

Emma C. Nicholas

Wiley Post

3500 Postmark

During was the last Postmark
who received Greece. The first battle
was fought at Marathon a few
miles from Athens. With the same
in Athens. The first battle of the Greek
the Athenians. Some of the Greek
landed in the Bay of Salamis
the Athenians & they sent the
the Athenians & they sent the
to fight the Persians. The Persians
but became angry because he attacked
the Persians were angry because he attacked
him. He was betrayed the Athenians
land. He had no reason & no
real evidence of his presence was changed
to death but his presence was changed
to that of confinement. He had
a good & noble to do this & he
was in prison. Good men of
Greece. The first battle was
fought at Marathon. Some
have that the battle of

Thermopolea was fought. a sea
fight took place off Artemesia.
Themistocles commanded the Greek
He was at the head of the Athen-
ian. republic when Xerxes invaded
Greece & the fleet was entrusted
to his care. The battle was not
decided he retreated into the bay
of Salamis. Themistocles fort-
ified Athens & rebuilt the Piræus
which had been destroyed it was
a celebrated harbour at the mouth
of the river Sphyrus 3 miles
from the city. He rendered Athens
the mistress of Greece by filling
her harbour with a numerous
& powerful navy. The Athenians
became displeased with him
& banished him he went to
Artaxerxes Longarmans King
of Persia; he received him
with kindness & made him
one of his favourites.

He wished him to lead his army
against Greece. ~~Themistocles~~
Themistocles was unwilling to do
this & it is supposed by some
that he killed himself to avoid
it. The Athenians repented of their
conduct & conveyed his bones to
Attica & raised a magnificent
tomb he died B.C. 459. In the
time of Ezra & Nehemiah.
The next battle fought
by the army of Xerxes in Greece
was Plataea. Aristides was
remarkable for great temperance
& virtue, which procured him the
surnames of just & he was the
rival of Themistocles who caused
him to be banished for ten
years but he was recalled by
the Athenians in six.
He was commander in chief
with Pausanias at the battle
of Plataea, he died so poor that
the expenses of his funeral were

deposed at the public charge & his
daughters received a dowry when
they came to marriageable years.
Pausanias Spartan general
at the battle of Plataea he was
placed at the head of the Spar-
tan armies & extended his con-
quests in Asia. The Greeks were
sensible of his merits and reward-
ed him with a tenth of the
spoils taken from the Persians.
His haughtiness created him many
enemies & the Athenians obtained
a superiority over them. Pausanias
became dissatisfied & he offered
to betray Greece to Artabanes Longa-
manus if he would give him his
daughters in marriage. This was dis-
covered by a youth who had been accus-
tomed to carry letters observed that
those who went never returned.
He laid the letters before the Ephor-
magistrates of Sparta. When Pausa-
nias found that his perfidy was
discovered he fled to the temple of
Minerva. The sanctity of the place
preserved him from violence &

the Spartans surrounded it with
stones & he starved to death.
In the year 353 B.C. 22 years before
the misdeeds. On the same day
at the battle of Plataea a sea fight
took place off Mycale a city of
Ionia. The Persian fleet was
year 352 B.C. This put an end to
the Persian invasions.

The national character of the Greeks
at this time was at its highest
elevation. The common danger
in which they had stood towards
the Persians had overcome all
little jealousy & given them
union as a nation but these
jealousies recommenced with
the cessation of danger.
Sparta meanly opposed the rebuild-
ing of Athens. Athens in return
viewed with pleasure the
destruction of Sparta by an
earth quake but this time
refused to lend her aid against
a rebellion of slaves.

They were inhabitants of Helos
a town in Laconia who had
been reduced to slavery by the
Helotides when they took
possession of Tegea & Mantinea. All
the slaves of the state were called
Helots after this town.

At the time of
the earthquake they seized the
opportunity to revolt the Mene-
giens joined them; they gathered there-
fore a second time in Ithaca
they were finally & totally subdued.
This is called the 3rd Mene-
giens war. 355-51. After their defeat the
Mene-
giens consented to leave their
country & promised if they ever
returned they would suffer them-
selves to be sold as slaves. They
applied to the Athenians for
protection. They Athenians permit-
ted them to inhabit Topactus
a city in Eolia they were after-
wards allowed to take possession
of their country.

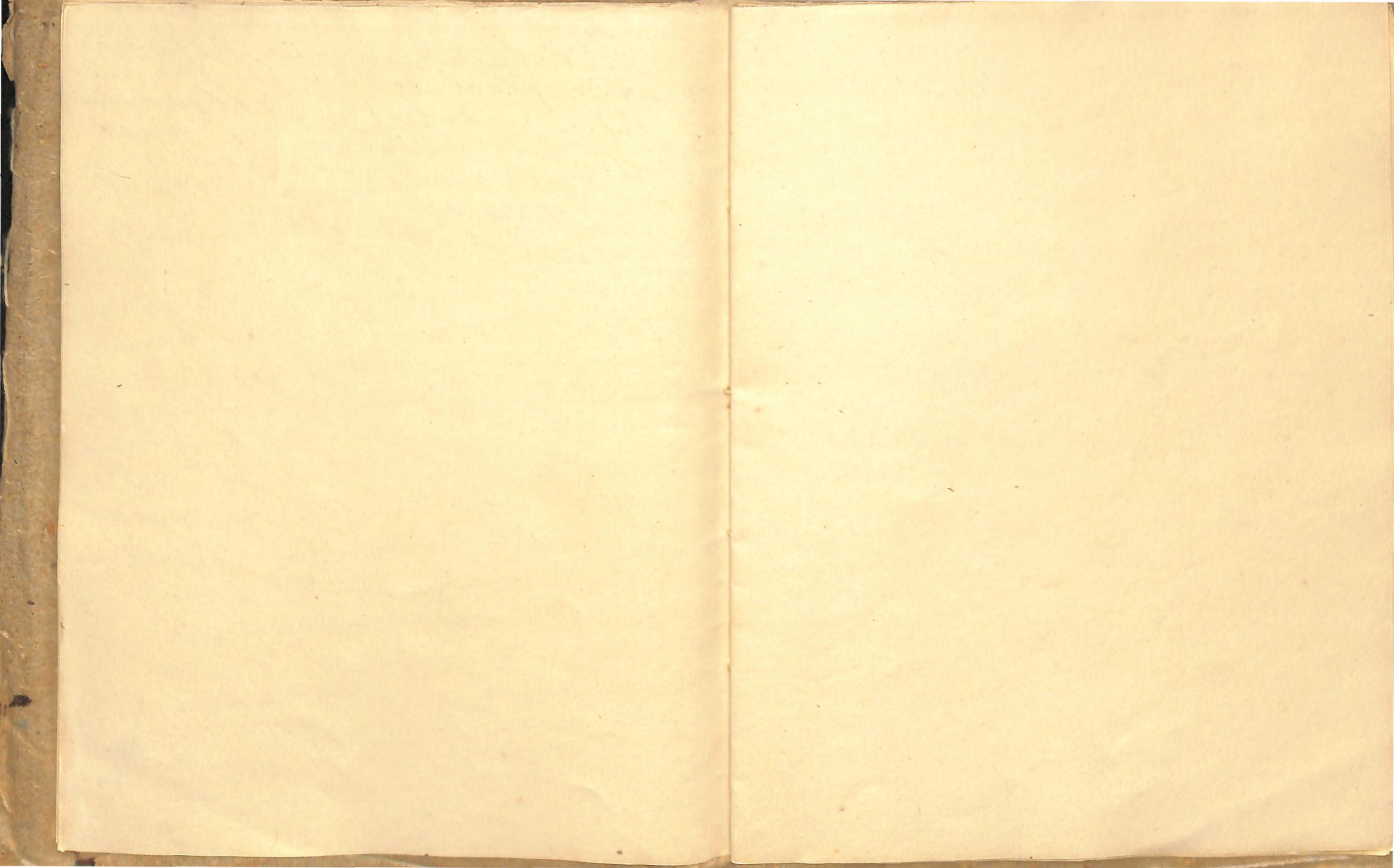
At this time the Athenians
were carrying on wars of retaliation
with the Persians.
Simon son of Miltiades was
chiefly conspicuous in these
wars. They lasted 30 years from
352-5 to 355-5. Then a peace
was concluded with Persia with
Artafernes Longarmus.

In these wars of
retaliation the first exploit
of Simon was to expell the
Persians from Greece he then
attacked & destroyed their fleet
at the mouth of the river
Eurymedon a river of Asia on
the coast of Pamphilia.
Pericles supplanted Simon
in the public favour & caused
him to be banished he was
recalled however again attacked
& destroyed their fleet of 300.
He also landed in Pelopon-
nusus & defeated the Persian army.
Artafernes sued for peace which
was granted on terms most honorable

to the Greeks. They stipulated for the freedom of all the Greek cities of Asia. The Persians stipulated with regard to their ships that they were not to approach the Grecian coasts from the Uxine to the extreme boundary of Pamphilia. The 50 years during the Persian invasions & the wars of retaliation was a period of the highest glory to the Greeks. They owed their prosperity to their union the peace with Persia brought back the jealousies which had existed between the predominant states. The martial & patriotic spirit began to decline an acquaintance with Asia & an importation of her wealth introduced Asiatic manners & a love for her luxuries. With the Athenians this was under the guidance of taste & genius it ~~had~~ ^{led} to the cultivation of the fine arts.

Pericles ruled Athens with little less than arbitrary sway & though the national character of the Greeks was in its wain the age of Pericles may be considered as the age of the greatest internal splendor & magnificence of all Greece. After the wars of retaliation domestic dissensions for twelve years. Athens at this time pretended to the command of all Greece the other states loudly complained at this but did not dare to bring her to account.

From this state of things resulted the Peloponnesian war. Athens & Sparta took the lead in this war it lasted 28 years. Pericles lived at the commencement of it. A quarrel arose between Corinth & Corcira. Corcira was an island in the Ionian sea. Both parties sent ambassadors to Athens to claim its protection. The Athenians aided the Corciranians. The Corinthians



Egli was taken from the plough

provided they gave her their
gold bracelets or as she ex-
pressed it what they carried on
their left hands. Tullus
was King of the Sabines ^{who}
resented. But as he entered the
gates to punish her perfidy
he threw not only his brace-
lets but his shield upon
Tarpeia his followers ^{imitated}
his example & she was
crushed to death she was bur-
ied in the capital which was
called the Tarpeian rock ^{from}
her & from that place many
of the Roman malefactors
were thrown ^{from} the
Roculus.

The Etrusci & the Volsci two
Italian nations
who gave the Romans much
trouble to conquer them
The Veientes were another Italian
nation & the Etrusci in the
year 352 B.C.

The Fabii marched to the river
Crusena Fabii noble family
at Rome who derived their
name from Fabia which is
the Latin word for a bean.
because some of their ances-
tors cultivated it they were very
numerous so much so that
they took upon themselves to
conduct a war against the
Veientes they came to a general
engagement near the Crusena
not a small river of Tuscan
falling into the Tiber all the
family consisting of 300 men
were slain of this whole
family only one remained who
was too young to march with
the army & therefore had re-
mained at Rome. & from him
descended the noble Fabii
in the following ages. after
this the Roman granted a
pence upon each ^{other} for 50 years.

Mary Emma Nichols

35-11 Coriolanus made consul
35-13. so called for his victory over
Corioli a town of Latium the
people refused him the consul-
ship. This raised his resentment
when the Romans received a
present of corn from Gelos King
of Sicily he insisted it should
be sold for money & not given
gratis he was banished for this
& retired to the Volsci a people
of Italy in 35-14.

Julius Aufidius was
king of the Volsci & was his great
enemy Coriolanus advised
him to march against Rome
& he himself headed their army
35-15. The Romans became
alarmed & sent him several
embassies to reconcile him
to his country he pitched his
camp at the distance of 5
miles from the city.

his mother Volturna & his
wife & some Roman matrons
went out in procession
to implore him to withdraw
his army he yielded to
their solicitations this dis-
pleased the Volsci they sum-
moned him to appear before
them & they murdered him in
the place appointed for his
trial. 35-16. The Volsci were de-
feated by the Romans 35-17.
A purged fasting was made
consul for the 3rd time 35-18.
& the next year condemned
to be thrown down the Tar-
peian rock on suspicion of
aspiring to tyranny 35-19.

It was called Tar - - rock from
Tarpeia the daughter of Tar-
peius the governor of the citi-
adel Rome who promised to open
the gates of the city to the
Sabines

round Africa. The

Hannibal

at Carthaginian general of great eloquence & learning in the time of Alexander the Great.

Gisco

at son of Hannibal another Carthaginian general. Hannibal was a Carthaginian general who lived about 180 years before the great Hannibal. Mago was a Carthaginian sent against Dionysius Tyrant of Sicily he obtained a victory & granted peace to the conquered Mago was killed in a battle which soon after followed this treaty of peace Mago the successor of Mago his father he disgraced himself by flying at the approach of Timoleon who had come to assist the Syracusans. he was accused in the Carthaginian Senate & was presented suicide the sentence justly pronounced against him.

Hannibal Rhodanus was a Carthaginian general who assisted the Syracusans against the Sicilians. Hannibal Baris was another Carthaginian succeeded Baris father to the great Hannibal he was general in Sicily during the first time war he laid the foundation of Barcelona in Spain he was killed in the battle of Zama. he used to say of his three sons that he kept three lions to oppose the Roman power.

in 1800. That the active of
 & Jackson into the Dyak
 10 ship accompanied by 40 men
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 to Bantam at the request of
 a Dutchman who was sent to
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 captured by Dyak who was
 taken but brought to the city
 & the city Dyak of which was
 & sent to Bantam from the city
 he gave a code of law to the
 in the Dyak & he refused to
 take the Dyak but the Dyak
 he said he was a Dyak &
 though the government had no
 more doubt in making it in
 Dyak & his authority Dyak
 he was of Dyak 30 pp.

was married to a Dyak King by all
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 against the Dyak and Dyak
 claimed the Roman court of Dyak
 a victory over him; at the time
 that these attacks had occurred
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 he was peace with the Roman
 & from so faithful to his enemy
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 reign the Roman never has
 where from or more attacks ally
 he died in 1799. He lived in the
 of the Dyak for the good of his
 country & Dyak that a famous
 game of Dyak
 Dyak 30 pp. to 39 pp.
 He was a Dyak
 in the Dyak in the Dyak
 the account of a Dyak he had made

Dionysius 2^d

He was the son of Dionysius 1st by the advice of Dion his brother in law he invited the philosopher Plato to his court under whom he studied for a while the philosopher advised him to lay aside the supreme power & in this advice he was warmly seconded by Dion. Dionysius did not refuse to consent & soon after Plato was seized & publicly sold at a slave he also caused Dion to be banished Dion collected some forces in Greece & in three days rendered himself master of Syracuse & expelled the tyrant, B.C. 404. Dionysius retired to Lari & afterwards to Corinth where to support himself he taught a school he is said to have died from excess of joy upon hearing that a tragedy of his own composition had been rewarded with a poetical prize.

Timoleon.

he was a celebrated Corinthian he murdered his own brother Timophanes because he attempted to make himself absolute in Corinth this was viewed with pleasure by the friends of liberty his mother conceived the most inveterate aversion towards him & banished him from her sight this had such an effect on Timoleon that he became melancholy & refused to accept any offices in the state the Syracusans when they were oppressed by the tyranny of Dionysius 2^d & the Carthaginians solicited the assistance of the Corinthians all looked up to Timoleon as a proper deliverer one of the magistrates said to him to induce him to go "Timoleon if you accept of the command of this expedition we will believe that you have killed a tyrant but if not we can not but call you your brother's

I have mentioned their garments
 he has a black and red one he
 he made in a rock this case
 that he he like it that it had
 in the form of a human ear &
 measured 80 feet in height 8250
 in length it was called the ear of
 describing the towers of this city
 which were all made of
 directed to one common pyramidal
 which had a communication
 with an adjoining room to the
 described since the greatest
 part of his time he had taken
 was said by those who had
 seen & especially has confirmed in the
 observation above the author
 he has endeavored to make this
 case more real but he death by
 of the report from these others
 regarding to what I have
 work of such manner con-
 structure was to be as the
 he was in 1836.

The roughness of his morals & the
 removal of his government & the
 new form the nation of learning
 given & meant he died 1797.
 Douglas 1st 1796.

The black and white common to the island in
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Showered with aid - - - 3813

General Rome never dreamed 3814
Peace of the Sabines - - - 3817

Chained them from the British
not taken by the Americans - 3820

The battle of Decatur - - - 3833
at that time an anniversary of Rome 3833

General M'Intosh taken for the British
by the British - - - 3835

The battle of Chancellorsville - - - 3841
looking across country to his country - 3842

There from his - - - 3845
The British King's Chancellors & aid 3847

There was - - - 3853
State of unity with Europe 3857

Attending suggested that had been to death 3864
Battle of Chancellorsville - - - 3866

The President's first grant to the Indians 3867
The British King's Chancellors & aid 3869

The death of the ship - - - 3888
Suggested of the reason in China 3894

General about being put to death 3899
for fighting in the absence of the cause 3899

Death of the cause - - - 3880
Death of the ship - - - 3881

Death of the ship - - - 3882
Death of the ship - - - 3883

The battle of Chancellorsville - - - 3892
The battle of Chancellorsville - - - 3893

Greaves & Parnau Hotel

The Baker march to the River Green

95-95

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