

also given to those divine or semi-divine beings who were descended from the Titans, such as Prometheus, Hecate, Latona, Pyrrha, and especially Helios (the Sun) and Selene (the Moon), as the children of Hyperion and Thia, and even to the descendants of Helios, such as Circe, 6, 7, 19-20, 136, 181, 218, 219 333.

TI-THO'NUS, 258.

TIT'YUS, 151, 333.

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TROJAN WAR, 262-284.

TRO-PHO'NI-US, 373.

TROY. The site of the original city of Troy will probably never be positively identified. It is somewhere, of course, in the Troad, a district whose boundaries have been enlarged since the famous war. The Troad is for the most part mountainous, being intersected by Mount Ida and its branches; the largest plain is that in which Troy stood. The chief rivers were the Satniois on the S., the Rhodius on the N., and the Scamander and Simois in the centre. These 2 rivers, so renowned in the legends of the Trojan war, flow from 2 different points in the chain of Mount Ida, and unite in the plain of Troy, through which the united stream flows N.W., and falls into the Hellespont E. of the promontory of Sigeum. The precise locality of the city of Troy, or, according to its genuine Greek name, Ilium, is the subject of much dispute. The most probable opinion seems to be that which places the original city in the upper part of the plain, on a moderate elevation, at the foot of Mount Ida, and its citadel (called Pergama) on a loftier height, almost separated from the city by a ravine, and nearly surrounded by the Scamander. This city seems never to have been restored after its destruction by the Greeks. The chronologers assigned different

dates for the capture of Troy; the calculation most generally accepted placed it in B.C. 1184. Dr. Schliemann locates the site at Hissarlik, some 3 miles from the Hellespont. He believes that he has unearthed the literal palace of Priam, 257, 258, 272, 283, 284, 286, 287, 294, 313, 314, 319, 320, 331.

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U-NI'CORN, 389.

U-RA'NI-A, one of the Muses, a daughter of Zeus by Mnemosyne. The ancient bard Linus is called her son by Apollo, and Hymenæus also is said to have been a son of Urania. She was regarded, as her name indicates, as the Muse of Astronomy, and was represented with a celestial globe, to which she points with a small staff, 12, 14.

U-RA'NUS (Heaven), sometimes called a son and sometimes the husband of Gæa (Earth). By Gæa, Uranus became the father of Oceanus, Coeus, Crius, Hyperion, Iapetus, Thia, Rhea, Themis, Mnemosyne, Phœbe, Tethys, Cronus; of the Cyclopes—Brontes, Steropes, Arges; and of the Hecatoncheires—Cottus, Briareus, and Gyes. According to Cicero, Uranus was also the father of Mercury by Dia and of Venus by Hemera. Uranus hated his children, and immediately after their birth he confined them in Tartarus, in consequence of which he was unmaned and dethroned by Cronos at the instigation of Gæa. Out of the drops of his blood sprang the Gigantes, the Mellian nymphs, and, according to some, Silenus, and from the foam gathering around his limbs in the sea sprang Aphrodite, 19.