THE

CYCLOPÆDIA;

OR,

UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY

OF

Arts, Sciences, and Literature.

BY


WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

EMINENT PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN.

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS,

BY THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.

IN THIRTY-NINE VOLUMES.

VOL. XXXV.

LONDON:

Printed for LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, & BROWN, Paternoster-Row,
F.G. AND J. RIVINGTON, A. STRAHAH, PAYNE AND FOSS, SCATCHERD AND LETTERMAN, J. CUTHELL,
CLARKE AND SONS, LACKINGTON HUGHES HARDING MAYOR AND JONES, J. AND A. ARCH,
CADELL AND DAVIES, S. BAGSTER, J. MAWMAN, JAMES BLACK AND SON, BLACK KINGSBURY
PARBURY AND ALLEN, R. SCHOLEY, J. BOOTH, J. BOOKE, SUTTABY EVANCE AND FOX, BALDWIN
CRADOCK AND JOY, SHERWOOD NEELY AND JONES, R. SAUNDERS, HURST ROBINSON AND CO.,
J. DICKINSON, J. PATERSON, E. WHITESIDE, WILSON AND SONS, AND BRODIE AND DOWDING.

1819.
the river the corn and also the trees which grew in this field. These materials, united with the mud brought down by the river, formed an island, on which were built several temples and porticoes.

Tiberina Regia, a country of Asia, in Cappadocia, where was a place named Ariarzus.

TIBERIOPOLIS, a town of Asia, in Phrygia Major. Tol.—Alfa, a town of Bulgaria, upon the coast of the Euxine sea.

TIBERIS, or Tiber, a river of Italy, which had its source in the Apennines, towards a place called Tiferenum Tibarum. Its course was first towards the S. passing by Perusia, as far as Tuder, where it turned towards the S.W. as far as the Volturni. Having received the Clanic, it turned towards the S.E., received the Nar at Hortanum, and continued in this direction as far as a point that lies between Capena and Cures. Assuming a direction towards the S., it passed to Rome, and then proceeded towards the S.W. to the sea before Olbia, i.e. the mouths, of which it has many. This river was inconsiderable till it reached Hortanum; but afterwards it was augmented by the Nar, the Volturni, and the Anio, so that at Rome it was large and deep. The ancients, by way of enhancing its celebrity, represented it as receiving twenty other rivers; but under this general denomination they must comprehend several small streams. It was called by various names.

TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS NERO, in Biography, a Roman emperor, as called after his father, his mother's name being Livia Drusilla, was born in the year B.C. 42. He was at an early age so well informed in Greek and Roman literature, as to be able, when nine years old, to pronounce a funeral oration for his father, which gained great applause. His temper was naturally refined and gloomy, and yet, with the advice of his mother Livia, who was married to Augustus, he conducted the usual spectacles with a magnificence which gave satisfaction to the Roman people. His first appearance in a military character was as a tribune in the Cantabrian war; he next fulfilled the office of commander-in-chief in placing Sicily on the Armenian throne, and on his return was made praetor. He was afterwards sent to join his brother Drusus, and gained a decisive victory over the Rhetians and Vindelicians. He became consul in the twenty-eighth year of his age, and thus rapidly advanced to the rank which, as the emperor's step-son, he was likely to obtain, and his elevation was accelerated by the death of Agrippa, B.C. 22. Previously to his being admitted into a partnership of the empire, Augustus obliged him to divorce his wife Vipsania, the daughter of Agrippa, and the object of his choice and affection, and to marry his own daughter Julia, of doubtful reputation.

The next object of his military career was the reduction of the Pannonians, in consequence of which he was honoured with triumphal ornaments. From his successful prosecution of the war in this part of the empire he was suddenly called to attend his brother Drusus in his last moments; and he afterwards accompanied his remains on foot in a funeral procession to Italy. After his victories had been celebrated by an ovation, he was deputed to make peace in Germany, and being a second time made consul, B.C. 7, he triumphed on the day when he took possession of his dignity. At the expiration of the year, Augustus conferred upon him the tribunitian power for five years. At this time Caius, one of the emperor's adoptive sons, though under age, was raised to the pontificate, and introduced into the senate. Jealous of Caius as a rival, and disgusted by the open gallantries of his wife Julia, he resolved to ask permission to withdraw from public business, and to live in retirement at the island of Rhodes. Accordingly he failed for Rhodes. His wife's conduct became so notorious, that he was banished by her father to the isle of Pandataria, and divorced from her husband. Having obtained leave of the emperor, though reluctantly granted, to return from Rhodes to Rome, he lived privately till the death of the two Cæsars, Caius and Lucius, opened to him new prospects. The emperor, whose declining age needed an associate, adopted Tiberius A.D. 4, renewing his tribunitian power, and then placing him next to himself in the empire. Having brought the war against the Pannonians and Dalmatians, as much by policy as by force, to an honourable termination, he obtained a triumph, A.D. 9; and as a recompense of other services, his tribunitian authority was prolonged: but the emperor terminating his life at Nola, Tiberius, without opposition, succeeded to the empire, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Past experience had taught him the art of dissimulation, and this art he practised during the progress of his reign. Although he was very jealous of his authority, he was moderate in the exercise of it, and always paid great deference to the senate, and respect to the consuls. He was zealous in the administration of justice, and avoided oppressing the provinces, for which he had the less occasion, as he was not avaricious of money; a virtue which, as Tacitus says, he retained, when he had renounced all others. To which we may add, that he was munificent in his relief of public calamity and private distress. These qualities, combined with his sound sense, rendered the earlier part of his reign as prosperous as perhaps any in the annals of the empire.

The popularity of Germanicus rendered Tiberius jealous, and vigilant of his conduct; and in order to restrain his authority, he employed Piso, a man of ancient family and imperious spirit, as his subordinate agent for this purpose. Germanicus, however, died of a lingering disease, and Piso was suspected, if not accused, of having given him poison. Piso was impeached in the senate for his conduct towards Germanicus. In the course of his trial, Tiberius acted with apparent impartiality; but the accused, despairing of an acquittal, put an end to his own life. Tiberius, in the seventh year of his reign, withdrew from Rome to Campania, in order to accustom Drusus, who was then consul, to the exercise of the supreme power. Notwithstanding several influences, in which he manifested a moderate exercise of power, a stern unfeeling tyranny was becoming the settled character of his reign, to which his growing confidence in the detestable Sejanus very much contributed. The death of Drusus, A.D. 23, occasioned by poison, administered in consequence of the seduction of his wife, was borne by his father Tiberius with a degree of self-possession, which was imputed to want of natural affection. After this event he appeared in the senate; and the two elder sons of Germanicus were presented to him. Taking them by the hand, and delivering a speech which melted the whole assembly into tears, he recommended these orphans, who had lost both their uncle and father, to the guardianship of the senate. Two years after the death of Drusus, Tiberius took an opportunity, which a proposal for erecting a temple to him and his mother afforded him, of giving his sentiments on that dedication which disgraced the reigns of the Roman emperors. Recognizing himself as a mere mortal, subject to all the infirmities of the human condition, and sufficiently honoured in holding the first place among men, he was desirous that posterity should know his sentiments on the subject, and that he wished for no other honours paid to his memory than to be thought to have worthily performed the duties of his station. The whole speech, replete with wisdom,