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DICTIONARY
OF
ROMAN AND GREEK ANTIQUITIES

WITH NEARLY 2000 ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD

FROM ANCIENT ORIGINALS

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE

INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND SOCIAL LIFE OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS

BY

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THIRD EDITION—REVISED AND IMPROVED

Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus

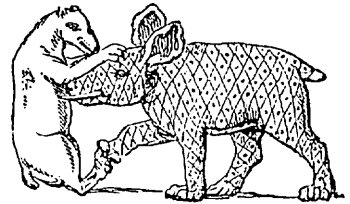
Hor. A. P.

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
549 & 551 BROADWAY.

1874.

cus, and are exhibited by the illustrations annexed; the one on the left hand representing a combat between a gladiator and wild beast, from a sepulchral bas-relief on a monument

in the street of the tombs at Pompeii; the other, a contest between a bear and a rhinoceros, from a terra-cotta lamp found amongst the ruins of Labicum.



VENA'TOR (θηρατής, κυνηγέτης). A *hunter* who follows the chase or the sport of killing wild animals, such as tigers, bulls, boars, deer, &c., with dogs and spears, on foot or on horseback (Cic. *Tusc.* ii. 17. Hor. *Od.* i. 1. 26.), as exhibited by the illustration annexed, from a painting at Pompeii, representing a huntsman with his dog, and a boar at bay, wounded in the back by one spear, and pierced through the forehead by another which is held by the

4. *Venator canis.* A *hound* trained for the chase. Virg. *Æn.* xii. 751. VENATIO, I., and last wood-cut.

VENA'TRIX (κυνηγέτις). A *huntress*, who follows the chase with the bow and hounds (Virg. *Æn.* i. 319.); more especially used to de-



signate Diana, the goddess of the chase (Ov. *Met.* ii. 454. Juv. xiii. 80.), who is represented in that character by the annexed figure, from a terra-cotta lamp.

huntsman at close quarters.

2. (θηριομάχης.) A *gladiator* who fought in the amphitheatre with wild beasts instead of men (Apol. *Met.* iv. p. 72. Cassiodor. *Var. Ep.* v. 52.), as shown by the first wood-cut on this column; more usually termed. BESTIARIUS.

3. *Venator equus.* A *hunter*; or horse trained for the chase. Stat. *Theb.* ix. 685. VENATIO, I.

VENTILA'BRUM (θρίναξ). A *winnowing-fork*; employed for separating the grains of corn, beans, and other leguminous plants from the straw and stalks, when the crop was threshed out together with them; and, consequently, had been reaped in the common manner, with a sickle (*falx*), instead of having the ears or pods only nicked off from the standing plant by a comb (*pecten*), or a hand-fork (*merga*), as was a frequent prac-