

In this fine room the university examinations are held and degrees are bestowed. The scenes witnessed here when the mathematical honour list is issued, and on the degree day following, are a very interesting episode of university life. The senior wrangler of the year receives a mighty ovation. Very near the Senate-house is the University Library; the Georges were great benefactors to both. It is one of the few libraries entitled to copies of all new books. The number of books and MSS. is about half a million. The most remarkable MS. is that known to scholars as D, the *Codex Bezae*, the uncial MS. or vellum of the four Gospels and the Acts, presented by Theodore Beza. The front of the library is an Italian balustraded arcade; the basement story of the quadrangle is called "the Schools," a much more limited expression than the same Oxford term. In the "school" were once carried on the lectures and disputations from which "wranglers" and "sophs" derived their names. One part of the schools is devoted to the Woodwardian or Geological Museum, enriched by the collections of the late Professor Sedgwick. He taught geology to undergraduates in visiting the neighbourhood with them. Close to this is the Mineralogical Museum, enriched with diamonds presented by the late Lord Alford. The fine new buildings of the Union Society are noticeable. Various Cambridge churches are very interesting. The Round Church or Sepulchre Church is one of four similar churches in England (the Temple Church being one), modelled after the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. It was restored in 1841 by the Camden Society. Great St Mary's, like St Mary's, Oxford, is the church of the university. St Benedict (or Benet) Church is very interesting. Its restoration in 1869 fully displayed the magnificent Romanesque arch of great antiquity, and traces of Early English and Pre-Norman remains. St Mary's the Less, next to Peterhouse, is a very ancient church. The old church of All Saints, opposite St John's, has been removed, and is rebuilt in Jesus Lane. There are a large number of modern churches. There is a wide market-place and several open spaces, such as Christ's Piece and Parker's Piece. The railway station, where different companies find a common home, is spacious and handsome. The so-called school of Pythagoras (the origin of the term is obscure) was doubtless the abode of a Thegn or Saxon gentleman. The mound of the Castle, a natural hill scarped and cut down, must have been of great importance in overlooking the fen country. It was probably within the lines of the Roman station, and a castle was built here by the Conqueror; many houses, according to *Domesday Book*, being removed to make way for it. Edward I. lodged here, but the castle was soon in ruins. The massive gateway was removed to make way for the county courts. The county gaol, at the rear of the county court, was arranged according to plans of John Howard the philanthropist.

Each college in Cambridge has its separate interest,—something remarkable in chapel, hall, or library, in garden or gallery. We shall rapidly indicate some distinctive features in each. The largest of the colleges is Trinity, the largest collegiate foundation in Europe. It is on both sides the street, for a new court, the Master's Court, was built at the expense of Dr Whewell, and his cipher, W.W., is on the capacious tower. The King's Gateway is the entrance to this famous college. The great canopied statue is that of Henry VIII., in whose time this vast portal was built by the scholars of Trinity. We pass into the great court with its velvet sward and the lofty stone conduit, known as Nevill's Fountain. On one side is the Master's Lodge, with a fine collection of portraits, and a set of state rooms. On the same side is the lofty Gothic hall, with a high-peaked Flemish roof. In term time when the great hall, with its painted glass and armorial bearings, is crowded with

students, the sight is remarkable enough. On entering the chapel the ante-chapel should be carefully noted, with the statue of Newton in a sitting posture, the statue of Barrow, a statue of Macaulay, and soon there will be one of Whewell. A second great gateway, with the niched statue of Edward III., leads into the second court. On the south is a third gateway with four towers on the angles, called, from a statue of Queen Elizabeth in her robes, the Queen's Gateway. The library was begun by Barrow and designed by Wren. It is the most classic building in the university—in Wren's favourite style of the old Italian. It overlooks the river, and below the library is a colonnade opening on the bridge and the Lime Walk. In the value of its contents this library ranks next to the university library; it possesses the mathematical MSS. of Newton and the poetical MSS. of Milton. It numbers nearly 100,000 volumes. The woodwork is by Gibbons; the series of marble busts by Roubillac. Recent additions have been made of the busts of Professor Sedgwick, Mr Tennyson, and Mr Ellis. At the end of the room is Thorwaldsen's statue of Lord Byron, which was refused admission into Westminster Abbey.

The next largest college is St John's, which is famous for its series of splendid improvements. The college consists of four courts; the plain brick edifices are carried to the brink of the river, but on the other side of the river is the magnificent New Court designed by Rickman, the finest modern structure of all the Cambridge quadrangles. The massive antique gateway of the first court has the armorial bearings of the foundress of this college and Christ's College, the Lady Margaret, countess of Richmond and mother of Henry VII. The chapel and hall are in the front court. The second court is still larger, and is one of the very few untouched by modern restoration. The third court has a cloister on the west; and the antique library, unaltered for generations, takes up the whole upper part of the north side. The Master's Lodge, finished in 1865 by Sir G. G. Scott, extends westward. A light Gothic bridge over the Cam conducts into the New Court, a stately quadrangle, with a vaulted cloister along the south side. The magnificent chapel, erected mainly by the society, and enriched with many gifts, at great expense, was opened in 1869. It was erected by Sir G. G. Scott, and has some resemblance to the Sainte Chapelle at Paris. The roof and painted glass are especially remarkable. Chantrey's monument to Henry Kirke-White, erected at the expense of an American gentleman, is to be transferred to this chapel.

St Peter's College, or Peterhouse, is the oldest of the colleges. It was founded in 1257 by Hugh de Balsam, who was one of the first to separate between the monkish and scholastic element in education. The university long gave special honour and celebration to De Balsam. St Peter's is remarkable for eminent men, and for lay fellowships at a time when they were hardly known elsewhere. The gardens are good, and there is a small deer park.

King's College owns that magnificent chapel which widely dominates over all the buildings in the town and university. The college was originally commenced and endowed by Henry VI., in connection with Eton. Henry VII. deserves the title of a second founder. The chapel is one vast long-drawn nave. It is the latest and most sumptuous example of the Perpendicular order of Gothic architecture. The fretted roof, unsustained by a single pillar, is vaulted into twelve divisions. The centre of each is a pendant keystone, terminating alternately in roses and portcullises, each keystone weighing more than a ton. Over the stone roof is the timber roof. An organ separates between chapel and ante-chapel. The painted glass is the most remarkable that has been bequeathed to us by the age of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and belongs to a time when the art of

painting had attained its highest excellence. There are five and twenty windows, with more than a hundred subjects. The chantries are fine. The exterior of the chapel, though very fine, hardly corresponds with the interior. The immense design for the college, entertained by Henry VI., has never been carried out, and the new buildings, erected at a great expense, have not been subordinated to the general design. The best of these is the Master's Lodge; the Fellows' Buildings are incongruous. King's College Chapel is certainly the architectural gem of the university.

Caius (pronounced Key's) College, in point of size, is the third college in the university. It has a somewhat special character, being termed the Medical College. The founder was a physician high in favour with Philip and Mary. His tomb, with the inscription "Fui Caius," is the great ornament of the chapel. In the painted glass of the chapel is a series delineating the miracles of healing. No college has undergone greater alterations within recent years than Caius College, the larger part of the college having been taken down and rebuilt. It has now some of the most striking architectural effects in modern Cambridge. The three famous gates—the Gate of Humility, the Gate of Virtue, the Gate of Honour—are retained. Mr Fergusson says of the last "that it is one of the most pleasing as well as one of the most advanced specimens of the Early Renaissance in England." The new hall is by Salvin (1864). The little college of Trinity Hall has also a special character, being the Legal College. To a great extent it has been rebuilt, after a destructive fire in 1851. The gardens are very fine.

Queen's College is the work of the two rival queens of the Red Rose and the White, Margaret of Anjou and Elizabeth Woodville, who are always regarded as co-foundresses. Erasmus took up his abode here and promoted the new learning. His study is supposed to have been in the south-west tower of the old court. The chapel has been beautifully restored in recent years. A quaint bridge, called the "mathematical bridge," leads into the garden or wilderness on the other side of the Cam. On the south side of the Cloister Court is Erasmus's Court. It is said to be in contemplation to fill up the western side with a new river front. Corpus Christi College has an imposing frontage, not unlike that of Christ Church, Oxford, though on a smaller scale. This college has the credit of having begun the series of reconstructions which has been in progress for years past up to the present time. The college is in intimate relations with the town of Cambridge, in which it has much property, and from which it has derived various benefactions. On the north end of the great quadrangle is the Old Court, which is said to retain more of its original features than any other court in the university. Archbishop Parker lent his library to this college on condition that if twenty-five books should ever be missing the bequest should devolve to Caius College. Opposite Corpus Christi is the college long known as Catherine's Hall, the only hall in Cambridge, but in the fulfilled expectation of many private halls being established now termed a college. It is extremely picturesque, with a side of the principal quadrangle planted with elms and open to Trumpington Street. It might almost be called the Theological College, as it has produced an extraordinary number of ecclesiastical writers. Clare College consists of a single court, and is remarkable for its finished beauty, with "more purity and grace than any other example which can be named" (Fergusson). The bridge, avenue, and lawn are noticeable. This college is supposed to be Chaucer's "Soler Hall at Cantabrage." Once one of the largest, it is now one of the smallest colleges. Here "Игоратис" was acted before the delighted James I.

Emmanuel College has a peculiar interest of its own. Once its site was occupied by a house of Dominican friars, and it subsequently became the chosen college of the Puritans. The frontage of this college is long and imposing. Through an arcade we pass into the principal court, above an arcaded side of which is a picture gallery designed by Wren for the Master's Lodge. The library here is very good. Sidney Sussex College has a history very parallel to that of Emmanuel College. They were together styled in the time of Charles I. "nurseries of Puritanism." Oliver Cromwell was a member of this college, and the best extant likeness of him is to be found here. There is also Bernini's bust from the plaster impression taken after death. This college was improved to the extent of entire obliteration by Wyatville, who has only left the old oriels of the Master's Lodge remaining. The lodge has a large pleasure garden attached. Next to this college is Christ's, opposite to which a street runs westward that has some curious old houses and an old name, Petty Carey, the meaning of which has been much discussed; it most probably means "little cookery." Christ's College was the foundation of the Lady Margaret, the saintly foundress of St John's. Her portrait is in chapel and hall, and her arms over the gateway. Like Sidney Sussex, Christ's was restored in the last century, and nearly all traces of antiquity extinguished. Christ's is famous for its associations with the Platonists, and especially with Milton. His rooms are pointed out, and his mulberry tree in the garden has drawn pilgrims from every part of the world. The old tree is carefully propped up and mounded, and a new tree has been planted from an offshoot. Behind the college is an open space of park-like character leading down to the boats. Some of the latest restorations now in progress are in Pembroke. When Queen Elizabeth saw this college she exclaimed, "Oh domus antiqua et religiosa!" but the peculiar features which give this college its picturesque appearance are being inexorably sacrificed to modern requirements. The chapel was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and executed at the cost of his uncle, Bishop Wren, as a thank-offering for his liberation from a confinement of eighteen years in the Tower. The college has been called "Collegium Episcopale," from the number of its prelates. It also boasts the great names of Edmund Spenser, Gray, and William Pitt. Jesus College stands pleasantly back from the public road, surrounded with gardens and meadows. The ivied walls have a very pleasant aspect. The college chapel is a very noble one, and may rank after King's College chapel and the new chapel of St John's. It is among the most magnificent of the recent restorations at Cambridge. It is part of the old church of St Rhadegund; the ante-chapel, which is being decorated under the care of Mr Rossetti, being portion of the original nave. The New Court or Garden Court is shadowed with trees of many years' growth. The college has recently laid out fresh grounds and buildings. The cock, the badge or *rebus* of Bishop Alcock, the founder, is discernible in many parts of the college. Magdalene College is the only college on the north side of the Cam. It was founded by a lord of Audley End, whose representative always nominates the head of the college. It boasts three libraries,—the college library, the Peckard library, and the Pepysian library. The last contains the Pepy's MS. and much old black-letter literature. The last of the Cambridge colleges is Downing College. It was only founded in the year 1800, with large bequests from a Cambridgeshire baronet. The first undergraduate was in 1821, but the college has in later years received a considerable development. The well wooded grounds are handsome and extensive, and are thrown freely open to the public. Some of the Cambridge localities should be mentioned. The suburb of Barnwell has the remains of an ancient

priory. At Stourbridge is the disused chapel of an ancient hospital for lepers. The greatest fair in England was one held here. The little village of Trumpington is a favourite locality. Granchester has some remains which make it a question whether it or Cambridge Castle was the site of the old Roman station. Byron's Pool is in the river here. Madingley is a fine old mansion, the residence of the Prince of Wales when at Cambridge, and possibly the scene of Gray's *Elegy*. Between this place and Cambridge is the Observatory. The central dome revolves on wheels, and can be moved by a single hand. The remarkable telescope was presented by the late duke of Northumberland in 1835. A favourite walk is to the very moderate elevation known as the Gogmagog Hills, an off-shoot of the chalk range, the summit of which has been a Roman camp and a lord-treasurer's abode. The Ladies' College at Girton may also be mentioned. Chesterton and Cherry Hinton are familiar resorts of Cambridge men. These are environs of Cambridge. The borough population of Cambridge in 1871 was 30,078, consisting of 13,742 males and 16,286 females. (F. A.)

CAMBRIDGE, a city of the United States, in the county of Middlesex, Massachusetts. It lies on Charles River, three miles N.W. of Boston, with which it is connected by two bridges, with long causeways, and by horse railroads, or tramways. It is the seat of Harvard University, the oldest, richest, and most thoroughly equipped literary institution in the United States. Connected with the university is an observatory, in 42° 22' 48" N. lat. and 71° 8' W. long. Under the name of Newtown a settlement was made on its territory, then much more extended than at present, by some of the first company of English colonists on Massachusetts Bay in 1630. It was then proposed to make it the capital of the colony; but the neighbouring peninsula of Boston was found more convenient for commerce and defence against the Indians. The order of the colony court in 1636 having provided for planting a college at Newtown, its name was changed to Cambridge, in honour of the English university town, where some of the leading men of the colony had been educated. The first company of settlers, being Mr Hooker's church and congregation, moved to Connecticut in 1636, to find better farm-land. Their rights were purchased by another body of colonists just arrived from England. The present site of the college halls was originally "fortified" by palisades, within which the settlers found protection at night for themselves and their cattle against a possible inroad of the savages. Here was set up the first printing-press in the United States, and from it issued John Eliot's translation of the Bible, for the Indians, in their own language. Under the title of "Cambridge Farms," the present town of Lexington, incorporated as such in 1712, was a part of the original town. The town of Brighton, now annexed to the city of Boston, formerly South Cambridge, or Little Cambridge, was separated and received its present name in 1807; and the west part of the original settlement, known as Menotomy, was marked off in the same year, as West Cambridge, now known as Arlington. Between this place and Cambridge is North Cambridge; and the districts of the city nearest to Boston, by the two bridges, are called Cambridge Port and East Cambridge. Cambridge was incorporated as a city in 1846. It is for the most part level, with much marsh land near the river, portions of which are in process of being reclaimed. The cemetery of Mount Auburn is on the western border of the city. The population of Cambridge in 1874 was 50,337; the numbers of polls for voters, 11,983; of dwellings, 7383. The valuation was—of personal property, \$17,532,971; of real, \$49,043,700; total, \$66,576,671. The net debt of the city, incurred for water-works, streets, school-houses,

and other improvements, is \$3,792,135. The city appropriation for 1874 was \$2,771,508. Total cost of the water-works, \$1,399,396. The police department, with 60 officers, cost \$71,710; fire department, \$97,355; filling up low lands, \$650,000. The average number of paupers, 129; net cost of their maintenance, \$38,000. Cost of street lighting, \$20,157. The system of public schools is very complete and efficient, including a high school, 7 grammar schools, 18 primaries, and a training school,—with 183 teachers; cost of maintenance, \$260,187.47. Cambridge was the site of the camp of the first American army, at the outbreak of the War of the Revolution with Great Britain. From it went the detachment which intrenched on Bunker's Hill; and here Washington took command of the army, July 3, 1775.

CAMBYSES, a Persian royal name, derived from the Greek Καμβύσιος, in which form it appears in Herodotus and in the Greek writers generally. In inscriptions from Egypt the name is given as Καμβύσιος (Letronne, *Recueil d. inscrip. grecq.*, ii. pp. 350, 356, f.). In the old-Persian of the Behistun inscription it stands in the form *Kambujiya* (Rawlinson) or *Kambujiya* (Oppert, Spiegel). In Zend the name takes the form *Kavusa*, and in Arabic and modern Persian it is worn down still further to *Kavus* and *Kaus*. In Egyptian the name occurs under three forms of transcription,—*Kanbuza*, *Kembatet* (Lepsius, *Königsbuch*, taf. xlix.), or rather *Kambuzia*, and *Kambunsa* (Lauth, *Ein neuer Kambysestext*, p. 5). The etymology of the name is obscure, and the attempts to explain it by Rawlinson (*Jour. As. Soc.*, xi. p. 97) and Benfey (*Die persischen Keilinschriften*, p. 77) cannot be regarded as successful. It has been often remarked that the name, or one very similar, occurs more than once in the East as an ethnical and geographical designation. Thus we find *Camboja* a territory in India, *Kamoj* a tribe of the Kafirs in Cabul; and a territory named *Cambysene*, situated in the north on the Kur, is known to Greek geographers. In the same region there was a river called *Cambyses*, the modern *Jora*. Perhaps with Spiegel (*Eranische Alterthumskunde*, vol. ii. p. 294) we may regard the personal name *Kambujiya* as originally an adjective, meaning belonging to *Kambuja*. In Egypt, also, *Cambysu* occurs in the *Itinerarium* as the name of a place in the Delta, but this is probably derived from the Persian king about to be mentioned, by whom Egypt was conquered.

The persons known by the name of *Cambyses* belong to the Achaemenian line of Persian kings. It is thought that the great-grandfather of Cyrus the Great was thus called. The evidence, however, for the existence of this *Cambyses*, though strong, is constructive rather than direct (see Rawlinson's *Herodotus*, vol. iv. p. 259). It is certain that the father of Cyrus was named *Cambyses*. He is called by Herodotus (i. 107) "a Persian of good family," but by Xenophon (*Cyrop.*, i. 11, 1) he is denominated "king of the Persians." The justness of this title is proved by an inscription on a brick found at Senkereh, in which Cyrus calls himself "the son of *Cambyses*, the powerful king," as well as by the statement of Darius Hystaspis, in the Behistun inscription (col. i. 4), that eight of his Achaemenian ancestors had been kings. During the reign of this *Cambyses* the Persian nation was included in the Median empire, and he is represented as the vassal of the Median king *Astyages*. At the same time he is said to have married *Mandane*, the daughter of *Astyages*, by whom he became the father of *Cyrus*. Such, at least, is the account of Herodotus, Xenophon, Diodorus, and Trognus Pompeius. *Ctesias* and *Nicolaus Damascenus* give a different representation.

It is stated by Loftus (*Chaldaea and Susiana*, p. 224) that he found at Warka "bricks inscribed in slightly

relieved cuneiform characters of *Cambyses*, the brother of *Cyrus*, a personage of whom we possess no historical notice whatsoever."

The only other, and the best known, king of this name is the elder son and successor of *Cyrus*, who reigned over the Persian empire, according to Herodotus, for seven years and five months—from 529 to 521 B.C. Of his proceedings before his famous invasion of Egypt little is known. To this period we must now, on the authority of the Behistun inscription (i. 10), in opposition to Herodotus (iii. 30), assign the secret murder of his brother, *Bardiya* (the *Smerdis*, *Merdis*, *Mardus*, or *Mergis* of the Greeks,—called *Tanyoxarces* by *Ctesias*, and *Tanyoxares* by *Xenophon*). Egypt at this time lay on the borders of the Persian empire; its subjugation had long been an object of ambition to the great Asiatic conquerors; it had recently provoked reprisals from Persia by sending help to *Lydia* against *Cyrus*; and in resolving to attack that country *Cambyses* was both carrying out the settled policy of his predecessors and accomplishing the purpose of his own father. If therefore, as is not unlikely, there was such an occasion given for the enterprise as that which Herodotus relates, it is not necessary to suppose that this was more than a pretext. A year or two were spent in collecting the forces of the empire, and the preparatory measures taken seem to have been marked by prudence and skill. A fleet of Phœnician and Greek ships was collected to operate against the vessels of the Egyptians; and the help of an Arabian chief was secured to provide water for the army in crossing the desert on the south and west of Palestine. The old king of Egypt, *Amasis*, under whom the country had enjoyed a long period of peace and prosperity, died a few months before the invasion, and was succeeded by his son *Psammenitus*, under whom the measures of defence proved unsuccessful. An obstinately contested but decisive victory was gained by the Persian arms near *Pelusium*, and this was speedily followed up by the siege and capture of the capital, *Memphis*, and by the subjugation of the whole country. The date of this conquest is commonly regarded as 525 B.C. (see Rawlinson, *Anc. Mon.*, vol. i. p. 385), though some find cause to place it one or even two years earlier (cf. v. Gumpach, *Zeitrechnung d. Ass. u. Bab.*, pp. 165, f.; Lauth, *op. cit.*, pp. 13, f.; Brugsch, *Hist. d. Egypte*, i. p. 267; Duncker, *Gesch. d. Alterthums*, vol. ii. p. 792, n.; Lepsius, *Königsbuch*, p. 89).

Henceforward the life and activity of *Cambyses* centred in his new dominion. We know from an important hieroglyphic inscription proceeding from a priest of *Neith* at *Sais*, that he assumed the responsibilities and titles proper to a king of Egypt, taking as his throne-name that of *Ramesut*. Moreover, it is evident that for a time at least he cultivated the good-will of his new subjects. We learn that he took Egyptians who had been officers of *Psammenitus* into his immediate service; that he sought instruction in regard to the rites of their religion, and was initiated into certain of its mysteries; that he listened to complaints in regard to the profanation of the temples by Persian and other foreign soldiers, and gave orders for their removal from the sacred precincts; that he secured the priests in the receipt of the temple-revenues, and arranged for the due and continued celebration of the customary ceremonies and festivals. A monument is still extant on which he is represented adoring, on bended knee, the god *Apis*. (See De Rougé, *Mémoire sur la statue naophore du Vatican*, passim; Brugsch, *op. cit.*, vol. i. pp. 266, f.; Lauth, *op. cit.*, pp. 17, f.) One act, indeed, of a different complexion is reported by Herodotus (iii. 16), viz., his outraging and finally consuming by fire the embalmed body of *Amasis*,—an act, the historian assures us, which shocked the feelings alike of Egyptians and of

Persians, and which strongly attests the same jealous and resentful temper which prompted the murder of his brother.

After having established himself in his new possession, *Cambyses*, Herodotus (iii. 17, f.) informs us, planned three expeditions. One was against *Carthage*, in regard to which, however, he was thwarted by the refusal of his Phœnician mariners, who formed the principal portion of his sea-forces, to operate against their kindred. Another was directed against the *Oasis* and temple of *Jupiter Ammon* in the desert west of Egypt (see Heeren, *D. afrikan. Völker*, i. p. 416), the issue of which was that the whole of the force sent on this enterprise, numbering, it is said, 50,000 men, perished in the sand. The third was intended for the subjugation of the Ethiopians on the south of Egypt (regarding whose locality see Heeren, *op. cit.*, i. pp. 337, f.; Rawlinson, *Herod.*, vol. ii. p. 421; Maspero, *Histoire ancienne*, pp. 533, f.), and of this *Cambyses* himself took the command. The army, however, had marched less than a fifth of the distance when their provisions failed, and they were reduced to the utmost straits,—even, it is said, to cannibalism. *Cambyses* was thus forced to retrace his steps and to lead back the remnant of his army to Egypt in disappointment and disgrace.

Under the smart of this threefold discomfiture the conduct of *Cambyses* towards the Egyptians assumed a new and much more stern and cruel aspect. The people of *Memphis* were rejoicing on occasion of the discovery of a calf bearing the marks of their god *Apis*, when he arrived there on his return from his unfortunate expedition. Irritated by their apparent lack of sympathy, and misconstruing their joy, he ordered some of the magistrates of the city to be put to death; and what was still more fatal to his popularity, he commanded the newly-found god to be led into his presence, and inflicted upon it with his dagger a mortal wound. The epitaph of this unfortunate god "has been found by M. Mariette in the *Serapeum*, and is now in the museum of the Louvre" (Lenormant, *Manuel of Anc. Hist.*, vol. ii. p. 99). We hear also of his violating the sepulchres of the Egyptians, and of his penetrating into the sanctuaries of their gods, and making sport of the more grotesque images. According to Herodotus, it seemed to the Egyptians that he had gone mad; and it is certain that they retained the most gloomy recollections of this period of their history. In the inscription already mentioned, drawn up while the Persians were still supreme in the country, and therefore with due reserve and caution, reference is made to the procedure of *Cambyses* in such language as the following:—"There happened a calamity in this district along with the very great calamity which befell the whole land;" "a frightful misfortune befell Egypt, the like of which never occurred in this land" (Brugsch, *op. cit.*, i. p. 271; Lauth, *op. cit.*, p. 19, cf. p. 49). It is, in all probability, the sense of this "frightful misfortune"—the keenness of feeling excited by the outrageous deeds of *Cambyses* towards their gods—which led the Egyptians to allege that he was smitten with frenzy, and to put in circulation some at least of the many stories relating to his cruelty towards his own countrymen and relatives which Herodotus and others report.

After an absence from Persia of several years, *Cambyses*, having appointed *Aryandes*, a Persian, governor of Egypt, set out on his homeward march. He was met, according to Herodotus (iii. 64), at a place in Syria called *Agbatana*, supposed by some to be *Batanæa*, or *Bashan*, by others to be *Hamath*, by the tidings of the Median revolution, the usurpation of the sovereignty by *Gomates*, the Magian, and the impersonation by the usurper of his own brother whom, as has been noticed, he had caused to be secretly murdered. Springing hastily upon his horse, his sword fell from the sheath and wounded him mortally in the thigh. According