

oped colonial system had been extended over a larger space than that occupied by the Greeks, stretching, although with wide intervals between the stations, from the Persian Gulf to Cerne on the western coast of Africa. No mother country ever established a colony which was as powerful from conquests, and as famed for its commercial undertakings, as Carthage. But, notwithstanding this greatness, Carthage stood far below that degree of mental and artistical cultivation which has enabled the Greek colonial cities to transmit to us so many noble and lasting forms of art.

It must not be forgotten that many populous Greek cities flourished simultaneously in Asia Minor, the Ægean Sea, Lower Italy, and Sicily; and that, like Carthage, the colonial cities of Miletus and Massilia again founded other colonies, that Syracuse, when at the zenith of her power, fought against Athens, and the army of Hannibal and Hamilkar; and that Miletus was, for a long time, the first commercial city in the world after Tyre and Carthage. While a life so rich in enterprise was being developed externally by the activity of a people whose internal condition was frequently exposed to violent agitations, new germs of national intellectual development were continually called forth with the increase of prosperity and the transmission to other nations of native cultivation. One common language and religion bound together the most distant members of the whole body, and it was by this union that the small parent country was brought within the wider circle embraced by the life of other nations. Foreign elements were incorporated in the Hellenic world, without, on that account, depriving it of any portion of its great and characteristic independence. The influence of contact with the East, and with Egypt before it had been connected with Persia, and above one hundred years before the irruption of Cambyzes, was, no doubt, from its very nature, more permanent than the influence of the colonies of Cecrops from Sais, of Cadmus from Phœnicia, and of Danaus and Chemmis, whose existence has so often been contested, and is, at any rate, wrapped in the deepest obscurity.

The characteristics by which the Greek colonies differed so widely from all others, especially from the less flexible Phœnicians, and which affected the whole organization of their system, arose from the individuality and the primitive differences existing in the tribes which constituted the whole mother country, and thus gave occasion to a mixture of connecting and separating forces in the colonies as well as in