

Vexata questio. [L.] A question much disputed.
Via media. [L.] A middle way or course.
Via militaris. [L.] A military way.
Via trita, via tuta. [L.] The beaten path is the safe path.
Vice versa. [L.] The terms being reversed.
Vide ut supra. [L.] See the preceding.
Vi et armis. [L.] By force of arms; by violence.
Vigilantibus. [L.] To the watchful.
Vigilate et orate. [L.] Watch and pray.
Vigueur de dessus. [Fr.] Strength is from above.
Vincit amor patriæ. [L.] The love of our country prevails.
Vincit omnia veritas. [L.] Truth conquers all things.
Vincit, qui se vincit. [L.] He conquers who conquers himself.
Vinculum matrimonii. [L.] Bond of matrimony.
Vires acquirit eundo. [L.] It acquires strength as it goes, or going.
Virtus in arduis. [L.] Virtue or valor in difficulties.
Virtus incendit vires. [L.] Virtue rouses strength.
Virtus millia scuta. [L.] Virtue is a thousand shields.
Virtus semper viridis. [L.] Virtue is always flourishing.
Virtus sola nobilitat. [L.] Virtue alone ennobles.
Virtus vincit invidiam. [L.] Virtue overcomes envy.
Virtute amore. [L.] Through the love of virtue.
Virtute et fide. [L.] By virtue and faith.
Virtute et labore. [L.] By virtue and toil.
Virtute et numine. [L.] By virtue and heaven.
Virtute et operâ. [L.] By virtue and industry.
Virtute, non astutiâ. [L.] By virtue, not by craft.
Virtute, non verbis. [L.] By virtue, not by words.
Virtute officii. [L.] By virtue of his office.
Virtute quies. [L.] Content in virtue.
Virtute securus. [L.] Safe through virtue.
Vis conservatrix naturæ. [L.] The preserving power of nature.
Viser à deux buts. [Fr.] To aim at two marks.
Vis inertie. [L.] The power of inertness.

Vis medicatrix naturæ. [L.] The healing power of nature.
Vis unita fortior. [L.] United force is the stronger.
Vis vite. [L.] The power or vigor of life.
Vita brevis, ars longa. [L.] Life is short, and art is long.
Virtus via virtus. [L.] Virtue is the way of life.
Vival regina. [L.] Long live the queen.
Vivat respublica. [L.] Long live the republic.
Vivat rex. [L.] Long live the king.
Vivâ voce. [L.] By the living voice; by word of mouth.
Vive la bagatelle. [Fr.] Success to trifles.
Vive la république. [Fr.] Long live the republic.
Vive le roi. [Fr.] Long live the king.
Vivere sat vincere. [L.] To conquer is to live enough.
Vive, vale. [L.] Live, and be well.
Vivida vis animi. [L.] The active force of the mind.
Vivit post funera virtus. [L.] Virtue survives the grave.
Voilà une autre chose. [Fr.] That is quite another thing.
Volo, non valeo. [L.] I am willing, but not able.
Voltigeur. [Fr.] A light horseman.
Vota vita mea. [L.] My life is devoted.
Vox et præterea nihil. [L.] Voice and nothing more; sound without sense.
Vox populi, vox Dei. [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vulgò. [L.] Commonly.
Vulnus immedicabile. [L.] An incurable wound.
Vultus est index animi. [L.] The countenance is the index of the mind.

Z.

Zonam perdidit. [L.] He has lost his purse.
Zonam solvere. [L.] To unloose the virgin zone.

MUSICAL TERMS,
CHIEFLY FROM THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE.

A ballata (â bäl-lä'tä). In ballad style.
A battuta (â bät-tö'tä). With the beat; in strict time.
A bell'agio (â bäl-läd'jö). Entirely at pleasure.
A bouche fermée (â bösh fär-mä'). [Fr.] With the mouth closed.
A cappella (â kâp-pel'lä). In church style.
A capriccio (â kâ-prät'chö). At pleasure.
Accelerando (ät-chäl-ä-rän'dö). Gradually quickening.
Acciacatura (ät-ché-äk-kä-tö'rä). A short grace-note.
Adagietto (ä-dä-jät'tö). A short adagio; a little slower than adagio.
Adagio (ä-dä'jö). Very slow; at ease; a slow movement.
A deux mains (â düh män). [Fr.] For both hands.
Ad libitum (äd lë'bë-tüm). [L.] At pleasure.
A due (â dü'ä). In two parts.
Affettuoso (äf-fët-tö'sö). With feeling.
Agitato (ä-jät'tö). In an agitated manner.
Agremens (ä-grä-mön). [Fr.] Graces; ornaments.
À la chasse (â lä shäs). [Fr.] In hunting style.
Al fine (äl fë'nä). To the end.
Alla breve (äl'lä brä'vä). A quick common time.
All'antico (äl än-të'kö). In ancient style.
Alla polacca (pö-läk'kä). In Polish style.
Alla zoppa (töp'pä). Limpingly.
Allegretto (äl-lä-grät'tö). Somewhat quickly.
Allegretto scherzando (skärt-sän'dö). Rather quickly and merrily.
Allegro (äl-lä'grö). Lively; quick.
Allegro agitato (äl-jät'tä'tö). Quickly and hurriedly.
Allegro assai (äs-sä'të). Very quickly.
Allegro con brio (kön brë'ö). Quickly and with spirit.
Allegro con fuoco (kön fö-ö'kö). Quickly and with spirit.
Allegro di bravura (dä brä-vö'rä). Quickly and with brilliancy.
Allegro maestoso (mä-ës-tö'sö). Quickly, but with dignity.
Allegro ma non troppo (mä nön tröp'pö). Quickly, but not too quickly.
Allegro moderato (möd-ä-rä'tö). Somewhat quickly.
Allegro molto (möl'tö). Very quickly.
Allegro vivace (vä-vä'chä). Quickly and with animation.
All'ottava (äl öt-tä'vä). In the octave; an octave above or below.
All'rigore di tempo (äl rë-gö'rä dë tëm'pö). In strict time.
All'unisono (äl ün-sön'ö). In unison.
Al segno (äl sän'yö). To the sign.
Alto (äl'tö). High; contralto; a tenor violin.
Amabile (ä-mä'bë-lä). Tenderly; lovingly.
Amoroso (ä-mö-rö'sö). Tenderly; lovingly.
Andante (än-dän'tä). At a moderate pace.
Andantino (än-dän-të'nö). A little slower than andante.
A piacere (â pä-ä-chä'rä). At pleasure.
Appoggiatura (äp-pöd-jä-tö'rä). Delay by means of a grace-note.
A prima vista (â prä'mä vës'tä). At first sight.
A punta d'arco (â pön'tä där'kö). With the point of the bow.

A quatre mains (â kät'r män). [Fr.] For four hands.
Arco (är'kö). The bow.
Aria (ä'rë-ä). An air; the air.
Arietta (ä-rë-ät'tä). A short, sprightly air.
Arioso (ä-rë-ö'sö). Lively; airy.
Arpeggio (är-päd'jö). In harp style; with dispersed chords.
Assai (äs-sä'të). Thoroughly.
A tempo (â tëm'pö). In time.
Attacca (ät-täk'kä). Begin at once;—the onset.

Ballabile (bäl-lä'bë-lä). Suited for dancing; in dancing movement.
Ben (bën). Very.
Bis (bë). [Fr.] Twice.
Bravura (brä-vö'rä). A passage of great brilliancy.
Brioso (brë-ö'sö). Lively; spiritedly.

Calando (kä-län'dö). Decreasing.
Cantando (kän-tän'dö), or **Cantabile** (kän-tä'bë-lä). To be sung with feeling.
Canto fermo (kän'tö fär'mö). Plain song.
Capriccietto (kä-prë-chët'tö). A short capriccio.
Capriccio (kä-prät'chö). A fantasia.
Coda (kö'dä). The conclusion.
Col arco (köl är'kö). With the bow.
Colla parte (köl'lä pä'r'tä). With the solo part.
Colla voce (köl'lä vö'chä). With the voice.
Col legno (köl lë'nyö). With the wooden part of the bow.
Come sopra (kö'mä sö'prä). As above.
Commodo (köm'mö-dö). At ease; at convenience; easily.
Con brio (kön brë'ö). With fire and vigor.
Con dolore (kö-dö-lë'rä). With sorrow; sorrowfully.
Con duolo (kö-dö-lö). With sorrow; sorrowfully.
Con espressione (kö-prës-së-ö'nä). With expression.
Con forza (kö-fö'r'sä). With force. [sion.]
Con fuoco (kö-fö'kö). With fire.
Con sordini (kö-sör-dë'në). With mutes.
Con spirito (kö-spë'rë-tö). With spirit.
Crescendo (krä-shën'dö). Increasing in loudness.

Dal segno (däl sän'yö). From the sign.
Decrescendo (dä-krä-shën'dö). Decreasing in loudness. [loudness.]
Diminuendo (dë-më-nä-ën'dö). Decreasing in loudness.
Dolente (dö-lën'tä). Wailingly; with sorrow.
Duettino (dü-ët-të'nö). A short duet.
Duetto (dü-ët'tö). A duet.

Energico (ën-ër'jë-kö). With energy.
Espressivo (ës-prës-së'vö). With expression.

Forte (fö'r'tä). Loud; strong.
Fortissimo (fö'r-tës-së-mö). Very loud.
Forzando (fö'r-tän'dö). Forcibly. See SFORZANDO.
Frettevole (frët-tö'vö-lä). Lively; nimbly.
Frettoloso (frët-tö-lö'sö). Lively; nimbly.
Frettoso (frët-tö'sö). Lively; nimbly.

Giusto (jös'tö). Exactly; with precision.
Grave (grä'vä). With slow dignity.
Grazioso (grät-së-ö'sö). Gracefully; pleasingly.

Istesso tempo (is-tës'sö tëm'pö). In the same time.

Languente (län-gwën'tä). Languishingly; faintly.
Languido (län'gwë-dö). Languishingly; faintly.

Largamente (lär-gä-mén'tä). With breadth of style.
Larghetto (lär-gët'tö). Slower than largo.
Largo (lär'gö). Slower than andante:—with a broad and dignified manner.
Legatissimo (lög-ä-tës'sé-mö). In a strictly exact style.
Legato (lä-gä'tö). In a connected manner.
Leggeramento (löd-jé-ä-rä-mén'tä). Lightly.
Leggerissimo (löd-jé-ä-rës'sé-mö). Very lightly.
Leggiero (löd-jé-ä'rö). Lightly.
Lentando (lén-tän'dö). Slacken the pace.
Lento (lén'tö). Slowly.
Ligato (lä-gä'tö). Same as LEGATO.
L'istesso tempo (lis-tës'sö tèm'pö). See **ISTESSO TEMPO**.
Lusingando (lö-sén-gän'dö). Coaxingly:—tenderly.
Lusinghiero (lö-sén-gë-ä'rö). Coaxingly:—tenderly.
Ma (mä). But.
Maestoso (mä-ës-tö'sö). With majesty.
Maestro (mä-ës'trö). A master.
Maestro al cembalo (äl chëm'bä-lö). Piano-accompanist; sub-conductor.
Maestro di cappella (-dë käp-pël'lä). Chapel-master; conductor.
Maestro dei putti (-dä'e pöt'té). A leader of a boy-choir.
Maggiore (mä-d-jö'ra). Greater.
Main droite (mäx drwät). [Fr.] The right hand.
Main gauche (mäx gsh). [Fr.] The left hand.
Mancando (män-kän'dö). A decrescendo (in a passage already soft).
Mano destra (mä'nö dës'trä). The right hand.
Mano dritta (-dret'tö). The right hand.
Mano sinistra (-së-nës'trä). The left hand.
Marcatissimo (mär-kä-tës'sé-mö). Very decidedly.
Marcato (mär-kä'tö). In a decided manner.
Martele (mär-tä'lä). In a hammering manner.
Martellato (mär-täl-lä'tö). In a hammering manner.
Medesimo tempo (mä-dës'é-mö tèm'pö). In the same time.
Meno (mä'nö). Less.
Meno mosso (mä'nö mös'sö). Rather slower.
Mesto (mës'tö). Sadly.
Mezzo a voce (mët'sö ä vö'chä). With restrained voice.
Mezzo forte (mët'sö fört'ä). With medium force.
Mezzo piano (mët'sö pë-ä'nö). Rather softly.
Mezzo soprano (mët'sö sö-prä'nö). A voice above the contralto; a soprano of medium range.
Minacciando (më-nät-chän'dö). Threateningly.
Moderato (mö-dä-rä'tö). Moderately.
Molto (mö'l'tö). Much. [cendo.
Morendo (mö-rën'dö). Dying:—a gradual decrescendo.
Mosso (mös'sö). With vigor.
Muta (mö'tä). Change.
Obbligato (öb-blä-gä'tö). Necessary.
Oppure (öp-pö'rë). Or; or else; besides.
Organo pieno (ör-gä-nö pë-ä'nö). Full organ.
Ossia (ös'së-ä). Or it may be.
Ostinato (ös-të-nä'tö). Obstinate; persistently.
Ovvero (öv-vä'rö). Or else.
Pace (pä'chä). Calmly.
Parlando (pä-rän'dö). In a colloquial manner.
Parlante (pä-rän'tä). In a colloquial manner.
Perdendo, or Perdendo le forze (pä-rën'dö lä fört'sä). With diminishing force.
Perdendosi (pä-rën-dö'sé). With diminishing force.
Pesante (pë-sän'tä). Heavily; gravely.
Piacere (pë-ä-chä'trä). See **A PIACERE**.
Piacevole (pë-ä-chä'vö-lä). Agreeable; pleasant.
Piangendo (pë-än-jën'dö). Wailingly.
Pianissimo (pë-ä-nës'sé-mö). Very softly.
Piano (pë-ä'nö). Soft; softly.
Piatti (pë-ät'té). Cymbals.
Pieno (pë-ä'nö). Full.
Pizzicato (pët-së-kä'tö). By plucking the strings.

Plintivo (plën-tö'vö). Plaintively.
Poco (pö'kö). A little.
Poco a poco. Little by little.
Pomposo (pöm-pö'sö). Pompously.
Ponticello (pön-të-chël'tö). Same as **SUL PONTICELLO**.
Portamento (pör-tä-mën'tö). A slide or glide of the voice.
Precipitoso (prä-chë-pë-tö'sö). Hurriedly.
Presto (prä'stö). Hurriedly; quickly.
Primo (prä'mö). First.
Quasi (kwä'së). As if.
Rallentando (rä-län-tän'dö). Becoming slower and slower.
Rapidamente (rä-pë-dä-mën'tä). Swiftly.
Replica (rä'plë-kä). Repeat.
Rinforzando (rën-fört-sän'dö). A short crescendo.
Risolutò (rë-sö-lö'tö). Determined; vigorous.
Ritardando (rë-tär-dän'dö). Gradually slackening.
Ritenente (rë-tä-nën'tä). At a slower rate.
Ritenuito (rë-tä-nö'tö). At a slower rate.
Rubato (rö-bä'tö). Robbed. (A license to modify the written time.)
Saltato (sä-ltä'tö). With a springing bow.
Scherzando (skär-tsän'dö). Playfully.
Scherzo (skär'tsö). A playful movement.
Scherzoso (skär-tso'sö). Playfully.
Sciolto (skë-öl'tö). Freely; dashingly.
Secco (sëk'kö). Plain; dry.
Secco recitativo (-rä-chë-tä-të'vä). A plain recitative.
Secondo (sä-kön'dö). Second.
Segno (sä'nyö). The sign.
Segue l'aria (sä'gwä lä-rë-ä). The aria follows.
Semplice (sëm'plë-chä). Simply; plainly.
Sempre (sëm'prä). Always.
Senza (sënt'sä). Without.
Senza organo (-ör-gä-nö). Without the organ.
Senza piatti (-pë-ät'té). Without the cymbals.
Senza ripetizione (-rä-pä-tët-së-ö'nä). Without repetition.
Senza replica (-rä'plë-kä). Without repetition.
Senza tempo (-tëm'pö). Without regard to time.
Sfogato (sfö-gä'tö). Open; airy.
Sforzando (sför-tsän'dö). Forced; emphatic.
Sforzato (sför-tsä'tö). Forced; emphatic.
Simili (së'më-lë). In like manner.
Sin' al fine (sën ä'l fë'nä). To the end.
Slentando (slën-tän'dö). Same as **RALLENTANDO**.
Smorzando (smör-tsän'dö). Fading away.
Soave (sö-ä'vä). Sweetly; smoothly.
Soli (sö'lë). One in each part.
Solo (sö'lö). One alone.
Sostenuto (sös-tä-nö'tö). Elevated in style; well sustained.
Sotto il soggetto (söt'tö ä'l söd-jët'tö). Below the subject.
Sotto voce (-vö'chä). In an undertone.
Spianato (spë-ä-nä'tö). Even; regular.
Spicato (spë-kä'tö). Separate; distinct.
Spiritoso (spë-rë-tö'sö). With spirit.
Squillante (skwël-län'tä). Shrill; ringing.
Squillantemente (skwël-län-tä-mën'tä). Shrill; ringing.
Staccato (stäk-kä'tö). In a detached manner.
Stentorato (stën-tö-rä'tö). Forced; loud.
Stretto (strët'tö). Close; narrow.
Stringendo (strën-jën'dö). Forcing; hastening.
Subito (sö'bë'tö). Suddenly.
Sul ponticello (söl pön-të-chël'tö). Near the bridge.
Suone (sö-ö'nä); pl. **Suoni** (sö-ö'ne). A sound.
Sussurrando (sös-sö-rän'dö). Whispering; murmuring.
Sussurrante (sös-sö-rän'tä). Whispering; murmuring.
Tace (tä'chä). Tacet (tä'chët); pl. **Taci** (tä'chë) or **Taciasi** (tä-chë-ä'së). Be silent.
Tardamente (tär-dä-mën'tä). Slowly.
Tardando (tär-dän'dö). Slowly.

Tema (tä'mä). The theme.
Tempo (tëm'pö). The time.
Tempo primo (tëm'pö prä'mö). The original time.
Tenendo il canto (tä-nën'dö ä'l kän'tö). Continuing the singing.
Teneramente (tä-nä-rä-mën'tä). With tenderness.
Tenezza (tä-nä-rët'sä). Tenderness.
Tenuto (tä-nö'tö). Sustained.
Tepidamente (tä-pë-dä-mën'tä). With indifference.
Terzetto (tär-tsët'tö). A short trio.
Timoroso (të-mö-rö'sö). As if with timidity.
Tintinnamento (tën-tën-nä-mën'tä). In a tinkling manner.
Tostamente (tös-tä-mën'tä). Quickly.
Tosto (tös'tö). Quickly.
Tranquillamente (trän-kwël-lä-mën'tä). Calmly.
Tremando (trä-män'dö). With a trembling tone.
Tremolendo (trä-mö-lën'dö). With a trembling tone.
Tremoroso (trä-mö-rö'sö). With a trembling tone.
Trillando (trël-län'dö). With trills.
Trio (trë'ö). Three together.
Tristezza (trës-tët'sä). Sadness.
Tronco (trön'kö). Cut short.
Tumultuoso (tö-möl-tö-ö'sö). With tumult.
Tutta forza (tüt'tä fört'sä). With full force.
Tutti (tüt'té). All together.
Tutto arco (tüt'tö är'kö). With the full bow.
Una corda (ö'nä körd'ä). With one string.
Unisoni (ö-në'sö-në). In unison.
Unitamente (ö-në-tä-mën'tä). Together.
Uno a uno (ö'nö ä ö'nö). One by one.
Un poco (ön pö'kö). A little.

Va (vä). Go on.
Vaceto (vä-chä'tö). Quickly.
Va crescendo (vä krä-shën'dö). Go on increasing.
Variamente (vä-rë-ä-mën'tä). With variety.
Veemente (vä-ä-mën'tä). With vehemence.
Velato (vä-lä'tö). As if veiled, or muffled.
Vellutato (vel-lö-tä'tö). In velvet style; very smoothly.
Veloce (vä-lö'chä). Swiftly.
Velocemente (vä-lö-chä-mën'tä). Swiftly.
Velocissimo (vä-lö-chis'sé-mö). Very swiftly.
Venusto (vä-nös'tö). In attractive or finished style.
Verte subito (vär'tä sö'bë'tö). Turn quickly.
Vezzosamente (vët-sö-sä-mën'tä). Delicately finely.
Vezzoso (vët-sö'sö). Delicately; finely.
Vibrato molto (vë-brä'tö möl'tö). With strong vibration.
Vicendevole (vë-chën-dä'vö-lä). By turns.
Violentamente (vë-ö-lën-tä-mën'tä). Violently.
Vistamente (vës-tä-mën'tä). Instantly.
Vivace (vä-vä'chä). Briskly.
Vivamente (vë-vä-mën'tä). Briskly.
Vivezza (vë-vët'sä). With animation.
Voce (vö'chä). The voice.
Volante (vö-län'tä). Light; volatile.
Volteggiando (völ-tëd-jän'dö). Crossing the hands.
Volte subito (völ'tä sö'bë'tö). Turn quickly.
Volto (völ'tö). Turned.
Zelosamente (tsä-lö-sä-mën'tä). Full of feeling.
Zeloso (tsä-lö'sö). Full of feeling.

PRINCIPAL DEITIES, HEROES, &c.,

IN THE FABULOUS HISTORY OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS.

Äb'a-ris. A hyperborean priest of Apollo.
A-cän'tha. A nymph beloved by Apollo, and changed by him into the herb bear's-foot.
A-cäs'tēs. The son of Crinüs and Egösta. He was king of Sicily, who entertained Æneas and Anchises.
A-çham'e-nēs. The first king of Persia.
A-çhæ'us. The ancestor of the Achæans.
A-çhâ'tēs. The faithful companion of Æneas.
Äch'e-rön. The son of Sol and Terra, changed by Jupiter into a river of hell or the infernal regions:—used also for hell itself.
A-çhil'tēs. (The hero of Homer's *Iliad*.) The son of Peleus (king of Thrace) and Thetis. He was a Greek, who signalized himself in the Trojan war, and who, having been dipped by his mother in the river Styx, was invulnerable in every part except his right heel, but was at length killed by Paris with an arrow.
Äc-i-dä'li-a. A surname of Venus.
Äcis. The son of Faunus. He was a Sicilian shepherd, and was killed by Polyphemus because he had obtained the affections of Galatæa.
Äc'mon. A king of the Titans.
A-cri'si-üs. King of Argos, killed accidentally with a quail by his grandson, Perseus.
A-c-tæ'on. The son of Aristeus. He was a famous hunter, who, having surprised Diana as she was bathing, was turned by her into a stag, and killed by his own dogs.
Äd-a-man-tē'a. Jupiter's nurse.
Äd-mē'tus. A king of Thessaly, and husband of Alceste, remarkable for his misfortunes and his piety.
A-dö'nis. A beautiful youth, beloved by Venus.
A-dräs'tus. King of Argos, and one of the seven chiefs who sacked Thebes.
Æ-a-cüs. One of the infernal judges.
Æ-çç'on. A giant or monster, who was thrust under Ætna:—represented also as a marine god.
Æ-çç'ri-a. A beautiful nymph, worshipped by the Romans, particularly by the ladies.
Æ-çç'us. A king of Athens, who gave name to the Ægean Sea by drowning himself in it.
Æ-çç'na. The daughter of Asopus. She was a favorite of Jupiter.
Æ'ççis. The shield of Jupiter.
Æ-ççis'thus. A king of Argos, and son of Thyestes. He was killed by Orcates for having murdered his father.
Æg'le (æg'le). One of the Hesperides.
Æ-çç'p'tus. Son of Belus, and brother of Danaus. He had fifty sons, who were married to their fifty cousins, the daughters of Danaus.
Æ-nē'as. (The hero of Virgil's *Æneid*.) A Trojan prince, the son of Anchises and Venus. He survived the destruction of Troy, sailed into Italy, and succeeded King Latinus.
Æ'o-lüs. The god of the winds and storms.
Æs'a-cüs. A son of Priam. He threw himself into the sea in pursuit of the nymph Hesperia, and was changed by Thetis into a cormorant.
Æs-çh-lä'pi-üs. The god of medicine, and a son of Apollo. He was killed by Jupiter with a thunder-bolt on account of his skill, and particularly for having restored Hippolytus to life.
Æ-thäl'i-dēs. A son of Mercury.

Æ'thön. One of the four horses of the sun.
Äg-a-mém'nön. King of Mycenæ and Argos, brother to Menelaus, and commander-in-chief of the Grecian army at the siege of Troy.
Äg-a-nip'pe. A fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, consecrated to Apollo and the Muses.
Äg-lä'i-a. One of the three Graces. She was an attendant on Venus.
Ä'jix. The son of Telamon, and, next to Achilles, the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war.
Äl'bj-on. A son of Neptune. He went into Britain, where he established a kingdom.
Äl-cēs'te, or Äl-cēs'tis. The daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus. She was brought back from hell by Hercules.
Äl-c'ç'dēs. A patronymic or title of Hercules.
Äl-cin'o-üs. A king of Phæacia, who entertained Ulysses when he was shipwrecked.
Älc-mē'na. The mother of Hercules.
Äl-c'ç'o-nē. The daughter of Neptune, and wife of Ceyx. On hearing of her husband's death, she threw herself into the sea, and was changed into a kingfisher.
A-léc'tö. One of the three Furies.
Ä-máz'o-nēs (Eng. Äm'a-zön). A nation of warlike women in Cappadocia.
Äm'mon, or Häm'mon. A deity among the Libyans, in later times identified with Jupiter.
Äm-phi'on. The son of Jupiter and Antiope. He built the city of Thebes by the music of his harp. He and his brother Zethus are reported to have invented music.
Äm-phi-tri'te. The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She was a goddess of the sea, and wife of Neptune.
An-çh'i'sēs. The son of Capys, and father of Æneas. His son Æneas carried him on his shoulders out of the flames of Troy.
An-dröm'a-çhē. The daughter of Eëtion, king of Thebes, and the wife of Hector; later the slave of Pyrrhus, and still later the wife of Helenus, Hector's brother.
An-dröm'e-da. The daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope. Contesting with Juno and the Nereids for beauty, she was exposed to a sea-monster, but was delivered and married by Perseus.
An-tæ'us. The son of Neptune and Terra. He was a famous giant, killed by Hercules.
An-tig'o-nē. The daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta. She was famous for her filial piety.
An-ti'o-pē. The mother of Amphion and Zethus.
A-nü'bis. An Egyptian deity having a dog's head.
Aph-ro-di'te. The Greek name for Venus.
Ä'pis. An Egyptian deity, worshipped under the shape of an ox, in token of his having taught the Egyptians the art of husbandry.
A-pöl'lö. The son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music, poetry, eloquence, medicine, and the fine arts. Mount Parnassus was his favorite residence, and he had oracles at Delos and Delphi.
A-räç'h'ne. A Lydian virgin, turned into a spider for contending with Minerva at spinning.
Är-e-thü'sa. One of Diana's nymphs, the daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was changed into a fountain.
Är'ççēs. One of the Cyclops.

Är-go-näu'tæ (Eng. Är'go-näuts). The companions of Jason, in the ship Argo, who went to Colchis in search of the golden fleece.
Är'gus. The son of Arestor. He was said to have had a hundred eyes, but being killed by Mercury when appointed by Juno to guard Io, she put his eyes on the tail of a peacock.
Ä-ri-äd'ne. A daughter of Minos. From love to Theseus she gave him a clew of thread which guided him out of the Cretan labyrinth, and she became his wife; but being afterward deserted by him, she was married to Bacchus and made his priestess.
A-ri'on. A lyric poet of Methymna, who, in his voyage to Italy, was saved from the cruelty of the mariners by means of dolphins, which the sweetness of his music brought together.
Är-is-tæ'us. A son of Apollo. He was a rural deity who taught mankind to extract oil from the olive, and to make honey, butter, &c.
Är-sin'o-e. The mother of Æsculapius.
Är'te-mis. The Greek name of a goddess identified in later times with the Roman goddess Diana. Her festivals were called *Artemisia*.
Äs-çäl'a-phüs. A son of Acheron and Nox. He was turned into an owl by Ceres for informing Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate:—also a son of Mars, and one of the Argonauts.
Äs-çä'mi-nä, or Ä-n'p'us. The only son of Æneas and Creusa, and founder of the city of Alba in Italy.
A-sö'pus. A son of Oceanus and Tethys. He was a king of Beotia, and was changed into a river for rebelling against Jupiter.
Äs-træ'a. The goddess of justice, changed into the constellation Virgo. [dromache.
Äs-t'ç'a-näx. The only son of Hector and Andriana-län'ta. A princess of Scyros, who consented to marry that one of her suitors who should outrun her. Hippomenes was the successful competitor.
Ä'te. A daughter of Jupiter. She was the goddess of discord.
Ä't'las. One of the Titans, and king of Mauritania, who is said to have supported the world on his shoulders, and was turned into a mountain by Perseus.
Ä'treüs. A son of Pelops and Hippodamia. He was the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.
Ä'tro-pös. One of the three Fates; the one that cut the thread of life.
Äu'çç-äs, or Äu'çç'as. One of the Argonauts, and afterward king of Elis. It was one of the labors of Hercules to cleanse his stables of the filth which had been collecting for thirty years.
Äu-rö'ra. The goddess of the morning, and the wife of Tithonus.
Äu-töl'y-çüs. One of the Argonauts. He was a son of Mercury and Chione, and a notorious thief.

B.

Bac-phän'tēs. Priestesses of Bacchus.
Bäc'çhus. The son of Jupiter and Semele. He was the god of wine and of drunkards.
Bäs-sär'i-dēs. Votaries of Bacchus.
Bel-lér'o-phön. The very beautiful son of Glaucon, king of Corinth. With the aid of the horse Pegasus he destroyed the Chimæra.
Bel-lö'na. The goddess of war, and the companion and wife or sister of Mars.
Bö'lus. The son of Neptune and Libya, and one of the first kings of Babylon or Assyria, to whose statue divine honors were paid, and to whom a magnificent temple was built.
B'i'ççps, and B'i'fröns. Names of Janus.
Bö'nä Dē'a. A name signifying "the good goddess," given by the Romans to a mysterious goddess, sometimes identified with Fauna or Fatua. Her sacrifices were performed secretly or by

night, and by women only. By late writers she was sometimes identified with Cybele.
Bö're-äs. The son of Astræus and Aurora; the name of the north wind.
Bri-ä're-üs. A giant that warred against heaven, and was feigned to have had fifty heads and one hundred hands. He is also called *Egeon*.
Bri-sē'is, or Hüp-po-da-mi'a. The daughter of Brises, priest of Jupiter, given to Achilles upon the taking of Lyrnessus in the Trojan war, but afterward forced from him by Agamemnon.
Bri-sē'us. A surname of Bacchus.
Brön'tēs. One of the Cyclops.
Bü-si'ris. The son of Neptune and Libya. He was a tyrant of Egypt, and a monstrous giant, who fed his horses on human flesh, and was killed by Hercules.
B'yb'lis. A daughter of Miletus. She wept herself into a fountain through love of her brother Caunus.

C.

Ca-bi'ra. A wife of Vulcan.
Ca-bi'ri. Mystic divinities, sacred priests, or deified heroes, whose rites were celebrated in the islands of Samothrace and Lemnos.
Ca'cus. The son of Vulcan. He was a notorious robber, and was slain by Hercules for stealing his oxen.
Cäd'mus. The son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia. He was the founder of the city of Thebes, and the reputed inventor of sixteen letters of the Greek alphabet.
Caç'i-lüs. A robber, the son of Vulcan.
Cäl'çhas. A famous soothsayer in the Grecian army engaged in the Trojan war.
Ca-l'i'o-pē. One of the Muses. She presided over eloquence and epic poetry.
Ca-lüs'tö. An Arcadian nymph, metamorphosed by Jupiter into a she-bear, and changed into a constellation called the Great Bear.
Ca-l'çp'çö. One of the Oceanides, and one of the daughters of Atlas. She reigned in the island of Ogygia, and entertained Ulysses.
Ca-mi'la. A famous queen of the Volsci, celebrated for her swiftness of foot. She opposed Æneas on his landing in Italy.
Ca-mö'ne. A title of the Muses.
Çäp'a-neüs. A famous Grecian, killed by a stone at the siege of Thebes.
Çär-y-ä'tis. A surname of Diana.
Çäs-sän'dra. The daughter of Priam and Hecuba. She was endowed with the gift of prophecy by Apollo; but no one believed her predictions.
Çäs-täl'i-dēs. The Muses, so called from the fountain Castalus, at the foot of Parnassus.
Çäs'tor. A son of Jupiter and Leda. He and his twin brother *Pollux* shared immortality alternately, living and dying every six months, and were formed into the constellation Gemini.
Çä'cröps. A very rich Egyptian, the founder and first king of Athens, where he instituted marriage, altars, and sacrifices.
Çen-täu'ri (Eng. Çen'täurs). A people, or race of monsters, of Thessaly, half men and half horses, vanquished by Theseus.
Çä'pheiüs. One of the Argonauts.
Çä'r-be-rüs. The three-headed dog of Pluto which guarded the gates of hell. Hercules overcame him and brought him away.
Çä'rēs. The daughter of Saturn and Cybele, and the goddess of corn, harvest, and flowers.
Çhär'i-tēs. The Graces. See GRACES.
Çhär'on. The son of Erebus and Nox, and ferryman of hell, who conducted the souls of the dead, in a boat, over the rivers Styx and Acheron.
Çha-r'yb'dis. A ravenous woman, turned by Jupiter into a very dangerous gulf or whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite to the rocks called *Scylla*.