

make additions to our historical knowledge. Mr Hamilton Lang has also published his experiences of a long residence in the island, during which his successful excavations brought to light valuable relics of the past which explain more forcibly than the leaves of a book the manners, customs, and incidents among the various races which have made up Cyprian history. General di Cesnola, after quoting the legend which connects the origin of Salamis with the arrival of a colony of Greeks under Teucer (the son of Telamon, king of the island of Salamis) from the Trojan expedition continues, "Of the history of Salamis almost nothing is known till we come to the time of the Persian wars but from that time down to the reign of the Ptolemies it was by far the most conspicuous and flourishing of the towns of Cyprus."¹ * * * "Onesius seized the government of Salamis from his brother, Gorgus, and set up an obstinate resistance to the Persian oppression under which the island was labouring, about 500 B.C. In the end he was defeated by a Persian army and fell in battle, and it was about this time, if not in consequence of this defeat, that the dynasty of Teucer was, for a period, removed from the government of Salamis. As to the length of this period there is great obscurity. It seems, however, to be certain that with the help of the Persians a Tyrian named Abdemon had seized the throne, and not only paid tribute to Persia but endeavoured to extend the Persian power over the rest of the island. To Salamis itself he invited Phœnician immigrants, and introduced Asiatic tastes and habits." Following upon this usurpation came the revolt and the restoration of the Teucer dynasty under Evagoras, B.C. 374, and eventually upon the

¹ *Loc. cit.* p. 199.