, 180; deposed by Mahomet II., who marries his daughter, 181; dies in a convent, 182.

PALEOLOGUS, George, seizes the navy

PANDECTS.

of Nicephorus Botaniates, vi. 117; defends Durazzo against the Normans, vii. 121.

PALEOLOGUS, Thomas, despot of the Morea, history of after the fall of Constantinople, viii. 180; takes refuge at Rome, 182; fate of his family,

Palzeologus, Manuel, son of Thomas, despot of the Morea, accepts the protection of Mahomet II., viii. 183.

PALEOLOGUS, Michael, lieutenant of the emperor Manuel, his conquests in Italy, vii. 138.

Palamas, Gregory, monk of Athos, his doctrine concerning the light of mount Thabor, vii. 405.

PALANDERS, or horse-transports, vii. 298, 301, note.
PALATINES, what troops so called, ii.

321; how corrupted, ...

Palermo, taken by Belisarius by stratagem, v. 129.

PALESTINE described, i. 160; Gibbon's opinion respecting its fertility examined, ib., notes G. and M.; conquered by Chosroes II., v. 392; population of in the time of k David, vii. 230, note and note M.

PALESTRINA, or PRENESTE, seat of the Colonna family, destroyed by pope Boniface VIII., viii. 222.

PALLADIUM, attempt on by Elagabalus, i. 281, note; probable account of, iii. 407, note.

Palladius, the notary, commissioned by Valentinian to inquire into the state of Africa, iii. 272; his corrup-

tion and treachery, 273.
PALLADIUS, son of the emperor Petronius Maximus, marries the daughter of Valentinian III., iv. 255.

Pallas, his fortune, i. 228, note

Palma, A. Corn., lieutenant of Trajan, conquers part of Arabia, i. 143, note S.; subdues Bostra and Petra, vi. 202, note.

PALMYRA described, ii. 23; besieged by Aurelian, 24; ruins discovered, ib. note; surrenders, 25; revolts, 26; destroyed by Aurelian, ib.

Pambo, the monk, sublime answer to Melania, iv. 316, note.

Pamphronius, Roman patrician, his embassy to Constantinople, v. 346. PANDECTS, or Digest of Justinian, compilation of, v. 283; etymology of

PANHYPERSEBASTOS.

the word pandects, ib. note; merits and defects of the, 284; antinomies of with the Code, 285; emblemata or forgeries of, ib. and note; only one MS. of, 286 and note; story of its discovery, 287 and note M.; collations and editions, ib. and note S.

Panhypersebastos, title invented by Alexius Comnenus, vii. 18.

Pannonia, or Hungary, described, i. 158; conquest of, 248; reduced by Charlemagne, vi. 175.

Pannonians, their character, i. 248. Pansophia, v. Irene.

Pantheon at Rome, consecrated as a Christian church by pope Boniface IV., iii. 416 and note; viii. 274 and note; plundered of its bronze tiles by the emperor Constans, 275.

Pantomimes, Roman, described, iv. 87; extensive knowledge required of, to.

PAPENCORDT, Dr. Felix, his Life of Rienzi, viii. 229, note M.

PAPER, manufacture of from linen introduced from Samarcand, vi. 300; imported into Samarcand from China, ib. note; paper MSS., ancient in the Escurial, ib.

Papinian, prætorian præfect, i. 261; his noble conduct and execution, 271; Gibbon corrected, ib. note W.; his superior wisdom and authority as a jurist, v. 279.

Papirius compiled the first code or digest, v. 259, note and note S.

Para, son of Arsaces Tiranus, shares the throne of Iberia with Aspacuras, iii. 279; his adventures, 280, sqq.; assassinated by count Trajan, 281.

PARABOLANI, or visitors of the sick, at Alexandria, iii. 32; account of, vi. 12, note.

Paradise, or Persian garden, v. 107, note; Mahomet's described, vi. 236.

Paris in the time of Julian, ii. 424; origin of its present name, 425, note; Roman therms at, probable remains of Julian's palace, iii. 107, note; saved from the Huns by St. Geneviève, iv. 232.

PARRICIDE, singular punishment of among the Romans, v. 316 and note; first at Rome, 317, note.

first at Rome, 317, note. Passess, modern, their views, i. 335,

PARTHIA subdued by Trajan, i. 143;

PAULA.

by Artaxerxes, 331; its government resembled feudalism, 339; wars with Rome recapitulated, 340.

PARTHOLANUS, the giant, i. 353, note. PASCAL, niece of, saved by a prickle of the holy crown, vii. 342 and note.

PASCHAL II., pope, his civil war with the Romans, viii. 192.

PASCHAL CHRONICLE, its merits, v. 397, note; when composed, ib.

Pasitigris, or Shat-el-Arab, iii. 194,

PATERNAL AUTHORITY, absoluteness and perpetuity of peculiar to the Romans, v. 291; exception, ib. note M.; gradual limitations of, 292.

Patras, siege of by the Slavonians and Saracens, vii. 8.

Patrician of Rome, title of equivalent to exarch of Ravenna, vi. 158; after the revolt of Italy bestowed on Charles Martel and his posterity, ib.

PATRICIANS, Roman, ii. 308; nearly extinct in A.U.C. 800, 309 and note, title revived by Constantine, 309; but with an altered meaning, 310; under the Greek empire, vi. 157.

PATRICIATE, Roman, restoration and abolition of, viii. 201, and note S.

PATRICE, tutelar saint of Ireland, name of whence derived; iv. 300, note.

Patripassians, iii. 47, note M.; Sabellians so called, 56, note.

PAUL, St., his Epistle to the Romans, ii. 196, note M.

Paul. of Samosata, story of, ii. 262; degraded from the episcopal character by a council of bishops, 263; the sentence enforced by Aurelian, ib.; protected by Zenobia, ib. and note M.; Constantine's edict against

his followers, iii. 41.

PAUL, orthodox bishop of Constantinople, contest with Macedonius, iii. 90; persecutions and death, ib.

PAUL of Cilicia defends the mole of Hadrian against Totila, v. 227.

PAUL, the civilian, juridical authority conferred on by Theodosius II., v. 279.

PAUL, the hermit, Jerome's legend of, ii. 244, note.

PAUL of Tanis, patriarch of Alexandria, expelled on a charge of murder, vi. 60; bribes for his return, ib.

PAULA, spiritual pupil of Jerom, her illustrious descent, iv. 71; proprie-

PAULICIANS.

tress of the city of Nicopolis, 75; account of her monastic life, 311, 316.

PAULICIANS, Christian sect, origin of, vii. 47; name whence derived, 48; their Bible to what restricted, ib. and note; simplicity of their creed and worship, 49; rejected the Old Testament, ib.; establishment of their sect in Armenia, Pontus, &c., 50; persecuted by the Greek emperors, 51; revolt, 52; defeat the emperor Michael, 53; pillage Asia Minor, ib.; their decline, 54; transplanted from Armenia to Thrace, 55; their pope or primate, 56; their introduction into Italy and France, ib.; settlements in the country of the Albigeois, 58; persecutions, ib.; not exempt from the errors of Gnosticism, ib. note M.

Paulinus, Suetonius, i. 139, note.

Paulinus, bishop of Nola, account of, iv. 110.

Paulinus, master of the offices, executed, iv. 165; supposed intrigue with the empress Eudocia, ib.

Paulinus, patriarch of Aquileia, flies to the isle of Grado, v. 337.

PAULLINA, wife of Maximin, softens his ferocity, i. 309, notes.

Pavia, battle of between Aurelian and the Alemanni, ii. 15; obstinate siege of by Alboin, king of the Lombards, v. 338; he makes that city his capital, ib.; taken by Charlemagne, vi. 155; burnt by the Hungarians, vii. 76.

Peace, temple of at Rome, i. 184, and note W.

PEABL fishery in Britain, i. 139 and 140, note; in the East, 192 and note.

PEERS, members of the British House of doubled since the time of Gibbon, v. 289, note M.; court of at Jerusalem, vii. 233.

PEGASIANS, legal sect of the, v. 279.

Pehlvi language, i. 332, note; 333, note S.

PEKIN besieged by Zingis Khan, viii.
7; foundation of the modern, ib.
note.

Pelagianism, its progress and extinction, iv. 342.

Pelagius, archdeacon, supplicates Totila, v. 222.

PERSECUTION.

Pellamides, or thunnies, ii. 293, note. Pella, Nazarene church at, ii. 159.

Peloponnesus overrun by Slavonians, vii. 8, 9, note S.; cities and revenue of, 10; manufactures, 11.

Perso, lake, drained by Galerius, ii. 122; situation, ib. note.

PENANCE, public, origin and nature of, ii. 202; jurisprudence of, iii. 36.

Pendragon, or British Dictator, iv. 134.

Penitentials, Greek, vii. 186 and note.

Pentapolis, the, a dependency of the exarchate of Ravenna, its limits, vi. 159.

Pepin, son of Charles Martel, assists the Romans against the Lombards, vi. 154; second expedition, 155; receives the regal title by the sanction of pope Gregory, 157; presents the exarchate of Ravenna to the Popes, 159.

Pepin, John, count of Minorbino, deposes the tribune Rienzi, viii. 244.

Perper, use and price of at Rome, iv. 93, note.

Peredus, seduced by Rosamond, queen of Alboin, to assist in the murder of her husband, v. 339; his feats of strength 340 and note M.

Peregrinus the philosopher, ii. 184, note.

PERENNIS, minister of Commodus, i. 225; deputation of the legions of Britain against, and execution, 226; Gibbon's account examined, ib. notes W. and M.

Perfectissimus, title of, ii. 305, note. Pergamus, library of transferred to Alexandria, iii. 417, note.

Perinthus, Byzantium subjected to, i. 257 and note W.

Perisabor, or Anbar, on the Euphrates, besieged by Julian, iii. 196 and note M.

Perozes, king of Persia, expedition against the Nepthalites or White Huns, v. 85; death, ib.

Persarmenta, name of Armenia when reduced to a Persian province, iv. 170; persecutions of the Magi in v. 364 and note M.; revolt of, 365.

PERSECUTION of the early Christians, delayed by their being confounded with the Jews, ii. 231; first instance of occasioned by the fire of Rome

PERSEUS.

under Nero, 233; that persecution confined to Rome, 237; not caused by the religious tenets of the Christians, &b.; second persecution under Domitian, 239; methods of escaping persecution, 253; flight from hew regarded, 254 and note; avoided by purchasing false certificates, 254; and by apostasy, &b.; ten persecutions, when first established, 255; persecution of M. Antoninus, 257; of Severus, 258; of Maximin, 259 and note G.; of Decius, 260; of Valerian, 261; of Aurelian, 261, note G.; of Maximian and Galerius, 267; of Diocletian, 269, sqq.; general idea of the last, 275; in Italy and Africa, 276; in Illyricum and the East, 278; suspended by the edict of Galerius, &b.; renewed by Maximin, 280; end of, 281.

Perseus, treasures of, i. 294.

Persia, monarchy of restored, i. 331; extent and population under Artaxerxes, 340; military power of, 346; cavalry excellent, 347; youth how educated, 6.; throne of disputed by Hormuz and Narses, ii. 81; Narses overthrown by Galerius, 83; war between Sapor and Constantine, 370; Christians are protected by Constantine, iii. 25 and note; invaded by Julian, 191; he passes the Tigris, 204; retreat, 208; terms of the treaty between Sapor and Jovian, 219; peace with Theodosius, 280; state of under Cabades or Kobad, contemporary of Justinian, v. 181; accession of Chosroes, or Nushirvan, 182; contest with Rome reviewed, 363; anarchy of after the death of Chosroes II., 412; Christianity in, vi. 46; Fatimite kings of, 281, note; standard of described, 293; conquered by the Saracens, 296; conquered by the Turks, vii. 165; Seljukian dynasty of, 167; conquered by Timour, viii. 43.

Persian despotism, i. 218; war under

Gordian III., 325.

PERSIANS, modern, ignorant of Sapor's victories, i. 407, note; account of their religion, 332, sqq.; their persecutions in Armenia, ii. 79; why not easily Christianized, 214; discussed the most important affairs at table, 405; intemperance of, ib.

PETER DE RUPIBUS.

note; Mahometan, their discord with the Turks, vi. 277; reverence for Mahomet's cousin Ali, ib.; called Shiites, or sectaries, ib.; pilgrimage of to the tomb of Ali at Cufa, 277.

or to the tomb of Au at Cura, 277.

PERTINAX chosen emperor, i. 234; successive employments, ib. note; reluctant accession, 235; virtues, 236; reforms, 237, sq.; popularity, 238; discontent and conspiracy of the prestorians, 239; murder of Pertinax, ib.; funeral and apotheosis, 252.

PERTINAK, Helvius, bon mot and execution, i. 270 and note.

Pescennius Niger, governor of Syria, assumes the purple, i. 247.
Pestilence at Rome, i. 228.

PETAVIUS, object of his work on the Trinity, iii. 52, note; character of his 'Dogmata Theologica,' vi. 2, note,

Petcheneges, Turkish tribe of the, vii. 79, note S.

Peter, king of Arragon, assists John of Procide in the revolt of Sicily from Charles of Anjou, vii. 378; relieves Messina, 380.

PETER, Bulgarian chief, leads a revolt from Isaac Angelus, vii. 287.

Peter, Byzantine ambassador, his character and negociations with Theodatus, king of Italy, v. 120.

Peter of Courtenay, emperor of Constantinople, crowned by pope Honorius III., vii. 335; captivity and death, 336.

Peter I., czar of Russia, his conduct to his son contrasted with that of Constantine, ii. 353.

PETER GNAPHEUS, patriarch of Antioch, his addition to the Trisagion, vi. 33 and note.

PRITER THE HERMIT visits Jerusalem and Constantinople, vii. 178; character, ib.; encouraged by pope Urban II. to proclaim a crusade, 179; leads the first, 191; escapes from the Bulgarians, 193; attempts to fly from Antioch, 219; retirement and death, 228, note S.

PETER, brother of the emperor Maurice, violates the privileges of Azimuntium, v. 381; is forced to fly, ib.

PETER, the patrician, character of his work, ii. 84, note.

PETER DE RUPIBUS, bishop of Winchester, commands the auxiliaries of

PETER, ST.

the pope in the battle of Viterbo, viii. 210 and note.

Peter, St., his visit to Rome, ii. 196; did not found that church, ib. note M.; tombs or trophies of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome, iii. 427; legend of their apparition to Attila, iv. 246; the two epistles of St. Peter rejected by the Paulicians, vii. 48.

Peter's, St., church, erected on the garden of Nero, ii. 234.

Petra, Arabian town of, i. 143, note S.; siege of, by Dagisteus, general of Justinian, v. 201; capital of the Nabathæans, vi. 202, note.

Petrarch, epistle to the doge and senate of Venice respecting the war with the Genoese, vii. 411; one of the first revivers of learning in Italy, viii. 107; intimacy with Barlaam and Greek studies, 108; his love and esteem for the Colonna family, 222, 224; poetical and literary character, 225; coronation at Rome, 227; patriotism, 228; applauds the tribune Rienzi, 237; invites and upbraids the emperor Charles IV., 248; solicits the popes of Avignon to return to Rome, 249; testifies the destruction of the Roman monuments by the citizens, 280.

PETRONIUS, father-in-law of Valens, rapacity and cruelty of, iii. 239.

PETRONIUS MAXIMUS, his wife ravished by Valentinian III., iv. 250; his family and character, 254; saluted emperor, 255; compels Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian, to marry him, ib.; cowardice on the approach of Genseric, 256; massacred, ib.

PFEFFEL, character of his Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire d'Allemagne, vi. 191.

PHALANX, Grecian, compared with the Roman legion, i. 150.

Phantasma, the body of Christ held to be by the Docetes, vi. 5.

Pharamond a fabulous sovereign, iv. 129 and note M.

Pharandsem, wife of Arsaces Tiranus, confounded by Gibbon with Olympias, iii. 278, note M.; her brave defence of Artogerassa, ib.

PHARAS, chief of the Heruli, under Belisarius, v. 102: beleaguers Gelimer at Mount Papua, 116; letter to

PHILOSOPHY.

that monarch, 117; three extraordinary gifts to, ib.

Pharisees, sect of the, ii. 171; added tradition to Scripture, 172.

Phasis, river, described, v. 193.

PHEASANT, name of that bird, whence derived, v. 195.

PHILADELPHIA, its valiant defence against the Turks, viii. 24.

Philagrius, præfect of Egypt, opposes Athanasius, iii. 74, note.

PHILELPHUS, Francis, his description of the Greek language, viii. 105; Lives of, ib. note; obtains from Mahomet II. the liberty of his mother and sisters by a Latin ode, 144, note, and 174, note.

PHILIP, prætorian prefect under Gordian III., i. 326; supplants his master, ib.; whether he ordered his execution? 327, note; solemnises the secular games, ib.; rebellion against, 373; death, 374; protected the Christians, ii. 260; suspected of being a convert, ib. and note.

Philip, minister of Constantius II., puts Paul, bishop of Constantinople, to death, iii. 90; his previous stratagem to banish Paul, 91.

PHILIP I., of France, his limited do-

minion, vii. 182.

PHILIP AUGUSTUS of France, assists at the siege of Acre, vii. 262; contrasted with Richard I., 263.

Phillip, duke of Burgundy, his banquet, pageant, and promised crusade against the Turks, viii. 183.

PHILIPPA, daughter of Raymond of Poitou, her intrigue with Andronicus Comnenus, vi. 126.

Philippicus, v. Bardanes.

PHILIPPOPOLIS taken by the Goths, i.

Petto, his works, when published, iii. 47 and note S.; his Platonism, ib., note.

Philopatris, dialogue, date of, discussed, ii. 55, notes; derides the Trinity, 225 and note.

Philosophers, Grecian, religious systems of the, i. 167; pagan, indifferent to the evidence of prophecy and miracles, ii. 218; how esteemed among the Huns, iv. 103.

Philosophy, divine or monkish, described and contrasted with the

Grecian, iv. 306.

PHILOSTORGIUS.

Philostorgius, value of his authority, ii, 365, note G.; character of that historian, iii, 53, note.

Philotheus, a Macedonian sectary, inculcates religious toleration on Anthemius, iv. 281.

Phineus, palace of, ii. 228 and note. Phinouz, a Syrian renegade, betrays Antioch to Bohemond, vii. 217.

Phocas, Genoese colony at, viii. 69 and notes.

Phocas, a centurion, elected emperor by the army of Maurice, v. 383; consecration and public entry into Constantinople, 385; executes Maurice and his five sons, ib.; his character, 386; tyranny, 387; captured and beheaded by Heraclius, 389; his rebellion suppressed by Basil II., vi. 107.

PHŒNICIA described, i. 160.

Phoenician inscriptions, quoted by Procopius, v. 121 and note M.

Photius, persecuted by his mother Antonina, wife of Belisarius, v. 159; persuades Belisarius to punish her vices, ib.; further persecutions, 160; becomes a monk, 161.

Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, preceptor of Leo the Philosopher, vi. 100; account of and of his "Library," vii. 40; attempts the conversion of the Russians, 92; his promotion from a captaincy in the guards to the patriarchate, 280.

Photius, the patrician, escapes the persecution of Justinian by suicide,

vi. 37.

Phranza, George, Greek historian, his testimony to Bajazet's iron cage, viii. 59; account of, 90, notes; embassy from Constantine Palæologus into Georgia, 140; to the court of Trebizond, 141; fate of himself and family at the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, 174.

Physicians, much esteemed among

the Huns, iv. 204.

Picardy, origin of the name of, vii. 178, note.

PICTURES, use of in Christian worship censured by the council of Illiberis, vi. 135; more decent and harmless than sculpture, 136.

PIGMIES of Africa, fabulous race of, iii. 276 and note.

PILATE, PONTIUS, date of his procurator-

PLATO.

ship, ii. 233, note; story of his testimony in favour of Christ, 256 and note.

PILGRIMAGE, Christian, to Jerusalem, iii. 156; vii. 171; Mahometan, two kinds of, vi. 232, note.

PHEAY, fables of, procured by Chosroes
Nushirvan V., 186; how preserved,
187 and note M.; intrinsic merit,

PILUM, description of the, i. 149.

Pincian palace at Rome, v. 144 and note.

PINNA MARINA, shell fish, silk manufactured from, v. 58 and note.

Pipa, a German princess, marries Gallienus, i. 394. Pibæus, Gothic fleet at, i. 400.

Pisa, council of, viii. 92; deposes the popes of Rome and Avignon, 255.

Pisani, Venetian admiral, defeated by the Genoese in a sea fight at Constantinople, vii. 410 and note M.

PISO, CALPURNIUS, the only noble among Gallienus' competitors, i. 410; his virtues, ib.

Pirrus attacked by the Goths, i. 396; taken, 397.

Prus II., pope, v. Æneas Sylvius.

PLACENTIA, battle of between Aurelian and the Alemanni, ii. 15; council of summoned by pope Urban II., vii. 180.

PLACIDIA, sister of Honorius, her adventures, iv. 114; marriage with Adolphus, king of the Goths, ib.; where solemnized, ib. note S.; ill-treatment of by Singeric, 126; restored to Honorius by Wallia, 127; after the death of Adolphus marries Constantius, 171; fondness of Honorius for changed to hatred, 172; fies to Constantinople with her children, ib.; restored after the death of Honorius, 173; assumes the guardianship of her son Valentinian III., 174; her administration, 175; banishes her daughter Honoria, 229; death, 249, note; sepulchre at Ravenna, ib.

PLAGUE, its origin and nature, v. 253; account of the destructive one in the reign of Justinian, ib.

PLANE-TREES cultivated by the ancients, iv. 111.

Plato's doctrine of immortality, ii. 169; republic, 197 and note; system

PLATONISTS.

of, iii. 45; whether derived from the Jews, ib. note; three principles, 46; his system taught at Alexandria, ib.; respect of the Christians for, 49 and note; the source of the Guostic errors, ib. note; how distinguished from the Christian doctrines, 50; his theological Trinity not understood by ancient philosophers, ib. note; study of revived in Italy, viii. 115; character of his philosophy, ib.

PLATONISTS, new, rise of, ii. 104; characterized, 105; oppose Christianity, 266; allegorical mythology of adopted by Julian, iii. 139; their magic or theurgy, 142 and note; seven Platonists take refuge in Persia on the suppression of the schools of Athens, v. 93; their disappointment, ib.; Chosroes exacts an immunity for them from Justinian, 94.

PLAUTIANUS, minister of Severus, i. 261; rank, 276, note.

Pleseians, Roman, account of, ii. 308. PLETHO, George Gemistus, revives the study of Plato in Italy, viii. 115; account of, ib. note; a pagan, 119, note.

PLINY, the younger, legacies to, i. 300; examines the Christians of Bithynia, ii. 183; describes the prevalence of Christianity in Bithynia, 208; date of his proconsulship, ib. note S.; mentions Christians of every order, 216; consults the emperor Trajan respecting them, 240; which proves that there were then no general laws against them, ib.; tortures two females, ib. note M.; his test of recantation, 243, note M.

PLOTINA, empress, i. 213.

PLOTINUS, the philosopher, accompanies the army of Misitheus into Persia, i. 326, note; his intimacy with Gallienus, 408.

Plumbats, weapons so called, ii. 92, note.

Pocock, character of his 'Description of the East,' vi. 315, note.

POET LAUBEATE, invention of that title, viii. 482; its perpetuation a ridiculous custom peculiar to the English court, ib. and note.

Poggius, his dialogue De Varietate Fortunæ, when composed, viii. 58, note; testimony as to the iron cage of Bajazet, ib.; his reflections on the fall of

POPES.

Rome, 267; description of its ruins.

Poitibes, battle of between Clovis and Alaric II., iv. 360.

Poland ravaged by the Mongols, viii.

POLLENTIA, date of the battle of between Stilicho and Alaric, iv. 32, note S.; battle described, 36.

Poll-TAX, provincial, i. 303, note S.; sometimes called capitatio, ii. 337, note S.; how levied, ib.

POLYBIUS, his opinion of Byzantium, ii.

Polycarp, martyrdom of, ii. 243, note. Polyguetes, story of, ii. 252, note.

POLYTHEISM, best described by Herodotus, i. 165; M. Constant's view of, 166, note M.; its ministers little interested in supporting it, ii. 204; its weak hold on the human heart. 205 (v. Paganism).

Pompeianus, Claudius, his manly resolution, i. 233.

POMPEIANUS, Ruricius, commandant of Verona, ii. 129; defeated and slain by Constantine the Great, 130.

Pompeianus, præfect of Rome, superstitious project for driving away Alaric, iv. 91.

Pompey, extraordinary power of, i. 200 and note; raised the Asiatic tribute, 295 and note S.; his house at Rome. 311, note.

POMPEY, nephew of the emperor Anastasius, suspected of sedition, v. 53; executed, 55.

Pompring marshes drained by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, v. 23.

PONTIFEX MAXIMUS, office of assumed by the first seven Christian emperors, iii. 99; first refused by Gratian, ib. note; but not till the sixteenth year of his reign, ib. note S.

Pontiffs, Roman, their jurisdiction, iii. 407, 899.

Pontibolo (pons Aureoli), ii. 2. Pontrus, his Life of Cyprian, ii. 247, note.

Pontus, kingdom of, i. 160.

Popes of Rome, growth of their power, v. 361; their policy and ambition, vi. 145; their dominion founded on rebellion during the heresy of the Iconoclasts, ib.; begin to be considered by the Romans as their first magistrates, 152; mutual obligations

POPPÆA.

with the Carlovingian family, 156; donations of Pepin and Charlemagne to, 159; forgery of the donation of Constantine, 161; transfer the empire to Charlemagne, 166; admonition to on their accession, 168, note; average length of reign, ib.; their dexterous use of the quarrels of the Carlovingians, 178; method of their election and authority of the emperors, 181; their abasement and indigence in the ninth and tenth centuries, 182; acquiesced at first in the Greek doctrine of the procession of the Holy Ghost, vii. 279; their authority in Rome, viii. 188; donation of Constantine, ib.; appeals to, 189; election of, 211; absence of from Rome, 213; origin of the papal schism, 214; temporary return of Urban V. to Bome, 249; final return of pope Gregory XI., 250; great schism of the West, 253; negociations for a union, 254; of Rome and Avignon, deposed by the council of Pisa, 255; three popes, sb.; election of Martin V. by the council of Constance, and restoration of the popes to the Vatican, 256; acquire the absolute dominion of Rome, 262; merits and defects of their government, 264; power over the public buildings, 274 and note M.

Poppera, Nero's mistress, ii. 236.

POPULATION of Rome, iv. 87, 89; va rious modern computations of, ib. note S.; writers on, ib. 90. Pobcabo, Stephen, his conspiracy at

Rome, viii. 260; execution, 261.

Poncelars, Chinese, whether known to the Romans, iv. 79, notes. PORPHYRIANS, the Arians so called, iii.

64. PORPHYRIO, the celebrated whale of the

Propontis, v. 78. PORPHYRIUS OPTATIANUS, panegyric of,

ii. 352 and note.

PORPHYROGESITE, meaning and application of that term explained, vi. 101.

PORPHYRY, neo-Platonist, ii. 104; his Life of Plotinus, ib. note; his treatise against the Christians, 266, note.

Posson, settled the controversy respecting 1 John v. 7, iv. 335, note

Porto, present state of, viii. 210.

PRETURIAN.

PORTORIA, or customs, i. 295, note S. re-established by Augustus, 298 and note S.; rate, id.

PORTUGUESE persecute the Nestorian Christians of Malabar, vi. 52; their expedition to Abyssinia, 64.

Posines, cunnch of Claudius, ii. 386, note.

Poernumus, general of Gallienus, his victories over the Franks, i. 391; murdered by his troops at Mentz, ii. 18.

Poers and post-houses under the empire, i. 188.

PREFECTS of Rome and Constantinople, ii. 312; equal in dignity to the Pretorian prefects, 313; Augustal of Egypt, 314.

PREFECTUS MORNIN, what, i. 204, note

PREJECTA, niece of Justinian, her marriage with Artaban prevented by Theodora, v. 226.

Pascrostrus, or chamberlain, under Constantine, functions of, ii. 326.

PRETEXTATUS, proconsul of Achaia, obtains from Valentinian toleration for the Eleusinian mysteries, iii. 249; tranquillises the disturbances occasioned at Rome by the schism of Donatus and Ursinus, 256; jest of to Damasus, ib.; his honours and titles, ib. note.

PRETORS, Roman, reduction of their number and power, ii. 312; legislative power of the, v. 265 and note W.; often abused, 267.

PRETORIAN bands, or city cohorts, i. 154; their origin, 241; numbers, ib. and note; camp, 242; site of, ib. note S.; their power, 242; donatives to, ib.; claim to be the Roman people, 243; sell the empire, ib.; dread the Pannonian legion, 250; disgraced by Severus, 252; remodelled and increased by him, 260; pay, 273; Gibbon corrected, ib. note G.; murder Ulpian, 290; Gibbon corrected, ib. note W.; besieged by the people, 322; weakened and reduced by Diocletian, ii. 92; their desperate resistance against Constantine, 132; suppressed by him,

134. PRETORIAN prefects, office of, i. 260; progress of, ib. note S.; civil functions, ib. 261; their civil and military

PRACMATIC SANCTION.

power, ii. 310; deprived of the latter by Constantine, ib.; increased to four, ib.; their civil functions, 311; salary, ib. and note; no appeal from, ib.; had no jurisdiction in Rome and Constantinople, 312; table of their provinces, 315, note S.; prerogatives of, 316; gradual degradation of that office, v. 65, note M.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION of Justinian for the settlement of Italy, v. 241, 242,

PRAXAGORAS, Life of Constantine, ii. 126, note.

PRAXEAS, heresy of, iii. 52 and 53, note: confuted by Tertullian, ib. PRAXITELES, sculptures of destroyed by Belisarius in his defence of Rome, v. 139; excelled in fauns, ib. note.

PREACHING, introduction and freedom of, iii. 37; abuse of, 38.

PRECEDENCY, severe law of Gratian against the infringement of, ii. 304,

note; rules of, 305, note. PREDESTINATION, doctrine of, taught in the Koran, vi. 224-247; its influence on the courage of the Saracens, ib. Prerogatives, imperial, i. 204; augmented by Severus, 262.

PRESBYTERS, institution of, ii. 191.

PRESENTS, Roman, to foreign kings, ambassadors, &c., i. 386 and note.
Presiding despoiled by Constantine,
governor of Spoleto, v. 149.

PRESTER JOHN, story of, vi. 49 and note; his skull enchased in silver by Zingis, viii. 3; monarchs of the Keraites so called ib. note S.

PRIESTHOOD, pagan, hereditary succession of in various nations, iii. 30, note; partly elective among the Druids, ib.

PRIESTLEY, Dr., tendency of his opinions, vi. 62, note and note M.

Priests, pagan, their tricks, iii. 419. PRIMOGENITURE, prerogative of, un-known to the Romans, v. 307.

PRINCE of the Waters, Persian officer, his functions, v. 184 and note. PRINCEPS JUVENTUTIS, what, i. 151,

note S. PRINCEPS SENATUS, nature of that title, i. 197 and note S.; the emperor Tacitus so called, ii. 35, note.

Principles, two, doctrine of, i. 334. PRINTING, ancient use of by the Chinese, v. 62.

PROCESSIONS.

Prisca, wife of Diocletian, put to death by Licinius, ii. 138; her conversion to Christianity, 264.

Priscillian, bishop of Avila, put to death with some of his sect by Maximus, iii. 374; account of his heresy, 375. Priscus, Thrasea, i. 270.

Priscus accepts the purple from the Goths, i. 383.

Priscus, engineer, i. 256 and note.

Priscus, the historian, conversation with a renegade Greek in the camp of Attila, iv. 204, 209; probably a pagan, ib. notes.

Priscus, general of the emperor Maurice, his successes against the Avars, v. 381.
PRIULF, Gothic leader, his character,

iii. 355; slain by Fravitta, ib.

Proba, widow of the præfect Petronius, escapes from the sack of Rome with her daughter Læta and granddaughter Demetrias, iv. 107.

PROBOLE, or Prolatio, Valentinian doctrine adopted by orthodox Christians, iii. 51, note.

Probus, general of Aurelian, ii. 23, 25; opposes the usurpation of Florianus, 40; his character and services, 41; elected emperor, 42; respectful letter to the Senate, ib.; victories over the barbarians, 43; mostly gained in person, 44; de-livers Gaul from the Germans, ib.; invades Germany, 45; dictates a treaty, ib.; builds a wall from the Rhine to the Danube, 46; introduces barbarians into the army, 47; quells the revolt of Saturninus, 49; of Bonosus and Proculus, 50; triumph, ib.; military discipline, ib.; employed the troops in agriculture, 51; murdered, 52.

Probus, prætorian præfect, defends Sirmium against the Quadi, iii. 288. Probus, chief of the Anician family. honours and fortunes of, iv. 73; two sons of associated in the consular dignity, ib.

PROCESSION of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father first established in the eighth council of Toledo, iv. 340 and note; controversy concerning, vii. 279.

Processions of the Greek emperors,

vii. 22.

PROCHIRON.

Prochinon, or legal manual of Basil I., account of, vii. 45, note S.

Proclus, the questor of Justin, v. 37; prevents the adoption of Nushirvan, son of Cabades king of Persia, by Justin, 182.

Proclus, story of his renewing the expedient of Archimedes to burn the fleet of Vitalian, v. 71.

PROCLUS, the Platonist, account of, v. 92. PROCONNESUS, isle, marble of, ii. 296. PROCONSUL, duties of, ii. 316, note. PROCOPIA, consort of Michael I., her

martial spirit, vi. 88.

Procofius, kinsman and general of Julian, iii. 189; fails to join Julian at Ctesiphon, ib.; appointed by Jovian to conduct Julian's funeral, 225; regarded as the successor of Julian, 238; escapes the satellites of Valentinian and Valens, ib.; his adventures, ib.; how connected with Julian, ib. note; a pagan, ib.; seizes on Constantinople, 239; progress of his rebellion, 240; betrayed by his troops, 242; beheaded, ib.

Procopius, father-in-law of Valens, appointed to try Timasius, iv. 141.

PROCOPIUS, the historian, account of the testament of Arcadius, iv. 150; fabulous account of Britain, 399; his character and writings, v. 39; occasion of his 'Edifices,' 40, fate of his works, ib. note; character of his 'Anecdotes,' 41 and note M.; enters the service of Belisarius, 100; his defence of archery, 102; his confession of dishonesty, 129, note; his description of the temple of Janus, 140, note; mission into Campania, 146; estimate of the numbers destroyed by the inroads of the barbarians, 172; escapes with Solomon from the rebellion at Carthage, 211; description of the desolation of Africa, 214; his medical skill, 254 and note; description of the plague under Justinian, ib. sq.; his sentiments concerning religion, vi. 35.

PROCULIANS, legal sect of, v. 278.

Proculus, revolt and character, ii. 50. Professors, salaries of, i. 194, notes
G. and W.

Promotus, master - general of the infantry, his quarrel with Rufinus, banishment and death, iv. 3.

PROPERTY-TAX, establishment of, i. vol. viii.

PSALMODY.

294; history of, ib. note S.; Gikhon corrected, 298, note S.

PROPERTY, right of, on what founded, v. 302; Roman laws respecting, 304; Gibbon's view developed and corrected, ib. note W.

PROPHETS of the early Christian church, ii. 191; evil consequences and abolishment of, ib.; female, reproved by St. Paul, ib. note M.

Proportis, or Sea of Marmora, described, ii. 290; abounds in excellent fish. 292.

Prostitutes, taxation of, ii. 342; how and when abolished, ib. note G.

PROTECTORS, Constantine's body-guard so called, ii. 330.

PROTERIUS, successor of Dioscorus as patriarch of Alexandria, murdered by the monk Timothy, the Cat, vi. 30.

PROTESTANTS, their political views different from those of the primitive Christians, iii. 8.

Protosebastos, title invented by Alexius Comnenus, vii. 18.

PROTOSPATHAIRE, Byzantine officer, vii. 20.

PROTOSTRATOR, Byzantine officer, vii. 20.

PROTOVESTIARE, officer of the Byzantine emperors, his functions; vii. 19.

PROVINCES, Roman, described, i. 155, sq.; list of under Hadrian, 162, note S.; how governed, 172; difference between the eastern and western, 174; how divided between the emperor and senate, 201 and note S.; division of under Constantine, ii. 314; two singular provisions for the government of, 316; governors of not to be natives, ib.; Zeno's law respecting governors of, 317, note; numerous revolts of governors,

PRUDENTIUS, his testimony as to the debate in the senate respecting Christianity or Paganism, iii. 411 and notes.

PRUSA, conquest of, by Orchan, son of the caliph Othman, viii. 23; the true æra of the Ottoman empire, ib. PRUSSIA, conquest and conversion of, i. 378, note.

Prussians invade Britain, iv. 389.

Prypeo, river, i. 380.

Psalmody, when and by whom introduced, iii. 88 and notes.

PTOLEMAIS.

PTOLEMAIS, v. Acre.

PTOLEMIES, library of, at Alexandria, iii. 417, notes.

PTOLEMY, Roman senator, heads a revolt against Otho III., vi. 186.

PUDENTIUS assists the Romans against Gelimer, Vandal king of Africa, v.

Pugione, a, whether Cleander's title? i. 229 and note M.

PULCHERIA, sister of Theodosius the Younger, her character and administration, iv. 161; effects the disgrace of the empress Eudocia, 166; proclaimed empress of the East on the death of her brother, 218; executes the eunuch Chrysophius, 219; marries the senator Marcian, ib.; death and canonization, 278 and note; supports the cause of Cyril against Nestorius, vi. 22.

PULE RUDBAR, or Hyrcanian Rock, v.

PULLANI, or Poullains, name of the descendants of the crusaders settled in Palestine, vii. 231 and note. Punishments, Roman, v. 316; disuse

of penal laws, 318; rigour of the Christian emperors, 322; capital, abolished by the emperor Calo-Johannes, vi. 119.

PURIM, Jewish festival of, ii. 223, note. PURPLE colour, Phoenician, described, v. 56 and note; restricted to imperial use, ib.

PURPLE, or porphyry, ancient, nature of, vi. 101.

PURPLE CHAMBER of the Byzantine palace, vii. 16.

Purpurius, his violence against Cæcilian, iii. 43.

Pyrrhic dance, i. 148.

PYTHEAS, navigations of, i. 378, note.

Q.

QUADI vanquished by M. Antoninus, i. 370; invade the Illyrian provinces, ii. 401; reduced by Constantius II., 402; oppressed by Marcellinus, iii. 287; who murders their king, ib.; they ravage Pannonia, 288. QUESTORS, revolution in the office of, ii. 327; their origin obscure, ib. note; Niebuhr's opinion, ib. note S.; number, ib. note; imperial functions

RATIONARIUM IMPERIL

of, 328 and notes; office of sometimes filled by the heir-apparent, ib. QUINDECEMVIRS, functions of the, iii.

QUINTIANUS, bishop of Rodez, iv. 358. QUINTILIAN brothers, their history, i. 225.

QUINTILIUS, brother of Claudius, attempts to seize the empire, ii. 9: suicide, ib.

QUINTUS CURTIUS, inquiry as to the age of, i. 324 and note, and note S. QUIRITES, soldiers disgraced by that term, i. 292; whether used by Al. Severus, ib. note S.

Qoss, a præ-Mahometan, preaches the unity of God, vi. 224, note S.

R.

RACCA, palace of Harun al Rashid, vi. 406 and note.

RADAGAISUS, or Rhodogast, leads the German emigration in the reign of Honorius, iv. 44; the god of war so called by the Slavonians, ib. note M.; forces how composed, 45; was a Slavonian, ib. note S.; date of his invasion of Italy, 46, note S.; besieges Florence, 47; threatens Rome, ib.; defeated by Stilicho, 48; put to death, 49; his execution justified, ib. note M.

RADIGER, king of the Varni, conquered and compelled to fulfil his promise of marriage by an Anglo-Saxon princess, iv. 400.

RAHDI, the Abbasside, the last who deserved the title of caliph, vi. 422.
RAINULF, count, leader of the Normans

in Italy, vii. 104 and note G.

RAMADAN, fast of instituted by Mahomet, vi. 233.

RAMON DE MONTANER, his History of the Catalan freebooters, vii. 384, notes G. and M.

Ramusio, his History of the Conquest of Constantinople, vii. 319, note. Rando, a chief of the Alemanni, sur-

prises Moguntiacum, iii. 259. Constantine's severe

against, ii. 143. RASAPHE obtains the name of Sergiopolis, v. 375, note.

RATIONABIUM IMPERII of Augustus, i. 295 and note W.

RAVENNA.

RAVENNA, a naval station, i. 154; siege of by Maximian, ii. 116; account of its foundation and progress, iv. 41; becomes the residence of Honorius, 42; and seat of government, 43; siege of by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, v. 10; exarchate of, its limits, 348; conquered by Pepin and presented to the popes, vi. 159; limits, ib.; reclaimed by Charlemagne, 161; archbishops of rival the pope, ib.; exarch of murdered in a sedition respecting image-worship, 149; Greeks repulsed from, 150; exarchs restored, but with limited power, ib.; entry and expulsion of Liutprand, 153; finally subdued by Astolphus, ib.

BAYMOND, count of Toulouse, engages in the first crusade, vii. 183; character, 198; march to Constantinople, 203; keeper of the holy lance, 221; incursion into Syria, 224 and note; declines to compete for the crown of Jerusalem, 228 and note S.

RAYMOND, count of Tripoli, his intrigues with the Saracens, vii. 257 and note M.

RAYNAL, Abbé, mistake respecting Constantine's law about Christian slaves, iii. 23, note; erroneously attributes the suppression of Paganism to Constantine, 97.

Razis, Arabian physician, vi. 402.

RECARED, son and successor of Leovigild, first Catholic king of Spain, iv. 339; his two substantial arguments for orthodoxy, ib.; converts his kingdom to the Nicene faith, 340; embassy to pope Gregory the Great, ib.

RECHIABIUS, king of the Suevi in Spain, defeated by Theodoric II., iv. 262;

capture and death, 263.

RED SEA, only a part of the ancient Mare Rubrum, vi. 196, note; communication with the Nile by a canal, 339 and note S.

REFORMATION, Protestant, character of, vii. 59, sq.

REGINALD of Châtillon, his forays against the Saracens, vii. 257; put to death by Saladin, 258 and note.

REI or RAGE, site of, v. 368, note. REIGNING, art of, Diocletian's remark on, ii. 100.

REINDEER in Germany, i. 351.

Relics, progress of the worship of, iii.

RHYNDACUS.

428; forgeries of, ib.; lucrative trade of the Latins in after the pillage of Constantinople, vii. 319; sale of by Baldwin II, to St. Louis, 342.

RELIGION of the Roman people, i. 165; difference of a lawful ground of enmity with the Arabs, vi. 353 and note.

Remigius, bishop of Rheims, converts and baptizes Clovis, iv. 351.

RENNELL, Major, his maps and memoirs of Asia, v. 60, note.

RENATUS PROFUTURUS FRIGERIDUS, his character of Aëtius, iv. 221.

RENT of houses at Rome, iv. 88 and note. REPENTANCE, Christian doctrine of, favoured conversions, ii. 182.

REPUBLIC, Roman, that name confined to the Latin provinces after the division of the empire, iv. 137.

RES MANCIPI explained, v. 304 and note W.

Responses and psalmody, introduction of, iii. 88.

RESTOM or ROSTAM, the Persian hero, romance of, v. 185.

RESURRECTION of the dead, frequent in second century, ii. 179; this test declined by Theophilus, ib.; Mshometan doctrine of the, vi. 234.

RETZ, Cardinal de, description of a conclave, viii. 213, note.

REVENUE, total under Augustus, i. 297 and note S.

RHÆTIA described, i. 158.

RHAZATES, general of Chosroes II., defeated and slain by the hand of Heraclius, v. 409.

RHEGINA COLUMNA, v. 348 and note. RHETORIC, study of congenial to a popular state, v. 90.

RHETRA, in Mecklenburg, temple of Radagaisus at, iv. 45, note M.

RHINE, freezing of the, i. 351 and note M.; seven posts on established by Julian, ii. 421 and note; and Neckar, banks of fortified by Valentinian I.; iii. 260 and notes.

Rhodes, isle of, taken by Chosroes II., v. 293; colossus of, its fragments sold by the Arabians, vi. 328; knights of, their defence against the Turks, viii. 24; commanded by pope Gregory XI. to defend Smyrna, 26, note.

RHCETEUM, city of, ii. 291. RHYNDACUS, river, i. 399.

2 n 2

RIALTO

RIALTO, island of, Venice founded on, vii. 290.

RICHARD I. of England redeems the Jerusalem relics, vii. 260; assists at the siege of Acre, 262; beheads the Moslem prisoners, 263 and note S.; character, 264; whether concerned in the assassination of Conrad of Montferrat, ib. and note M.; conquests in Syria, ib.; refuses to look upon Jerusalem, 265 and note S.; daring valour at Jaffa, ib.; treaty with Saladin, 266; proposes to marry his sister to the Sultan's brother, ib.; return and captivity, 267; answer to Fulk of Neuilly, preacher of the fourth crusade, 289.

RICHARD of Circnester, character of his work, iv. 132, note.

RICIMER, Count, commander of the barbarian troops, destroys a fleet of the Vandals, iv. 264; hailed as deliverer of Italy, ib.; deposes Avitus, ib.; consents to the elevation of Majorian, 266; excites the barbarian troops to depose him, 274; dictates the election of Libius Severus, ib.; exercises supreme power during aix years, 275; defeated by Ægidius at Orleans, 227; fixes his residence at Milan, 291; quarrel with Anthemius, ib.; marches to Rome, 292; designates Olybrius as emperor, ib.; takes Rome and kills Anthemius, 293; death, 294.

death, 294.

RIENZI, Colà di, the Roman tribune, Lives of, viii. 223, notes, and 229, note M.; birth and character, 229 and note M.; birth and character, 229 and note M.; patriotic aspirations, ib.; assumes the government of Rome, 231; and title of tribune, 232; laws and administration, 233; submission of the nobles, 234; scheme of an Italian federative republic, 235; hears the cause of Lewis of Hungary and Jane queen of Naples, 236 and notes M.; his vices and follies, 237; knighthood, 238; coronation, 240 and note M.; imprisons and pardons the nobles, 241; they rise against him, 242; defeats and slays the Colonna, ib.; excommunication, fall, and flight, 244; adventures in exile, 245; visions, ib. and note M.; imprisonment at Avignon, 246; re-enters Rome as senator, ib.; assassinated, 247.

ROMAN EMPIRE.

RIMINI, council of, iii. 62; introduction of Arianism at, ib.; powers of Taurus, prætorian prefect, to establish unanimity in, 69; an Arian confession extorted from, ib.; conference at between Jovius and Alaric, iv. 96, sq.; seized by John the Sanguinary, v. 147; besieged by Vitiges, and relieved by Belisarius, 148.

RINALDO, hero of Tasso, exploits of chimerical, vii. 199, note.

RIOTHAMUS, British chieftain, sails up the Loire, iv. 288.

RIPAILLE, hermitage of, near Thonon, viii. 104, note.

RIPUARIANS, or Riparii, their situation, iv. 234 and note.

RIPUARIAN LAWS, when published, iv.

ROADS, Roman, account of, i. 187.

ROBERT of COURTENAY, Emperor of Constantinople, vii. 337; mutilation of his wife, ib.; death, 338.
ROBERT, count of Flanders, a leader in

ROBERT, count of Flanders, a leader in the first crussde, character, vii. 197. ROBERT, king of Naples, procures build-

ing materials from the ruins of Rome, viii. 276.

ROBERT, duke of Normandy, a leader in the first crusade, character, vii. 197; pawns his duchy, ib. note.

ROBERT of Paris, his insolence towards the Greek emperor, vii. 208.

RODERIC, the Goth, deposes Witiza and his sons, and usurps the crown of Spain, vi. 354; collects an army against the Saracens, 357 and note S.; defeated at Xeres, ib.; flight and death, ib.; legends respecting, 358, note.

ROGATIANS, Donatist sect, iii. 45.

ROGER, count of Sicily, character, vii. 116; conquest of Sicily, 117; tolerates the Moslems and encourages their learning, 118.

ROGER II., great count of Sicily, character, vii. 132; seizes the dukedom of Apulia, 133; becomes first king of Sicily, ib.; driven from Italy, ib.; recovers Apulia, 134; African conquests, ib.; invades Greece, 135.

ROMAN EMPIRE, three periods of its decline, Author's Prof., i. xviii.; its prosperity in the second century, 137; boundaries under Augustus, 139; military establishment, 145, sq.; total naval and military force

BOMANS

155; view of the provinces, \$\hat{n}\$; extent of the empire, 164; populous ness, 173, 180; aumber of cities in 185; precess of refinement and deletiment, 180; aumber of cities in 185; precess of refinement and having, 181; eastern commerce of 112; supposed annual loss by, 183; general prosperity, \$\hat{n}\$; decline of courage and genius, 194; of therety taste, 185; state after the battle of Actium, 196; general lides of the imperial system, 265; harpiest period of, 216; sale of the empire by the Præforians, 253; civil wars of characterized, 255; prosperity under Sept. Severus, 259; that emperer the principal author of its decline, 262; finances of, 253; egy, total revenue, 297; calamities from want of hereditary succession, 355; decline of 355; limits under Philip, 359; its provinces invaded by the Goths, 379; fourfold division under Diocletian, in \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is the state between Diocletian and Narses, \$65; troubles after the abdication of Diocletian, 106; six emperers, 119; division of provinces between Maximin and Licinius, 129; resettlement after the beatile of Maximin 141, 90; rempire divided between Communities and Maxentine, 255; treaty of Dun, a memorable ern in the decline of the, 255; divided by Valentinian I. into the empires of the Last and Meet, 237; fall of may be dated from the reim of Valentinian 524; Dacia and Macedonia solded to the Last and Meet, 237; fall of may be dated from the reim of Valentinian 150; and Maxedonia solded to the Last and Macedonia solded to the Last and the courte of the Last and Mace ern, clear symptoms of its fall in the twelfth century, 252; general ob-servations on the fall of, 458. On axis averse to the sea, i. 154; their the Eastern empire by Gratian, 343; disuse of armour, an immediate cause of the downful of the, 405; night of female succession, iv. 230; Westfemale succession, iv. 230;

tomans averse to the sea, i. 154; their religion, 165; peculiar misery under their tyrants, 216; ill prepared for slavery, 219; impossibility of escape, 23); their discontent at the taxes

BOME.

note; perjetual landed inheritance of the first, 303 and sote; their conquests and possessions in Arabia, vi. 202, sote. of Galerius, ii. 113; declare Marcastins emperer, 114; number of in the Punic war, iv. 70, acte; Emrewer of the, that title retained by the emperors of the Lest, 136; of Gaul, condition of under the Merovingian princes, 380; their lands not exempt from tribute, it, acte S.; blind ardem of the Romans for the factions of the Romans for the factions of the circus, v. 49; progress of their intercourse with the Greeks, 262

Romants I., Locayenus, his origin and character, vi. 102; deposes Constantine Perphyrogenius, and ascends the throne, 2.; deposed and benished by his enes, it, i marriage of his granddaughter with a Bulgaran prince denounced, vi. 24.

Romants II., empere of Constantinophe, vi. 103; poisoned by his wife Theoripan, 104.

Romants III., Argura, marries Zee, daughter of Constantine IX., vi. 109; countres at her adultery with Michael the Paphlagonium, it, in the character of the paper of the Paphlagonium, it, in the character of the paper of t

poismed by her, it.

Founds IV., Diogenes, becomes emperor by marring Endoria, widow of Constantine XII., vi. 114; made prisoner by the Turks, it.; deposed and put so death, 115; account of his campairas against the Turks, vi. 159; defeated and captured by Alp Arslan, 161; disgraceful treaty, 162.

Romanus, son of Constantine Forphyregenius, marries Bertia, daughter of Hugo, king of Indy, vii. 24; second marriage, 25.

Romanus, Count, his mal-administration in Africa, ii. 272; artfully frus

trates the complaints of the Tripoli-tans, it : escapes justice through the favour of Mellobandes, 275.

MANUS, povernor of Bosm, his

Faren of Mellobandes, favour of Mellobandes, favour of Mellobandes, favour, greatness of, its true nature, i. 165; foreign superstitions at, 169; number of citizens, 170; freedom of, 171; arm of its foundation, 325; seet; threatened by the Almanni, 3563; defended by the senate, 394; restilience at under Gallierna, 415; walls, restilence at under Gauterus fortified by Aurelian, ii. 16;

ROME.

ib. and notes; ancient state of, ib.; Diocletian and Maximian the first princes who did not reside in the capital, 90; Diocletian's single visit to, 91; residence of Maxentius at, 125; the mystic Babylon of the primitive Christians, 175; its destruc-tion by fire predicted, 176; fire of under Nero, 232; præfects of, their functions, 312; extent of their jurisdiction, ib.; the fountains of municipal authority, 313; vicars of, 314; visited by Constantius, 399; appeals to, sanctioned by the council of Sardica, iii. 75, note; citizens of adopt Christianity, 412; walls of restored by Honorius, iv. 39; wealth and splendour of in the Theodosian age, 74; citizens, their state described, 83; a mixed and degenerate race under the empire, 84; distribution of provisions at, ib. sq.; baths, 85; indolence and vice of the populace, 86 and note; games and spectacles, 86; population of, 87; walls, 88; houses, ib.; number of, 89; besieged by Alaric, 90; famine, ib.; plague, 91; siege raised, 93; second siege, 97; third siege and sack, 101; slaughter, 103 and note; edifices, how far injured, 105 and notes; captives and fugitives, 106; sack by Alaric contrasted with that under Charles V., 108; restoration of the city, 117; sacked by Genseric, 257; monuments of destroyed by the Romans themselves, 270; taken and sacked by Ricimer, 293; regions of in the fifth century, ib., note; propagation of monasticism at, 308; prosperity of under Theodoric the Great, v. 19; his visit to, 20, and care of the public monuments, 21; citizens invite Belisarius, 135; besieged by Vitiges, 137; compass of the walls, 138 and note S.; walls restored by Belisarius, 139; a portion guarded by St. Peter, ib.; destruction of works of art during the siege, ib.; distress at, 142; invested by Totila, 216; famine at, 220; taken and sacked by Totila, 222; recovered by Belisarius, who repairs the walls destroyed by Totila, 224; reoccupied by Totila, 227; retaken by Narses, 235; the citizens send embassies to the emperors Tiberius and Maurice for assistance

ROME.

against the Lombards, 346; duchy of, its limits, 348; subject to and oppressed by the exarchs of Ravenna. 349; misery and depopulation of, 355; preserved from destruction through the relics of the apostles, 357; duchy of, its territory, vi. 151 and note; sovereignty of the Greek emperors extinguished and a republic established, ib.; depopulation and decay, ib.; style of the Roman senate and people revived, 152; but the pope considered as the first magistrate, ib.; saved from the Lombards by Pepin, 155; final separation from the Eastern empire, 166; menaced and its suburbs plundered by the Arabs, 410; project of Constans II. to restore the seat of empire to, vii. 37; pillaged and deserted by him, ib.; part of, burnt by the Saracens under Robert Guiscard, 129; compared with Constantinople, viii. 120; state and revolutions of from the eleventh century, 186; change in the climate of, ib. note, and 187, note M.; French and German emperors of, ceremony of their coronation, ib.; their jurisdiction, 188; authority of the popes at, ib.; seditions against, 191; character of the Romans by St. Bernard, 194; supposed restoration of the senate, consuls, and tribunes, 198 and notes; restoration of the Capitol, 200; coin of the modern republic, ib.; præfects of the city restored, 201; wars against the neighbouring cities, 209; secession of the popes to Avignon, 214; nobles and barons of, 219; coronation of Petrarch at, 227; conspiracy of Rienzi, 231; freedom and prosperity of Rome under his administration, 234; return of pope Gregory XI. from Avignon, 250; calamities of Rome in the great schism, 253; expulsion of pope Eugenius IV., 257; last coronation of a German emperor at, 258; statutes and government of, ib.; conspiracy of Porcaro, 260; tumults of the nobles at, 261; taking of by Charles V., 263 and note; authorities for its history in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, 265, note; Poggius' description of its ruins, 268; gradual decay of, 269; four causes of destruction, 270; worst

ROME.

damage, how inflicted, 280, note M.; games of Rome, 282; ignorance and barbarism of the Romans, 285; population, 287 and note S.; restoration of the city by the popes, ib.

tion of the city by the popes, ib.

ROME, CHUBCHOF, not founded either by
St. Peter or by St. Paul, ii. 196, note
M.; statistics of, in the third century,
211; its firm adherence to Liberius,
iii. 89; refuses to associate Felix, ib.;
its vices under Valentinian, 255;
bloody contention of Damasus and
Ursinus for the episcopacy, ib.; canonizes Augustin and reprobates Calvin, iv. 183, note; upholds the worship of images, vi. 144; discipline
how different from that of the Greek
church, vii. 279; its corruption, viii.
92; schism of, ib.; healed, 104.

ROMILDA betrays Friuli to Baian, chagan of the Avars, v. 396; cruelly executed by him, ib.

RONCEVALLES, battle of, vi. 171 and note M.

Romulus, interregnum after, ii. 34.

ROSAMOND, daughter of Cunimund, king of the Gepidæ, carried off by Alboin, v. 333; marries him, 334; intrigues with Helmichis, 339; compelled by Alboin to drink from her father's skull, ib.; conspires and accomplishes his murder, ib.; takes refuge and intrigues with Longinus, exarch of Ravenna, 340; poisons Helmichis and is murdered by him, ib.; her daughter sent to Constantinople, ib.

ROTHARIS, laws of, v. 354; ignored witcheraft, 355.

ROUDA, island of the Nile at Memphis, vi. 330.

Roum, Seljukian dynasty of, vii. 167; kingdom of, established, 169; sultans of remove their throne to Cogni or Iconium, 239.

ROUMELIA, countries comprehended under that name, i. 159.

ROUSSEAU, observations on animal food, iii. 296, note; remark on his parallel of Christ and Socrates, vi. 8, note.

ROXOLANI, Sarmatian tribe, ii. 359, note S.; iii. 317.

RUDBECK, OLAUS, account of the Swedish women, i. 352, note; his Atlantica, 353.

Rurinus, minister of the great Theodosius, his history and character, iv.

SABELLIUS.

2 sqq.; becomes prefect of the East, 4; governs Arcadius, 5; avarice and oppression, ib.; deceived in his project of marrying his daughter to Arcadius, 7; alarm at the approach of Stilicho, 12; put to death by Gainas in the presence of Arcadius, 13; his body mangled by the populace, ib.; treacherous correspondence with the Goths, 24.

RUFINUS, presbyter of Aquileia, account of, iv. 32.

Ruga, Spurius Carvilius, the first Roman who divorced his wife, v. 296 and note.

RUGEN, holy island of the Varini, iv. 399, note S.

Rugians, probable situation of the, iv. 295; invade Britain, 389.

RUGILAS, or Roas, uncle of Attila, settles in Hungary, iv. 192.

RUNIC CHARACTERS, theories respecting, i. 354, notes; disappear after the propagation of Christianity, iv. 323.

RURIC, Scandinavian chief, founds a monarchy in Russia, vii. 82 (v. p. 80, note S.)

RUSSIA conquered by the Mongols, viii. 14; by Timour, 45.

Russlans, their origin, iii. 317 and note; Greek form of their name, vii. 80; account of their origin, ib. note S., and 81; were Scandinavians, ib.; geography and trade of, 83; naval expeditions against Constantinople, t6; conversion to Christianity, 92; their zeal against the union of the Greek and Latin churches, viii. 124.

RUSTAM, general of Yezdegerd, king of Persia, vi. 292; slain at Cadesia, 293 and note S.

RUSTAN, saying of, i. 288.

RUSTAN and ASFENDIAR, Persian heroes, iii. 304.

RUSTICIANA, widow of Boethius, saved by Totila, v. 223.

RUTILIUS NUMATIANUS, date of his voyage, iv. 117, note.

S.

Sabæans, or Homerites, converted, iii. 25. Sabaria, ruins of, i. 249, note S. Sabaton, lake, ii, 122, note.

Sabellius, heresy of, iv. 53 and note;

SABIANS.

his doctrine of the Trinity and Logos, 55; his followers called Patripassians, 56, note; unite with the Tritheists at the Council of Nice against the Arians, 57.

Sabians, their astronomical science and worship, vi. 214; adopt the Scrip-

tures, ib.

Sabinian supersedes Ursicinus in the conduct of the war against Sapor, ii. 410; his indolence and timidity, 411. Sabinian, general of Anastasius, defeated by Theodoric the Ostrogoth at

Margus, v. 16. Sabinians, legal sect of the, v. 278. Sabinus, Flavius, cousin of Domitian, executed by him, ii. 239.

Sabinus, his circular respecting the Christians in Asia, ii. 279.

SACE, tribe of the, ii. 81, note. SACRIFICES, human, of the Suevi, i. 392; public, at Rome, prohibited by Theodosius, iii. 413 and note M.; human, of the Huns, iv. 195; of sheep and camels by the Arabians, vi. 212; human, of the Arabians, 213 and note S.; occasion and kinds of Arabian sacrifice, 232, note S.

SACRIFICIAL KING, his dignity and functions, iii. 407.

SADDER, authority of the, i. 334, notes G. and M. SADDUCEES, sect of, ii. 171; rejected

the immortality of the soul, 172. SADE, ABBÉ DE, character of his 'Life

of Petrarch,' viii. 225. SAFFAH, AL (or Abul Abbas), assumes

the caliphate, vi. 391 and note S. SAGREDO, John, character of his History of the Ottoman Monarchs, viii. 185,

SAID, lieutenant of the caliph Omar, takes Madayn, vi. 294.

SAIN, Persian general, flayed alive for conducting a Roman embassy to Chosroes II., v. 397.

SAINT MARTIN, his account of the successors of Tiridates, ii. 369, note M. SAINTS, worship of, 426, eq.; restored the reign of Polytheism, 432 sq.

SALADIN, sultan, pedigree of, vii. 254; military service and conquests, ib.; character, 255; overthrows Guy de Lusignan at Hittin, 257; treatment of his prisoners, 258; takes Jerusalem, 259; generosity, 260; besieges Tyre, ib.; retreats to Damascus, 261;

SANCTUARY.

defends Jerusalem against the Crusaders, 264; treaty with Richard I., 266; death, 267.

SALADINE TENTH, or tax for the Holy War, vii. 267.

Salban taken by Heraclius, v. 404. SALERNO, school of medicine at, sprang from the Arabians, vi. 402; account of, vii. 115.

Salian Franks, permitted by Julian to remain in Toxandria, ii. 419 and note M.

Salic laws, how composed, iv. 364 and note; when published, 365; language of, ib. note S.; lands, tenure of, 373 and note M.

SALICES, battle of between the Goths and Romans, iii. 329.

SALLUST, officer of Julian, his character, ii. 414; made prætorian præfect in Gaul by Julian, iii. 114.

SALLUST, præfect of the East, appointed by Julian judge at Chalcedon, iii. 126; his virtues, ib. and note; refuses the empire on the death of Julian, 216; his embassy to Sapor, 219; the diadem again offered to and refused, 233; confounded by Gibbon with Secundus, ib. note S.; Valentinian I, opposes his wish to retire, 236; voluntarily resumes the præfecture of the East on the revolt of Procopius, 241.

SALLUST, palace of at Rome burnt by the Goths, iv. 105; site of, ib. note.

SALONA, the retreat of Diocletian, de-

scribed, ii. 101; palace, 102. Salvian, his invectives against the Carthaginians, iv. 186; account of the rebellion of the Bagaudæ, 252,

Samanides, Saracen dynasty of the, vi. 421; vii. 147 and note.

SAMARA on the Tigris, iii. 217 and note S.; residence of the caliph Motassem VI., 416 and notes.

SAMARCAND conquered by the Saracens, vi. 300; manufacture of paper in, ib. and note; marriages of six of Timour's grandsons magnificently celebrated at, viii. 62.

SAMARITANS, sect of described, vi. 37; rebellion of under Justinian, 38.

Samoyedes, their manners, viii. 16. Samuel, the prophet, his ashes transferred to Constantinople, iii. 428. SANCTUABY, privilege of transferred

SAND.

to Christian temples, iii. 35; Fra Paolo's remarks on the abuse of, ib. note.

Sand, a substitute for water in Mahometan ablutions, vi. 232, 303, note. Sanglar, Seljukian sultan of Persia, his character, vii. 249 and note.

SANGIBAN, king of the Alani, invites the arms of Attila, iv. 232.

SAPAUDIA, or Savoy, when first mentioned in history, iv. 224.

SAPHADIN or Ardel, brother of Saladin, refuses the hand of the sister of Richard I., vii. 266. SAPOR, son of Artaxerxes, king of Persia,

SAPOR, son of Artaxerxes, king of Persia, i. 346; his victories, 403; causes Chosroes king of Armenia to be assassinated, ib.; takes Valerian prisoner, 404; overruns Syria, Cilicia, and Cappadocia, ib.; cruelties, 405; his army harassed by Odenathes, 406; treatment of Valerian, ib.

Sapor, son of Hormouz, king of Persia, crowned before his birth, ii. 366 and 367, note M.; subdues the Arabs, 367; besieges Nisibis, 368, 372; occupies several fortresses in Mesopotamia, ib.; persecutes the Christians, ib. note M.; imposes hard conditions of peace on Chosroes, king of Armenia, 369; defeats Constantius at Singara, 371; Sapor's son executed by the Romans, ib.; abandons the siege of Nisibis, 373; truce with the Romans, ib.; haughty epistle to Constantius, 404; invades Mesopotamia, 406; besieges Amida, 407; great losses before, 409; reduces Singara and Bezabde, 410; his distress at the rapid progress of Julian, iii. 206; anxiety to conclude a peace, ib.; joy on the death of Julian, 217; treaty with Jovian, 219; artful delay, ib.; terms imposed by him, ib.; enters Armenia, 277; imprisons Arsaces Tiranus and reduces the kingdom, 278; subdues Sauromaces, king of the Iberians, ib.; besieges Artogerassa, ib.; death, 280.

SARACENS, Greek and Latin name for the Arabians, vi. 204; its etymology, ib. note, and note M.; assist the Greeks in Italy, vii. 99; discomfited in Sicily, 105 (v. Arabs).

Sabagossa, emir of restored by Charlemagne, vi. 174.

SATURNINUS.

SARBAR, the Persian general, besieges Constantinople, v. 405; revolts to Heraclius, 408.

Sarbaraza, Persian general, vanquished by Heraclius, v. 404.

Sardica, interview of Constantius II. and Vetranio at, ii. 378; Council of, iii. 75; its dissensions, ib.; reveals the first symptoms of schism between the Greek and Latin churches, ib.; allowed appeals to the Roman pontiffs, ib. note.

SARDINIA, Vandals expelled from by Marcellinus, iv. 284; conquered by Zano, brother of Gelimer, v. 111; recovered by the Romans, 114. SARMATIAN games, ii. 144, note.

SARMATIANS how distinguished from Germans, i. 381; races of, ib.; signally defeated by the emperor Carus, ii. 53; allied with the Goths, 144; account of, 357, sqq.; were Slavonians, 359, note S.; war with the Goths, 360; implore the aid of Constantine the Great. ib.; their ingrati-

stantine the Great, ib.; their ingratitude induces Constantine to abandon them, 361; defeated with great loss by the Goths, 362; expelled by the slaves whom they had armed, ib.; some retire among the Quadi, ib.; the greater part received into the Roman provinces, ib.; allied with the Quadi, 401; formed into a kingdom by Con-

stantius II., 402.

Sarus, a Gothic warrior, attempts the life of Stilicho, iv. 61; received in Ravenna by Honorius, 101; successful sally against the Goths, ib.; enters the service of Jovinus, 122; surprised and killed by Adolphus, ib.

SARUS, river, battle at the, between the Romans under Heraclius and the Persians, v. 404.

SASIMA, wretchedness of that bishoprick, iii. 366.

SASSANTIES, Persian dynasty of the, founded, i. 331; origin of that name, ib. note; genealogical table of the, 348, note S.; fall of the, vi. 292.

SATALIA, the ancient Attalia, vii. 245 and note S.

SATRAPIES, Persian, i. 343 and note.

SATURNINUS, competitor of Gallienus, his observation on being made emperor, i. 411.

SATURNINUS, general of Probus, revolt of, ii. 49.

SAUCE.

SAUCE, Elagabalus' punishment for a bad one, i. 282, note.

SAUL, general of Stilicho, iv. 36.

SAUROMACES, king of the Iberians, deposed by Sapor, iii. 278; supported by Valens, 279.

Sausages, Bologna, how made, v. 143, note.

SAUZES, son of Amurath I., forms a conspiracy with Andronicus, son of John Palæologus, to murder their fathers, viii. 35; discovered and blinded, ib.

SAVELLI, Italian family of, viii. 220.

SAVIGNY, his account of taxation under Constantine, ii. 337, 341, notes S. SAXA RUBRA, battle of between Con-

stantine and Maxentius, ii. 132; site of, ib. note.

Saxons, when first mentioned, ii. 70, note; situation and manners of the, iii. 262; according to Dr. Latham, a generic appellation, including Germans, &c., 263, note S.; their ships, 264; harass the coast of Gaul, ib.; settlements in Gaul at this time, ib. note S.; and iv. 234 and note; their defeat, iii. 265; come to the defence of Britain, iv. 387; massacre 300 British chiefs, ib. and note; were in England before the date assigned to Hengist's invasion, 388, note S.; probable date of their earliest settlements, .; havoc committed by, 394; influence on the British language, 395 and note S.; vanquished, how treated by Charlemagne, vi. 170 and note, 174; character of the, by Liutprand, vii. 36.

SAXONY, ancient, boundaries of, vi. 175. SCABINI, or assessors, origin and elec-

tion of, iv. 368 and note M.

SCANDERBEG, prince of Albania, history of, viii. 135; revolt from and exploits against the Turks, 137; death, 138. SCANDINAVIA, ancient, i. 350, note; subdued by Attila, iv. 196.

SCARPONNA, battle of between Jovinus and the Alemanni, iii. 258.

SCATINIAN LAW, account of, v. 322. Scaurus, degradation of the family of, ii. 309, note.

Scepticism, prevalence of among the pagans, ii. 205; assisted the growth of Christianity, ib.

Scepter, Greek, described, vii. 367, hole.

SEGUED.

SCHAPARIK, character of his Schlawische Alterthümer,' vii, 66, note M. Schish, religious, origin of, ii. 163 and

note G.

Science reducible to four classes, vi. 400.

Sciri, or Scirri, their situation, iv. 295. SCLAVONIANS, v. Slavonians.

Sclerena, concubine of Constantine X., vi. 110.

SCLERUS, his rebellion suppressed by Basil II., vi. 107.

Scodra, or Scutari, vii. 203 and note. Scors and Picrs, how distinguished, iii. 266; controversies concerning their descent, 268, note and note S.; invade Britain, 268.

'Scourge or God,' epithet of Attila, iv. 202 and note.

SCRIBONIANUS, revolt of, i. 211, note. SCRINIA, four ministerial offices so called, ii. 326.

SCRIPTURES, Christians compelled to deliver up the, ii. 273; Eastern versions of, vi. 45 and note.

SCYRRI, tribe of the Huns, defeated, iv. 160.

SCYTHIA, v. Tartary.

SCYTHIANS confounded with the Goths, i. 401 (v. Tatars).

SEBASTIAN, count of Egypt, places George of Cappadocia on the episcopal throne of Alexandria, iii. 83; despatched towards Nisibis by Julian. 189; fails in joining that emperor, 205.

SEBASTIAN, general of Valens, his exploits against the Goths, iii. 324; killed at the battle of Hadrianople, 337.

SEBASTIAN created emperor by his brother Jovinus, iv. 122; put to death by Adolphus, king of the Goths, 123.

SEBASTOCRATOR, title of invented by Alexius Comnenus, vii, 18. SECULAR GAMES, account of, i. 327.

SEEZ, the bishop and canons of castrated, viii. 191, note.

SEDJAR, Arabian prophetess, her interview with Moseilama, vi. 286 and note S.

SEGESTAN, independence of, L. 340, note; Rustan, prince of, ib.; alliance with Sapor, ii. 408 and note.

Secuen, emperor of Abyssinia, converted to Roman Catholicism, vi. 66.

SEID BECHAR.

SEID EECHAR, descendant of the Prophet, his false prediction of the fall of Constantinople, viii. 71 and note. SEJANUS, his rank and privileges, i. 276, note.

Selden, his remark on transubstan-

tiation, vi. 134.

Spleucia described, i. 341; sacked and ruined, 342; besieged by the Isaurians, ii. 395; council of, iii. 68. SELEUCUS NICATOR, cities founded by,

i. 339, *note* ; æra of, *ib*. SELEUCUS, mount, site of, 384, notes; battle of between Constantius and

Magnentius, ii. 385.

SELGE, defeat of Tribigild the Ostrogoth at, iv. 144.

Selim I., sultan, his treaty with the Mamalukes, vii. 274 and note.

SELJUE, grandfather of Togrul Beg. founder of the Seljukian dynasty, his history, vii. 153; family, 154, note S.; division of their empire, 167 and note M.; extinguished by the khans of Persia, viii. 13.

SKLYMBRIA, besieged by Mahomet II., viii. 154.

SEMIRAMIS invented castration, ii. 386, note.

SEMNO, chief of the Lygii, captured by

Probus, ii. 45. SENATE, state of under Augustus, i. 197; functions under the empire, 205; attempts to recover its rights after the murder of Caligula, 210; its jurisdiction over the emperors, 236; Gibbon corrected, ib. note W.; its acclamations, ib. note W.; condemns Julianus, 251; oppressed by Severus, 261; indignant at the elevation of Macrinus, 274; women formally excluded from, 286; its dignity restored by Al Severus, 288; secret form of convocation, 313; assumes the reins of government, 314; elects Maximus and Balbinus emperors, 315; excluded from military employments, 394; prerogatives regained under Tacitus, ii. 37; refuses to name Florianus, the brother of Tacitus, consul, 38; persecuted and debased by Diocletian and Maximian, 91; Constantinopolitan, 301 and note; Roman, majority of, remained Pagan under the Christian emperors, iii. 408; were sworn at the altar of Victory, ib.; four depu-

SERAPION.

tations for its restoration, 409; petition of Symmachus to Valentinian for, ib.; solemn debate respecting the worship of Jupiter or Christ, 411; truth of this fact examined, ib. note M.; renounces Paganism, ...; consulted by Stilicho on the demands of Alaric, iv. 58; grants him 4000 lbs. of gold, 59; decrees the death of Serena, 90; rejects the heathen project of Pompeianus against the arms of Alaric, 92; negociates with him, ib.; second embassy to, 95; elects Attalus emperor, 99; close of its jurisdiction in Gaul, 288; supports Anthemius against Olybrius, 293; epistle to the emperor Zeno, transferring the seat of empire to the East, 299; extinction of in the reign of Justinian, v. 235; legislative power transferred to by Tiberius, 265; decrees of had the force of law previously, ib. note W.; revival of in the twelfth century, viii. 199; number and election of, 202.

SENATORS, Roman, qualification, i. 171, note; and knights perform as gladiators, 232, note; under Honorius, their genealogical pretensions, iv. 71; unfounded, 72 and note; immense wealth, 74; luxury and manners, 76 sqq.; young, permitted to take 6 per cent. interest, ib. note; literary studies, 82 and note.

SENATOR, office of, in the modern Roman republic, viii. 202, 258.

SENECA, his 'Averelezisters, i. 207, note M.; his theory of comets, v. 250 and note.

Seniors, or lords, origin of, iv. 373. SEPTEM, or Ceuta, adorned and forti-

fied by Justinian, v. 114

SEPTIMANIA, Gothic and Roman, distinguished, iv. 128, note S.; Gothic province of in Gaul (Languedoc), 361, 363; conquered by the Saracens, vi. 386 and note S.

SEPTIZONIUM of Severus at Rome, viii. 270; materials of, used by Sixtus V. for St. Peter's, 277.

SERAI, city and palace of built by Baton the Mongol, viii. 16.

SERAPEUM, or temple of Serapis at Alexandria, v. Serapis,

SERAPION, relinquishes the doctrine of anthropomorphism, vi. 7.

SERAPIS.

SERAPIS, account of the worship of in Egypt, iii. 416 and note S.; temple of at Alexandria described, 417; sacrifices tolerated in after their prohibition by Theodosius, 418; tumults respecting, ib.; temple demolished by Theophilus, 419; Gibbon's ac-count corrected, ib. note S.; statue of described, 420; destruction of, ib.

SERENA, niece of Theodosius, married to Stilicho, iv. 10; strangled by order of the Roman senate, 90.

SERGEANTS, what, vii. 302, note.

SERGIOPOLIS, v. Rasaphe.

SERGIUS, nephew of Solomon the eunuch, massacres the deputies of the Moors at Leptis, v. 213; conspiracy of against Justinian detected, 245; implicates Belisarius, 246.

Sergius and Bacchus, saints and martyrs, their tomb at Rasaphe, v. 375 and note.

SERGIUS, the Paulician, virtues of, vii.

SERIPHUS, isle of described, i. 220 and

SERONATUS, præfect of Gaul, condemned for corresponding with the Visigoths, iv. 290.

SERVETUS, his execution by Calvin examined, vii. 60, note.

SERVIANS, overthrown by Simeon, king of the Bulgarians, 68. SERVIUS, walls of, ii. 16 and notes.

SESOSTRIS, long wall of, vi. 206, note. SESTUS, distance from Abydus, ii. 290. SEVERA, wife of Valentinian I. and mother of Gratian, iii. 291, sq. SEVERIANUS put to death by Licinius,

ii. 136.

SEVERINA, widow of Aurelian, empress

at Alexandria, ii. 34, note S.
SEVERINUS, St., his prediction to Odoacer, iv. 298; relics of, 301, note.

SEVERUS, Septimius, wall of in Britain, i. 141, note S.; enlarges the province of Arabia, 143, note S.; commander in Pannonia, assumes the purple, 249; donative, ib.; marches towards Rome, ib.; Hume's mistake respecting, ib. note; success against Niger and Albinus, 253; artful policy, ib. sq.; cruelty, 257; wise government, 258; military success, 259; relaxes discipline, ib.; Gibbon's account questioned, 260, note W.; reforms the Prætorians, 260; oppresses the

SIBERIA.

senate, 261; establishes absolute government, 262; principal author of the decline of the empire, ib.; satiety. 263; addicted to magic and divination, ib.; at first protected the Christians, ii. 257; publishes an edict against them, 258; repairs to Britain, 265; death, 267.

Sevenus, Alexander, age, i. 278, note; declared Cæsar, 283; accession to the empire, 285; education and way of life, 287; admonition to his visitors, 288; refuses the name of Antoninus, ib.; reforms the army, 289; firmness, 291; defects, 292; histories of his life characterized, 293, note; murdered, 307; pretended victory over Artaxerxes, 344; more probable account, 345; associates the statues of Abraham and Christ with those of Orpheus and Apollonius, ii. 259; his design of building a Christian temple examined, ib. note.

SEVERUS, officer of Galerius, declared Cæsar by him, ii. 108; and Augustus, 112; defeat and death, 115.

SEVERUS appointed general of cavalry under Julian, ii. 415.

SEVERUS. Sulpicius, the first author of the ten persecutions, ii. 255, note. SEVERUS, Libius, elected emperor at the dictation of Ricimer, iv. 274.

Severus, patriarch of Antioch, his theological tenets and persecutions, vi. 53.

SEVILLE taken by Musa, vi. 360.

SEVIR, an officer of the Equites, i. 151, note S.

SHAH MANSOUR, prince of Fars, valiant defence against Timour, viii. 44 and

SHAHAN SHAH, origin of that title, i. 331, note M.

SHAWER, his faction in Egypt under the Fatimite caliphs, vii. 251; murdered by Shiracouh, 253.

Sheicks, Arabian, how chosen, vi. 204. Shephend-kings of Persia, dynasty of, founded, vii. 153.

Shiites. Mahometans who reverence

Ali so called, vi. 272.
Shiracoun, emir of Noureddin, his first expedition into Egypt, vii. 251; second expedition, 252; third expedition and conquest of, 253.

Siberia, description of, iii. 306; conquered by the Mongols, viii. 16.

BIBYLLINE.

SIBYLLINE books consulted by Aurelian, ii. 15; verses, Christianity proved from the by Constantine, iii, 19 and note; books, burnt by Stilicho, iv.

Sieves, Christian, ii. 218; predicted the ruin of Rome in 195, ib. note.

SICHEM, or Naplous, city of the Samaritans, site of, vi. 37, note.

SICILIAN Vespers, vii. 379. SICILY, disorders in, i. 413; reunited to the Roman empire by Belisarius, v. 129; ravaged by Totila, 228; conquered by the Arabs, vi. 407; conquered by Roger the Norman, vii. 117; princes of, perpetual legates of the Holy See, 118; Roger II. king of, 132; reign of William the Bad, 141; of William the Good, 142; conquered by the emperor Henry VI. 144; subdued by Charles of Anjou, 376; separated from Naples and transferred to the house of Arragon,

SICORIUS PROBUS, his embassy to Narses, ii. 86.

Siculi, tribe of Huns, vii. 79 and note S.

Sidon, manufactures of, v. 56 and note. SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS, his metaphor respecting the capitation tax, ii. 339; his account of his father-in-law Avitus, iv. 258 and note; character of Theodoric II., 260, sq.; panegyric on Avitus, 263; joins a faction in Gaul, 265; panegyric on Majorian, 266, note; panegyric on Anthemius, 281; made prefect of Rome, ib.; literary style, 288, note.

SIENPI, tribe of oriental Tatars, iii, 312; revolutions of that people, iv. 43; assume the name of Topa, ib.

SIFFIN, plain of, war of Ali and Moawiyah on, vi. 275.

SIGANFU, inscription of, its authenticity, vi. 50, and note M.

SIGISMUND, king of the Burgundians, guilt and subsequent piety, iv. 356; founds the monastery of Agaunum, ib.; defeated and buried alive by the sons of Clovis, ib.

SIGISMUND, emperor, protects the synod of Basil, viii. 93; receives the Turkish ambassadors in their presence, ib.

SIGISMUND, King of Hungary, defeated by the sultan Bajazet, viii. 32.

SINGARA.

SILENTIARIUS, Paul, his description of the marbles used in the church of St. Sophia, v. 75, note.

SILENTIARY, office of at Constantinople, v. 203, note.

SILINGI occupy Bætica, iv. 125. SILK, how regarded by the Romans, i. 192 and note; manufacture of in China and Cos, v. 57; Gibbon's account corrected, ib. note S.; use of by the Romans, 58; price of, ib.; procured from the fish pinna marina, ib.; silk trade, ib.; worms intro-duced into Greece, 61; silk manufacture in Greece, vii. 12; in Spain and Sicily, ib.; in Italy, 13; when established in England, ib. note.

SILURES, British tribe, i. 157. SILVER the chief instrument of commerce, i. 192 and notes W. and M.; increase of, 193; relative value to gold under Constantine the Great, ii. 338, note S.

SILVESTER, St., pope, legend of Constantine's donation to, vi. 161.

SIMEON, king of Bulgaria, history of, vii. 68 and note S.; treaty with the emperor Romanus, ib.

SIMEON STYLITES, the Syrian hermit, his extraordinary penance, iv. 320; reverence paid to, 321.

SIMEON METAPHRASTES, WORKS of, vii. 3 and note.

SIMEON, Greek minister, cruelly executes Constantine, the Paulician, vii. 51; converted to that faith, ib.

SIMEONS of Van or Ormia, Nestorian sect, vi. 51.

SIMOCATTA THEOPHYLACT, his Life of the Emperor Maurice, v. 390.

SIMON THE MAGICIAN, odiousness of his name, vi. 23 and note.

Simon or Montrort engages in the fourth crusade, vii. 289; abandons the enterprise, 296 and note M.

Simony, early instance of, ii. 262, note. SIMPLICIUS, with six other philosophers, seeks refuge at the court of Persia, v. 93; character of his works, 94.

SINDBAL, leader of the Heruli under Narses, his valour at the battle of Casilinum, v. 240; hanged for rebellion by Narses, 241.

SINGARA, site of, ii. 87, note; Gibbon corrected, ib. note S.; battle of between Constantius and Sapor, 370; taken by Sapor, 410.

SINGERIC.

SINGERIC, brother of Sarus, succeeds Adolphus as king of the Goths, iv. 126; murders the children of Adolphus, ib.; assassinated, ib. Singidunum razed by the Avars, v.

379.

Singing, tramontane, contempt of the Italians for, v. 360 and notes.

Sinistus, high priest of the Burgundians so called, iii. 261.

SINOPE, surrendered to Mahomet II. viii. 189.

SIRA, or Schirin, wife of Chosroes, v. 376; poetical celebrity of their love, 410, note M.

SIRMIUM declares for Julian, iii. 116; attacked by the Quadi and Sarmatians, 288; defended by Probus, ib.; captured by Baian, chagan of the Avars, v. 378.

SIROES, or KABAD, conspires against his father, Chosroes II., v. 411 and note M.; deposes and murders him, 412; makes peace with Heraclius, 413.

SISEBUT, Gothic king of Spain, persecutes the Jews, iv. 341.

SIXTUS IV., pope, tumults in Rome under, viii. 261 and note.
SIXTUS V., pope, his vigorous reign,

viii. 265.

SLAVES, condition among the Romans, i. 176; price, ib. note M.; manumission, 177; numbers, 178; admitted into the army, ii. 323, 324, note S.; Roman, join the army of Alaric, iv. 93; condition of under the barbarian conquerors of Rome, 374.

SLAVES (Slavonians), etymology and perversion of the word, vii. 66 and note S.

SLAVONIANS between the Elbe and Vistula, i. 350, note S.; their origin and various tribes, v. 167, note S.; manners, 169; number of their villages, ib. and note S.; ravage Illyricum and Thrace, 171; cruelty, ib.; boundaries of in the reign of Charlemagne, vi. 175; their settlements in Greece examined, vii. 9, note S.

SLEEPERS, Seven, legend of, iv. 188; introduced into the Koran, 190.

SMALLPOX, its first appearance in Arabia, vi. 217.

SMYRNA, cause of its populousness, viii. 24; its defence assigned to the knights of Rhodes, 26, note; taken by Timour, 56.

SOLOMON.

SMYTH, Capt., catalogue of medals, i. 391, 409 and note M.

SOMMIAS, mother of Elagabalus, i. 278; signed the acts of the senate. 286.

Socrates, dæmon of, vi. 263 and note. SOFFARIDES, Saracen dynasty of the, vi. 421.

Sognorres, their silk trade with China. v. 59; their civilisation, 178.

Soissons, vase of, iv. 347; its arsenals and manufactures, 348, note.

Soldiers, Roman, property qualifica-tion of, 146, note; pay, 147, note. Solicinium, Mount, Valentinian I. de-

feats the Alemanni at, iii. 260. Solibus, value of the, iv. 74, note S

SOLIMAN, brother of the caliph Walid. besieges Constantinople, vi. 378; death, 380; his gluttony, ib. notes.

SOLIMAN, son of Cutulmish, and greatgrandson of Seljuk, authorised by Malek Shah to invade the Roman dominions, vii. 168; declares himself for Nicephorus Botaniates, 169; permanently occupies Asia Minor, ib.; surnamed Gazi, ib.; his conquests, 170.

SOLIMAN, son of Orchan, establishes himself in Thrace, viii. 28; death,

Soliman, son of Bajazet, escapes into Europe after the battle of Angora, viii. 56; accepts the investiture of Romania from Timour, 61; character and death, 67 and note M.; alliance with Manuel Palæologus, 70.

Soliman, v. Kilidje Arslan. Solomon, king of the Jews, not the author of the Book of Wisdom, iii. 47 and note; sacrifices of emulated by Julian, 158; equalled by those of the caliph Mokteder, ib. note M.; probably not the author of the 'Ec-

clesiastes,' v. 119 and note M. Solomon, the eunuch, entrusted with the command of Africa by Belisarius, v. 122; destroys sixty thousand Moors, ib.; besieges Mount Aurasius, 123; reannexes the province of Mauritanian Sifiti to the Roman empire, ib.; conspiracy against at Carthage, 211; escapes to Sicily, ib.; defeated and slain by the Moors at Tebeste, 214.

Solonon, knights of the temple of, viii. 231 and note.

SONG.

Sono, Chinese dynasty of, viii. 10. Sonna, or Mahometan oral law fixed by Al Bochari, vi. 229 and note S. SONNENWALD, sacred wood of the Suevi in Lusatia, i. 392.

SONNITES, or orthodox Mahometans, tenets of, vi. 272.

SOPATER, the philosopher and friend of Constantine, executed for magic, iii. 73 note.

SOPHIA, consort of Justin II., her benevolence to indigent citizens, v. 330; her insulting message to Narses, 336; disappointed of the hand of her protégé Tiberius II., 343; conspires against him with Justinian, son of Germanus, ib.

SOPHIA, St., new cathedral of Constantinople, designed by Anthemius, v. 73; description of, 74; converted into a mosque, ib.; magnificence and expense of, 76; repairs of, viii. 122 and note; transformed into a mosque by Mahomet II., 176.

SOPHIAN, lieutenant of Moawiyah in the siege of Constantinople, vi. 375 and note S.

SOPHRONIA, Roman matron, death of, ii. 124, note.

Sophronius, patriarch of Jerusalem, proposes to the besieging Saracens to capitulate in the presence of the caliph Omar, vi. 320.

SORTES SANCTORUM, a Christian mode of divination, iv. 358, note.

Sour, immortality of the, ii, 168; not believed by educated Romans, 169; its pre-existence held by many of the Fathers, ib., note; its immortality not generally believed by the Greek and Roman pagans, 170; believed by the barbarians, ib.; not part of the law of Moses, 171; its belief began to prevail among the Jews under the Asmonæan princes, 172; material, of the universe, iii. 47, and note; sleep of the, 430 and note S.; of the prophets and martyrs, place of the, 431, note; four opinions concerning the origin of the soul, vi. 4, note.

Sovou, or So-ou, the Chinese patriot, iii. 308 and note.

Sozopetra, birthplace of the caliph Motassem, taken and razed by Theophilus, vi. 413; site, ib. note S.

SPADO, force of that term, ii. 386 note.

STATUES.

SPANIARDS, character of, in the 16th century, iv. 109.

SPAIN, province described, i. 155; its division by Augustus, ib.; the Peru and Mexico of the Old World, 296, invaded by the Franks, 391; ita prosperity during the first four centuries, iv. 123; illustrious cities of, 124; invaded by the barbarians, ib. ; calamities, ib.; how divided among the barbarians, 125; Adolphus, king of the Goths, marches against the invaders, ib.; reduced and restored to Honorius by Wallia, 127; state of, after the retreat of the Goths, 176; conquests of the Visigoths in, 287; legislative assemblies of, 384; civil war in, after the death of Theudes, v. 124; Justinian seizes several cities, ib.; Romans finally expelled by Suintila, ib. note; state of under Charlemagne, vi. 174; crown of usurped by Roderic, 354; early history of deficient, ib. note; invaded by the Arabs, 355; best works on the Saracen conquest of, ib. note and note S.; conquered by Musa, 359; prosperity under the Arabs, 364; revenue, 366 and note; revolts from the Abbassides, 393.

Spalatro, ancient Salona, ii. 103.

SPANHEIM, his 'Orbis Romanus,' i. 170; character of his edition of Julian's works, iii. 179.

Sparta, population of, i. 371, note. Spectabiles, or Respectable, title of, ii. 305; class of, defined, 313.

SPECTACLES, Roman, described, ii. 58, sq.; iv. 86.

Spelman, his version of the Anabasis, ii. 83.

Spice country, i. 138, note.

Spoleto, duchy of, inhabitants sur-render themselves to the pope, vi.

SPORTULE, or SPORTELLE, baskets of presents, described, iv. 80, note.

Sprenger, Dr., character of his Life of Mahomet, vi. 238, note S.

SQUIRRELS (or dormice-glires), eaten by the Romans, iv. 81 and notes.

STADIUM, Olympic, compared with the Roman circus, v. 48.

STATUES, multitude of at Rome, ii. 313; had a special guardian, ib. account of those destroyed at Constantinople by the Latins, vii. 317.

STATURE.

STATURE, Roman military, reduction in the standard, ii. 323 and note.

STAURACIUS, emperor of Constanti-

nople, vi. 88.

Stephanephoros, an annual, not perpetual, magistrate of the Chersonites, ii. 360, note M.

STEPHEN, freedman of Domitilla, assassinates Domitian, ii. 239. STEPHEN, count of Blois, a leader in

the first crusade, character, vii. 197. STEPHEN, count of Chartres, letter respecting Alexius Comnenus, vii. 207; deserts his standard, 219

STEPHEN, son of Romanus I., Byzantine emperor, vi. 102; conspires with his brother Constantine against his father, and is deposed and

banished, 103.

STEPHEN III., pope, visits the court of France to solicit aid against the Lombards, vi. 154; extraordinary letter to the French in the name and person of St. Peter, 155 and note; crowns Pepin king of France, 157.

STEPHEN, St., the first martyr, miraculous discovery of his body, iii. 429; his blood liquefied at Naples, ib., note; prodigies performed by his relics, 430; Gallic proverb respecting, ib. note; converts 540 Jews in eight days, 431, note.

STEPHEN, the Savage, favourite of Justinian II., his expedition against the

Chersonites, vi. 79.

STILICHO, master-general of Theodosius, iii. 400.

STILICHO, general of the West, his origin and character, iv. 9; marries Serena, niece of Theodosius, 10; his military commands, ib.; appointed guardian of Arcadius and Honorius by Theodosius, 11; marches towards Constantinople, 12 and note S.; transfers the command of his troops to Gainas, ib.; puts Rufinus to death, ib.; declared an enemy of the state, 14; supplies Rome with corn from Gaul, 17; opposes Alaric in Greece, 27; two expeditions, ib. note S.; defeats Alaric, 28; allows him to escape, ib.; reason of this, ib. note S.; commanded by Arcadius to evacuate Greece, 29; checks the advance of the barbarians in Rhætia, 33; recalls the legions from Gaul and Britain,

SULPICIUS.

34; defeats Alaric at Pollentia, 36 expels him from Italy, 39; triumph at Rome, ib.; collects an army against Radagaisus, 46; encloses and defeats him, 48; puts him to death, 49; allows the remnant of his army to invade Gaul, 50; concludes a treaty with Alaric, 57; consults the senate on the demands of that leader. 58; loses the confidence of Honorius. 59; massacre of his adherents at Pavia, 60; hesitates at rebellion and repairs to Ravenna, 61; seized and beheaded by Count Heraclian, 62; his family and memory persecuted, ib.; reflections on his fate, ib.

STOIC PHILOSOPHY, when first taught at

Rome, v. 276, note.

STOZA, a private soldier, elected chief by the revolted army of Justinian in Africa, v. 211; character, ib.; death, 212 and note M.

STRASBURG, battle of between Julian and the Alemanni, ii. 417.

STEATA, or Roman road, from Auranitis to Babylonia, v. 188 and note.

STRATEGIUS employed by Constantine to inquire into heresies, iii. 42 and

STRATOPEDARCH, Byzantine officer, vii.

STURELY, Dr., his History of Carausius, ii. 72, notes.

STURGEONS of the Don or Tanais, vii. 407, 408, note.

Suburbicarian churches, iii. 39, note. SUCCESSIANUS repulses the Goths, i. 397.

Survi, their origin and renown, i. 392; join Radagaisus in invading Italy, iv. 45; overrun Gaul, 51; and Vandals occupy Gallicia, 125; converted from Arianism, iv. 340, note.

SUPETULA captured by the Saracens, vi. 345.

Suger, Abbé, minister of Louis VII., vii. 245 and note S.

SUICIDE, how regarded by the Romans, v. 326; under the emperors a means of escaping the legal penalties of condemnation, ib.

SULLECTE opens her gates to Belisarius. v. 106; site, ib. note S.

SULPICIANUS treats for the empire. i. 243, sq.

Servius, perfected SULPICIUS, science of Roman law, v. 274; first

SULTAN.

applied to it general theories and Grecian philosophy, 275.

Sultan, title of, when invented, vii. 147 and note S.

Sultans, Arabic titles of the, how to be understood, vii. 254, note.

SUMIUM, province of, ii. 86, notes. SUMNAT, pagoda of described, vii. 148; idol of destroyed by Mahomed the Gaznevide, 149; its secret treasures, ib. and note M.

Sun, worship of introduced at Rome, i. 261; by the Persians, 335; Aurelian's temple of the, at Rome, ii. 29; the, represented the Platonic Logos, iii. 141; the tutelar deity of Julian, 147.

SUNDAY (dies solis), Lord's day so

named by Constantine, iii. 3, note.
SUPERSTITION, origin of, ii. 15; congenial to the multitude, 206; inconstancy of, viii. 190.

Super-indictions, ii. 334.

Surenas, Gibbon's mistake respecting that name, iii. 194, note M.

SURNAMES, uncertain under the Lower Empire, ii. 35, note; increase of the number of among the Romans, iv. 77, note; use of revived by the Greeks, vi. 111.

Sus, river of Western Africa, vi. 348; probably confounded by Gibbon with the province of that name, ib. note S.

Susa, taken by Constantine, ii. 128. SWATOSLAUS, sovereign of Russia, character and reign, vii. 89; subdues the Bulgarians, 90; threatens Constantinople, ib.; defeated by John

Zimisces, 91.

Swedes, account of, i. 376. Swiss cantons contrasted with the Frank Confederacy, i. 391.

Sword, Roman, described, i. 149; of Mars, discovered by Attila, iv. 195.Sword of Aristotle, i. 338.

"Sword of God," surname of the Mahometan general Caled, vi. 258.

SYAGRIUS, son of Ægidius, king of the Franks and Burgundians, his dominions, iv. 347; title, 348, note; character, 348; defeat by Clovis and death, ib.

Sybula, sister of Baldwin IV. of Jerusalem, crowns her second husband, Guy of Lusignan, vii. 257.

Guy of Lusignan, vii. 257.
SYLLA, the dictator, his mildness as a vol. viii.

SYRIAN GATES.

legislator, v. 320; numbers proscribed by him, ib.

Syllianus, the consul, addresses the senate in favour of the Gordians, i. 313.

SYLVANIA, sister of Rufinus, her monastic virtues, learning, and filthiness, iii. 13, note.

SYLVANUS, general of Constantius in Gaul, his usurpation and murder, ii. 398.

Sylvebius, pope, reproached by Antonina, wife of Belisarius, for treachery, and banished, v. 144 and notes; starved to death by Justinian in the isle of Palmaria, 216, note.

Symmachus, his account of the pagan conformity of Constantius, iii. 99; his rank, genius, and pagan zeal, 409; petition to Valentinian in favour of the goddess of Victory, ib.; firm and dexterous opposition of St. Ambrose, 410; literary character of the epistles of Symmachus, ib., note; made consul by Theodosius, 425.

SYMMACHUS, father-in-law of Boethius, v. 28; executed by Theodoric, 33.

Synesius, bishop of Ptolemais, illustrious pedigree of, iii. 36, note; avowed disqualification as a bishop, ib., note; excommunicates the president Andronicus, 37; his patriotic advice to Arcadius, iv. 29; made bishop of Ptolemais, ib. note.

Synoss, provincial, instituted, ii. 193; Gibbon corrected, ib. note G.; produced the union of the church, 194; yearly Christian, iii. 39; extraordinary, only convened by the emperor, ib.; Nicene canons respecting, ib., note.

SYRACUSE sacked by the Franks, ii. 48; taken by the Saracens, vi. 409.

Syria, province of, described, i. 160; under the Mamalukes, 187, note; campaign of Belisarius in, v. 100; invaded by Chosroes Nushirvan, 190; conquered by Chosroes II., 391; invaded by the Saracens, vi. 300; described, 315; final conquest of by the Saracens, 325; invaded by Nicephorus Phocas and Zimisces, 426; Seljukian dynasty of, vii. 167; invaded by Timour, viii. 51.

Syriac tongue, cultivation of and dialects, vi. 45, note.

Syrian and Cilician gates, v. 399, note.

ZX

SYRIANS.

SYRIANS, or Oriental Christians, state of under the kingdom of Jerusalem, vii. 236.

Syrianus, duke of Egypt, expels Athanasius from Alexandria, iii. 82.

Syropulus, Sylvester, character of his History of the false union of the Greek and Latin churches, viii. 96 and notes.

т.

TABARI, his biography of Mahomet, vi. 238, note S.; account of, 290, note. TABENNE, or trumpet of the Egyptian monks, iii. 85.

TABENNE, island of the Nile, residence

of Pachomius, iv. 307.

TABIYS, or "Successors" of the Companions of Mahomet, vi. 237, note S. TABLE, emerald, in the Gothic treasury in Spain, iv. 116.

Tables, or Trictrac, Roman game of, described, iv. 81 and note.

Tables, astronomical, of the Arabians, vi. 401.

TABUC, Mahomet's expedition of, vi. 258.

TACITURNITY, English, iv. 398.

TACITUS the historian, his account of the principles of the Stoics, i. 216, note; object of his episodes, 330; his Germania, 349; how faulty, 350, note S.; account of the revolt of Civilis, 368, note; works how preserved, ii. 36, note; his account of the Christians at Rome, 210; of the persecution of the Christians under Nero, 233; passage respecting, examined, ib., note; remarks on his narrative, 234; account of his works,

Tacitus the senator, character, ii. 35; elected emperor by the senate, 36; administration, 37; election confirmed by the army, 38; repulses the Alani, 39; dies at Tyana, 40; prophecy respecting his family, 41 and note.

'Tacrics,' work of the emperors Leo and Constantine Porphyrogenitus, vii. 3. Тармов, v. Palmyra.

TAGINA, battle of between Narses and Totila, v. 233; site of, ib. note.

TAHERITES, Saracen dynasty of, found-ed in Chorasan by Taher, vi. 421.

TARSUS.

TAIFALE, Gothic tribe allied with the Romans, ii. 403; join the Visigoths, iii. 330; their ethnology, ib. note S.; infamous manners, 331.

TAITSONG, emperor of China, his virtues, vi. 298; assists Yezdegerd, the fugitive emperor of Persia, ib.

TAIZ, town of, i. 340, note.

TALENT, the, varieties of, i. 296, note; Gibbon corrected, ib. note S.

TALMUD, hypothesis respecting the, ii. 223, note.

Tamerlane, v. Timour.

TANCRED, king of Sicily, defends Apulia against the Germans, vii. 144.

TANCRED DE HAUTEVILLE, his family, vii. 111.

TANCRED, cousin of Bohemond, accompanies him in the first crusade, vii. 199; pedigree, ib. note; reluctant submission to the Greek emperor, 207; seizes Tarsus, 214; worsted by Baldwin, 215.

Tanjou, rustic chief of the Huns, iii. 307; how received in the capital of

China, 311 TAPROBANA (Ceylon), iii. 180, note;

commerce of, v. 60 and note. TARACHUS, sufferings of, ii. 282, note.

TARANTULA, effects of its bite, vii. 118, note.

TARANTUS, nickname of Caracalla, i. 264, note.

Tarasius, secretary of the empress Irene, made patriarch of Constantinople, vi. 163; frames the decrees of the second council of Nice, 164.

TARGETIUS, ambassador of the Avars, his address to Justin II., v. 331.

TARIF, in Spain, name whence derived, vi. 355.

TARIK, lieutenant of Musa, lands at and gives name to Gibraltar, vi. 356; defeats Roderic the Goth at Xeres. 357; takes Toledo, 358; term of his conquests in Spain, 359; imprisoned and scourged by Musa, 361.

TARKHAN, prince of Fargana, entertains Jezdegerd, king of Persia, vi. 298. TARQUIN, his punishment of suicide, v.

326, note. TABRAGONA, Roman province of, in

Spain, i. 155. TARRAGONA, city of, sacked by the Franks, i. 392.

Tarsus, in Cilicia, Julian's interment at.

TARTARY.

iii. 227; restored to the Byzantine emperors, vii. 238.

TARTARY, its situation and extent, iii. 203; conquered by Toulun, iv. 44.

TASILLO, duke of Bavaria, his treasons punished, vi. 174.

Tasso, enchanted grove of, vii. 226 and note S.

TATARS, or Tartars, their situation and connection with the Mongols, iii. 294, notes; why called Tartars instead of Tatars, 295, note S.; identical with the Scythians, 294, note; their pastoral manners, 295; diet, 296; habitations, 297; exercises, 299; government, 300; probably a Mongolian tribe, viii. 2, note S.; descent of the, 3 and note M.

TATIAN, præfect of the East, and his son Proculus, ruined by Rufinus, iv. 3. TAURIS, residence of Tiridates, called

Echatana, ii. 88.

TAURIS, or Gandzaca, city of, v. 402, note.

TAUROBOLIA, ii. 265, note.

TAURUS, prætorian præfect, presides in the council of Rimini, iii. 69.

TAURUS, consul and præfect of Italy, flies on the approach of Julian, iii. 117; banished to Vercellæ, 127.

TAXATION, Romans exempted from, i. 294; reimposed by Augustus, 298; provincial, reduced by Al. Severus to 1-30th, 302; account of, &. note S.; increase of under Diocletian, ii. 96; on property by Galerius, 113; system of in the Roman empire at this period, 114, note S.; how adjusted by Constantine the Great, 134; direct, preferred by Constantine, 333; on land how levied, 335; on crops, &c., exacted in kind,

TAYEF besieged by Mahomet, vi. 255; surrenders, 256; date, ib. note S. Tebeste, the modern Tibesh, remains

of, v. 213, note; battle of between the Romans and Moors, 214.

Teceir, Arabian war-cry, its meaning, vi. 314, note.

TEIAS, Gothic commander, occupies Verona, v. 232; elected to succeed Totila, 235; marches to the relief of Cumæ, besieged by Narses, ib.; defeated and slain at Mount Lactarius,

TERRIT, captured by Tamerlane, ii.

TEUTONIC KNIGHTS.

410; site of, ib. note S.; the birthplace of Saladin, ib.

TELEMACHUS, St., killed in attempting to separate the gladiators, iv. 41.

TELHA, Arabian chief, revolts with Zobeir against Ali, vi. 274; defeated and slain, 275 and note M. TEMPLARS, knights, vii. 231 and note.

TEMPLE of Solomon, v. 74, note (v. Jerusalem).

TEMPLE, Sir William, his account of Timour censured, viii. 69, note.

Temples, pagan, destroyed by Theo-dosius, iii. 414 and note M.; crusade of Marcellus bishop of Apamea against, 415.

TEMUGIN, v. Zingis.

TEPHRICE, fortified by Carbeas the Paulician, vii. 53; taken and destroyed by Basil the Macedonian, 54.

TERBELIS, the Bulgarian, assists Justinian II. to regain the throne, vi. 78.

TERMINUS, the god, refuses to move, i. 143.

Terrasson, character of his 'Jurisprudence Romaine, v. 260, note.

TERTULLIAN, his sentiments not to be deemed general among the Christians, ii, 167, note G.; his exultation on the subject of the last judgment, 177; suggested desertion to Christian soldiers, 188, note; date of his Apology, 212, note; when a Montanist calumniated the Agapæ, 229, note; his account of the edicts of Tiberius and M. Antoninus, 255; argument of against the Patripassians, iii. 47; boast of Christian knowledge, 51 and note; purity of his worship, 432

TESSERÆ, or dice, Roman game of described, iv. 81 and note.

TESTAMENTS, nuncupatory, of soldiers, iii, 214, note; Roman laws respecting, v. 308; ceremony of making, 309; distinction between inheritance and legacies, ib.; codicils and trusts, 310.

TETRICUS reigns in Gaul by the influence of Victoria, ii. 18; betrays his army to Aurelian, 19; date of his fall, ib. note; adorns the triumph of Aurelian, 27; reinstated in his rank, 28; banquet to Aurelian,

TEUTONIC KNIGHTS conquer Prussia, i. 2 E 2

THABOR.

378, note; when founded, vii. 231, note.

THABOR, Mount, dispute concerning the divine light of, vii. 404; the light established as an article of faith in the Greek church, 406.

THAIR, king of Yemen, overruns Persia, ii. 367; subdued by Sapor, ib.

THAMUD, caverns of the tribe of, vi. 240, note.

THANET, isle of, assigned by Vortigern to his Saxon auxiliaries, iv. 387.

THAPSACUS, fords of, on the Euphrates, iii. 190.

THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS of the Romans described, iv. 86.

THEBEAN legion, apocryphal story of its martyrdom, ii. 267, note; three different legions, 392, note.

THEBARMA, or Ormia, birthplace of Zoroaster, v. 403 and note M.

THEBES, in Egypt, kings of, i. 248, note; circumference of, ii. 295.

THECLA, sister of the emperor Michael III., concubine of Basil I., vi. 97, note S.

THEFT, Roman laws regarding, v. 315. THEMES, or military governments of the Eastern empire, account of, vii. 5; list of, ib. note S.

THEMISTIUS, address to Jovian in the name of the Senate of Constanti-nople in favour of toleration, iii. 230.

THEODATUS marries Amalasontha and ascends the throne of Italy, v. 128; puts her to death, ib.; secret negociations with Justinian, ib.; weak character, 130; signs an ignominious treaty with Justinian, ib.; dialogue with Peter the Byzantine ambassador, 131; changes from despair to presumption, 132; de-posed by his army, 135; assassinated, ib.

THEODEBERT, king of Austrasia, invades Italy, v. 151; attacks at once the Romans and Goths, ib.; reduced to treat with Justinian, 152; killed by a wild bull, ib.

THEODEMIR, father of Theodoric, sole king of the Ostrogoths, v. 3.

THEODEMIR, Gothic prince of Murcia and Carthagena, his treaty with Abdelaziz, son of Musa, vi. 362.

THEODORA, wife of Constantius, ii. 112.

THEODORIC.

THEODORA, consort of Justinian, her birth and early history, v. 42; captivates and marries Justinian, 44; associated in the empire, 45; private life, ib.; tyranny, 46; virtues, ib.; journey to the Pythian baths and death, 47; partiality for the blue faction, 42 and 51; firmness in the Nika sedition, 54; conspiracy against John of Cappadocia, 70; revenge on, ib.; secret intrigues at the court of Italy, 129 and note G.; buys the papal chair for the deacon Vigilius, 145; compels Belisarius to pardon his guilty wife Antonina, 160; restores to the latter her lover Theodosius, ib.; letter to Belisarius, 161; her spiritual discord with Justinian, vi. 38.

THEODORA, her singular marriage with the emperor Theophilus, vi. 93; regent, ib.; zeal in restoring images, ib.; empress, her sanguinary persecution of the Paulicians, vii. 52.

THEODORA, daughter of Constantine IX., reigns jointly with her sister Zoe, vi. 110; sole reign, ib.; death, 111.

THEODORA, daughter of John Cantacuzene, her marriage with Orchan, Turkish prince of Bithynia, viii. 26. THEODORA, sister of Marozia, her

amours and intrigues, vi. 182. Theologa, widow of Baldwin III. of Jerusalem, becomes the concubine of Andronicus Comnenus, vi. 126.

THEODORE ANGELUS, despot of Epirus, seizes and imprisons the emperor Peter of Courtenay, vii. 336; expels Demetrius, son of Boniface, and seizes the kingdom of Thessalonica. 337.

THEODORE of Mopsuestia, condemned of heresy by the second council of Constantinople, vi. 39, sq.

THEODORE, monk of Tarsus and primate

of Britain, account of, vi. 44, note. Theodorer, bishop of Cyrrhus, his charity towards Maria the Carthaginian exile, iv. 188; condemned of heresy, vi. 39, 87.

THEODORIC, son of Alaric, becomes king of the Visigoths on the death of Wallia, iv. 224; besieges Arles and Narbonne without success, ib.; his family, 226; resolves to avenge the mutilation of his daughter by

THEODORIC.

her father-in-law Genseric, king of the Vandals in Africa, ib.; is prevented by the invasion of Gaul by Attila, ib.; forms an alliance with Aëtius and the Romans, 233; marches against the Huns, 234; killed at the battle of Châlons, 237.

THEODORIC II. acquires the Gothic sceptre by the murder of his brother Torismond, iv. 260; character, ib.; expedition into Spain, 262; defeats and puts to death Rechiarius, king of the Suevi, 263; recalled by the death of Avitus, ib.; acquires the territory of Narbonne, 287; assassinated by his brother Euric, ib.

THEODORIC the Ostrogoth, his birth and education, v. 1, sq.; genealogical table of his family, 2, note S.; illiterateness of, 2, note, and 3, note M.; intrusted with the defence of the Lower Danube by Zeno, 3; date of his accession, ib. note S.; forced by the Triarian Goths to revolt against Zeno, 6; treaty, 7; marches into Italy with the consent of Zeno, 8; defeats Odoacer on the Sontius, on the Adige, ib.; solicits the aid of the Visigoths in Gaul, ib.; reproached by his mother for flight, 10 and note; subdues all Italy except Ravenna, ib.; reduces and murders Odoacer, ib.; proclaimed king of Italy, ib.; reign, ib.; partition of lands, 11; foreign policy, 13; extent of his dominion, 15; war with the emperor Anastasius and defeat of his general Sabinian, 16; naval armament, ib.; transactions in Gaul, 17; published no Gothic laws, ib.; his Latin edict, ib. note and note S.; connection with the Byzantine Court, 18; administration of justice, ib. and note M.; revenue, 18, note S.; visits Rome, 20; restores and protects the public monuments, 21; residence at Verona, 22; an Arian, 23; his toleration, 24; vices of his government, 25; provoked to persecute the Catholics, 26; puts Boethius to death, 31; executes Symmachus, 33; remorse and death, ib.; tomb at Ravenna, 34 and note M.

THEODORIC, son of Triarius, v. 6; killed, 7 and note.

THEODORUS, Mallius, merit and promo-

THEODOSIUS.

tions of, ii. 318, note; consul with Eutropius, iv. 139.

Theodorus the deacon, his Acroases, vi. 425, note M.

THEODOTUS of Hierapolis, base adulation of Constantius, iii. 118.

THEODOSIAN CODE, dates often altered, ii. 135, note; when published, 303, note; digested by the younger Theodosius, v. 271 and note S.; account of its framing, 279, note M.; discovery of the first five books, ib.

Theodosiorolis, foundation and site of, iv. 168 and note.

THEODOSIUS, father of the emperor, despatched by Valentinian I. to the assistance of the Britons, iii. 270; founds the province of Valentia, 271; made master-general of the cavalry, ib.; defeats the Alemanni, ib.; suppresses the revolt of Firmus in Africa, 274; beheaded at Carthage, under Gratian, 275.

THEODOSIUS the Great, his distinction between a Roman prince and Parthian monarch, ii. 344, note; magical prediction of his succession, iii. 243, note; repulses the Sarmatians from Mœsia, 288; made emperor of the East by Gratian, 343; birth and character, ib.; genealogical table, 344, note S.; private life, 345; prudent conduct of the Gothic war, 347; illness at Thessalonica, 348; entertains Athanaric at Constantinople, 350; buries him with splendour, ib.; treaty with Maximus, 362; the first orthodox emperor, 363; baptism, ib.; edict establishing the Trinity, ib.; practical argument of Archilochius in favour of orthodoxy, 364; banishes Damophilus, Arian archbishop of Constantinople, 368; forcibly instals Gregory Nazianzen, ib.; expels the Arian clergy throughout the East, 369; publishes severe edicts against heretics, 370; establishes inquisitors of the faith, 374; visit to the fugitive Justina and her son at Thessalonica, 383; marries Galla, sister of the latter, 384; espouses the cause of Valentinian II., ib.; defeats Maximus on the Save, ib.; makes his triumphal entry into Rome, 386; his virtues, ib.; faults, 387; clemency towards the seditious Antiochians, 390; orders the seditious Thessalo-

THEODOSIUS.

nicans to be massacred, 392; influence of St. Ambrose over, 393; excommunicated by him and subjected to public penance in the cathedral of Milan, 394, sq.; restores Valentinian II. in the provinces usurped by Maximus, 396; consults the Egyptian hermit John respecting the usurpation of Eugenius, 399; repulsed by Arbogastes at Aquileia, 401; his troops desert to Theodosius, ib.; defeat and deaths of Eugenius and Arbogastes, 402; sole emperor, 403; appoints his sons Arcadius emperor of the East and Honorius emperor of the West, ib.; death, ib.; proposition to the senate whether Jupiter or Christ shall be worshipped, 411; date of that event, ib. note; inquiry as to its truth, ib. note M.; prohibited sacrifices, 413; destroyed the heathen temples, 414; laws how evaded, 421; last and peremptory edict against paganism, 422; patronized meritorious pagans, 425; family of in Spain oppose the invasion of the usurper Constantine, iv. 55; posterity of, 294 and note.

Theodosius the Younger, surrounds Constantinople with walls, ii. 295 and note; reception of the relics of St. Chrysostom, iv. 158; education and character, 162; marries Eudocia, 164; Persian war, 166; truce of one hundred years, 167; despatches an army to Italy against the usurper John, 172; devout triumph for his death, 173; relinquishes the Western empire to Valentinian III., 174; acquires Western Illyricum, ib.; final dissolution of the unity of the Roman government, ib.; pays tribute to the Huns, 192; increased by Attila, 193; disgraceful peace with the latter, 205; approves the plot for the assassination of Attila, 217; severely reproved by Eslaw, Attila's ambassador, ib.; death, 218; his conduct in the dispute between Cyril and Nestorius, vi. 20; banishes Nestorius and proscribes his opinions, 23.

Theodosius III., emperor of Constantinople, deposed by Leo the Isaurian. vi. 81; inscription on his tomb, ib.

Theodosius, son of the emperor Maurice, beheaded by Phocas, v. 387.

THEOPHILUS.

Theodosius, paramour of Antonina, wife of Belisarius, history of, v. 158; turns monk, 159; death, 160 and note M.

Theodosius, the deacon, murdered by his brother Constans II., vi. 75.

THEODOSIUS, deacon of Syracuse, captured and imprisoned by the Saracens, vi. 409.

THEODOSIUS, patriarch of Alexandria, his contest with Gaian, vi. 59; deposed, 60; conferences with Justinian, 61.

Theodosius, a revenue officer, invested with the purple by the troops of the Obsequian theme, vi. 379.

Theologians, how esteemed among the Huns, iv. 303.

Theophanes, the chronicler, account of, v. 391.

THEOPHANO, empress of Leo V., procures a fatal respite for Michael the Phrygian, vi. 90.

THEOPHANO, wife of Romanus II., origin and character, vi. 103; poisons her husband and father-in-law, 104; intrigues with Nicephorus Phocas, ib.; her marriage with him refused by the patriarch, 105 and note M.; intrigues with John Zimisces, ib.; conspires with him against Phocas, ib.; exiled by him, 106.

THEOPHANO, daughter of the emperor Romanus, marries the son of Otho the Great, vii, 25; regent of Rome, Italy, and Germany, ib.

Theoremus, consular of Syria under Gallus, murder of, ii. 390.

THEOPHILUS, surnamed the Unfortunate, emperor of Constantinople, vi. 91; tyranny, 92 and note S.; ungrateful execution of Theophobus, 93; death, ib.; his singular marriage, ib.; the last and most cruel of the Iconoclasts, 165.

THEOPHILUS, son of Michael the Stammerer, emperor of Constantinople, his warlike character, vi. 413; takes and razes Sozopetra, ib.; defeated at Amoricum by the caliph Motassem, 414.

THEOPHILUS, bishop of Antioch, declines to produce one raised from the dead, ii. 179.

Theophilus, archbishop of Alexandria, character, iii. 418 and note; demolishes the Scrapeum, 419; seconds

THEOPHILUS.

Eudoxia in persecuting Chrysostom, , iv. 154; flies from Constantinople, 155.

THEOPHILUS, Christian missionary to the Sabseans or Homerites, iii. 25 and note M.

THEOPHILUS, the jurist, his servile opinion respecting the arbitrary power of the emperor, v. 270.

THEOPHOBUS, Sassanid prince, commander of the Persians in the service of the emperor Theophilus, refuses to rebel against that monarch, vi. 92; peheaded by Theophilus, 93.

THERAPEUTÆ, described, ii. 210, note. THERM & of Diocletian, ii. 113, note.
THERMANTIA, wife of Honorius, and

sister of Maria, divorced, iv. 62.

THERMOPYLE, straits of, strengthened by Justinian, v. 79.

THESSALONICA, sedition at, iii. 391; the citizens massacred by order of Theodosius, 392; kingdom of, vii. 324; united to the empire of Nice,

THEUDELINDA, daughter of Garibald, king of Bavaria, marries Authoris, king of Lombardy, v. 353; her second husband succeeds to the kingdom, ib.

THEUDES, Gothic king of Spain, besieges Ceuta, v. 123; refuses assistance to Gelimer, king of the Vandals, 124.

THEURGY or magic of the Platonists, iii. 142 and note.

THIBAUT, count of Champagne, leader of the fourth crusade, vii. 289; death, 294.

THILUTHA, fortress of, resists the arms of Julian, iii. 193.

THOMAS, St., said to have preached Christianity in India, vi. 51; his shrine near Madras visited by the ambassadors of Alfred, ib.; gospel of, 226, note.

THOMAS, St., Christians of on the coast of Malabar, vi. 51, and 53, note M.

THOMAS, a noble Greek, his valiant defence of Damascus, vi. 308; skill in archery, ib.; wounded by the wife of Aban, 309; repulsed by Caled, ib.; exile, 311.

THOMAS the Cappadocian disputes the title of Michael II., and besieges Constantinople, vi. 91; taken and

executed, ib.

TILLEMONT.

THOR, cave of, Mahomet's concealment vi. 242; legends respecting. ib. and note S.

THRACE described, i. 159; colonized by the Bastarnæ, ii. 48; gold mines of, iii. 327 and note; Goths settled in by Theodosius, 352,

THRASIMUND, king of the African Van dals, his religious sentiments, iv. 329.

THUNDERING LEGION, story of the, ii. 256 and note.

THURINGIA, subdued by Attila, iv. 196. THURINGIANS, their cruelty to the Franks on the retreat of Attila, iv. 239 and note.

THYATIRA, church of, when founded, ii. 207; battle of, iii. 242; site, ib. notes.

THYSDRUS, city of, i. 310 and note. Tiana, or triple crown of the popes,

origin and meaning of, viii. 250,

TIBER, inundations of the, viii, 272 273. note M.

TIBERIAS, the residence of the Jewish patriarch, iii. 155; besieged by Saladin, vii. 257; battle of between Saladin and Guy de Lusignan, ib. and note M.

TIBERIUS, adopted by Augustus, i. 212; character, 217; used the forms of justice, 219; first assumed the privilege of majestas, ib. note W.; conduct towards Germanicus' widow, ib. note; fixes the prætorians at Rome, 242; abolishes half the excise on the reduction of Cappadocia, 298, note: supposed edict of in favour of the Christians, ii. 256.

TIBERIUS, captain of the guards, associated in the empire by the younger Justin, v. 342; accession, 343; de-clares his wife Anastasia empress, ib.; assumes the name of Constantine, 344; his virtues, ib.; names Maurice as his successor, 345; death, ib.; his war with the Persians, 365.

TIBUR or Tivoli, town of, viii. 210; siege of by the modern Romans, ib. TIGRANOCERTA, city, ii. 88, note.

Tigris, passage of the by Julian, iii. 203.

Til or Tula river, v. 176 and note M. . TILLEMONT, his Life of St. Augustin, iv. 182, note; character as an ecclesiastical historian, vi. { 4, note.

TIMASIUS.

Timaşius, master-general, ruined and banished by Eutropius, iv. 141; various accounts of his death, 142.

TIMAVUS, Virgil's description of the, i.

319, note.

TIME without bounds, doctrine of, when first introduced into the Persian religion, i. 334, note S.

TIMOTHY the Cat, monk, instigates the murder of Protesius and becomes patriarch of Alexandria, vi. 30.

TIMOTHY, St., his body transported to Constantinople, iii. 427.

Timour or Tamerlane, massacres of, iv. 202 and note; histories of, viii. 39 and note M.; pedigree, 40; origin and meaning of his corrupted name of Tamerlane, ib. note and note M.; birth and first adventures, 41; ascends the throne of Zagatai, 43; conquest of Persia, ib.; of Turkestan, 44; of Kipzak, Russia, &c., 45; of Hindostan, 46; war against Bajazet, 48; letter to that sultan, 49 and note M.; invades Syria, 51; takes and sacks Aleppo, ib.; interview with the cadhis of, 52; seizes and burns Damascus, 53; burns Aleppo, ib.; invades Anatolia, 54; gains the battle of Angora, ib.; treatment of the captive Bajazet, 56; testimonies as to its harshness, 57, sq.; term of his conquests, 60; triumphal return to Samarcand, 62; march to China and death, 63; character and merits, ib.; character of his 'Institutions,' 65.

Tingi, or Tangier, conquered by the Saracens, vi. 347.

TIPASA, city of, Catholic miracle at during the persecution of Hunneric, iv. 336; modern illustration of, 337, note S.

TIRIDATES, son of Chosroes, king of Armenia, escapes from the Persians, i. 403; his Roman education, ii. 78; saves the life of Licinius, 79; restored to the throne of Armenia by Diocletian, ib.; bodily strength, ib. note; invades Assyria, 81; driven from Armenia by Narses, 82; extraordinary escape, 83; again restored, 88; becomes a Christian, 368; iii. 24, note M.; death, ii. 363; his heir exiled, ib.

TITLES, imperial, under Diocletian, ii. 93: of honour under the empire, 304, sq.

TOTILA.

TITUS invested with imperial power by his father, i. 212; administration, 213.

Tobolskoi, Mongol dynasty at, viii. 16, and note M.

TOGRUL BEG, grandson of Seljuk, elected king of the Turkmans, vii. 153; character and reign, 154; expels the Gaznevides from Persia, ib.; a devout Mahometan, 155; delivers Cayem, caliph of Bagdad, ib.; his humility before the caliph and investiture as temporal lieutenant, 156 and note S.; affianced to Cayem's daughter, 156 and 157, note S.; death, 157.

TOLDIAC, near Cologne, the Alemanni defeated at by Clovis, iv. 349.

Toledo, Council of under Recared, declares the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father, iv. 340; taken by the Arabs under Tarik, vi. 358; Nonius' description of, ib. note.

TOLERATION, religious, happy effects of, i. 165; exceptions to, 166, note, 169; Galerius' edict of, ii. 278; Maximin's. 281, note.

Tollius, his literary character, iii. 14, note.

Tongues, gift of, ii. 178 and note M. Tongouses and Samoiedes, iii. 306. Tonsure, circular, what typified by the. vi. 302, note.

TOPA (masters of the earth), name assumed by the Sienpi, iv. 43; invade and settle in the north of China, ib.

Topraus sacked by the Slavonians, v. 171. Torismond, son of Theodoric, king of

the Visigoths, his valour at the battle of Châlons, iv. 235, 237, 238; proclaimed king on the death of his father, 238; murdered by his brother Theodoric, 260.

TORTURE applied only to slaves by the Romans, ii. 331; extended to citizens in cases of treason under Constantine. 332.

TOTILA elected to the Gothic throne of Italy, v. 215; his real name was Badvila, ib. note S.; defeats the Romans at Facuza, 216; reduces southern Italy, ib.; invests Rome, ib.; his virtues, 217; defences of the Tiber, 221; takes Rome, 222; his design to destroy the city averted by the remonstrance of Belisarius, 223;

TOUCUSH.

occupies one of the camps of Hannibal on Mount Garganus, ib.; fails in the attempt to recover Rome from Belisarius, 224; admitted, after his departure, by the treachery of the Isaurians, 227; ravages Sicily, reduces Sardinia and Corsica, and harasses the coasts of Greece, 223; his navy destroyed, 230; defeated at Tagina by Narses, 234; slain by Asbad, the Gepid, ib. and note M.

Toucusa, brother of the Sultan Malek Shah, subdues Syria and Palestine, vii. 176.

Toulouse, the residence of the Gothic kings, iv. 128.

Toulusides, Saracen dynasty of, vi. 422.

Toulus, descendant of Moko, conquers Tartary, iv. 43; vanquishes the Huns, 44; assumes the title of Khan or Cagan, ib.

TOURAN SHAW, sultan of Egypt, murdered by his Mamalukes, vii. 273. TOURNAMENTS contrasted with the

Olympic games, vii. 200.

Tours, battle of between Charles Martel and the Saracens, vi. 389. Towers, built by the pobles in Rome

Towers, built by the nobles in Rome and other Italian cities, viii. 278. Towss, walled, origin of, vii. 75.

TOWARDEIA, in Brahant, occupied by the Franks, ii. 412; extent of, ib. note.

Toxorius, husband of Paula, lineage of, iv. 71.

TRADE, foreign, of the Romans, i. 191. TRADITORS, or Christians who delivered up the Scriptures, i. 273.

TRAJAN, emperor, conquers Dacia, i. 142; emulates Alexander, ib.; expeditions in the East, ib.; the only emperor that entered the Persian gulf, 143; encouraged military knowledge, 148; forum and pillar, 184; his adoption by Nerva, 213; character, ib.; refuses the censorship, 333, note; his arch stripped by Constantine, ii. 134; his rescript regarding the Christians, 241; deemed by Tertullian a relaxation of the ancient penal laws, ib. note; further remarks on, 245, notes; his bridge over the Danube, v. 78 and note.

Frajax, Count, assassinates Para, king of Armenia, iii. 281.

TRAJAN and Profuturus, Valens' generals against the Goths, iii. 328.

TRINITY.

TRANI, siege of by Count Roger, vii. 116.

TRANSMIGRATION of souls, whether believed by the ancient Germans, i. 366 and note.

TRANSONIANA conquered by the Arabs, vi. 299.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, establishment of that doctrine, vii. 268.

Treason, cruel and unjust law of Arcadius against, iv. 142; inserted in the codes of Theodosius and Justinian, 144.

TREBATIUS, his opinion of the equality of crimes, v. 276.

Trebellianus, rebellion of in Isauria, i. 414.

TREBIZOND taken by the Goths, i. 397; sovereignty of usurped by the descendants of Andronicus Comnenus, vi. 131; escapes subjection to the Turks, vii. 169; dukedom and empire of, 327 and note S.; yielded to the Turks by David, the last emperor, viii. 181, 182, note M.

Trêves, Gallienus at, i. 391; Sarmatians settled at, ii. 75, notes; revolts from Magnentius, 384.

TRIARIAN Goths, v. 5, note 6.

TRIBIGILD, the Ostrogoth, revolt of in Phrygia, iv. 144; demands the head of Eutropius, 146; joined by Gainas, 148.

TRIBONIAN, minister of Justinian, arraigned by the people, v. 53; his character and various erudition, 281; employed by Justinian, with nine others, to compile his Code, 282; employed, with seventeen others, to compile the Digest or Pandects, 283; his method, 284; Latinity, 42, notes.

TRIBUNES, jurisdiction of the, i. 203; situation of under the empire, 204 and note S.

TRIBUNITIA POTESTAS of the emperors, i. 203, note S.

TRIBUTUM, v. Property-tax.

TRIGETIUS, his embassy to Attila, iv. 245.

TRISITY, controversy respecting the, its origin and progress, iii. 45; Platonic doctrine of, 49; term when first used, ib. note; controversy concerning revived at Alexandra, 53; three hypotheses, 54, sq.; explanation of Eoethius, 55, note; decision

TRIPOD.

of the Council of Nice, 56; equal deity of the Third Person established by the Council of Constantinople, 370; interpolated text in St. John respecting, iv. 335 and notes. Tripop, dedicated at Delphi after the

defeat of Xerxes, how preserved, ii.

298 and note.

TRIPOLI, federation of (Oca, Leptis, and Sabrata), its miserable condition under Komanus, iii. 272; its complaints to Valentinian frustrated by the arts of Count Romanus, ib.; its president executed, 273.

TRIPOLI, city, besieged by the Saracens under Abdallah, vi. 343.

Trisacion, hymn, religious war con-

cerning, vi. 32. TRITHEISM of the Gregories, Cyril,

&c., iii. 55. TRITHEISTS, at the Council of Nice. join the Sabellians against the Arians, iii. 57.

TRIUMPH, Diocletian's, the last celebrated at Rome, ii. 89.

TROWSERS, a Gallic fashion, ii. 28,

Troy, site of, ii. 291 and note; plain before at first designed by Constantine for the site of his new city, 292.

TRUCE of God (Treuga Dei), probable origin of, i. 365; when and where invented, vii. 182, note.

TRULI, name applied to the Goths by the Vandals of Spain, iv. 127, note. TRUMPET, Roman, v. 142 note.

Тверно, grandson of Esau, legend re-

specting, ii. 223, note.
Tudela, Benjamin of, his Travels,
whether genuine, vii. 14 and note

Tunguscans described, iii. 302, note S. Tunis besieged by Louis 1X., viii. 274. Turcilingi, probable situation of the, iv. 295, note S.

TURIN, battle of between Constantine and the lieutenants of Maxentius, ii. 128.

TURISUND, king of the Gepidæ, entertains Alboin, the slayer of his son,

TURKESTAN conquered by Timour, viii.

Turks, tribes of, described, iii. 303, note S.; origin and monarchy of the, v. 172; Turks of Mount Altai and stymology of their name, ib. note S.;

TYRANTS.

their religion and laws, 174; conquests and territorial limits, 175; their embassy to Justin II., 178 and note; alliance with the Romans, 179; offensive against the Persians, 180; their rigorous punishments, vii. 73 and note; or Turkmans, their manners and emigrations, 151; defeat Massoud the Gaznevide at Zendecan, and establish the Seljukian dynasty in Persia, 153; converted to Mahometanism, 154; invade the Roman empire, 157; Gelalæan æra of, 166; division of the Seljukian empire, 167; conquer Asia Minor, 168; take Jerusalem, 176; oppress the pilgrims, 177; remove their seat of government from Nice to Iconium, 239; conquer Egypt, 253; Ottoman, introduced into Europe by John Cantacuzene, 400, 403; extent of their race, viii. 2, note S.; inquiry as to their oldest historical writers, 22 and note M.; first passage into Europe, 25; fleet, ib.; establishment in Europe, 27 and note M.; remarkable delicacy respecting their women. 50 and notes; act with the Christians against Timour, 60; reason of their abstaining from legitimate marriage, 59; extension of their name, 73; their education and discipline, ib. sq.; take Constantinople, 171.
TURPILIO, general of Honorius, iv. 67.

TURPIN, archbishop of Rheims, spurious romance of approved by pope Callixtus II., vii. 181 and note; by whom and when composed, ib.

TUSCULUM, battle of between the Romans and Frederick Barbarossa, viii.

TWELVE TABLES, account of the laws of the, v. 261; on what material written, ib. and note S.; whether they included laws imported from Greece, ib. notes W. M. and S.; how far they resemble those of Solon, 262 and note; esteem of the Romans for, 263; best work on, ib. note S.; severity of their punishments, 316.

TYANA, besieged by Aurelian, ii. 22. Type of Constans, imposing the law of religious silence, vi. 42.

TYBANT, ancient meaning of that term, i. 409.

TYBANTS, Roman, their contempt of decency, i. 283; thirty, 408; their

TYRE

real number, 409; lists of, ib. notes M. and S.; their merits, 410; obscure birth, ib.; rebellion how caused, 411; violent deaths, ib.; fatal consequences of their usurpations, 412.

Tyre, council of, iii. 72; degrades and exiles Athanasius, 73; besieged by

Saladin, vii. 260.

TYTHES instituted both by Zoroaster and by Moses, i. 337, note: established in the Christian church by Charlemagne, vi. 172.

TZAKONES, a people of the ancient Laconia, their language and descent,

vii. 10, note S.

Tzetzes originated the story of the beggary of Belisarius, v. 246.

U.

UBH of Cologne, i. 355, note.

UGRI, or Hungarians, vii. 72 and note S.; not to be confounded with the Igours, ib.

Ugria or Jugoria, original seat of the Hungarians, vii. 71, note S.

UGRIANS, Finnish or Tschudish described, iii. 303, note S.

UKBAINE described, i. 381.

ULDIN, king of the Huns, intercepts and slays Gainas, iv. 150; compelled to recross the Danube, 160.

ULPHILAS, apostle of the Goths, iv. 322; translates the Scriptures, ib.; his country, ib. note; invents the Meso-Gothic alphabet, 323 and note M.; missions to Constantinople, ib.; taught the Arian doctrine, 327.

Ulpian, head of Mamæa's council, i. 286; constant guest of Al. Severus, 288; murdered by the prætorians, 290; Gibbon corrected respecting this fact, ib. note W.; his work on the duties of a proconsul, ii. 316, note; his authority as a jurist, v. 379.

Umbrians, i. 157.

UMRA, species of Mahometan pilgrimage, vi. 232, note S.

Unitarians, Mahometans so called, vi. 224.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY, modern, character of the history of the caliphs, vi. 284, note.

Universities, European, in the middle ages, viii. 107 and note.

USURY.

UPSAL, temple of, i. 360, note; described, 376; destroyed by Ingo, ib., note.

URAIAS, nephew of Vitiges, declines the command of the Goths in favour of Hildibald, v. 215; put to death

by him, ib.

URBAN II., pope, encourages the design of Peter the Hermit to deliver Jerusalem, vii. 179; summons a council at Placentia, 180; anathematises Philip I. of France, 181; convenes the council of Clermont, 182; declines to lead the crusade, 183; his speech, ib. and note S.; his secret motives for the crusades, 205. note M.

205, note M. Urban IV., pope, publishes a crusade against the schismatic Greeks, vii.

372,

URBAN V., pope, his haughty reception of the emperor John Palæologus, viii. 82; his temporary return to Rome from Avignon, 249.

Urban VI., pope, disputed election of, viii. 251; excommunicated by the cardinals as an apostate and anti-

christ, ib.

UBSACIUS, bishep of Illyricum, introduces Arianism into the Latin church, iii. 62; question of his retractation, 76, note, and 77, note M. UBSACIUS, master of the offices, occa-

sions a revolt of the Alemanni, iii. 257.

Ursel of Baliol commands the Franks and Normans in the service of Romanus Diogenes, vii. 160 and note.

Unsteinus joins and betrays Sylvanus in Gaul, ii. 399; defends the East against Sapor, 410; removed by the eunuchs, ib.; sent back to act under Sabinian, 411; punished for the latter's misconduct, ib.

Ursini, Roman family, history of, viii. 223; Guelphs, ib.; hereditary feuds with the Colonna family, ib.

Ursinus, his bloody contest with Damasus for the see of Rome, iii. 255; banished, 256.

URSULA, St., and train of virgins, legend of, iii. 360, note.

Unsulus, the treasurer, unjustly executed by Julian, iii. 127.

Usury, how practised by the Roman nobles, iv. 75 and note (v. Interest of money).

UTUS.

Urus, Romans defeated on the, by Attila, iv. 200.

Uzbeks, least altered from the primitive Tatars, iii. 296, note. Uzı, tribe of, 153 and note S.

v.

VABALATHUS (or Balbatus) son of Zenobia, ii. 22, note S.

VADOMAIR, a prince of the Alemanni, entrapped and made prisoner by Julian, iii. 111; enters the Roman service, ib. note; employed by Valens in the East, 279.

VALARSACES, æra of, ii. 79, note; first of the Arsacides, ib.; when appointed king of Armenia, iv. 170, note.

VALDRADA, wife or concubine of Lothaire II., vii. 25.

VALENS, general of the Illyrian frontier, made Cæsar by Licinius, ii. 140; put to death, 141.

VALENS associated in the empire by his brother Valentinian I., iii. 236; his mediocrity and attachment to Valentinian, ib.; appointed to the empire of the East, 237; abject fear at the revolt of Procopius, 241; character contrasted with that of Valentinian, 245; fiscal administration, 248; declares for the Arians, 250; baptism, ib.; ecclesiastical government, ib.; just idea of his persecution, 251; transactions with archbishop Basil, 252; edict against the monks, ib.; assists Sauromaces, king of the Iberians, 279; treacherous behaviour towards Para, son of that monarch, 280, sqq.; negociations and war with the Goths, 285, sq.; residence at An-tioch, 319; grants the Visigoths, after their overthrow by the Huns. a settlement in Thrace, 320; forbids the Ostrogoths to pass the Danube, 322; marches against the rebellious Visigoths, 328; defeated by Fritigern

at Hadrianople, 336; death, ib. Valens, bishop of Illyricum, introduces Arianism into the Latin Church, iii.

VALENS, Arian bishop of Mursa, artful conduct towards Constantius II., iii. 66; question of his retractation, 76, note, and 77, note M.

VALENTINIAN.

VALENTIA, new province in Britain settled by Theodosius, iii. 271.

VALENTIA, city of, destroyed by Adolphus, iv. 123.

VALENTIN, general, espouses the cause of the children of Constantine III.

VALENTINIAN I. elected Emperor, iii. 233; origin and character, ib. and note M.; genealogical table, ib., note S.; intrepid address to the troops, 235; associates his brother Valens, 236; reforms the administration, ib.; divides the empire into East and West, 237; assigns the East to Valens, ib.; resides at Milan, ib.; punishes the crime of magic, 242; his character contrasted with that of Valens, 245; his cruelty, 246; his favourite bears, ib.; care for the public interest, 247; establishes schools at Rome, Constantinople, &c., ib.; institutes defensors or tribunes, 248; his universal religious toleration, 249; edict against clerical avarice, 253; war with the Alemanni, 257; punishes the Batavians for losing their standard, ib.; invades Germany, 259; defeats the Ale-manni at Mount Solicinium, 260; exhibits triumphal games at Trèves, ib.; fortifies the Rhine, ib.; and Neckar, ib. note M.; his mechanical skill, 261 and note; deceives the Burgundians, 262; gains over Macrianus, prince of the Alemanni, ib.; despatches Palladius to inquire into the state of Africa, 272; condemns the president of Tripoli and others to death, 273; war with the Quadi and Sarmatians, 287; marches to Sir mium, 289; interview with a Cynic, ib.; inroad on the Quadi, ib.; winters at Bregetio, 290; singular death, ib.; defended from the charge of polygamy, ib. sq.

VALENTINIAN II., son of Valentinian and Justina, saluted emperor by the soldiers, iii. 292; after the death of Gratian, confirmed in the sovereignty of Italy, Africa, and Western Illyricum, 362; expelled by Maximus, 382; restored by Theodosius, 396; wno adds the countries beyond the A.ps, ib.; character of Valentinian, ib.; murdered by Arbogastes, 397. VALENTINIAN III., an infant, installed

VALENTINIANS.

Emperor of the West, iv. 174; betrothed to Eudoxia, daughter of his cousin Theodosius the younger, ib.; his guardianship intrusted to his mother Placidia, ib.; flies from Ravenna to Rome on the approach of Attila, 244; sends an embassy to Attila, ib.; conditions of the peace, 245; murders Aëtius, 249; ravishes the wife of Petronius Maximus, 250; assassinated, 251; character, ib.
VALENTINIANS, sect of the, ii. 164;

VALENTINIANS, sect of the, ii. 164; their doctrines, vi. 8, note.

VALERIA, daughter of Diocletian, marries Galerius, i. 68, note; tragic fate of, ii. 137; her conversion, 264.

Valebia, province of, ii. 122, note.
Valebian elected censor, i. 384; emperor, 389; character, ib.; associates his son Gallienus, ib.; proceeds to the East, 403; taken prisoner by Sapor, ib.; how treated, 406; story of his skin being stuffed, 407 and note M.; first favoured, then perse-

cuted the Christians, ii. 261. VALERIUS, that name assumed by Diocletian, ii. 64, note.

VALET, originally an honourable title, vii. 296, note.

Valla, Laurentius, his confutation of the donation of Constantine, vi. 162 and note.

VALLE, Pietro della, character as a writer, iii. 201, note.

Vallio, Count, general of Gratian, death of, iii. 361, notes.

Vandals identical with Goths, i. 378; in N. Germany, ib.; probably Slavonic, ib. note S.; subdivisions of, 379; introduced into Britain by Probus, ii. 48; join the Sarmatians, 359; join the invasion of Italy under Radagaisus, iv. 45; under Godigisclus, routed by the Franks, 51; invade Gaul, ib.; their progress in Spain, 177; invade Africa under Genseric, 178; havoc committed by them, 181; probably exaggerated, 182 and note; progress in Africa, 185; become a maritime power, 253; sack Rome, 256; depredations on the coasts of the Mediterranean, 276; their persecution of the Christians in Africa, 330; converted from Arianism, 337; numbers of their army under Gelimer, v. 108 and note S.; fate of,

VEGETIUS.

120; remains of their nation in Germany, 121; their disappearance in Africa, 214.

VARANES, general of Honorius, iv. 67. VARANES, or BAHRAM, king of Persia, ii. 54; saying of, ib. note; fourth successor to Artaxerxes, ib. note S.; remarkable conspiracy against, ib. note M.

VARANES, or BAHRAM, son of Jezdegerd, ascends the throne of Persia, iv. 166; date, ib. note S.; persecutes the Christians, 167; war with Theodosius the Younger, ib.; truce, ib. (v. Bahram).

VARANGIANS in the Byzantine service, vii. 20; their acclamations, 22 and note; meaning and etymology of the name, 80, note S.; Byzantine bodyguard of, whether English, 81, note S. and 83, note; Scandinavians so called, 82; origin of their Byzantine service, ib.; serve in the army of Alexius Comnenus, 123; composed of Danes and English, 304 and note.

VARCHONITES, v. Ogors.

VARNA, battle of, between Ladislaus of Poland and the sultan Amurath II., viii. 131; account of, ib. note.

VARNI, or VARINI, situation of the, 399, note S., 400 and note S.

Varronian, Count, father of Jovian, iii. 216.

VARBONIAN, infant son of Jovian, made consul, iii. 231; history of, 232.

Varus, slaughter of with his legions, i. 139.

VASAG, general of Arsaces Tiranus, flayed alive, iii. 278, note M.

Vataces, John Ducas, emperor of Nice, his long and prosperous reign, vii. 337; besieges Constantinople in conjunction with Azan king of Bulgaria, 339; conquests and dominions, 343; death, ib.; date of, 358, note S.; his administration described, 359.

VATICAN, library of the, founded by pope Nicholas V., viii. 117.

VAUCLUSE, Petrarch's retreat at, viii. 226 and note.

VAYVODS, OF Hungarian chiefs, vii. 71. 'VECTIGAL STIPENDIARIUM,' what, i. 302, note S.

VEGETIUS, his remarks on the decay of Roman discipline, iii. 404.

UTUS.

UTUS, Romans defeated on the, by Attila, iv. 200.

Uzbeks, least altered from the primitive Tatars, iii. 296, note.

Uzi, tribe of, 159 and note S.

v.

VABALATHUS (or Balbatus) son of Zenobia, ii. 22, note S.

VADOMAIR, a prince of the Alemanni, entrapped and made prisoner by Julian, iii. 111; enters the Roman service, *ib. note*; employed by Valens in the East, 279.

VALARSAGES, æra of, ii. 79, note; first of the Arsacides, ib.; when appointed king of Armenia, iv. 170, note.

VALDRADA, wife or concubine of Lothaire II., vii. 25.

VALENS, general of the Illyrian frontier, made Cæsar by Licinius, ii. 140; put to death, 141.

VALENS associated in the empire by his brother Valentinian I., iii. 236; his mediocrity and attachment to Valentinian, ib.; appointed to the empire of the East, 237; abject fear at the revolt of Procopius, 241; character contrasted with that of Valentinian, 245; fiscal administration, 248; declares for the Arians, 250; baptism, ib.; ecclesiastical government, ib.; just idea of his persecution, 251; transactions with archbishop Basil, 252; edict against the monks, ib.; assists Sauromaces, king of the Iberians, 279; treacherous behaviour towards Para, son of that monarch, 280, sqq.; negociations and war with the Goths, 285, sq.; residence at Antioch, 319; grants the Visigoths, after their overthrow by the Huns, a settlement in Thrace, 320; forbids the Ostrogoths to pass the Danube, 322; marches against the rebellious Visigoths, 328; defeated by Fritigern

at Hadrianople, 336; death, ib.

Valers, bishop of Illyricum, introduces
Arianism into the Latin Church, iii.
62.

Valens, Arian bishop of Mursa, artful conduct towards Constantius II., iii. 66; question of his retractation, 76, note, and 77, note M.

VALENTINIAN.

VALENTIA, new province in Britain settled by Theodosius, iii. 271.

VALENTIA, city of, destroyed by Adolphus, iv. 123.

VALENTIN, general, espouses the cause of the children of Constantine III., vi. 73.

VALENTINIAN I. elected Emperor, iii. 233; origin and character, ib. and note M.; genealogical table, ib., note S.; intrepid address to the troops, 235; associates his brother Valens, 236; reforms the administration, ib.; divides the empire into East and West, 237; assigns the East to Valens, ib.; resides at Milan, ib.; punishes the crime of magic, 242; his character contrasted with that of Valens, 245; his cruelty, 246; his favourite bears, ib.; care for the public interest, 247; establishes schools at Rome, Constantinople, &c., ib.; institutes defensors or tribunes, 248; his universal religious toleration, 249; edict against clerical avarice, 253; war with the Alemanni, 257; punishes the Batavians for losing their standard, ib; invades Germany, 259; defeats the Alemanni at Mount Solicinium, 260; exhibits triumphal games at Trèves, ib.; fortifies the Rhine, ib.; and Neckar, ib. note M.; his mechanical skill, 261 and note; deceives the Burgundians, 262; gains over Macrianus, prince of the Alemanni, ib.; despatches Palladius to inquire into the state of Africa, 272; condemns the president of Tripoli and others to death, 273; war with the Quadi and Sarmatians, 287; marches to Sirmium, 289; interview with a Cynic, ib.; inroad on the Quadi, ib.; winters at Bregetio, 290; singular death, ib.; defended from the charge of poly-

gamy, ib. sq.

Valentinian II., son of Valentinian and Justina, saluted emperor by the soldiers, iii. 292; after the death of Gratian, confirmed in the sovereignty of Italy, Africa, and Western Illyricum, 362; expelled by Maximus, 382; restored by Theodosius, 396; who adds the countries beyond the Alps, ib.; character of Valentinian, ib.; murdered by Arbogastes, 397.

VALENTINIAN III., an infant, installed

VALENTINIANS.

Emperor of the West, iv. 174; betrothed to Eudoxia, daughter of his cousin Theodosius the younger, ib.; his guardianship intrusted to his mother Placidia, ib.; flies from Ravenna to Rome on the approach of Attila, 244; sends an embassy to Attila, ib.; conditions of the peace, 245; murders Aëtius, 249; ravishes the wife of Petronius Maximus, 250;

assassinated, 251; character, ib.
Valentinians, sect of the, ii. 164; their doctrines, vi. 8, note.

VALERIA, daughter of Diocletian, marries Galerius, i. 68, note: tragic fate of, ii. 137; her conversion, 264.

VALERIA, province of, ii. 122, note. VALERIAN elected censor, i. 384; emperor, 389; character, ib.; associates his son Gallienus, ib.; proceeds to the East, 403; taken prisoner by Sapor, ib.; how treated, 406; story of his skin being stuffed, 407 and note M.; first favoured, then persecuted the Christians, ii. 261.

VALERIUS, that name assumed by Diocletian, ii. 64, note.

VALET, originally an honourable title,

vii. 296, note. VALLA, Laurentius, his confutation of

the donation of Constantine, vi. 162 and note. Valle, Pietro della, character as a

writer, iii. 201, note.
Vallio, Count, general of Gratian, death of, iii. 361, notes.

VANDALS identical with Goths, i. 378; in N. Germany, ib.; probably Slavonic, ib. note S.; sub-divisions of, 379; introduced into Britain by Probus, ii. 48; join the Sarmatians, 359; join the invasion of Italy under Radagaisus, iv. 45; under Godigisclus, routed by the Franks, 51; invade Gaul, ib.; their progress in Spain, 177; invade Africa under Genseric, 178; havoc committed by them, 181; probably exaggerated, 182 and note; progress in Africa, 185; become a maritime power, 253; sack Rome, 256; depredations on the coasts of the Mediterranean, 276; their persecution of the Christians in Africa, 330; converted from Arianism, 337; numbers of their army under Ge-limer, v. 108 and note S.; fate of,

VEGETIUS.

120; remains of their nation in Germany, 121; their disappearance in Africa, 214.

VARANES, general of Honorius, iv. 67. VARANES, or BAHRAM, king of Persia, ii. 54; saying of, ib. note; fourth successor to Artaxerxes, ib. note S.; remarkable conspiracy against, ib. note M.

VARANES, or BAHRAM, son of Jezdegerd, ascends the throne of Persia, iv. 166; date, ib. note S.; persecutes the Christians, 167; war with Theodosius the Younger, ib.; truce, ib. (v. Bahram).

VARANGIANS in the Byzantine service, vii. 20; their acclamations, 22 and note; meaning and etymology of the name, 80, note S.; Byzantine bodyguard of, whether English, 81, note S. and 83, note; Scandinavians so called, 82; origin of their Byzantine service, ib.; serve in the army of Alexius Comnenus, 123; composed of Danes and English, 304 and note.

VARCHONITES, v. Ogors.
VARNA, battle of, between Ladislaus of Poland and the sultan Amurath II., viii. 131; account of, ib. note.

VARNI, or VARINI, situation of the, 399, note S., 400 and note S.

Varronian, Count, father of Jovian, iii.

VARBONIAN, infant son of Jovian, made consul, iii. 231; history of, 232.

VARUS, slaughter of with his legions, i. 139.

VASAG, general of Arsaces Tiranus, flayed alive, iii. 278, note M.

VATACES, John Ducas, emperor of Nice, his long and prosperous reign, vii, 337; besieges Constantinople in conjunction with Azan king of Bulgaria, 339; conquests and dominions, 343; death, ib.; date of, 358, note S.; his administration described. 359.

VATICAN, library of the, founded by pope Nicholas V., viii. 117. VAUCLUSE, Petrarch's retreat at, viii.

226 and note.

Vayvods, or Hungarian chiefs, vii. 71. 'VECTIGAL STIPENDIARIUM,' what, i. 302, note S.

Vegetius, his remarks on the decay of Roman discipline, iii. 404.

VEII.

Veil, siege of, i. 294; site of, ib. note. Veileda, German prophetess, i. 363. Venaissin, county, ceded to the podes

Venaissin, county, ceded to the popes by Philip III. of France, viii. 216. Venedi, their extraction, i. 380; sub-

Venedi, their extraction, i. 380; subdued by Hermanric, iii. 283; were Slavonians, ib. note S.

VENETI or Venetians, their origin, i. 257, note; their alliance with Alexius Comnenus, vii. 130; maintain their independence against the Latins, 291; obtain it from the Greeks, ib.; commerce and manufactures, ib.; fleet, ib.; government, 292; alliance with the French crusaders, ib.; conditions of the treaty, 293; acquisitions after the conquest of Constantinople, 323; settlements there under the restored Greek emperors, 368; defeat of in a seafight with the Genoese, 410.

VENICE, or Venetia, province described, iv. 242; foundation of the republic, ib. and 243, note G.; rise of, v. 348; foundation of, vii. 290; regarded as a portion of the Greek empire, 291; splendour, viii. 97 and

note.

VENUS, the bald, i. 320, note; temples of Venus in Phoenicia, abolished by Constantine, iii. 98; celestial, temple of at Carthage converted into a Christian church, 416.

VENUSIA, burial of Robert Guiscard at, vii. 131; birthplace of Horace, 132

and note.

214.

VERATIUS, singular amusement of, v. 315.

VERINA, widow of Leo, deposes Zeno, v. 4; her turbulent life, ib.

Verona besieged by Constantine the Great, ii. 129; defeat of Alaric at, iv. 39; doubtful, ib. note S.; residence of Theodoric at, v. 22 and note. Veronica, or image of Christ, vi. 138.

VERNES, inadequate punishment of, v. 319 and notes.

Versus politici of the Greeks, vii. 42; secount of, 43, note S.

VEETE, an unknown nation, ii. 408 and notes.

VEETOT, Abbé de, character of his style

as an historian, viii. 160. Verus, Ælius, adopted by Hadrian, i.

VEBUS the Younger, his adoption and character, i. 214.

VIGILIUS.

VERUS, M. Aur., issued no edicts against the Christians, ii. 257, note M.

VESPASIAN associates Titus in the empire, i. 212; his origin and character, ib.; satirical jest at his funeral, iii. 226.

VESPASIANA, province in Scotland, i. 141, note.

VESTALS, difficulty of procuring, ii. 187; their office, iii. 407.

VETERANS, how rewarded under Constantine, ii. 323; sons of obliged to serve, ib. and note.

VETEANIO, governor of Illyricum, accepts the diadem from the hands of Constantina, ii. 376; unites with Magnentius, ibs. his ignorance, ib. note; forced to abdicate by Constantius, 379; retires to Prusa, ib.
VICARS, or vice-præfects, ii. 314; of

VICARS, or vice-præfects, ii. 314; of Rome, ib. note; extent of their jurisdiction, ib. note S.; vicars of Italy, ib.

VICENNALIA, festival of the, ii. 89, notes.

Victor, Julian's general of infantry, iii. 192; prevents the troops from entering Ctesiphon, 204.

entering Ctesiphon, 204. Victor, Valens' general against the Goths, iii. 285.

VICTOR, African bishop, his account of the Catholic miracle at Tipasa, iv. 336.

VICTORIA, mother of Victorinus, rules in Gaul, ii. 18.

VICTORINUS, associate of Posthumus, character, ii. 18; slain at Cologne by jealous husbands, ib.

VICTORY, statue and altar of in the senate-house, account of, iii. 408; finally removed by Gratian, ib.; four deputations from the senate and priesthood for its restoration, 409.

VIGILANTIA, mother of Justinian, tries to prevent his marriage with Theodora, v. 44.

VIGILANTIUS, general of Honorius, iv. 67.

Vigilius, unseasonable flattery of at the interview of Maximin and the ambassadors of Attila, iv. 209; is privy to the plot for the assassination of Attila, 216; detected and dismissed by Attila for a ransom, 217.

Vigilius, the deacon, purchases the popedom by means of the empress Theodora, v. 144; solicits Justinian

VILLAINS.

to deliver Italy, 228; apostasy of,

VILLAINS, or serfs, British, iv. 397; state of in the kingdom of Jerusalem, vii. 236.

VILLEHARDOUIN, Jeffrey de, marshal of Champagne, accompanies the fourth crusade, vii. 289; his history, ib.; family, ib. notes; becomes marshal of Romania, 324; obtains the principality of Achaia, 325, note M.; masterly retreat before the Bulgarians, 331, and 333 and note; captured by Michael Palæologus, 344.

VILLEMAIN, M., his strictures on Gibbon, ii. 185, note M.

VINDONISSA, site of, how occupied, iv. 349, note.

VINE, cultivation of the, i, 190; prohibited beyond the Alps, ib. note M.

VIRGIL, fourth Eclogue of regarded by Constantine as a prediction of Christianity, iii. 19; the most ancient writer who mentions the manufacture of silk, v. 57.

VIRGINITY, crown of, whether lost by forcible violation, iv. 104 and note.

VIRTHA, or TECRIT, a fortress of the Arabians, ii. 410 and notes; etymology of the name, ib. note S.

VISANDUS, Gothic standard - bearer, death of, v. 137.

Visigores, or Thervingi, subdued by Hermanric, iii. 282 (v. Goths).

VITALIAN, his rebellion coloured by religious zeal, vi. 34. VITALIAN, the Gothic chief, murdered

by Justin and Justinian, v. 37. VITALIANUS, prætorian præfect under

Maximin, murdered, i. 314. VITAXE, power of the, i. 339.

VITELLIUS, emperor, character, i. 217 and note.

VITERBO, battle of, viii. 210.
VITIGES, general of Theodatus, elected king of Italy in his place, v. 135; retreats before Belisarius, ib.; lays siege to Rome, 137; repulsed in a general assault, 141; treats for peace, 146; defeated in a last assault, 147; disastrous retreat, 148; besieges John the Sanguinary in Rimini, ib.; flies to Ravenna on the approach of Belisarius and Narses, ib.; assents to the nomination of Belisarius as king of the Goths, 154;

WALID.

made prisoner, 155; becomes a senator and patrician at Constantinople, ib.; embassy to Nushirvan, 188. VITRUVIUS, the architect, his remark

on the Roman buildings, iv. 88.

VIVARIUM at Rome, v. 141 and note. Vizir, meaning of that name, vi. 239, note; Turkish office of, instituted, viii. 23; average duration of their place, 74, note.

Voconian law, abolished female inheritance, v. 308 and notes; restricted the amount of legacies to fen ales,

Voguls, Finnish tribe of, vii. 72, note, and note S.

Volocean marshes, ii. 122, *note*.

VOLTAIRE, his reflections on the expenses of a siege, iv. 408, note; his false picture of Mahomet, vi. 253, note; comparison respecting, 264, note; his tragedy of 'Tancrède,' 408.

Volusianus, son of Gallus, murdered, i. 388.

Voriscus, date of his work, ii. 34, note.

VORTIGERN, the British prince, invites the assistance of the Saxons, iv. 386; evidence of this fact suspicious, ib. note.

VORTIMER, son of Vortigern, tomb of in Kent, iv. 392.

Vou-TI, emperor of China, receives a Roman embassy, ii. 80, note, and note M.; ruins the Huns by his arms

and policy, iii. 310, sqq.
VULTURES, twelve, of Romulus, fulfilment of that augury, iv. 251 and note.

W.

WACKIDY, his biography of Mahomet, vi. 238, note S.; character of his works, 301, note and notes M. and S. Waggons, post, iii. 106 and note.

WALADIMIR I. of Russia, delivers his country from the Varangians, vii. 82. WALAMIR, prince of the Ostrogoths in

Pannonia, repulses the Huns, v. 2. WALAMIRS, Gothic tribe so called, subject to Theodoric, v. 5, 6, 8.

WALES, flight of the Britons to, iv. 391; bards of, 397.

Walid, caliph, authorizes Musa to conquer Spain, vi. 355.

WATE.

WALL, Roman, in Britain, i. 141 and note S.; of Aurelian, ii. 16 and notes; of Probus described, 46; its uselessness, 47; of China, iii. 308 and note S.; of Rome, circuit of, in the reign of Honorius, iv. 88 and note S.; of Justinian in the Thracian Chersonese, v. 80; of Anastasius, from the Propontis to the Euxine,

WALLACHIANS, their Roman descent, ii. 12, note; language derived from Latin, ib. note S.; ethnology of the,

vii. 65 and note S.

Wallia, elected king of the Goths on the death of Singeric, iv. 126; reduces the barbarians in Spain, 127; restores Spain to Honorius, ib.

WALTER DE PEXEJO, leader in the first crusade, vii. 193, note M.

WALTER the Penniless, leads the van of the crusaders, vii. 191, 193, note

WAR, rights of, how used by Belisarius, v. 153; observations on, ib. note.

WARBURTON, his hypothesis respecting Moses' omission of a future state, ii. 171, notes; his literary character, iii. 158, note.

Warton, Thomas, his 'History of English Poetry,' iv. 394 and note M. Watson, his view of Christian zeal, ii. 152, note M.

Watson, Dr., character of his chemical essays, vi. 382, note.

WEIL, Dr., character of his Life of Ma-Lomet, vi. 238, note S.; of his History of the Caliphs, 269, note S. Weltin, vision of, vi. 170, note.

WENDS, Slavonians so called, i. 378,

note S. WERDAN, general of Heraclius, vi. 306

and note S.

WHITAKER, his History of Manchester, iv. 386, note.

WHEAT, average price of under the successors of Constantine, iii. 183, note.

WHITE, Mr., Arabic professor at Oxford, character of his Bampton Lectures, vi. 387, note.

White Huns, iii. 313.

Wife, Roman, a chattel, v. 295.

WILFRID, Anglo-Saxon bishop, accepts the peninsula of Selsey, and manumits the serfs, iv. 396; attends the Lateran synod, vi. 44, note.

WOTTON.

WILLIAM I. king of Sicily, surnamed the Bad, acknowledges himself the military vassal of the Roman em-pire, vii. 140; character, 141. WILLIAM II. of Sicily, surnamed the

Good, vii. 142.

WILLIAM, Count of Apulia, his character, vii. 106.

WINDMILLS, invention of and introduction into Normandy, vii. 347 and

WINCHESTER, Roman Gynecæum or manufactory at under Constantine, ii. 329, note.

WINE, distribution of at Rome, iv. 85; proclamation of Augustus respecting, ib.; forbidden by Mahomet, vi. 233.

Wisdom of Solomon, published by the Alexandrian Jews, iii. 47; sanctioned by the Council of Trent, ib.

WISUMAR, Vandal king of the Goths, defeated and slain by Geberic, ii. 361.

WITCHCRAFT, derided by Rotharis the Lombard lawgiver, v. 354. Witches, ancient, iii. 243 and note.

WITHICAB, son of Vadomair, assassinated at the instigation of the Romans, iii. 259.

WITHIMER, succeeds Hermanric king of the Goths, iii. 317; defeated and slain, ib.

WITIZA, Gothic king of Spain, and his two sons, deposed by Roderic, vi. 354; history of his sons, 364.

Wolodomir, grand duke and apostle of Russia, marries Anne, daughter of Romanus II. emperor of Constantinople, vi. 104; his conversion to Christianity, 93.

Women, political position, i. 285; Metellus Numidicus' opinion of them, ib. note; act to exclude them from the senate, 286; respect of the Germans for, 363; a supply of exacted from the Chinese by the Huns, iii. 310; not excluded from paradise by Mahomet, vi. 236.

World, age of the, ii. 174, notes.

Worship, public, the only solid foundation of the religion of a people, iii. 426.

Worton, character of his 'Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning, vi 402, note.

XENAIAS.

x.

XENAIAS, or Philoxenus, bishop of Mabug, put to death by the Melchites of Paphlagonia, vi. 53 and note.

XENOPHON, character of his 'Anabasis,' iii. 192, note; that work contrasted

with the Cyropædia, 221, note. XERES, battle of between the Goths and Saracens, and overthrow of Roderic at, vi. 357.

XIPHILIN, patriarch of Constantinople, his ambition cheated by Eudocia, vi. 114.

Υ..

YATREB, residence of Mahomet, called Medina, or the City, vi. 200, 243.

YELUTCHOUSAY, Chinese mandarin. saves his country from the horrible design of Zingis, iv. 201 and notes.

YEMANAH, Arabian city, vi. 286 and note.

YEMEN, or Arabia Felix, conquered by Nushirvan and restored to the Homerites, v. 364; date, ib. note M.; kingdom of, vi. 198; successive conquests of, 202 and notes, 203.

YERMUK, battle of the, between the

Greeks and Saracens, vi. 317. YEZDEGERD ascends the throne of Persia, vi. 292; æra of, ib. note and note S.; defeat at the battle of Jalula, and flight to Farsistan, 296; further flight, 297; death of and extinction of the Sassanian dynasty, 299 and note M.; his daughters marry the Arabian conquerors, ib. and note.

YEZDEGIRD III., last king of Persia, zera of, v. 412, note M.

Yezio, caliph, destroys all the images in Syria, vi. 139 and note; son of Moawiyah, proclaimed his successor, 278 and note S.; honourably dismisses the family of Ali, 280.

YEZID, son of Walid, his high descent, vi. 299, note.

. YOLANDE, sister of the emperors Baldwin and Henry, and wife of Peter of Courtenay, empress of Constantino-ple, vii. 335.

YOUKINNA, his valiant defence of Aleppo, vi. 322; turns Mahometan.

YUEN, Mongol dynasty of, expelled from China, viii. 18. VOL. VIII.

ZENGHI.

z.

Zabdas, general of Zenobia, ii. 23. ZABDICENE, province of, ii. 87 and notes.

ZABERGAN, leader of the Bulgarian cavalry, crosses the Danube and threatens Constantinople, v. 243; repulsed by Belisarius, 244.

ZACHARY, pope, establishes the regal title of Pepin, vi. 156.

ZALEUCUS, laws of, v. 262.

ZAMA, Saracen leader, defeated and slain at Toulouse, vi. 385. Zamolxis, ii. 12.

ZANI, tribe of, v. 201 and note.

ZANO, brother of Gelimer, conquers Sardinia, v. 111; joins Gelimer at Bulla, 112; killed, 113. ZAPHARAN, Jacobite monastery near

Merdin, vi. 54.

ZARA, siege of by the French and Venetians, vii. 295; account of that city, ib. note.

ZATHUS, king of Lazica, conversion of and alliance with the emperor Justin, v. 199.

ZAYD the Sceptic, a forerunner of Mahomet, vi. 224, note S.

ZEALOTS, sect of the, ii. 222, note. ZEBRAS exhibited at Rome, ii. 58 and note.

Zehra, city and palace of near Cordova, founded by Abdalrahman III., vi.

Zem, slave of Mahomet, conversion of, vi. 237; general of the Moslems against the Romans, 257; slain at the battle of Muta, tb.

Zeirides, Saracen dynasty in Africa, vii. 134; their capital taken by the Normans, 135.

ZEMZEM, or holy well of Mecca, water of, vi. 201 and note S.; trade of, ib. ZEND LANGUAGE, i. 332, note; 333, note

ZENDAVESTA, the, or Bible of the Ghebers, i. 332; account of, 333, note S.; liberal principles of, 336; whether a true description of Zoroastrianism, vi. 367, note and note M.

ZENDECAN, battle of between Massoud the Gaznevide and the Turkmans, vii. 153.

ZENGHI, son of Ascansar, governor of Aleppo, his military fame, vii. 249;

ZENIA.

recapture of Edessa, and other conquests, 250.

ZENIA, or ZENASTAN, Armenian name for China, ii. 80, note.

Zeno, emperor, his law respecting governors of provinces, ii. 317, note; receives the surrender of the Western empire, iv. 299; corresponds with Odoacer, ib.; accession and reign, v.

ZENOBIA, queen of Palmyra, her character, ii. 19; beauty, 20; married to Odenathus, ib.; their joint victories, ib.; a Jewess, ib. note M.; reigns over the East, 21; whether possessed of Egypt, ib. note G.; defeated by Aurelian at Antioch and Emesa, 23; retires to Palmyra, ib.; flight and capture, 25; behaviour in captivity, ib.; betrays Longinus, 26; adorns the triumph of Aurelian, 28; retires to Tibur, ib.; family, ib. and note.

ZIEBEL, prince of the Chozars, his reception by Heraclius near Teflis. v. 407.

ZIMISCES, John, the Armenian, promoted the elevation of Nicephorus Phocas, vi. 105; intrigues with the empress Theophano, ib.; called Zimisces from his short stature, ib. note S.; murders Nicephorus Phocas, 106 and note M.; coronation as emperor of the East, ib.; dismisses Theophano, ib.; reign and death, 107; his eastern conquests, 425; passes the Euphrates, 427; threatens Bagdad, 428; transplants a colony of Paulicians from Armenia to Thrace, vii. 55; etymology of his name, 90, note and note M.; takes Marcianopolis and defeats Swatoslaus, 91.

ZINGIS KHAN, or Temugin, miraculous conception of, iv. 194; compared with Attila, ib.; proposes to exterminate the Chinese, 201; millions slain by him, 202; birth, history, and conquests of, viii. 2; armies, how composed, ib., note S.; orthography of his name, ib.; meaning of his name, 3 and note; proclaimed khan or emperor of the Mongols, ib.; laws, 4; religious, their similarity

ZUINGLIUS.

with those of Locke, ib. and note; letter to the Lama of Thibet, ib. note M.; illiterateness, 5; invasions of China, 7; of Carizma, Transoxiana, and Persia, 8; death, 9; instructions to his sons, ib. and note M.; successors of, their manners, 16.

ZIZAIS, chief of the Sarmatians, made king by Constantius II., ii. 404.

ZOBEIR, Arabian chief, revolts with Telha against Ali, vi. 274; defeated and slain, to. and note M.; his courage and discretion in the African war, 344; retorts the stratagem of the præfect Gregory, ib.; slays Gregory, 345.

Zor, daughter of Constantine IX., marries Romanus Argyros, vi. 109; intrigues with Michael the Paphlagonian, ib.; poisons Romanus, ib.; marries Michael, and raises him to the empire, ib.; compelled by John the eunuch to adopt his nephew, ib.; banished by Michael V., 110; recall and reign with her sister Theodora, ib.; marries Constantine Monomachus, ib.

ZOE, concubine and wife of the emperor

Leo VI., vi. 101; regent, 102.
ZONARAS, his ignorance, i. 316, note.
ZOROASTER, æra of, i. 332, note and note S.; system of, 334; ceremonies and duties, 336; inculcated agriculture, ib.; tithes, 337, note; his religion often confounded by the Mahometans with that of the Hindoos, vi. 368, note.

Zosimus, account of Constantine's conversion, iii. 2, 22; not invented by that author, ib. note M.; date of his History, 25, notes.

ZOUPANS, or feudatory lords of Croatia, vii. 66.

ZUHEIR, third Saracen governor of Africa, defeated by the Romans, vi. 348.

ZUMPT, on Roman slaves, i. 179, note M.; 180, note M.

ZURICH, city of, its origin and increase, viii. 196 and notes.

Zuinglius believed a virtuous pagan might be saved, ii. 176, note; his doctrine of the Eucharist, vii. 59.

