in 1847), had an area of 8625 square miles and a popula­tion of 1,806,940. See Italy, vol. xiii. pp. 489-490.

Etruria (*q.v.*) was finally annexed to Rome in 351 b.c. (see Rome), and constituted the seventh of the eleven regions into which Italy was, for administrative purposes, divided by Augustus. Under Constantine it was united into one province with Umbria, an arrangement which subsisted until at least 400, as the *Notitia* speaks of a “consularis Tusciæ et Umbriæ.” In Ammianus Mar- cellinus there is implied a distinction between “Tuscia suburbicaria” and “ Tuscia annonaria,” the latter being that portion which lies to the north of the Arno. After the fall of the Western empire Tuscia, with other provinces of Italy, came successively under the sway of Herulians, Ostrogoths, and Greek and Lombard dukes. Under the last-named, “Tuscia Langobardorum,” comprising the districts of Viterbo, Corneto, and Bolsena, was distinguished from “ Tuscia Regni,” which lay more to the north. Under Charlemagne the name of Tuscia or Toscana became restricted to the latter only. One of the earliest of the Frankish marquises was Boniface, either first or second of that name, who about 828 fought with success against the Saracens in Africa. Adalbert I., who succeeded him, in 878 espoused the cause of Carloman as against his brother Louis III. of France, and suffered excommunication and imprisonment in consequence. Adalbert II. (the Rich), who married the ambitious Bertha, daughter of Lothair, king of Lorraine, took a prominent part in the politics of his day. A subsequent marquis, Hugo (the Great), became also duke of Spoleto in 989. The male line of marquises ended with Boniface II. (or III.), who was murdered in 1052. His widow, Beatrice, in 1055 married Godfrey, duke of Lorraine, and governed the country till her death in 1076, when she was succeeded by Matilda *(q.v.* ), her only child by her first husband. Matilda died in 1114 without issue, bequeathing all her extensive possessions to the church. The consequent struggle between the popes, who claimed the inheritance, and the emperors, who maintained that the countess had no right to dispose of imperial fiefs, enabled the prin­cipal cities of Tuscany gradually to assert their independence and govern themselves under consuls and elders of their own selection. The most important of these Tuscan republics or self-governed com­munes were Florence, Pisa, Siena, Arezzo, Pistoia, and Lucca. Some account of the manner in which they were all gradually absorbed by Florence will be found under Florence and Medici. The title of grand-duke of Tuscany was conferred on Cosmo de’ Medici by Pius V. in 1567, and the emperor (Maximilian II.), after withholding his consent for some years, ultimately confirmed it to Cosmo’s successor in 1576. In 1735, in view of the childlessness of Giovan Gastone, the last of the Medici, the succession of Francis, duke of Lorraine, afterwards emperor F rancis I., was arranged for by treaty. In 1765 he was succeeded as grand-duke by his second son Leopold (see Leopold II.), who, on becoming emperor in 1790, handed Tuscany over to his second son Ferdinand, third grand-duke of the name. The duchy was occupied by the French in 1799, ceded to Louis, prince of Parma, by the convention of Madrid in 1801, and annexed to the French empire in 1808. Ferdinand, however, was reinstated in 1814, and on his death in 1824 was succeeded by his son Leopold, second grand-duke of the name, who was deposed by the constituent assembly on 16th August 1860. See Italy.

TUSCULUM, an ancient Latin city, situated in a com­manding position on one of the eastern ridges of the Alban Hills, near the site of the modern Frascati (*q.v.*). It has a very beautiful and extensive view of the Campagna, with Rome lying fifteen miles @@1 distant to the north-west, on the west the sea near Ostia, and the long range of the Sabine Hills on the north-east. According to tradition, the city was founded by Telegonus, the son of Ulysses and Circe; hence Horace (*Epod.,* i. 30) speaks of it as “Circæa mœnia” and Ovid (*Fast.,* iii. 91) as “Telegoni mœnia” (see also Prop., iii. 30, 4, and Sil. Ital., xii. 535). The legendary descent of one of the chief Tusculan families, the gens Mamilia, from Ulysses through Telegonus is com­memorated on some denarii struck by the Mamilian gens in the later years of the Roman republic ; these have on the reverse a figure of Ulysses recognized by his dog Argo. When Tarquinius Superbus was expelled from Rome his cause was espoused by the chief of Tusculum, Octavius Mamilius, who took a leading part in the formation of the Latin League, composed of the thirty principal cities of Latium, banded together against Rome. Mamilius com­manded the Latin army at the battle of Lake Regillus, a

piece of water which then lay immediately below the Colles Tusculani, but is now dried up. At this battle (497 B.c.) Mamilius was killed, and the predominance of Rome among the Latin cities was practically established. From that time Tusculum became an ally of Rome, and on that account frequently incurred the hostility of the other Latin cities. In 378 B.C., after an expression of complete submission to Rome, the people of Tusculum received the Roman fran­chise, and thenceforth the city continued to hold the rank of a *municipium.* Several of the chief Roman families were of Tusculan origin, *e.g.,* the gentes Mamilia, Fulvia, Fonteia, Juventia, and Porcia ; to the last-named the celebrated Catos belonged. During the imperial period little is re­corded about Tusculum ; but soon after the transference of the seat of empire to Constantinople it became a very important stronghold, and for some centuries its counts occupied a leading position in Rome and were specially influential in the selection of the popes. During the 12th century there were constant struggles between Rome and Tusculum, and towards the close of the century the Romans, supported by the German emperor, gained the upper hand, and the walls of Tusculum, together with the greater part of the city, were destroyed.

Extensive remains still exist of the massive walls, which sur­rounded the city, and of its arx—a separate citadel—which stood on an abrupt rock, approached only on one side, that towards the city, with which it was connected by long walls. The walls are built of large blocks of the native “lapis Albanus” or peperino, some of them as much as 5 feet long by 3 feet thick. They probably belong to the early republican period ; restorations in concrete faced with “opus reticulatum” of the 1st century b.c. can be traced in many places.

During the latter years of the republic and under the empire Tusculum was a favourite site for the country villas of wealthy Romans. That of Lucullus was very large and magnificent ; other handsome houses were built there by Julius Cæsar, L. Crassus, Q. Metellus, Marcus Brutus, and others. A palace was erected by Tiberius near Tusculum on the way to Rome, close to the Via Latina.

The most interesting associations of the city are those connected with Cicero, whose favourite residence and retreat for study and literary work was at Tusculum. It was here that he composed his celebrated *Tusculan Disputations* and other philosophical works. Much has been written on the position of his villa, but its true site still remains doubtful. Its grounds are known to have adjoined the more splendid villas of Lucullus and the consul Gabinius (see Cic., *De Fin.,* iii. 2, and *Pro Dom.,* 24). The most probable site is that now marked by the Villa Rufinella to the west of Tusculum, where the hill is divided into two ridges. The scholiast on Horace, *Epod.,* i. 30, states that Cicero’s villa was “ad latera superiora,” the plural probably being used in allusion to the double ridge. The other theory, which places the site at Grotta Ferrata, some distance farther to the west, has little evidence to support it. Although Cicero *(Pro Sestio,* 43) speaks of his own house as being insignificant in size compared to that of his neighbour Gabinius, yet we gather from other notices in various parts of his works that it was a building of no mean size and pretension. It comprised two gymnasia *(Div.,* i. 5), with covered *porticus* for exercise and philosophical discussion *(Tusc. Disp.,* ii. 3). One of these, which stood on higher ground, was called “the Lyceum,” and contained a library *(Div.,* ii. 3) ; the other, on a lower site, shaded by rows of trees, was called “the Academy.” The main building contained a covered *porticus* or cloister, with apsidal recesses *(exedræ)* containing seats (see *Ad Fam.,* vii. 23). It also had bath-rooms *(Ad Fam.,* xiv. 20), and contained a number of works of art, both pictures and statues in bronze and marble *(Ep. ad Att.,* i. 1, 8, 9,10). The central atrium appears to have been small, as Cicero speaks of it as an *atriolum (Ad Quint. Fr.,* iii. 1). The cost of this and the other house which he built at Pompeii led to his being burdened with debt *(Ep. ad Att.,* ii. 1). Nothing now exists which can be asserted to be part of Cicero’s villa with any degree of certainty. The so-called “ scuola di Cicerone,” near the line of the ancient wall of Tusculum, is the substructure of some building formed in the usual Roman way by a series of vaulted chambers, and is clearly later in date than the time of Cicero. Other remains of houses exist in and near the city, but nothing is known as to their history or ownership.

Ruins of two theatres still exist. One of them, which is not earlier than the beginning of the 1st century, between the city and the arx, is fairly perfect, and still possesses most of its ancient seats, divided into four *cunei* by three flights of steps. Only traces remain

@@@1 Dionysius (x. 20) states that Tusculum was only 100 stadia (about 12½ miles) from Rome ; but the fifteenth milestone on the Via Latina was close to the walls of Tusculum.