successful forger. He was very handsome, with a fine commanding expression, and a vigorous frame, well trained in all the exercises of a soldier. As a young man he served with credit in Germany and in Britain, and he practised at the bar. Soon he had the command of a legion, and joined his father in Syria ; he took an active part in the Jewish war, capturing several important fort­resses, among them Tarichææ and Gamala. In 68 he went at his father’s bidding on a visit of congratulation to the newly proclaimed emperor, Galba ; but, hearing of Galba’s death and of the general confusion in the Roman world, he returned to his father in Palestine, having in the meantime consulted the oracle of the Paphian Venus as to his prospects and received a favourable answer. In the following year Vespasian, who, through his son’s pleasing manner and adroit management, had made a friend of Mucianus, the governor of Syria, became em­peror, and left Titus to finally settle the Jewish war by the capture of Jerusalem. Titus conducted the siege of the city, which for some months was defended amid in­credible horrors, with signal ability, and took and destroyed it in September 70. The army saluted their victorious general by the title of “imperator”; in the East Titus was now supreme, and practically emperor. On his return to Italy by way of Alexandria he fell in with that strange professor of mystical philosophy and magic, Apollonius of Tyana, and listened, it is said, to his pedantic talk and advice. As soon as he arrived at Rome there was the usual triumph for a decisive victory, and both father and son shared it. On the arch of Titus, as it is called, erected some few years afterwards (see vol. xx. p. 830), may still be seen sculptured representations of Jewish captives and of the captured trophies. Titus was now formally associated with his father in the government, with the title of Cæsar, and during the nine remaining years of Vespasian’s reign he controlled the administration, and was in fact emperor. He was anything but popular ; he had the character of being luxurious, self-indulgent, pro­fligate, and cruel. Summary execution of obnoxious per­sons seems to have been not uncommon. There was a bad scandal too about his connexion with the shameless Jewish beauty Berenice, the sister of the Agrippa of the Acts of the Apostles; both brother and sister followed Titus to Rome, and were allowed to reside in the imperial palace. Public opinion at Rome was outraged, and Titus, though he had promised Berenice marriage, felt obliged to send her back to the East. Vespasian died in 79, leaving his son a safe throne and a well-filled treasury. The forebodings of the people were agreeably disappointed, for Titus, who, it was feared, would be a second Nero, was known as the “ love and delight of mankind.” It is possible that his popularity was in some degree due to the fears which the depravity of his brother Domitian, who, it was known, was to succeed him, had begun to excite ; but he had the tact to make himself liked by all. He seems to have been thoroughly kindly and good- natured; he delighted in giving splendid presents, and his memorable saying, “ I have lost a day,” is said to have been uttered one evening at the dinner table when he suddenly remembered that he had not bestowed a gift on any one that day.

Titus, like his father, spent money on great public works and in adding to the magnificence of Rome. The Colosseum was completed and dedicated in his reign, with combats of gladiators, shows of wild beasts, and sham sea-fights and representations of some of the great Greek naval battles. He gave the city what we should now call “ a people’s palace” in his splendid baths, which surpassed those of Agrippa and of Nero, and supplied the mob with every luxurious appliance free of cost.

During his reign, in 79, occurred the memorable erup­tion of Vesuvius which destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii. The emperor visited the scenes of desolation and contributed liberally to the relief of the distressed inhabitants. During his absence a fire raged for three days at Rome, in which the Capitol was burnt ; then followed a pestilence, and again Titus not only helped freely with his purse, but took pains to acquaint himself with the sufferers and gave them his personal sympathy. Italy and the Roman world generally were quiet and peace­ful during this brief reign. The only fighting was in Britain under Agricola, who in the year 80 carried the Roman arms into Scotland as far as the Tay. In the following September Titus died, being in his fortieth year, after a reign of two years and rather more than two months. On his deathbed he said, so the story went, that there was but one thing of which he repented : this was commonly supposed to point to his having spared to punish his brother Domitian, who had more than once plotted against his life, and whose succession to empire he must have felt would be a calamity for Rome. The verdict of history is on the whole favourable to Titus, and perhaps deservedly so; but the general feeling throughout the Roman world after his death was that he had been fortunate in the briefness of his reign.

An admirable account of this emperor will be found in Merivale’s History of the Romans under the Empire, ch. 60. ( W. J. B. )

TITUS, one of the companions of St Paul, was of Greek origin (Gal. ii. 3), and appears to have-been among the apostle’s earliest converts ; he is first mentioned (Gal. ii. 1) as having accompanied Paul, then in the course of his second missionary journey, from Antioch to Jerusalem. Here the Judaizing brethren desired that he should be circumcised; but the liberty of the gospel was successfully maintained. He was afterwards sent by Paul from Ephesus to Corinth, with, it would seem, a letter, no longer extant, more than once referred to in 2 Corinthians (ii. 3, vii. 8 ; comp. vol. vi. p. 401). He rejoined the apostle with favourable reports from Corinth in Mace­donia, and was again sent (from Philippi) with another epistle, probably what is now known as the second, to the Corinthians, and charged with the further duty of promot­ing the proposed collection for poor Christians in Judæa. This is practically all that is known of him from the un­disputed Pauline epistles. He is nowhere mentioned in the Acts. In the pastoral epistle with which his name is associated he is represented (Tit. i. 5) as having been left by Paul in Crete to “ set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain elders in every city.” He is expected afterwards to join Paul at Nicopolis (iii. 12). In 2 Tim. iv. 10 he is spoken of as having gone to Dalmatia. Tradi­tion, obviously resting on the Epistle to Titus, has it that he died in Crete as bishop at an advanced age.

TITUS, Epistle to. See Pastoral Epistles, vol. xviii. p. 348 *sq.*

TITUSVILLE, a city of the United States, in Craw­ford county, Pennsylvania, in 41° 38' N. lat. and 79° 42' W. long., stands upon Oil Creek, in the midst of the oil region of north-western Pennsylvania. Its predomin­ant industries have reference to the production, refining, and transportation of petroleum. It has two railroads— the Dunkirk, Allegheny, and Pittsburg, and the Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia. The city had a population of 8639 in 1870 and of 9046 in 1880.

Titusville, originally a small lumbering town, began its career of prosperity in 1859, when oil was discovered in this region, and during the succeeding years it was the scene of very great activity. It was chartered in 1867, when at the zenith of its prosperity. Since that time it has settled down to a less feverish and more healthy growth.

TIUMEN. See Tyumen.