

- whom he led the Thessalians of Tricca against Troy. He was, like his brother, skilled in the medical art. On his return from Troy he was cast by a storm on the coast of Syros, in Caria, where he is said to have settled.
- PO-DAR'CES, the original name of Priam.
- POETRY (Origin of), 414.
- POLE-STAR, 45.
- PO-LI'TES, 289.
- POL'LUX (and Castor), 200, 202, 252, 253.
- POL-Y-DEC'TES, 142.
- POL-Y-DO'RE, 319, 320.
- POL-Y-HYM'NI-A, 12, 16.
- PO-LY'I-DUS, 156.
- POL-Y-NI'CES, 230, 231.
- POL-Y-PHE'MUS, 219, 260, 296, 322.
- PO-LYX'E-NA, 285, 290.
- PO-MO'NA (and Vertumnus), 16, 95-99.
- POR-PHYR'I-ON, one of the giants who fought against the gods, slain by Jupiter.
- POR-TUN'US, 220.
- PO-SEI'DON (Neptune), 7, 170.
- PRAX-IT'E-LES, 380.
- PRESTER JOHN, 408.
- PRI'AM, 258, 265, 270, 278, 279, 281, 282, 283, 285, 289.
- PRI-A'PUS, son of Bacchus and Venus, was born at Lampsacus, on the Hellespont, whence he is sometimes called Hellespontiacus. He was regarded as the god of fruitfulness in general, and was worshipped as the protector of flocks of sheep and goats, of bees, of the vine, and of all garden produce.
- PRO'CNE, 190.
- PRO'CRIS (and Cephalus), 29, 37, 38, 39.
- PRO-CRUS'TES, 192.
- PRO'E'TUS, 155.
- PRO-ME'THEUS, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 219.
- PRO-SER'PI-NA (Proserpine, Prosephone), 12, 66, 67, 70, 71, 73, 74, 109, 110, 183, 235, 236, 326, 327.
- PRO-TES-I-LA'US, 268.
- PRO'TEUS, the prophetic old man of the sea, is described in the earliest legends as a subject of Neptune, whose flocks, the seals, he tended. According to Homer, he resided in the island of Pharos, at the distance of one day's journey from the river Nile; whereas Virgil places his residence in the island of Carpathos, between Crete and Rhodes. At midday Proteus rose from the sea, and slept in the shade of the rocks, with the monsters of the deep lying around him. Anyone wishing to learn futurity from him was obliged to catch hold of him at that time; as soon as he was seized he assumed every possible shape, in order to escape the necessity of prophesying, but whenever he saw that his endeavors were of no avail he resumed his usual form, and told the truth. After finishing his prophecy he returned into the sea. Homer ascribes to him a daughter Idothea. Another set of traditions describes Proteus as a son of Poseidon, and as a king of Egypt, who had two sons, Telegonus and Polygonus or Tmolus, 76, 219, 241.
- PROVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS, 455.
- PRU'DENCE (Metis), 7.
- PSY'CHE (and Cupid), 100-112.
- PTAH (or Phtah), 365.
- PTAH, is only Kneph under a new name; or, to express it otherwise, he represents a special energy of that god. He is the creator, or the universal life in action. Jamblichus calls him the *demiourgos*, or artisan of the world; and the Greeks regarded him as the counterpart of their artisan god, Hephaestus, or Vulcan. As the creator he was thought of as the father and sovereign of the gods. He was worshipped chiefly in Memphis. He appears as a mummy-shaped male figure; also as the pigmy-god.
- PU-RA'NAS, 400.
- PYG-MA'LI-ON, 79, 80, 323.
- PYG'MIES, 159, 160.
- PYL'A-DES, 291, 292.
- PYR'A-MUS (and Thisbe), 29, 34, 35, 36, 37.
- PYR'RIA (and Deucalion), 25, 26.
- PYR'RHUS (Neoptolemus), 289, 290.
- PY-THAG'O-RAS, 356-358.
- PYTH'I-A, 373.
- PYTH'I-AN GAMES, 29, 197.
- PYTH'I-AN ORACLE, 104.
- PY'THON, 29, 30, 380.
- PY'THON-ESS, 374.
- Qui-ri'nus, a Sabine word, perhaps derived from *quiris*, a lance or spear. It occurs first of all as the name of Romulus, after he had been