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PLUTARCH'S
L I V E S,

2
TRANSLATED FROM THE
ORIGINAL GREEK;
WITH
NOTES CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL,
AND A
NEW LIFE OF PLUTARCH.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

BY JOHN LANGHORNE, D. D.
AND WILLIAM LANGHORNE, M. A.

THE EIGHTH EDITION,
CAREFULLY CORRECTED, AND THE INDEX MUCH AMENDED AND
ACCURATELY REVISED THROUGHOUT.

V O L. VI.

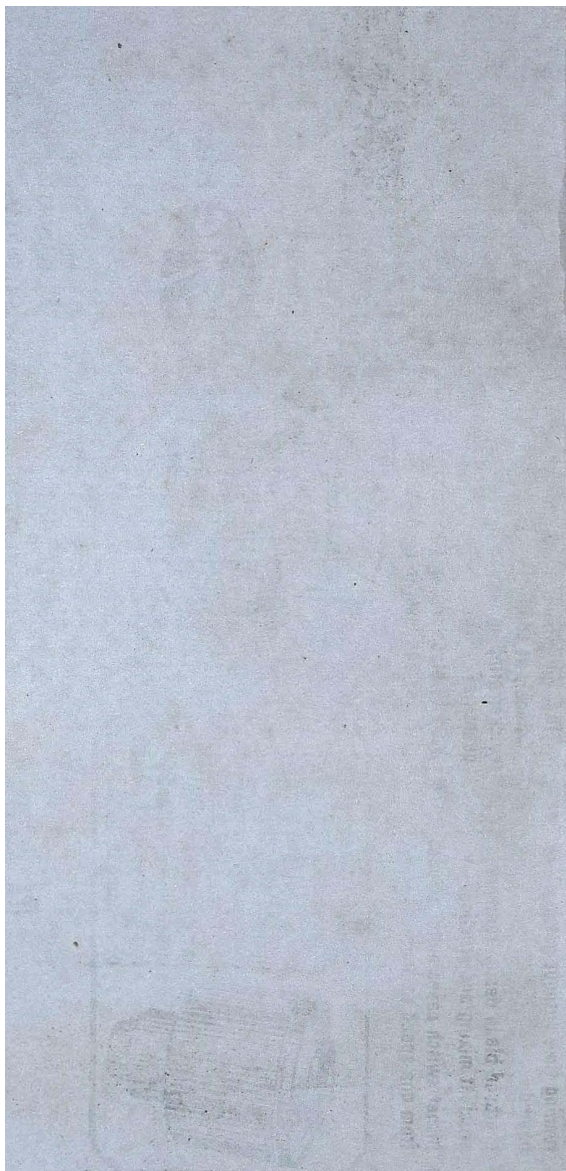
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CONTENTS

TO THE
FIVE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

	Page		Page
LIFE of PLUTARCH,	xiii to xlv	Numa and Lycurgus	
		<i>compared,</i>	194
THESEUS, — —	47	SOLOH, — —	201
ROMULUS, — —	78	PUBLICOLA, — —	237
Romulus and Theseus		Solon and Publicola	
<i>compared,</i>	117	<i>compared,</i>	262
LYCURGUS, — —	122	THEMISTOCLES, — —	267
NUMA, — —	162	CAMILLUS, — —	304
		PERICLES, — —	348

VOL. II.

FABIUS MAXIMUS, —	1	MARCELLUS, —	237
Pericles and Fabius Max-		Pelopidas and Marcel-	
imus <i>compared,</i>	31	lus <i>compared,</i>	266
ALCIBIADES, —	34	ARISTIDES, —	269
CAIUS MARCIUS CO-		CATO the CENSOR, —	305
RIOLANUS, —	77	Aristides and Cato <i>com-</i>	
Alcibiades and Corio-		<i>pared,</i>	336
lanus <i>compared,</i>	114	PHILOPOEMEN, —	342
TIMOLEON, —	118	TITUS QUINCTIUS	
PAULUS ÆMILIUS, —	154	FLAMINIUS, —	364
Timoleon and Paulus		Philopœmen and Fla-	
Æmilius <i>compared,</i>	194	minius <i>compared,</i>	388
PELOPIDAS, —	196		B 2

VOL. III.

	Page		Page
PYRRHUS, —	1	NICIAS, —	250
CAIUS MARIUS, —	43	MARCUS CRASSUS, —	289
LYSANDER, —	90	Nicias and Marcus	
SYLLA, —	122	Crassus compared, —	331
Lyfander and Sylla com-		SERTORIUS, —	33
pared, —	165	EUMENES, —	365
CIMON, —	170	Sertorius and Eumenes	
LUCULLUS, —	193	compared, —	388
Cimon and Lucullus			
compared, —	246		

VOL. IV.

AGESILAUS, —	1	JULIUS CÆSAR, —	220
POMPEY, —	44	PHOCION, —	285
Agésilas and Pompey		CATO the YOUNGER, —	319
compared, —	128	AGIS, —	381
ALEXANDER, —	133	CLEOMENES, —	398

VOL. V.

TIBERIUS GRACCHUS, —	1	ANTONY, —	163
CAIUS GRACCHUS, —	26	DEMETRIUS and AN-	
Agis and Cleomenes		TONY compared, —	228
compared with Tibe-		DION, —	231
rius and Caius Grac-		M. BRUTUS, —	272
chus, —	36	Dion and Brutus com-	
DEMOSTHENES, —	41	pared, —	312
CICERO, —	69	ARTAXERXES, —	316
Demosthenes and Tice-		ARATUS, —	344
ro compared, —	113	GALBA, —	390
DEMETRIUS, —	117	OTHO, —	415

AN ACCOUNT
OF
WEIGHTS, MEASURES,
AND
DENOMINATIONS OF MONEY,
Mentioned by PLUTARCH.

From the Tables of Dr. Arbuthnot.

WEIGHTS.

	lb.	oz.	cwt.	gr.
THE Roman libra or pound	00	10	18	$13\frac{5}{7}$
The Attic mina or pound	00	11	07	$16\frac{2}{7}$
The Attic talent equal to fixty minæ	56	11	00	$17\frac{1}{7}$

• DRY MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	peck.	gal.	pints.
The Roman modius	1	0	$0\frac{2}{3}$
The Attic choenix, one pint, 15,705 $\frac{4}{8}$ solid inches, }	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$ nearly
The Attic medimnus	4	0	$6\frac{1}{10}$

LIQUID MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	Pint.	solid inches
The cotyle	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2,141\frac{1}{2}$
The cyathus	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$0,356\frac{1}{2}$
The chus	6	25,698

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	Eng. paces.	ft.	in.
The Roman foot	0	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
The Roman cubit	0	1	5 $\frac{2}{3}$
The Roman pace	0	4	10
The Roman furlong	120	4	4
The Roman mile	967	0	0
The Grecian cubit	0	1	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
The Grecian furlong	100	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Grecian mile	805	5	0

N. B. In this computation, the English pace is five feet.

MONEY.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
The quadrans, about	0	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
The as	0	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
The sestertius	0	0	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
The sestertium equal to 1000 sestertii . .	8	1	5	2
The denarius	0	0	7	3
The Attic obolus	0	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The drachma	0	0	7	3
The mina = 100 drachmæ	3	4	7	0
The talent = 60 minæ	193	15	0	0
The stater-aureus of the Greeks weighing two Attic drachms }	0	16	1	3
The stater-daricus	1	12	3	0
The Roman aureus was of different value at different periods. Accord- ing to the proportion mentioned by Tacitus, when it exchanged for 25 denarii, it was of the same value as the Grecian stater. }	0	16	1	3

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

FROM DACIER AND OTHER WRITERS.

<i>Years of the world.</i>	<i>Years before the first Olympiad.</i>		<i>Years before the building of Rome.</i>	<i>Years before Christ.</i>
2437	737	D EUCALION's deluge.	761	1511
2547	627	Minos I. son of Jupiter and Europa.	651	1401
2698	486	Minos II. grandson of the first.	500	1250
		THESEUS.		
2720	454	The expedition of the Argonauts.	473	1228
		Theseus attended Jason in it.		
2768	406	Troy taken. Demophon the son of Theseus was at the siege.	430	1180
2847	327	The return of the Heraclidæ to Peloponnesus.	351	1101
2880	294	The first war of the Athenians against Sparta.	318	1068
		Godæus devotes himself.		
2894	288	The Helots subdued by Agis.	304	1055
2908	266	The Ionic migration.	290	1040
3045	129	LYCURGUS flourishes.	153	904
	<i>Olympiads.</i>			
3174	I.	THE FIRST OLYMPIAD.	25	774
		ROMULUS.		
3198	vii. 1.	Rome built.	—	750
3201	vii. 4.	The rape of the Sabine virgins.	4	747
3235	xvi. 1.	The death of Romulus.	38	713
		NUMA.		
3236	xvi. 3.	Numa elected king.	39	712
3279	xxvii. 2.	Numa dies.	82	669
		SOLON.		
3350	xlv. 1.	Solon flourishes.	153	593
3350		Cylon's conspiracy.		
3354	xlvi. 1.	Epimenides goes to Athens, and expiates the city.	157	594

<i>Years of the world.</i>	<i>Olympiads.</i>		<i>Yrs. of Rome.</i>	<i>Before Christ.</i>
		after at the age of 154. The seven wise men: Ælopp, and Anacharsis, flourish.		
3356	xlvi. 3.	Solon archon. —	159	592
		Croesus king of Lydia.		
3370	l. 1.	Pythagoras goes into Italy. Pisistratus sets up his tyranny.	173	578
3391	lv. 2.	Cyrus, king of Persia. —	194	557
3401	lvii. 4.	Croesus taken. — —	204	547
		PUBLICOLA		
3442	lxviii. 1.	Is chosen consul in the room of Collatinus. — —	245	506
		Brutus fights Aruns, the eldest son of Tarquin. Both are killed.		
3444	lxviii. 3.	Publicola consul the third time. His colleague Horatius Pulvil- lus dedicates the temple of Ju- piter Capitolinus. — Horatius Cocles defends the Sub- lician bridge against the Tus- cans. — —	247	504
3448	lix. 3.	Publicola dies. — —	251	500
		Zeno Eleates flourished.		499
3459	lxxii. 1.	The battle of Marathon.	262	489
		CORIOLANUS		
3461	lxxii. 2.	Is banished and retires to the Volsci. — —	263	488
3462	lxxiii. 1.	Herodotus is born. —	265	486
3463	lxxiii. 2.	Coriolanus besieges Rome; but being prevailed upon by his mother to retire, is stoned to death by the Volsci. —	266	485
		ARISTIDES		
3467	lxxiv. 2.	Is banished for ten years, but re- called at the expiration of three. — —	270	481
		THEMISTOCLES.		
3470	lxxv. 1.	The battle of Salamis. —	273	478
3471	lxxv. 2.	The battle of Platæa. —	274	477
3474	lxxvi. 1.	Thucydides is born. —	277	474
3479	lxxvii. 2.	Themistocles is banished by the Ostracism. — —	282	469
		CIMON		
3480	lxxvii. 3.	Beats the Persians both at sea and land. — —	283	468
3481	lxxvii. 4.	Socrates is born. He lived 71 years. — —	284	467
3500	lxxxii. 3.	Cimon dies. Alcibiades born the same year. Herodotus and Thu- cydides flourish: the latter is	303	448

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

9

<i>Years of the world.</i>	<i>Olympiads.</i>		<i>Yrs. of Rome.</i>	<i>Before Christ.</i>
		twelve or thirteen years younger than the former.		
		Pindar dies, eighty years old.		440
		PERICLES		
3519	lxxxvii. 2.	Stirs up the Peloponnesian war, which lasts 27 years. He was very young when the Romans sent the Decemviri to Athens for Solon's laws.	322	429
3521	lxxxvii. 4.	Pericles dies.	324	417
3522	lxxxviii. 1.	Plato born.	325	416
		Xerxes killed by Artabanus.		
		NICIAS.		
3535	xc. 2.	The Athenians undertake the Sicilian war.	338	413
3537	xc. 4.	Nicias beaten and put to death in Sicily.	340	411
		ALCIBIADES		
3538	xcii. 1.	Takes refuge at Sparta, and afterwards amongst the Persians.		
3539	xcii. 2.	Dionysius the elder, now tyrant of Sicily.	342	409
		Sophocles dies, aged 91.		407
		Euripides dies, aged 75.		406
		LYSANDER		
3545	xciii. 4.	Puts an end to the Peloponnesian war, and establishes the thirty tyrants at Athens.	348	403
		Phraabybulus expels them.		401
3546	xciv. 1.	Alcibiades put to death by order of Pharnabazus.	349	402
		ARTAXERXES MNEMON		
3549	xciv. 4.	Overthrows his brother Cyrus in a great battle. The retreat of the ten thousand Greeks, conducted by Xenophon.	352	399
3550	xcv. 1.	Socrates dies.	353	398
		AGESILAUS		
3553	xcv. 4.	Ascends the Spartan throne.	356	395
3554	xcvi. 1.	Lysander sent to the Hellespont.	357	394
3555	xcvi. 2.	Agésilau defeats the Persian cavalry. Lysander dies.		
3561	xcvii. 4.	The Romans lose the battle of Allia.	364	387
		CAMILLUS		
3562	xcviii. 1.	Retires to Ardea.	365	386
3566	xcix. 1.	Aristotle born.	369	382
3569	xcix. 4.	Demosthenes born.	372	379
3574	ci. 1.	Chabrias defeats the Lacedæmonians.	377	374

<i>Years of the world.</i>	<i>Olympiads.</i>		<i>Yrs. of Rome.</i>	<i>Before Christ.</i>
3579	cii. 2.	Peace between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians. — The important battle of Leuctra. PELOPIDAS,	382	369
3580	cii. 3.	General of the Thebans. He headed the sacred band the year before at Leuctra, where Epaminondas commanded in chief. — —	383	368
3582	cihi. 1.	Dionysius, the elder, tyrant of Sicily, dies, and is succeeded by his son. — —	385	366
3584	cihi. 3.	Isoocrates flourishes. — — TIMOLEON	387	364
3585	cihi. 4.	Kills his brother Timophanes, who was setting himself up tyrant in Corinth. — —	388	363
3586	civ. 1.	Pelopidas defeats Alexander the tyrant of Pheræ, but falls in the battle. — —	—	—
3587	civ. 2.	The famous battle of Mantinea, in which Epaminondas, though victorious, is killed by the son of Xenophon. — —	390	361
3588	civ. 3.	Camillus dies. — —	391	360
3589	civ. 4.	Artaxerxes dies. So does Agefilaus. — — DION	392	359
3593	cv. 4.	Expels Dionysius the younger. — —	396	355
3594	cv. 1.	Alexander the Great born. — —	397	354
3596	cyi. 3.	Dion is killed by Calipus. — — DEMOSTHENES	399	352
3598	cvii. 1.	Begins to thunder against Philip. — — Xenophon dies, aged 90.	401	350
3602	cviii. 1.	Plato dies, aged 80 or 81. — —	405	346
3605	cviii. 4.	Timoleon sent to assist the Syracusans. — —	408	343
3607	cix. 2.	Dionysius the younger sent off to Corinth. — —	410	341
3609	cix. 4.	Epicurus born. — —	412	339
3612	cx. 3.	The battle of Chæronea, in which Philip beats the Athenians and Thebans. — —	415	336
3613	cx. 4.	Timoleon dies. — — ALEXANDER THE GREAT	416	335
3614	cx. 1.	Is declared general of all Greece against the Persians, upon the death of his father Philip. — —	417	334
3616	cx. 3.	The battle of the Granicus. — —	419	333
3619	cxii. 2.	The battle of Arbela. — —	422	330

MISSING PAGES ARE 11 to 14, IN BOOK

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

15

<i>Years of the world.</i>	<i>Olympiads.</i>		<i>Yrs. of Rome.</i>	<i>Before Christ.</i>
3908	clxxxiv. 3.	The battle of Philippi, in which Brutus and Cassius being overthrown by Augustus and Antony, lay violent hands on themselves. — —	711	40
3909	clxxxiv. 4.	Antony leagues with Sextus the son of Pompey against Augustus. — —	712	39
3910	clxxxv. 1.	Augustus and Antony renew their friendship after the death of Fulvia, and Antony marries Octavia. — —	713	38
3918	clxxxvii. 1.	Augustus and Antony again embroiled. — —	721	30
3919	clxxxvii. 3.	The battle of Actium. Antony is beaten, and flies into Egypt with Cleopatra. — —	722	29
3920	clxxxvii. 3.	Augustus makes himself master of Alexandria. Antony and Cleopatra destroy themselves. GALBA	723	28
		Born.		<i>Era of the In- carnat- ion.</i>
3947	cxci. 2.	Otho born. — —	750	—
3981	ccii. 4.	Galba appointed consul. — —	784	34
3982	cciii. 1.	The revolt of Vindex. — —	785	35
4018	ccxi. 4.	Nero killed, and Galba declared emperor. — —	820	70
		OTHO		
4019	ccxii. 1.	Revolts, and persuades the soldiers to dispatch Galba; upon which he is proclaimed emperor; and three months after, being defeated by Vitellius, dispatches himself. — —	821	71





I N D E X.

The NUMERICAL LETTERS refer to the Volume, the FIGURES to the Page, and the letter n to the Notes.

Whatever relates to Geography is marked with †.

ACA

† **A**BANTES, their tonsure, and manner of fighting, i. 50.

Abantidas kills *Clinias*, and sets himself up tyrant in *Sicyon*, v. 345. Killed, 346.

† *Abas*, river, iv. 79.

Abillius, otherwise *Aollius*, son of *Romulus* and *Herfilia*, i.

94.

Abæocritus, v. 357.

† *Abolus*, river, ii. 148.

Abra, iv. 228. v. 94.

Abrotonon, the mother of *Themistocles*, i. 267.

Abulites imprisoned by *Alexander*, iv. 211.

† *Abydos*, ii. 63. iv. 284.

Academus, discovers to *Castor* and *Pollux* that *Helen* was kept privately at *Aphidnæ*, i. 74.

Academy, so called from *Academus*, and spared for his sake, i. 74. Adorned by *Cimon*, iii. 185. The opinions of the old and new academy, iii. 244. Middle academy, v. 347. n. New academy, v. 72. Academy equally favoured by the Greeks

ACH

and Romans, v. 231. The groves of the academy cut down by *Sylla*, iii. 135.

Acamantis, tribe of, i. 350.

† *Acanthians*, iii. 90.

† *Acarnania*, iii. 6. i. 370.

† *Acarnanians*, defeated by *Agefilaus*, iv. 24.

Acarnanian year, i. 188.

Acastus, the son of *Pelias*, dies of the lousy disease, iii. 163.

Acca Larentia, wife of *Faustulus*, and nurse of *Romulus* and *Remus*, i. 82.

† *Acerra*, ii. 234.

† *Acheans*, *Philopœmen* changes their arms, ii. 349. 350. Erect a statue of brass at *Delphi* to their general and benefactor *Philopœmen*, 352. Break their league with *Philip*, and join with the Romans, 369. Redeem the Roman captives, 379. Demand succours of *Sparta* against the *Ætolians*, iv. 392. Choose *Aratus* their general, v. 357. Their form of government, 357. n. Their laws, 364. n. Call in *Antigonus*, 380.

† *Acharnæ*, an Athenian borough, i. 384.

† *Achelous*, river, i. 370.

Achillas, one of the officers of Ptolemy, undertakes to assassinate Pompey, iv. 125. Put to death by Cæsar, 128. His plot against Cæsar, 265.

Achilles, divine honours paid him in Epirus, iii. 1. Slain in the gates of Troy by Paris, 168. Religious homage paid him by Alexander, and that prince's saying of him, iv. 148.

Acilius Caius, his account of the feast of Lupercalia, i. 106.

Acilius Glabrio, ii. 317, 380.

Acilius, one of Cæsar's soldiers, his valour, iv. 234.

Acilius, a friend of Brutus, v. 288.

† *Acontium*, Mount, iii. 142.

Aconite given to Orodes by his son Phraates, with a design to poison him, but cures his dropsy, iii. 331.

Acorn-eaters, who so called, ii. 79.

† *Achradina*, a part of Syracuse, ii. 134, 249.

† *Acræ*, v. 150.

† *Acrillæ*, ii. 248.

Acroamatics, a part of philosophy not communicated to every common scholar, iv. 140.

† *Acrocorinth*, described, v. 357. Taken by Antigonus, 358. Taken by Aratus, 362. Surrendered by him to Antigonus Gonatus, 380.

Acron, king of the Ceninenfes, makes war upon Romulus, i. 96. Is defeated and killed by him, ib.

† *Acroriam*, Mount, iv. 315.

Acrotatus, son of Areus king of Sparta, his connection with Chelidonis, iii. 32. His gallant behaviour, 35.

† *Æge*, the sea-coast of Achaia so called, v. 136.

Ægeon, two of that name, iii. 337.

Ægion, the use and force of

it, v. 46. Abused by Cleon, 2. Extremely vehement in Caius Gracchus, 3.

† *Ægium*, battle of, v. 211, 212.

Acuphis, what he said to Alexander, iv. 201.

Ada, queen of Caria, iv. 158.

Adæus, iv. 13.

Adallus, king of Thrace, was in Antony's army, v. 208.

† *Adiabeni*, iii. 224.

Adimantus, an Athenian general, ii. 73.

Admetus, the favourite of Apollo, i. 167.

Admetus, king of the Molossians, an enemy to Themistocles, yet entertained him when he fled from the Athenians, i. 293, 294.

Adonis, the ceremonies of his feasts, ii. 51. The Athenian embarkation for Sicily, happening at the time of those feasts, accounted ominous, ib. iii. 268.

Adoption, required for a stranger, previous to the ceremonies of initiation, i. 75.

† *Adranum*, and the god

Adranus, ii. 128. Its inhabitants join Timoleon, ib.

† *Adrastra*, Mount, iii. 203.

Adrastus, assisted by Theseus in recovering the bodies of those that were slain at the siege of Thebes, i. 71.

† *Adria*, a Tuscan colony, whence the Adriatic sea took its name, i. 318.

Adrian, one of Lucullus's lieutenants, iii. 212.

Adrymettum, iv. 370.

Adversity, iii. 195, 357. v. 175.

Adultery not known in Sparta, i. 142. Solon's law concerning adultery, 225.

Æacidae, the Grecian confederates sacrifice to them, i. 285.

Æacides, king of the Molossians, deposed, iii. 2.

Æacus, son-in-law to Sciron, i. 54. Alexander descended

from him by the mother's side,
iv. 134. His temple in Ægina,
v. 65.

Ædæpſus, iii. 151.

Ædiles, two orders of them,
iii. 46.

† Ægæ, iii. 32. 1. 295.

Ægeis, an Athenian tribe, ii.

54.

Ægeus, the father of Theseus,
i. 50. Discovers his son, 55.
His death, 62.

† Ægean Sea, iii. 178.

† Ægialia, island of, iv. 424.

Ægias, a banker at Sicyon,
the service he did Aratus, v.
359.

† Ægeſteans, iii. 266.

† Ægians, retained in their
duty by Cato, ii. 318.

† Ægicores, an Athenian
tribe, i. 226.

† Ægium, iv. 413.

† Ægina, the eye-ſore of the
Piræus, i. 357. v. 41.

Æginetæ, ſignalife themſelves
in the battle of Salamis, i. 287.
Join the Achæan league, v. 373.

Ægis, or ſhield of Minerva, i.
364. n. Loſt, 279.

Ægium, v. 380.

Ægle, Theſeus leaves Ariadne
for her, i. 61, 71.

† Ægos Potamos, iii. 97. ii.
73. v. 334.

† Ægypt, ſubdued by Alex-
ander, iv. 163.

Ægyptians, Lycurgus ſuppoſed
to take from them his diſtinc-
tion between ſoldiers and me-
chanics, i. 127. Their opinion
concerning the gods, 167. Their
wheels, and the myſtical mean-
ing of them, 183. Laugh at the
mean appearance of Ageſilaus,
iv. 40.

Ælii, the poverty and content
in which they lived, ii. 158,
183.

Ælia, one of the wives of Syl-
la, iii. 129.

Ælius Tubero, ii. 158.

Ælius Sextus, conſul with
Flaminius, ii. 365.

Æmilian family, from whence
they ſprung, i. 174. ii. 155.

Æmilius Marcus, i. 347.

Æmilia, the wife of Scipio A-
fricanus, ii. 155.

Æmilia, daughter of Scaurus
and Metella, and daughter-in-
law to Sylla, married to Pom-
pey, iv. 51. Dies in childbed,
ib. & iii. 160.

† Ænaria, iſle of, iii. 80.

Æneas, founder of Lavinium,
ii. 103.

Ænobarbus, whence the name,
ii. 179.

† Ænus, a city of Thrace, iv.
328.

Æolia, i. 295.

† Æolian iſlands, i. 312.

† Æqui invade the Roman
territories, i. 335.

Æropus, Pyrrhus's great con-
cern for his death, iii. 9.

Æropus, king of Macedon,
amused himſelf with making
lamps and tables, v. 132.

Æſchines, the orator, loſes his
cauſe againſt Demotheues, and
retires to Rhodes, v. 61, 62.

Æſchylus, brother to Timo-
phanes's wife, endeavours to diſ-
ſuade him from enſlaving Co-
rinth, and not ſucceeding, joins
Timoleon in killing him, ii. 121,
122.

Æſchylus, the tragic poet,
contents with Sophocles, iii.
179. Loſes the prize, retires to
Sicily, and dies of diſcontent, ib.
His tragedies, i. 71. ii. 273. iv.
44.

Æſchylus of Argos, v. 365.

Æſculapius, ſaid to have been
entertained by Sophocles, i. 168.
His temple at Epidaurus, iv. 66.

Æſion, his judgment of orators,
v. 50.

† Æſon, river, ii. 170.

Æſop the fabuliſt, his advice
to Solon, i. 232. A ſaying of
his, ii. 228.

Æſop the tragedian, v. 73.

Æſquiline Mount, iii. 133.

† Æſuvian meadow, i. 246.

Æthra, daughter of Pittheus, and mother of Theseus, i. 49. Carried prisoner to Lacedæmon, and from thence to Troy, 75.

† *Ætolians*, ii. 348. Carry off fifty thousand Helots, iv. 413. Their war with the Achæans, ii. 348. v. 370, 373, 384. In Quintius's army, ascribe to themselves the victory over the Macedonians, ii. 372.

Afranius, Lucius, has a command under Pompey in Spain against Sertorius, iii. 357. Pompey leaves Armenia in his custody, iv. 78. Defeats Phraates king of Parthia, 80. Defeats the Arabians near Mount Amanus, 83. His insulting speech to Pompey, 113. He and Varro defeated in Spain by Cæsar, 254. He and Juba defeated by Cæsar in Africa, near Thapsus, 268, 269.

† *Africa*, iv. 267, 270.

Agamemnon, why pleased with the disputes between Ulysses and Achilles, iv. 5. Sacrifices his own daughter, 6. The terms on which he exempts a rich coward from service, 9.

Agariste, wife of Xanthippus, niece of Clisthenes, and mother of Pericles, i. 350.

Agatharcus, a painter, values himself upon the expedition with which he works, i. 362. The answer of Zeuxis upon it, ib. Kept prisoner by Alcibiades till he had painted his house, ii. 49.

Agathoclea, the mistress of Ptolemy Philopater, iv. 426.

Agathocles, the Syracusan, marries his daughter to Pyrrhus, iii. 9.

Agathocles, son of Lyfimachus, pursues Demetrius, v. 156.

Agave, iii. 330.

Agefilas, the brother of Agis, iv. 1. Some would have set him aside on account of his lameness, but he reigns notwithstanding, 3. His person, education, and character, 2. Commands in the

war between the Greeks and Persians, 6. Humbles Lyfander, 7, 8. Defeats Tissaphernes, 9. Takes Pharnabazus's camp, 11, 12. Intends to penetrate into the heart of Persia, but is recalled from Asia by the ephori, 15. Passes through Macedon, 17. Defeats the Pharsalians, 1b. Indulgent to his friends, 14. and to his children, 28. Fights the confederates at Chæroneia, 18, 19. Ravages the territories of Corinth, 22, 23. Defeats the Acarnanians, 24. Obliges the Greeks to a peace with the king of Persia, 1b. Justifies Phœbidas in his seizing the Cadmea, 25. Goes to war with the Thebans, 28, 30. Teaches them the art of war, 1b. His implacable hatred to the Thebans proves at last almost the ruin of Sparta, 1b. Taken ill at Megara, 29. The Spartans defeated by Epaminondas at Leuctra, 31. *n.* Agefilas marches against the Mantineans, 33. Quells a sedition in Lacedæmon, 35. Epaminondas makes an attempt upon Lacedæmon, and Agefilas praises his valour, 1b. Epaminondas is killed in the battle of Mantinea, 38. Agefilas goes into Egypt, 39. Deserts Tachos, and enters into the service of Nectanabis, 41. Sets out on his return to Sparta, 43. Is driven by a storm to the harbour of Menelaus in Africa, and there dies, 44. His corpse embalmed, and brought to Lacedæmon, 1b. The crown remains in his family to Agis III. in the fifth generation, 1b.

Agefilas, one of the ephori, iv. 391, 393, 404.

Agefipolis, king of Sparta, his character, iv. 21. and death, 26.

Agefistrata, the mother of Agis, iv. 384. murdered by Amphares, 397.

Agiada, iv. 383. iii. 114.

Agiar, and young Aristomachus, enter Argos with the king of Macedon's troops, v. 368.

Agiatis, the widow of Agis, marries Cleomènes, iv. 398. Her death, 417.

Agis killed in battle, v. 61.

Agis, son of Archidamus, king of Sparta, iv. 1. His answer to an Athenian, i. 146. Another saying of his, 148. Money first found its way into Sparta in his reign, 158. His hatred of Alcibiades for debauching his wife, iv. 2. ii. 59.

Agis, son of Eudamidas, iv. 383. His character, 384, 392. Attempts to restore the ancient laws and discipline of Sparta, 385. Offers to distribute his patrimony, and retain only what Lycurgus had originally appointed, 388. Deceived by Agesilaus one of the ephori, 391. Goes to assist the Achæans against the Ætolians, 392. Finds the people mutinying at his return, because the lands were not divided, 393. Flies to the temple of Minerva for protection, ib. Put to death by order of the ephori, 396. i. 131. n.

Agnon, the Athenian, iii. 103. n.

Agnon, the Teian, wore silver nails in his shoes, iv. 182.

Agnonides, the orator, accuses Phocion, iv. 615. Is put to death by the Athenians, 319.

Agnothemis declares he heard Antigonus say that Alexander was poisoned, iv. 219.

Agnus, one of the tribes of Athens, i. 56.

Agrarian law, amongst the Romans, v. 7, 38. n. That of Lycurgus, i. 132. The ill consequence of its being evaded, v. 7.

Agraulos, her consecrated grove at Athens, ii. 48. The oath taken there by the Athenian youth, ib.

Agriculture, favourable to peace, i. 186. Favourable to oligarchy, 289.

Agrirentum, repeopled, ii. 149.

Agrirentines, assist Dion, v. 249.

Agrippa, Menenius, ii. 81.

Agrippa, the friend of Augustus, impeaches Cassius, v. 291. Wins the battle of Actium, v. 212. Marries Julia, 227.

Agrippina, married to Ænebarbus, by whom she has Nero; and afterwards married to Claudius Cæsar, v. 228. Murdered by Nero, ib.

Aïus Loquutus, a temple erected to him by Camillus, i. 333.

Aiantis, one of the Athenian tribes, ii. 294.

Ajax, his mother Peribœa, i. 71. His son Eurysaces, ii. 34.

Aidoneus, king of the Molossians, i. 73. Releases Theseus at the request of Hercules, 76.

Aipeia, i. 231.

† *Alœa*, fishermen of that place present Sylla with some fish, iii. 151.

Alalcomenius, one of the Boeotian months, ii. 197.

† *Alba*, i. 89, 81.

† *Albanians*, a people near Mount Caucasus, iv. 98. Defeated by Pompey, who grants them peace, ib. Revolt, and are again defeated by Pompey, 79.

† *Alban* lake overflows its banks, i. 306.

Albinus, a Roman officer reflected on by Marius, iii. 51. Sylla's lieutenant killed by the soldiers, iii. 128.

Albinus, Lucius, his piety, i. 324.

Alcæus, his epigram on Philip, ii. 372.

Alcæus, the Sardinian, poisoned by Mithridates for beating him in a horse-race, iv. 81.

Alcander, his behaviour to

Lycurgus, and how punished for it, i. 135.

Alcetas, son of Tharrytes, iii. 1. Father of Arybas, ib.

Alcetas, refuses to obey the orders of Perdiccas, iii. 369. Disputes the command with Eumenes, 374.

Alcibiades, descended from Ajax by the father's side, and by his mother Dinomache from Alcmaeon, ii. 34. His father Clinias gains honour in the sea-fight of Artemisium, and falls in the battle of Coronea, ib. His guardians were Pericles and Aripbron, ib. The attachment of Socrates to him contributes to his fame, ib. His beauty long retains its charm, ib. He has a lisp which is graceful, 35. Particulars of his childhood, ib. His reasons for not learning to play upon the flute, ib. In spite of the blandishments of fortune and pleasure, he cleaves to Socrates, 37. Frolics, in one of which he serves a poor man, 38. His behaviour to two schoolmasters with respect to Homer, 39. What he said of Pericles, as to giving in his accounts, ib. Socrates saves him in the battle of Potidæa, and he returns the favour in that of Delium, 39, 40. Gives Hipponicus, a man respectable both for his birth and fortune, a box on the ear, 40. Humbles himself for his rude frolic, and afterwards marries his daughter Hipparete, who brings him a portion of ten talents, ib. Demands of his brother-in-law Callias, ten talents more on the birth of the first child, 40. Callias declares him his heir, in case of his dying without children, ib. Hipparete, offended at his dissolute life, leaves him; but being obliged to present in public court a bill of divorce, he seizes and carries her off in his arms, 41. She dies while Alci-

biades is on his voyage to Ephesus, ib. The affair of his dog, ib. and of his quail, ib. A popular act of his, ib. Chooses to recommend himself principally by his eloquence, 42. Excels in that respect, ib. Famed for his horses and chariots, ib. His victories at the Olympic games, ib. Several cities contribute to his expences, 43. He imposes upon one Diomedes, with regard to a chariot, ib. Phæax and Nicias his chief competitors for the public favour, 44. He joins with them, to turn the ban of ostracism upon Hyperbolus, ib. Out of envy to Nicias, breaks the peace which that general had made with the Lacedæmonians, by privately stirring up the Argives against them, and by imposing upon the Spartan ambassadors, 45, 46, 47. Engages the Mantineans and Eleans, as well as Argives, in alliance with Athens, 47. After the battle of Mantinea, an attempt is made towards aristocracy in Argos; but Alcibiades supports the popular party, ib. He persuades the people of Argos, and those of Patræ too, to join their cities by long walls to the sea, ib. His luxury, profusion, and effeminacy of dress, tarnish his great qualities, 48. His device upon his shield, ib. Sallies of his, which the Athenians called good-natured, 49. He makes a dreadful slaughter amongst the Melians, ib. What Timon, the misanthropist, said to him, ib. He puts the Athenians upon the Sicilian expedition, and encourages the young men to hope for the conquest of Carthage itself, 50. The Sicilian war disapproved by Socrates and Meton, 51. Nicias, Alcibiades, and Lamachus, appointed generals, ib. They are invested with discretionary powers, ib. Bad omens intervene,

namely, the mournful ceremonies in the feast of Adonis, and the defacing of the Hermæ, *ib.* Alcibiades is accused of defacing the statues, and of a mock celebration of the mysteries of Ceres, 52. His enemies have interest and art enough to get his trial put off till after his departure to Sicily, 53. The forces he went out with, *ib.* He takes Catana; after which, he is soon recalled to take his trial, *ib.* Andocides the orator is committed to prison on the same account, and persuaded by Timæus to turn evidence, for the sake of his pardon, 55. The Salaminian galley is sent for Alcibiades, *ib.* He embarks in a vessel of his own, *ib.* His departure prevents the taking of Messana, *ib.* He arrives at Thurii, and escapes the search that was made after him, 56. His answer to one who asked him, whether he would not trust his country, *ib.* He is condemned in his absence, and the priests commanded to denounce execrations against him, *ib.* He retires to Sparta, 57. Persuades the Spartans to send Gylippus to Sicily, to declare war against the Athenians, and to fortify Decelea, *ib.* Conforms himself perfectly to the Spartan manners, 58. His surprising versatility in adopting the customs of all the countries to which he came, *ib.* He corrupts Timæa, the wife of Agis, and she has a son by him, named Leotychidas, *ib.* The islands join the Lacedæmonians, and Alcibiades brings great part of Ionia to revolt, 58, 59. The Spartans are jealous of his glory, and he retires to the court of Tissaphernes, 59. In what manner he was caressed there, *ib.* He advises that grandee to keep the balance even between the Lacedæmonians and Athenians, *ib.* Makes private proposals,

to such of the Athenian nobility as were with the army in Samos, 60. Phrynichus and Alcibiades endeavour to counterwork each other, 61. Agreeably to the artful proposal of Alcibiades, an oligarchy is introduced at Athens, *ib.* The army in Samos, in resentment of the usurpations of the *four hundred* at home, choose Alcibiades general, 62. His prudent behaviour saves the commonwealth, *ib.* Near Abydos, he defeats the Lacedæmonian fleet commanded by Mindarus, 63. The *four hundred* are quashed at Athens, 62. Alcibiades goes to wait upon Tissaphernes, and is put under arrest, 64. Finds means to make his escape, and joins the Athenians again, *ib.* Defeats Pharnabazus, kills Mindarus, and takes Cyzicus, 65. Intercepts the letter to the ephori, written on occasion of their loss, *ib.* Encourages Thrasyllus, who had been beaten before Ephesus, and supports him against Pharnabazus, *ib.* Plunders the province of Pharnabazus, 66. Lays siege to Chalcedon, *ib.* Repulses Pharnabazus, who came to its relief, *ib.* Makes himself master of Selybria, *ib.* The Chalcedonians return to their allegiance to Athens, 67. Recovers Byzantium, *ib.* Returns with great triumph to his native country, and is received by the Athenians with tears of joy, 68, 69. He addresses the people in full assembly, who give him the absolute command of their forces both by sea and land, 70. The Eumolpidæ take off the execrations, *ib.* His arrival falling in with the feast of the Plynteria, supposed inauspicious, *ib.* He conducts with an armed force the procession to Eleusis in the feast of Ceres, 71. The Athenians, apprehensive of his setting

himself up tyrant, soon send him to sea again, *ib.* He defeats the people of Andros, and a party of Lacedæmonians in that island, but does not take the city, 71, 72. The Athenians are displeased that he does not do every thing, 72. He goes into Caria to raise money, and leaves the fleet in charge with Antiochus, *ib.* Antiochus fights, contrary to his orders, and is beaten by Lyfander, *ib.* Alcibiades afterwards offers Lyfander battle, but he declines it, 73. Thraſybulus goes to Athens to accuse Alcibiades, *ib.* The Athenians appoint new commanders, *ib.* Alcibiades retires into Thrace, where he had previously built a castle near Bisanthe, *ib.* He collects some foreign troops, makes war upon some provinces of Thrace, and defends the Grecian frontier, *ib.* Finds the new Athenian generals ill stationed at Ægos Potamos, and unmindful of discipline, *ib.* Goes to inform them of their danger, and is treated ill, 74. Lyfander destroys the Athenian fleet, takes Athens itself, and sets up the thirty tyrants, *ib.* & 75. Alcibiades retires into Bithynia, and from thence to the court of Pharnabazus, of whom he desires a safe conduct to Artaxerxes, 75. The Athenians lament their ill treatment of Alcibiades, *ib.* Critias, one of the thirty tyrants, exhorts Lyfander to procure the death of Alcibiades, and he receives orders to the same purpose from Sparta, *ib.* & 76. Lyfander desires Pharnabazus to take him off, 76. His dream preceding his death, *ib.* The manner of his death, *ib.* & 77. His mistress Timandra gives him a decent interment, 76.

Alcidamus, v. 45.

Alcmenes the Achæan, his friendship to Dion, v. 246.

Alcimus the Epirot, a brave

officer in Demetrius's army, v. 133. Killed in the siege of Rhodes, *ib.*

Alcman the poet, i. 157.

Alcmeon, general of the Athenians against the Cirrhæans, i. 210.

Alcmaeon, son of Amphiaræus, v. 346.

Alcmena, i. 52. Her body disappears as they are carrying it to the grave, 114. Married to Rhadamanthus after the death of Amphitryon, iii. 118, 119.

Alcyoneus carries Pyrrhus's head to his father Antigonus, and is reprov'd for it, iii. 43. Behaves with some propriety to Helenus the son of Pyrrhus, *ib.*

† *Alesia*, iv. 246.

Alea, the sepulchre of Rhadamanthus, iii. 118.

Alexander, or Paris, i. 75.

Alexander, son of Amyntas the second king of Macedon, killed by his brother Ptolemy, ii. 220.

Alexander, the son of Pyrrhus by Lanassa, iii. 9.

Alexander, the son of Cassander, expelled by his brother Antipater, iii. 6. Calls in Pyrrhus and Demetrius, *ib.* Is killed, 7.

Alexander of Antioch, v. 197.

Alexander of Myndos, iii. 59.

Alexander the philosopher, entertained by Crassus, and ill supplied with necessaries, iii. 29.

Alexander the tyrant of Phœræ, beaten by Pelopidas, ii. 219. Seizes Pelopidas and Ilmenias, 221. Defeated by the Thebans and Thessalians, 227. Killed by the contrivance of his wife, 230.

Alexander the Great, orders the Macedonian troops to cut their beards, and why, i. 50. A descendant of Hercules by Caranus, and of Æacus by Neoptolemus, iv. 134. Son of Philip and Olympias, *ib.* Presignified, by a dream of his father's, to be

possessed of a bold and lion-like courage, *ib.* Some account of his pretended divine extraction, 135. Born the same day that the temple of Diana was burnt at Ephesus, *ib.* Philip takes the city of Potidæa, has an account of a victory won for him at the Olympic games, and of the birth of his son, 136. Lysippus, the only statuary whom Alexander allowed to represent him, *ib.* His person described, *ib.* Apelles, in painting him, did not succeed as to the complexion, *ib.* He is continent, and sublime in his ambition, 137. A remarkable saying of his, *ib.* Gives no encouragement to the athletæ, *ib.* His father happening to be absent, he receives, when very young, the Persian ambassadors, *ib.* They are astonished at his lofty and enterprising genius, 138. On each new victory of Philip's, says his father will leave him nothing to conquer, *ib.* Leonidas, a relation of the queen's, is the governor, and Lysimachus, the Acarnanian, his preceptor, *ib.* Bucephalus is offered in sale to Philip, and Alexander manages him, when none of the grooms were able to do it, 139. Philip sends for Aristotle to instruct his son in philosophy, 140. Alexander's letter to Aristotle, on his publishing treatises upon the profounder parts of science, *ib.* That philosopher's answer, *ib.* Alexander has a practical knowledge of physic, *ib.* Loves polite literature, 141. His great esteem for the Iliad, *ib.* What books Harpalus sent to him in Asia, *ib.* His saying concerning Aristotle, *ib.* Philip, upon his expedition to Byzantium, leaves him regent, *ib.* He reduces a barbarous nation that rebelled during his regency, 142. Fights against the Greeks in the battle of Chæronea, and is the

first that breaks the sacred band, *ib.* Philip's marriage with Cleopatra brings on a quarrel between him and Alexander, *ib.* Alexander places Olympias in Epirus, and retires himself into Illyricum, *ib.* Demaratus, the Corinthian, procures a reconciliation between Philip and Alexander, 143. Alexander imagines that his father designs the crown of Macedon for Aridæus, and therefore endeavours to supplant his natural brother in a match that is negotiating for him, *ib.* Philip banishes his son's counsellors, *ib.* Pausanias being abused by order of Attalus and Cleopatra, applies to Philip for justice, 144. Is denied it, and kills him, *ib.* Olympias and Alexander supposed accomplices in this murder, *ib.* He endeavours to wipe off that aspersion, *ib.* The state of Macedon, and its dependencies, at the death of Philip, *ib.* Alexander's council advises him to give up Greece, and to treat the revolting barbarians with mildness, *ib.* But, though only twenty years old, he resolves to proceed with vigour, 145. Marches to the banks of the Danube, and defeats Syrmus king of the Triballi, *ib.* Marches to chastise the Thebans, and Athenians, *ib.* Makes equitable proposals to the Thebans at first; and, these being rejected, he begins the war with great fury, *ib.* Takes Thebes, and levels it with the ground, *ib.* Sells the inhabitants for slaves, a few excepted, *ib.* The injuries done Timoclea, her revenge and intrepid behaviour, 146. He forgives the Athenians, *ib.* Long remembers, with regret, his cruelty to the Thebans, *ib.* Is elected captain-general of Greece against the Persians, 147. What passed between him and Diogenes, *ib.* He consults the oracle

at Delphi, *ib.* Omen of his success, *ib.* The number of troops with which he passed into Asia, 148. The trifling sum he had provided for their pay, *ib.* He gives away almost all the revenues of Macedon, *ib.* Visits Ilium, sacrifices to Minerva, and does homage at the tomb of Achilles, *ib.* Fights the battle with the Persians on the banks of the Granicus, 149. Is in great danger of being slain, 150. Saved by Clitus, *ib.* Erects statues to his friends who fell in the battle, 151. Sends presents to the Greeks, *ib.* Sardis, and other cities, make their submission, *ib.* He takes Halicarnassus and Miletus by storm, *ib.* A brass plate, with a prophecy inscribed, is thrown up by a spring in Lycia, *ib.* He hastens to reduce all the coast, *ib.* His march by Climax, along the shore of the Pamphylian sea, before the recess of the flood, *ib.* Alexander unties the Gordian knot, 152. Memnon, Darius's best officer, dies, 153. Darius marches from Susa with six hundred thousand men, *ib.* Darius's dream, *ib.* That prince is encouraged by Alexander's long stay in Sicilia, *ib.* That stay owing to sickness, contracted by his bathing in the river Cydnus, *ib.* None but Philip the Acarnanian ventures to attempt his cure, *ib.* Parmenio accuses Philip of a design to poison him, *ib.* The striking scene while Alexander takes Philip's medicine, *ib.* He recovers in three days, 155. Darius neglects the advice of Amyntas, and enters the straits of Sicilia, *ib.* This throws him upon ground where his cavalry cannot act, nor his infantry have any benefit of their numbers, *ib.* Alexander is wounded, but kills a hundred and ten thousand of the enemy, 156. The mother and the wife of Darius, and

his two daughters, are amongst the prisoners, *ib.* Alexander behaves to them with great honour and humanity, 157. Knows no woman before marriage, except Barsine the widow of Memnon, *ib.* Severely reproves Philoxenus for an infamous proposal, 158. Gives order for the punishment of two Macedonians, who had corrupted the wives of some of the mercenaries, *ib.* Is temperate in eating and drinking, *ib.* Restores Ada to the throne of Caria, *ib.* How he spent his days of leisure, *ib.* In what manner his entertainments were conducted, *ib.* Vain, and very capable of being flattered, 160. Seizes the Persian money and equipages at Damascus, *ib.* The kings of Cyprus and Phœnicia make their submission; only Tyre holds out, *ib.* He besieges that city seven months, *ib.* Presages of his success, *ib.* 161. Makes an excursion against the Arabians of Antilibanus, and is brought into great danger through the indiscretion of his preceptor Lysimachus, 161. Tyre taken, 162. Gaza taken, *ib.* He sends part of the spoils to Olympias and Cleopatra, *ib.* Sends five hundred talents weight of frankincense to his late governor Leonidas, *ib.* Puts Homer's Iliad in a valuable casket, which had belonged to Darius, 163. Fixes upon the happy situation of Alexandria, in consequence of an intimation from Homer in a dream, *ib.* Its figure, 164. Omen of its being a commercial place, *ib.* He visits the temple of Jupiter Ammon, *ib.* The dangers attending that journey overcome by Alexander's superior good fortune, *ib.* A flock of crows conducts him on his way, 165. Ammon salutes him as his son; informs him that the death of Philip is sufficiently a-

venge; and promises him the conquest of the world, *ib.* Goes to hear Plammo, an Egyptian philosopher, 166. His pretensions to divinity, how conducted, *ib.* & 167. At his return from Egypt to Phœnicia, he celebrates games in honour of the gods, 167. Athenodorus bears away the prize in tragedy, *ib.* Darius proposes conditions of peace to Alexander; but Alexander insists on his absolute submission, 168. The wife of Darius dies; and Alexander, though on his march, returns, and buries her with great magnificence, *ib.* Tirus, one of Darius's eunuchs, flies to his master with the news, *ib.* The important and affecting discourse that passed between them, 168, 169. Darius prays, that, if the period of the Persian glory was arrived, none but Alexander might sit on the throne of Cyrus, 169, 170. Alexander having subdued all on this side the Euphrates, begins his march against Darius, who had taken the field with a million of men, 170. The servants of Alexander's army make parties, and choose two chiefs, one of which they call Alexander, and the other Darius, *ib.* Alexander orders the two chiefs to fight in single combat; and the issue is considered as an omen of the event of the war, *ib.* Darius sacrifices to FEAR before the battle of Arbela, 171. Parmenio and others advise Alexander to attack the Persians in the night, *ib.* Alexander answers, that he will not steal a victory, *ib.* Sleeps long the morning of the battle, *ib.* The battle described, 172—175. Darius flies, and Parmenio's demand of assistance prevents Alexander from going on the pursuit, 175. Alexander is acknowledged king of all Asia, *ib.* Declares against all tyrannies in Greece,

ib. Gives orders for rebuilding the city of Platæa, and why, *ib.* Sends presents to the Crotonians in Italy, 176. Some account of a gulf of fire near Arbela; as also of the naptha and bitumen in the province of Babylon, *ib.* & 177. Alexander finds immense treasures in Susa, 178. Water from the Nile and the Danube found in the repositories of the kings of Persia, *ib.* He enters Persia, through a country difficult of access and well-guarded, and makes great slaughter at first *in terrorem*, *ib.* Finds as much treasure there as at Susa, *ib.* Enters Persepolis, *ib.* Considers whether he shall rear again a statue of Xerxes, which was thrown down, 179. What Demaratus said, when he saw him first seated on the Persian throne, *ib.* He burns the palace of Xerxes at the instigation of a courtesan, 180. His munificence increases with his acquisitions, *ib.* Instances of that munificence, *ib.* His mother Olympias endeavours to lessen it, but in vain, 181. Her attempts also to direct the government of Macedon, during his absence, proves fruitless, 182. His great officers give into luxury and effeminacy, and he reproves them with all the temper of a philosopher, *ib.* Sets them an example of love of toil, in the exercise of hunting, *ib.* & 183. His officers begin to speak ill of him, 183. His noble saying thereupon, *ib.* His attention to his friends, and the obliging letters he wrote to them, *ib.* & 184. He paid the strictest regard to justice in the first years of his reign, and executed it with great moderation; but afterwards becomes inflexibly severe, and listens too much to informers, 184. On intelligence that Bessus had seized the person of Darius, he dismisses

the Theſſalians with rich preſents, *ib.* Makes an expeditious march, to get that prince into his hands, 185. Diſtreſſed with thirſt, but reſuſes to drink, while ſo many others wanted water, *ib.* Darius is found extended on his chariot, and pierced with many darts, *ib.* A Macedonian gives him ſome water, to quench his thirſt, *ib.* That noble-minded, but unfortunate prince's laſt words, 186. Alexander covers the body with his own robe, *ib.* Puts the traitor Beſſus to a dreadful death, *ib.* Orders the body of Darius all the honours of a royal funeral, *ib.* Sends it embalmed to his mother, *ib.* Takes his brother Oxathres into the number of his friends, *ib.* Marches into Hyrcania, and takes a view of the Caſpian ſea, *ib.* His horſe Bucephalus is taken by the barbarians, but ſoon brought to him again, *ib.* In Parthia he firſt puts on the robe of the eaſtern kings, 187. Paſſes the Orexartes, and defeats the Scythians, *ib.* There, ſaid by ſome hiſtorians, to have been viſited by the queen of the Amazons, *ib.* His ſpeech to the army on entering Hyrcania, 188. He endeavours to unite the Aſiatics to the Macedonians, by a mixture of ſaſhions, *ib.* Selects thirty thouſand boys, to be educated in the Grecian literature, and trained to arms in the Macedonian manner, *ib.* & 189. Marries Roxana, 189. His two favourites, Hephaſtion and Craterus, quarrel, *ib.* They are eſſentially reconciled by him, *ib.* Philotas, the ſon of Parmenio, has great authority amongſt the Macedonians, *ib.* But takes too much ſtate upon him for a ſubject, 190. Parmenio ſays to him, My ſon, be leſs, *ib.* By way of recommending himſelf to his miſtreſs, aſcribes all the great actions of the war to him-

ſelf and his father, *ib.* This opens the way to his ruin, *ib.* He reſuſes to introduce perſons to the king who came to inform him of a conſpiracy, 191. The conſpirator is ſlain; and Alexander, wanting farther proofs againſt Philotas, has him put to the torture, *ib.* Not only Philotas, but his father Parmenio, the king's oldeſt and beſt counſellor and general, is put to death, 192. This makes Alexander terrible to his friends, *ib.* The ſad ſtory of Clitus 193, 194. Alexander's inexpressible grief for his loſs, 194. The efforts of Ariſtander, Calliſthenes, and Anaxarchus, to conſole him, *ib.* & 195. Circumſtances that brought on the ruin of Calliſthenes, *ib.* & 196. His ſeverity; his reſuſing to worſhip Alexander, 197. Unjuſtly accuſed of being concerned in Hermolaus's plot, 198. Various accounts of Calliſthenes's death, *ib.* Alexander, previous to his Indian expedition, burns the baggage, 199. Alarmed by a prodigy, *ib.* Soon reſreſhed by a better omen, *ib.* On breaking the ground by the river Oxus, he finds a ſpring of oily liquor, *ib.* Diſlodges Siſimethres from a rock apparently impregnable, 200. Beſieges Nyſa, 201. Acuphis comes with propoſals of peace from the citizens, and is appointed governor of the place, *ib.* Taxiles, a powerful Indian king, meets him in a friendly manner, *ib.* Alexander makes him a preſent of a thouſand talents, 202. After the capitulation of a certain city, he deſtroys a body of Indian mercenaries and many Indian philoſophers, *ib.* His war with Porus, *ib.* who takes poſt on the eaſtern bank of the Hydaspes, *ib.* Paſſes the river with great danger, 203. His ſaying thereupon, *ib.* The battle with Porus deſcribed by Alexander him-

self, *ib.* The uncommon size of Porus, and the care his elephant took of him when wounded, *ib.* Alexander asks Porus, now his prisoner, how he desires to be treated; and he says, "Like a king," 204. The conqueror restores him his kingdom, which he was to govern as his lieutenant, and adds a large country to it, *ib.* Appoints Philip, one of his own friends, to the government of another large country, *ib.* Bucephalus dies, *ib.* Alexander builds a city in memory of him, *ib.* Resolves to pass the Ganges, but his troops absolutely refuse to do it, 205. His grief thereupon, *ib.* He builds great altars, and leaves arms and mangers much bigger than those in use, *ib.* Forms a design to visit the ocean, and falls down the rivers for that purpose, 206. Makes several descents, and attacks cities by the way, *ib.* Is in extreme danger in that of the Malli, *ib.* Takes ten Gymnosophists, who had stirred up Sabbas and others to revolt, 207. Puts abstruse questions to them, and commands them, on pain of death, to give right solutions, *ib.* & 208. What passed between him and the philosopher Calanus, 209. Arrives at the ocean, and sails to the isle of Scilloustis, *ib.* Considers the nature of the sea and the coast, *ib.* Orders his admiral Nearchus to sail round, keeping India on the right, *ib.* Marches himself through the country of the Orites, *ib.* Loses in his Indian expedition one fourth part of his numerous army, *ib.* reaches Gedrosia, which is a fertile country, 210. Marches through Carmania in a Bacchannalian manner, *ib.* The procession described, *ib.* Is delighted with the account of Nearchus's expedition, *ib.* Meditates himself a great expedi-

tion by sea, 211. On the report of that design, his new subjects revolt, and other great disorders arise, *ib.* Olympias and Cleopatra league against Antipater, and drive him out of Macedonia, *ib.* He chastises his own lieutenants, *ib.* Kills Oxyartes with his own hand, *ib.* Gives every woman in Persia a piece of gold, *ib.* Finds the tomb of Cyrus broke open, and puts the author of that sacrilege to death, 212. The inscription on the tomb, *ib.* Calanus burns himself, *ib.* His prophecy previous to that action, *ib.* Several of Alexander's friends killed by drinking in a great carousal, *ib.* He takes Statira, the daughter of Darius, to wife, and marries his friends to Persian ladies, *ib.* Pays off the debts of all who had married Persian women, 213. Antigones, though not in debt, puts himself upon the list; but is detected and punished, *ib.* Alexander finds the thirty thousand Persian boys perfect in their Grecian exercises, and is greatly delighted, *ib.* But it is matter of uneasiness to the Macedonians, *ib.* He takes Persians for his guards, and rejects the Macedonians for their mutinous behaviour, 214. They humiliate themselves, and are pardoned, *ib.* His generous behaviour to the invalids who return to Macedonia, *ib.* He celebrates games at Ecbatana, *ib.* Hephæstion sickens and dies there, *ib.* His master's grief on that occasion, *ib.* The mourning and monument for him, 215. Alexander sacrifices the Cullæans to the *manes* of Hephæstion, *ib.* Procures orders from Ammon to revere him as a demigod, *ib.* Nearchus returns from a second expedition, *ib.* The Chaldeans warn Alexander not to enter Babylon, *ib.* Omens of his approaching end, 216. He puts a

madman to death for putting on his robe and diadem, *ib.* Is jealous of the designs of Antipater and his sons, 216, 217. Falls into a fever, in consequence of continued hard drinking, *ib.* An account of the progress of that fever, from his own journals, 218. Dies, *ib.* No suspicion of poison till some years after his death, *ib.* Roxana, now pregnant by Alexander, gets Statira into her power, and puts her to death, 219. Perdicas is her accomplice, and uses Aridæus only as a screen, *ib.*

Alexander, the son of Demetrius, by Deidamia, v. 162.

Alexander and Cleopatra, twins of Cleopatra, by Antony, surnamed the Sun and the Moon, v. 189.

Alexander of Corinth, 358.

Alexander the son of Perseus, ii. 191.

Alexander the son of Polyperchon, iv. 314. v. 123.

† *Alexandria*, founded by Alexander, iv. 163. Token of its being a commercial place, 164. Its figure, *ib.* The great library burnt, 266.

Alexandrian war, iv. 266.

Alexandrides the historian, iii. 107.

Alexandros of Laodicea, punished for his infidelity to Antony, v. 217.

† *Alexia* besieged by Cæsar, iv. 246. Surrenders, 247.

Alexicrates, chief cup-bearer to Pyrrhus, iii. 5.

Alexippus the physician, Alexander's letter to him, iv. 183.

Alimus, one of the wards of Athens, iii. 173. Thucydides belonged to it, *ib.*

† *Allia* river, i. 371. Battle of, in which the Gauls overthrow the Romans, *ib.*

† *Allobroges*, their ambassadors concerned in Catiline's conspiracy, v. 84.

Alopece, one of the wards of

Athens. Aristides belonged to it, ii. 269. and Thucydides, i. 360.

Alopeceus, a place so called from its multitude of foxes, iii. 120.

† *Alps*, mountains of, iii. 64. v. 419.

† *Alsæa*, iv. 404.

Altar, ballots taken from it, i. 383.

Alycus, son of Sciron, slain by Theseus in the cause of Helen, i. 74.

† *Alycus*, a place near Megara, i. 74.

† *Amanus*, mount, v. 101. iv. 83. v. 159.

Amarfyas, i. 59.

† *Amathusian*, Pæon the Amathusian, i. 61.

† *Amazons*, their history and wars, i. 68. Their sepulchres at Megara and Scotussæa, 70. Their wars represented by Phidias, 381. They are said to assist the Albanians against Pompey, iv. 79. The track of country they inhabited, 80. Their queen's visit to Alexander suspected to be a fiction, 188.

Amazonium, i. 69, 70.

Ambassadors, Roman, violate the laws of nations at Clusium, i. 319. Condemned by the *sejales*, *ib.* Screened by the people, *ib.*

Ambiorix, king of the Gauls, beats Cotta and Titurius, but is defeated by Cæsar, iv. 244.

Ambition censured, iii. 125. iv. 8, 117, 381.

Ambuscade, at Sparta, what, i. 156.

† *Ambracia*, iii. 6.

† *Ambrones* march against Marius, iii. 57. Defeated by Marius, 62.

Ambustus. See *Fabius*.

† *Ameria*, iii. 59.

Aminius, the Phœcean, one of Antigonus's officers, marches to the relief of Sparta against Pyrrhus, iii. 36.

Amebris, daughter of Artax-

erxes, her incestuous marriage, v. 337.

Aminias the Deceleian, i. 284.

Aminthus, a friend of Cæsar's, iv. 267.

† *Amisus*, an Athenian colony, iii. 215. Besieged by Lucullus, 214. Defended by Calimachus, ib. At length taken and burnt, 215.

Ammon, the son of Pasiphaë, iv. 388.

Ammon, Jupiter, his oracle consulted by Lysander, iii. 110. By Cimon, 191. By the Athenians, 267. By Alexander, iv. 165.

Ammonius the philosopher, Plutarch's master, I. xiv.

Annæus the senator, his saying, iv. 335.

Amæbeus the musician, v. 358.

Anompharetus the Spartan, i. 210. ii. 290.

† *Anorgas*, v. 126.

Amphares betrays and murders Agis, also the mother and grandmother of Agis, iv. 397.

Amphiaræus, his oracle, ii. 294.

Amphicrates, an Athenian orator, dies at the court of Tigranes, iii. 219.

Amphictyons, or general assembly of the states of Greece, iii. 135. Undertake the war against the Cimbæans, i. 210. The remonstrance made to them by Themistocles, 219. Their decree against the people of Scyros, iii. 178.

† *Amphilochia*, iii. 6.

† *Amphipolis*, an Athenian colony, iii. 178. ii. 177.

† *Amphissa*, v. 55. 182.

Amphitheas, iii. 117.

Amphitryon, iii. 119.

Amulet, i. 390. v. 67.

Amulius dispossesses his brother Numitor, i. 81. Orders Romulus and Remus to be destroyed, ib. Is killed by these two princes, 86.

Amycla, the nurse of Alcibiades, i. 143. ii. 34.

Amyntas, his advice to Darius, iv. 155.

Amyntas, king of Lycaonia, sends forces to Antony, v. 208. Goes over to Augustus, 209.

Amyntas sent by Philip to Thebes, v. 56.

Anakes, Castor and Pollux why so called, i. 75.

Anacharsis, the Scythian, his conversation and friendship with Solon, i. 205.

Analius, Lucius, a senator, struck by Crassus, iii. 333.

† *Anapus*, river, v. 250. ii. 137.

Anarchy, dreadful to a state, iv. 99.

Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ, said to have taught Themistocles, i. 268. Pericles indebted to him for most of his philosophy, 352. Denies the world to be the effect of chance, ib. Resolves to starve himself, 368. His explication of the lunar eclipses, iii. 200. A prosecution intended against him at Athens, and why, i. 383. Pericles conducts him out of Athens, ib.

Anaxarchus, the sophist, iv. 166. Put to death by Nicocreon, tyrant of Salamis, 167. n.

Anaxarchus of Abdera, iv. 194. His impious advice to Alexander, 195.

Anaxidamus, iii. 142.

Anaxilaus, governor of Byzantium, treats privately with Alcibiades, ii. 67. Accused for it at Sparta, and is acquitted, 68.

Anaximenes, an orator, v. 65. i. 247.

Anaxo, the Trœzenian, the rape of her by Theseus, i. 71.

Ancharia, mother to Octavia, v. 185.

Ancharius, dispatched by Marius's guards, iii. 86.

Ancilia, i. 181. n.

Ancus Marcius, son of Marcius and Pompilia, i. 175.

Andocides, the Athenian orator, imprisoned, ii. 54. Hermes of Andocides, ib. iii. 267.

Andria public repasts among the Cretans, copied by Lycurgus, i. 136.

Androcides, a painter who worked at Thebes, ii. 218.

Androcles the orator, ii. 52.

Androcleon, one of those that saved Pyrrhus in his infancy, iii.

2.

Androclides the historian, iii. 96.

Androclides opposes the Spartan interest in Thebes, ii. 200. Is assassinated at Athens, 201.

Androclides, a faithful servant to Pyrrhus, iii. 2.

Androclides accused of being corrupted by the king of Persia, iii. 117.

Androcottus, king of India, presents Seleucus with five hundred elephants, iv. 205. Sees Alexander in India, ib.

Androgeus murdered on the confines of Attica, i. 56. On which account the Athenians pay tribute, 57. Games instituted in honour of him by Minos, ib.

Andromache, picture of her parting with Hector, v. 285.

Andromachus, father of Timæus the historian, is prince of Tauromenium, where he behaves with great equity, ii. 126.

Andromachus betrays Crassus, iii. 326.

Andron of Halicarnassus, his account of the Isthmian games, i. 67.

Andronicus, the Rhodian, makes tables to the writings of Aristotle and Theophrastus, iii. 151.

† *Andros*, ii. 197. The answer of its inhabitants to Themistocles, i. 291. Colonized by Pericles, i. 361.

Androtion, v. 53. i. 216.

Angelus, one of Pyrrhus's servants, iii. 2.

Anicius, Lucius, the prætor, seizes Gentius, king of Illyria, in the heart of his dominions, ii. 166.

Anienus, master of Cæsar's works at the Isthmus of Corinth, iv. 273.

Animals, how mercifully they ought to be used, ii. 311. The most fearful, the hardest to be tamed, v. 339. Why some see clearly in the night, and are almost blind in the day-time, 352, 353.

† *Anio*, river, i. 260.

Anitis, Diana so called. See *Diana*.

Anius, river, or rather Aous, iv. 256.

Anniversary in honour of the brave men who fell at the battle of Platæa, ii. 297.

Annius murders Mark Antony the orator, iii. 88.

Annius, Titus, his question which poses Tiberius Gracchus, v. 13.

Annius Gallus, one of Otho's generals, v. 421. Marches to the relief of Cremona, ib. His advice to Otho, 423.

Antæus killed in wrestling by Hercules, i. 54. His incredible size, iii. 346. Where said to be buried, ib.

Antagoras of Chios, his behaviour to Pausanias, ii. 299.

Antalcidas in great favour with Artaxerxes, v. 335. His saying to Agelilaus, iv. 28. Another saying of his, 34. Sent by the Lacedæmonians to negotiate peace, 24. His death, v. 335.

† *Antemnæ*, i. 98. iii. 157.

† *Antemnates* defeated by Romulus, i. 98.

Antenor, i. 174.

† *Anthedon*, iii. 151.

Anthemion, ii. 89.

Anthemoeritus, the Athenian herald, sent to Lacedæmon and the Megarensians, i. 381. The Megarensians suspected to be guilty of his death, ib.

Anthefferion, month of, iii. 138. v. 138, 139.

Antio the daughter of Amulius, i. 81.

Antias and *Vatinus* made prætors through Pompey's interest, iv. 96.

† *Antiates*, and other Volscians, defeated by Coriolanus, ii. 84. Their other wars with the Romans, 94.

Anticato, Cæsar's answer to Cicero's Cato, v. 104. iv. 222, 270.

Anticrates, the Spartan, kills Epaminondas in battle, iv. 38. He and his posterity exempted from taxes, ib.

Anticyra, one of Demetrius's mistresses, v. 135.

† *Anticyra*, v. 214.

Antigenes, one of the principal officers of the Argyralpides, iii. 379. Conspires against Eumenes, 384. Is put to death by Antigonus, 388.

Antigenes, banished from court by Alexander, and why, iv. 213. Pardoned, ib.

Antigenidas, v. 118.

Antigone, daughter of Berenice by Philip her first husband, married to Pyrrhus, iii. 4.

Antigone of Pydna, mistress to Philotas, betrays him, iv. 190.

† *Antigonea*, the name of Mantinea changed to that. See *Mantinea*.

Antigonis, the name of a new tribe added by the Athenians, v. 125.

Antigonus, the most powerful of Alexander's successors, v. 119. A saying of his before the sea-fight near Andros, ii. 197. Said, Pyrrhus would be the greatest general in the world, if he lived to be old, iii. 8. Refuses to establish Eumenes in Cappadocia,

368. Commissioned by the Macedonians, along with Antipater, to manage the war against Eumenes, 374. Disperies papers in the camp of Eumenes, setting a price upon his head, ib. His saying on Eumenes's forbearing to seize his baggage, 376. Besieges that general in the Castle of Nora, 377. Offers him peace, 378. Defeated by Eumenes near the Pasitigris, 381. His saying on Eumenes's being carried in a litter through the ranks, 382. Is deceived by a stratagem of Eumenes, 384. Takes the baggage of the Argyralpides, who acted under Eumenes, 385. Offers to restore it if they will deliver him up, ib. Puts Eumenes to death, 388. Punishes the Argyralpides for their treachery, ib. Desires certain ambassadors to tell their masters how happily he and his son Demetrius lived together, v. 119. Suspects Mithridates, one of his own courtiers, on account of a dream, 120. His wars with Ptolemy, ib. His raillery upon his son, v. 131. Reproves his son for inquiring into his councils, 140. Killed in the battle of Ipsus, 141. What a peasant of Phrygia said with regard to him, iv. 311.

Antigonus Gonatas, son of Demetrius, reign in Macedon, iii. 31. Defeated by Pyrrhus, ib. Called in to Argos by Aristippus, 37. The answer he sent Pyrrhus upon the challenge, 38. Reproves his son Alcioneus for bringing Pyrrhus's head to him, 42. Burns the body of Pyrrhus honourably, 43. His obliging behaviour to Helenus the son of Pyrrhus, and to his officers, ib. Offers to surrender himself to Seleucus, on condition that he would set his father at liberty, v. 161. Endeavours to gain Aratus, or make Ptolemy suspect

him, 356. His passion for making himself master of Acrocorinth, ib. His success and joy thereupon, 358. His death, 372.

Antigonus III. surnamed Doson, ii. 160. Invited by the Achæans to be general of the league, iv. 415. but insists first on having Acrocorinth put in his hands, v. 380. The respect he showed Aratus, ib. The honours paid him by the Achæans, 381, 382. Returns into Macedonia, where he declares his kinsman Philip his successor, 383. Dies immediately after a battle, 384.

Antigonus, king of Judæa, beheaded by Antony, is the first king who suffered in that manner, v. 189.

† *Antilibanus*, mount, iv. 161.

Antiloehus writes a panegyric on Lyfander, iii. 107.

Antimachus, ii. 149. Writes in praise of Lyfander, iii. 107, 108.

† *Antioch*, Epidaphne, iii. 217.

† *Antioch* in Mygdonia, by the barbarians called Nisibis, iii. 233.

Antiochis, tribe of, ii. 269.

Antiochus, an Athenian pilot, recommends himself to Alcibiades by a trifling service, ii. 42. Is intrusted with the fleet in his absence, iii. 93. Fights contrary to orders, and is killed by Lyfander, ib.

Antiochus of Ascalon, first teaches the doctrines of the old academy, iii. 243. Quits them for the new, v. 71, 72. Leaves that and adopts the doctrines of the Stoics, 73. Brutus a great admirer of him, 273. Cicero one of his hearers, 71. iii. 244.

Antiochus the Great, at war with the Romans, ii. 359. Hannibal at his court, 373. Defeated by the Romans, 359. Marries a young girl at Chalcis, ib.

Aims at universal monarchy 373. Is defeated at Thermopylæ, and returns to Asia, 380.

Antiochus son of Seleucus by Apama, v. 143. Falls in love with Stratonice his father's wife, 148. Seleucus gives her up to him, 149.

Antiochus, king of Commagene, besieged by Ventidius, v. 187.

Antiope the Amazon, given to Theieus, i. 67.

Antiorus, the son of Lycurgus, i. 161.

Antipater defeated by the Greeks in Thessaly, iv. 307. Imposes hard conditions on the Athenians, 309. His answer to Phocion, ib. His testimony of Phocion, 311. His character and death, 312, 313. Demosthenes, and others, put to death by his order, v. 65.

Antipater, son of Cassander, kills his mother Thessalonica, and expels his brother Alexander, iii. 6.

Antipater of Tarsus, iii. 89. His lectures in philosophy, to whom dedicated, v. 7.

Antipater of Tyre, the Stoic philosopher, teaches Cato the Younger the Stoic philosophy, iv. 323.

Antiphanes, v. 49.

Antiphates, i. 287.

Antiphilus, an Athenian general, iv. 306, 307.

Antipho, the Rhamnusian, iii. 259. Accused by Demosthenes and condemned, v. 53.

Antipho, his invective against Alcibiades, ii. 36.

Antiquity, fabulous, i. 48.

Antinenatorian band, an abandoned set of men, a kind of guards to Sulpitius, iii. 77.

Antisthenes, a laying of his concerning the Thebans, i. 160. Another concerning Iſmenias, 348.

Antistia, married to Pompey, iv. 48. Divorced, 125.

Antistia, wife of Appius Claudius, and mother of Claudia, v. 4.

Antistius, the prætor, iv. 47. Gives his daughter to Pompey, ib. Loses his life in espousing his interest, 51.

Antistius Vetus, prætor in Spain, iv. 224.

† *Antium*, ii. 112. v. 286.

Antonia, daughter of Mark Antony by Octavia, married to Drusus, v. 227.

Antonius, Cleopatra's admiral galley so called, v. 208.

Antonius, Lucius, rebels against Domitian, ii. 179.

Antonius, Caius, consul with Cicero, v. 79. Marches against Catiline, 83. Defeats and kills him, 88. Father of Mark Antony's first wife, 170.

Antonius, Publius, Cæsar accuses him, iv. 223.

Antonius, Caius, brother of Mark Antony, defeated by Cicero's son, v. 290. Surrendered to Brutus, and kept close prisoner, 291. Put to death after the proscription of Cicero and Brutus Albinus, 292.

Antonius Creticus, father to Mark Antony, his character, v. 163.

Antonius Honoratus, v. 400.

Antony, Mark, the orator, discovered by the simplicity of a servant, iii. 87. Marius sends a party to dispatch him, ib. His eloquence disarms the soldiers, ib. Killed by Annius, 88.

Antony, Mark, grandson of Mark Antony the orator, and son of Antonius Creticus, v. 163. His mother Julia has Cornelius Lentulus for her second husband, ib. Antony is educated under her auspices, ib. He conceives a strong resentment against Cicero, for his putting Lentulus to death, ib. Engaging in his person, but unfortunate in his connections, 164. Forms a friendship first with Curio, and after-

wards with Clodius, persons of the most profligate character, ib. Runs deeply in debt, ib. During the troubles which Clodius had brought upon the state, retires into Greece, ib. Employs himself there in military exercises and the study of eloquence, ib. Adopts the Asiatic style, ib. Goes with Gabinus into Syria, with a command of cavalry, ib. In besieging Aristobulus, is the first to scale the wall, ib. Takes Aristobulus and his son prisoners, ib. Gabinus and he restore Ptolemy to his kingdom, 165. Antony prevents Ptolemy from putting the citizens of Pelusium to death, ib. His humane care of the body of Archelaus, ib. His person described, ib. His free manner engaging to the soldiers, 166. His great liberality, ib. Through Curio's means is elected tribune of the people, and is very serviceable to Cæsar against Pompey, ib. After some equitable proposals in behalf of Cæsar to the senate, he is commanded by Lentulus the consul to leave the house, 167. Disguises himself like a servant, and goes immediately to Cæsar, ib. Upon this Cæsar enters Italy, ib. Leaves the command of the army in Italy to Antony, during his expedition to Spain, and at his return connives at his irregularities, 168. Cæsar, having passed the Ionian with a small number of troops, sends back his ships for more forces, ib. Antony beats off Libo, and carries a considerable reinforcement to Cæsar, ib. Antony distinguishes himself in every engagement, 169. Has the command of Cæsar's left wing in the battle of Pharsalia, ib. When Cæsar is appointed dictator, and goes upon the pursuit of Pompey, he sends Antony to Rome in character of the general of the horse, ib. Dolabella,

one of the tribunes, proposes a decree for abolishing debts, *ib.* Antony suspects him of a criminal commerce with his wife, and opposes him, not only by advice of the senate, but from personal resentment, *ib.* He dismisses his wife, who was daughter of Caius Antonius, *ib.* All sober people are offended at his excessive irregularities, *ib.* & 170. Cæsar, to show his dislike to these proceedings, takes Lepidus, and not Antony, for his colleague in the consulship, 170. Cæsar orders him to pay for Pompey's house, which he had. He marries Fulvia the widow of Clodius, a woman of a most ambitious spirit, *ib.* Cæsar, at his return from Spain, takes Antony for his colleague, 171. Is inclined to substitute Dolabella in his own room; but Antony, as augur, pretends that the omens are against it, *ib.* Antony, in the feast of the Lupercalia, attempts to put a diadem on the head of Cæsar, who was seated in a triumphal robe on the rostrum, 172. Cæsar seems to decline it, and is applauded by the people, who can bear every thing of sovereignty except the title of king, *ib.* The diadem is put upon one of Cæsar's statues, but two of the tribunes take it off, *ib.* Cæsar turns those tribunes out of office, *ib.* This circumstance encourages Brutus and Cassius in the conspiracy, *ib.* Some propose that Antony should be taken off with Cæsar, but Brutus objects, *ib.* Antony is amused without, while Cæsar is dispatched in the senate-house, 173. He absconds in the habit of a slave, *ib.* Sends his son to the conspirators in the Capitol as an hostage, *ib.* Proposes an amnesty to the senate, *ib.* Ambition draws him from these moderate counsels, *ib.* In making Cæsar's

funeral oration, he exasperates the people against the conspirators, *ib.* Brutus and his party leave the city, and Cæsar's friends join Antony, *ib.* Calphurnia, Cæsar's relict, intrusts him with her treasure, *ib.* The advantage Antony makes of Cæsar's papers, *ib.* Octavius, the relation and heir of Cæsar, arrives at Rome from Apollonia, 174. As Cæsar's executor, he applies to Antony for the effects, and is refused, *ib.* Joins Cicero, and the rest of Antony's enemies; obtains an interest in the senate, and assembles Cæsar's veterans, *ib.* An accommodation between Octavius and Antony takes place, but is soon destroyed, *ib.* They both prepare for war, *ib.* Cicero persuades the senate to declare Antony a public enemy, and to commission Hirtius and Pansa to drive him out of Italy, 175. The consuls are slain near Modena, but Antony is defeated, *ib.* Antony and his troops are distressed by famine, *ib.* He is a pattern of fortitude, *ib.* Passes the Alps, and draws over the troops of Lepidus, but attempts nothing against his life or honour, *ib.* Munatius Plancus joins him, 176. He leaves a sufficient force in Gaul, and returns to Italy with a great army, *ib.* Octavius finding Cicero resolved to restore the commonwealth, abandons him, and comes to an accommodation with Antony, *ib.* They and Lepidus meet in a little river-island, and divide the empire of the world amongst them, *ib.* They proscribe no fewer than three hundred Romans, 177. Antony gives up his uncle Lucius Cæsar, and Octavius sacrifices Cicero, 176. Octavius agrees to marry Claudia, the daughter of Fulvia, 177. Antony orders Cicero's head, and the hand with which he had

written the *Philippics*, to be placed on the *rostra*, *ib.* The mother of Antony saves Lucius Cæsar, *ib.* The triumvirate is extremely oppressive, *ib.* Antony disgraces Pompey's house with the vilest excesses, *ib.* Octavius insists on a division of the treasure and the army, *ib.* They go against Brutus and Cassius, and leave Lepidus governor of Rome, 178. Octavius is defeated by Brutus in the first engagement, and escapes by flight, *ib.* Cassius is defeated by Antony, and puts an end to his life, *ib.* Brutus is beaten in a second battle, and slays himself, *ib.* The honour of this victory, too, falls to Antony, *ib.* Antony slays Hortensius on the tomb of his brother Caius, *ib.* Throws a purple robe over the body of Brutus, and orders him an honourable funeral, *ib.* Cæsar is conveyed to Rome, sick, *ib.* Antony raises contributions in Asia; having promised five thousand drachmas to each private man, *ib.* Returns to Greece, where his behaviour at first is very acceptable, 179. Passes again into Asia, where he lives in the most luxurious manner, *ib.* Is celebrated at Ephesus in the character of Bacchus, *ib.* Disgraces his jollity and freedom with the most savage cruelty and extortion, *ib.* His real character more developed, 180. Cleopatra comes into Cilicia to answer a charge laid against her, and the flexible Antony falls into her snare, 181. She sails along the Cydnus in the character of Venus, *ib.* Their mutual invitations, *ib.* Her address and versatility, 182. She sings admirably, and speaks most languages, *ib.* While Fulvia is supporting the interests of Antony in Rome, he is revelling with Cleopatra at Alexandria, *ib.* Antony's son makes a mag-

nificent present to Philotas the physician, 183. Cleopatra attends him in his night rambles in the habit of a slave, *ib.* His fishing story, 184. He receives disagreeable news from different quarters: Fulvia and his brother Lucius, after they had opposed Cæsar some time, are obliged to quit Italy; the Parthians reduce great part of Asia, *ib.* He awakes from his intoxication, marches to Phœnicia, and from thence sails towards Italy, *ib.* Fulvia dies at Sidyon, 185. This event opens a way for reconciliation between him and Cæsar, *ib.* The triumvirate settle their respective claims and powers, *ib.* Cæsar gives his sister Octavia to Antony in marriage, *ib.* Sextus, the son of Pompey, having gained a considerable maritime power, is allowed to keep Sicily and Sardinia, 186. Sextus has an opportunity to destroy Antony and Cæsar, at an entertainment on board his galley, but forbears it, *ib.* Antony sends Ventidius into Asia against the Parthians, *ib.* Takes upon himself the office of high priest to Cæsar the dictator, *ib.* The rise of Octavius's fortune superior to that of Antony, *ib.* Antony leaves Italy, and takes Octavia with him into Greece, 187.—Celebrates Gymnastic games at Athens, on news that Ventidius was successful against the Parthians, *ib.* Ventidius engages Pacorus, son of the king of Parthia, in Syria, and kills him, *ib.* He brings Antiochus, the king of Commagene, to terms, *ib.* Goes to Rome, and triumphs over the Parthians, 188. Antony, as well as Octavius, more successful by their lieutenants, than where they acted in person, *ib.* Upon some disagreeable news concerning Cæsar's designs, Antony sails with three hundred ships for

Italy, *ib.* Octavia interposes, and reconciles them, *ib.* Cæsar goes to war with Pompey for the recovery of Sicily; and Antony, leaving his wife and children in the care of Cæsar, sets out for Asia, 189. On his arrival there he sends for Cleopatra, *ib.* He gives her several considerable provinces, 453. Gives the surname of the Sun and Moon to the twins he had by Cleopatra, *ib.* Phraates slays his father Orodes; upon which many of the Parthian chiefs fly to Antony, 190. He gives Monefes three cities, *ib.* Reviews his army in Armenia, which consists of a hundred thousand men, *ib.* His attachment to Cleopatra precipitates his measures, *ib.* He lays siege to Phraata without his battering engines, 191. Phraates falls upon Statianus, who was conducting the engines, kills ten thousand of his men, and destroys the engines, *ib.* Artavasdes, king of Armenia, withdraws in despair, *ib.* Antony attempts to bring the Parthians to a pitched battle, but does not succeed, 192. The Parthians gall the Romans in their return to their camp, *ib.* Antony finds that his troops had fled in his presence from before Phraata, and punishes them with decimation, *ib.* Phraates pretends to come to terms with Antony, but intends all the time to harass him in his retreat, 193. Antony designs to take his route through an open country, but is advised, by a certain Mardian, to take the safer road of the mountains, *ib.* The Parthians make their appearance the third day, and attack the Romans, 194. Antony, after this, marches in so judicious a form, that the enemy can make little impression, and think of retiring, *ib.* Flavius Gallus proposes to perform

some considerable exploit with a select party; but drawing too far from the main body, is surrounded, *ib.* & 195. Sends for succours, which are injudiciously sent in small detachments, 195. Antony himself, at last, beats the enemy off, *ib.* The Romans, in this action, have three thousand slain, and five thousand wounded, *ib.* The great affection of the troops for Antony, *ib.* His address to the army on that occasion, concluded with a prayer, that if the gods had some ill fortune in reserve, it might fall upon him, and not upon his men, 196. The Romans, when attacked again, assume the form of a pent-house, *ib.* Famine prevails among them, *ib.* They eat an herb which brings on madness and death, 197. Antony often cries out, "O the ten thousand!" *ib.* Mithridates, cousin to Monefes, comes in the night, and warns Antony not to descend into the plain, *ib.* & 198. The Parthians, contrary to custom, pursue him in the night, 198. The Romans have to contend with thirst, and with the Parthians, at the same time, *ib.* They come up to a river, whose water is acrimonious, and drink of it too freely, *ib.* The Mardian acquaints them, that there is another river at no great distance, whose water is sweet and salubrious, *ib.* Mithridates comes again, and advises the Romans to hasten to that river, because it would terminate the pursuit, 199. Antony accordingly moves on; but a strange disorder happens in his army, and his tent is plundered, *ib.* The Romans pass the last mentioned river in peace, 200. Six days after this, they reach the Araxes, and when they have passed it, kiss the ground in Armenia with great avidity, *ib.* The new plenty

throws them into the dropsy and the colic, *ib.* They were twenty-seven days in their return from Phraata, and had beaten the Parthians in eighteen engagements; but none of them were decisive, because Artavasdes had made off with the Armenian horse, *ib.* Antony does not chastise the Armenian at present, but seizes him afterwards, and leads him in triumph into Alexandria, 201. Antony, who had lost twenty thousand men already in his retreat, loses eight thousand more through the severity of the weather, in the remainder of his march, *ib.* Waits for Cleopatra at a fort between Berytus and Sidon, *ib.* The Parthians and the Medes quarrel about the Roman spoils, and the Mede offers his assistance to Antony, *ib.* Octavia expresses a desire to visit Antony, and Cæsar gives her his leave, in hopes that some event would lead to a quarrel, *ib.* She is commanded by Antony to stop at Athens, but sends however Niger to him, with an account of the many valuable presents she had brought him, 202. Cleopatra affects to be dying for the love of Antony, *ib.* He returns to Egypt, and puts off the Mede till summer, *ib.* Betrothes one of Cleopatra's sons to a daughter of the Mede, *ib.* Cæsar appears to be, and indeed the Romans in general are offended at his neglect of Octavia, and his disposing of kingdoms in favour of the children of Cleopatra, 203. Cæsar accuses him in the senate, 204. Antony recriminates, *ib.* Cæsar replies, *ib.* Antony lends Canidius to the sea-coast with sixteen legions, *ib.* Goes to Ephesus, attended by Cleopatra, *ib.* Assembles a fleet of eight hundred ships, two hundred of which were supplied by Cleopatra, *ib.* Cleopatra, jealous of

the mediation of Octavia, bribes Canidius to persuade Antony to permit her to attend him in the war, *ib.* They spend their time in all manner of revelry at Samos, 205. Visit Athens, where Cleopatra endeavours to outdo Octavia in her favours to the people, *ib.* He sends one of his people to turn Octavia out of his house at Rome, *ib.* Antony, instead of attacking Cæsar immediately, gives him time to prepare himself, 206. Titius and Plancus are ill used by Cleopatra, for opposing her stay in the army, and they go over to Cæsar, *ib.* Cæsar takes Antony's will from the vestals, and reads it in the senate, *ib.* Antony's friends, and Geminius in particular, point out to him his true interest, but they are driven away by the creatures of Cleopatra, 207. Cæsar declares war against Cleopatra, *ib.* Prodigies announcing the event of the war, *ib.* & 208. An account of their respective forces, 208. Antony, notwithstanding his strength at land, is persuaded by Cleopatra to decide the dispute at sea, *ib.* Circumstances previous to the battle of Actium, 209. Dimities Amyntas, and Deiotarus go over to Cæsar, *ib.* Canidius gives Antony salutary counsel; but the fascinations of Cleopatra prevent his listening to it, 210. An old soldier remonstrates against a sea-fight, *ib.* Cæsar has omens of victory, 211. The battle described, *ib.* & 212. Cleopatra flies, before the battle is lost, and Antony is infatuated enough to follow her, 212. He enters Cleopatra's galleys, and sits three days in sabbulous silence, *ib.* Has intelligence that his army is safe in Macedonia, but instead of going to it, sends orders to Canidius to conduct it into Asia, 213. Divides a ship-load of treasure a-

mongst his friends, and dismisses them, *ib.* The gallant resistance which his fleet made after he deserted it, *ib.* His land-forces remain embodied seven days, and do not surrender to Cæsar, till their officers desert them, 214. Cæsar relieves the cities of Greece, which had been much oppressed, *ib.* Antony lands in Lybia, and sends Cleopatra from Parætonium into Egypt, *ib.* Retires into a melancholy desert, with only two attendants, *ib.* The commander of his troops in Lybia revolts, and he attempts to kill himself, *ib.* Is prevented by his friends, and conveyed to Alexandria, *ib.* Finds Cleopatra engaged in an attempt to draw her ships over the Isthmus into the Red Sea, and with all her wealth and forces to seek some remote country, *ib.* But the first galleys that are carried over, are burnt by the Arabians of Petraæ, 215. Antony takes to a kind of Timonian retirement near Pharos, *ib.* After he is informed that his army, and all his allies had deserted him, he abandons his hopes and his cares together, and returns to Alexandria, 216. Cleopatra and he form the society of *the companions in death*, as they had before instituted that of the *imitable lovers*, *ib.* They pass their time in mutual treats and diversions, *ib.* Cleopatra makes experiment of several poisons, and gives the preference to the asp, *ib.* They send Euphronius, their childrens tutor, on an embassy to Cæsar, *ib.* Cæsar encourages Cleopatra to hope every thing, provided that she gave up Antony, and amuses her with a pretence of love, 217. Antony causes Thyreus, Cæsar's freed-man, to be whipped, *ib.* Cleopatra redoubles her attentions to Antony, *ib.* Cæsar renews the

war, takes Pelusium, and advances to Alexandria, 218. Is apprehensive that Cleopatra will destroy her treasures, and sends messengers to her continually, *ib.* Antony makes a brisk sally, and repulses the enemy, *ib.* Sends a challenge to Cæsar, which is as much disregarded as one that he had sent formerly, *ib.* A noise of departing Bacchanals presages the fate of Antony, 219. Antony designs to attack Cæsar both by sea and land; but the fleet and cavalry desert him, *ib.* His infantry are routed, and he exclaims that Cleopatra has betrayed him, *ib.* The queen retires to her monument, and orders that Antony should be informed she is dead, *ib.* He commands his servant Eros to dispatch him, but Eros dispatches himself, 220. Plunges his sword into his bowels, but the stroke does not prove mortal, *ib.* Cleopatra sends for him, and she and her women draw him up into the monument, *ib.* Their affecting meeting, *ib.* Antony dies, *ib.* Proculeius is sent to her by Cæsar, and she makes a requisition of the kingdom for her children, 221. Proculeius forms a scheme to get into the monument, and succeeds, *ib.* & 222. Cleopatra attempts to stab herself, but is prevented, 222. Cæsar's entry into Alexandria, *ib.* Antyllus, son of Antony by Fulvia, is put to death, *ib.* Theodorus, who betrayed him, is crucified for theft, 223. Cæsario is likewise betrayed by his governor, and afterwards put to death, *ib.* Cleopatra is permitted to bury Antony, which she does in a magnificent manner, *ib.* She resolves to starve herself, but is prevented, *ib.* Cæsar pays her a visit, *ib.* She puts an inventory of her goods in his hands, 224. Dolabella informs her,

that she is to be sent away with her children, 225. Her last oblations and speech at Antony's tomb, ib. A peasant brings her an alp in a basket of figs, ib. She dies, 226. The descendants of Antony come to be emperors, 228.

Antonus, Lucius, brother of Antony, created tribune, v. 174.

Antony, son of Antony by Fulvia, v. 227.

Antony, the first who lays violent hands on Sertorius, iii. 364.

Antyllus the licitor, killed in the Capitol, v. 31.

Antyllus, son of Antony by Fulvia, v. 216. Is put to death, 222.

Anytus, son of Anthemion, Alcibiades's frolic at his house, ii. 37. The first that bribed the judges at Athens, 89.

Asellus. See *Abillius*.

Apama, daughter of Artaxerxes, married to Pharnabazus, v. 341.

Apama, daughter of Artabazus, iii. 366.

Apama, wife of Seleucus, v. 143.

Apelles, draws Alexander's picture, iv. 136. Does not succeed as to his complexion ib. Surprised at Protogenes's painting, v. 134. Enters himself of the school of Sicyon, v. 354.

Apelles, in the court of the younger Philip of Macedon, v. 385.

Apellicon, the Teian, his library carried by Sylla to Rome, iii. 151.

Apemantus; what is said to Timon, and Timon's answer, v. 215.

† *Aperantians* and *Athamanians*, ii. 380.

Aphepsion, archon at Athens, iii. 179.

† *Aphidnae*, Theseus sends Helen thither, i. 73. Taken by Castor and Pollux, 74.

Aphidnus, a friend of Theseus's, i. 73.

† *Aphytis*, a city of Thrace, iii. 10.

Apis, the ox worshipped by the Egyptians, iv. 427.

Apollia, daughter of Agefilaus by Cleora, iv. 20.

Apollo Delphinus, i. 56.

Apollo, the laurelled, i. 285.

Apollo Ismenius, iii. 120.

Apollo Lycius, iii. 38.

Apollo Pythius, iii. 142.

Apollo Tegyraeus, ii. 211.

Apollo Thurius, iii. 142.

Apollo, his temples plundered by the pirates, iv. 66.

Apollo, the name of one of Lucullus's dining-rooms, iii. 243.

Apollocrates, the eldest son of Dionysius, v. 257. Surrenders the castle of Syracuse to Dion, and goes off to his father, 266.

Apollodorus, the historian, i. 122.

Apollodorus, governor of Babylon, iv. 215.

Apollodorus, the Phalerean, an extravagant admirer of Socrates, iv. 358.

Apollodorus, the Sicilian, carries Cleopatra to Caesar, iv. 265.

Apollodorus, the Athenian, has orations written for him by Demosthenes, v. 53.

† *Apollonia*, ii. 140. iii. 152. v. 286, 290.

Apollonides, sent by Seleucus to Demetrius, v. 160.

Apollonides, the Stoic, is with Cato at Utica, iv. 375.

Apollonius Molo, teaches rhetoric at Rhodes, v. 72. Caesar and Cicero his scholars, iv. 223. v. 72. His speech to Cicero, ib.

Apollophanes of Cyzicus, iv. 12. Procures a conference between Pharnabazus and Agefilaus, ib.

Apollothemis, the historian, i. 161.

Aponius, a noted informer, how put to death, v. 396.

Apophthegms. See *Sayings*.

Apothetæ, a deep pit into which they threw children at Sparta that they deemed not fit to be reared, i. 142.

Apparition seen by Brutus, v. 232, 298, 308.—Seen by Dion, v. 232, 269.—Of Theſeus at the battle of Marathon, i. 77.

Apparitions at Chæronea, in conſequence of a murder, iii. 171.—Opinion of the Epicureans concerning them, v. 298, 299.

Applauſe, its different effects, ii. 80.

Appian Road. See *Ways*.

Appius, competitor for the cenſorſhip with Scipio Africanus, ii. 192.

Appius perſuades Pompey that Cæſar's army would revolt to him, iv. 103.

Appius, Marcus, v. 93.

Appius Claudius, prætor of Sicily, ii. 241.

Appius Claudius, his remonſtrance to the ſenate in the caſe of Coriolanus, ii. 94. His ſpeech againſt making peace with Pyrrhus, iii. 22.

Appius Claudius betrothes his daughter Claudia to Tiberius Gracchus, v. 43.

Appius Claudius killed by Teleſſus, iii. 156.

Appius Clauſus, a Sabine, migrates with five thouſand families to Rome, and is made a ſenator, i. 260.

Appius Clodius, ſent by Lucullus to Tigranes, iii. 217.

Appius Varus, left governor in Lybia by Pompey, iv. 366.

† *Apsus*, river, ii. 367.

† *Aptera*, a city of Crete, iii. 37.

Apuleius, Lucius, his accuſation againſt Camillus, i. 315.

† *Apulia*, ii. 257.

† *Aquæ Sextiæ*, iii. 60.

† *Aquilii* conſpire in behalf of

Tarquin againſt the commonwealth, i. 241. Their fate, 244.

Aquilus, Marcus, a vile ſaying of Cicero's of him, v. 93.

Aquilus, one of Metellus's lieutenants, beaten by Sertorius, iii. 351.

Aquinum, v. 419.

† *Arabs* draw Demetrius into the deſerts, v. 122. He defeats them, and carries off ſeven hundred camels, ib. Alexander's expedition againſt them, iv. 161. Burn Cleopatra's galleys, v. 215.

† *Arabia Petræa*, iv. 84.

† *Arabians*, Nabathæan, v. 122.—Scenite, iii. 217.

Aracus, titular admiral of the Lacedæmonian fleet, iii. 96.

† *Arachofia*, iii. 388.

† *Arar*, river, iv. 237, 245.

Araterion, i. 76.

Aratium, v. 389.

Aratus, the ſon of Clinias, in danger of being ſlain, when Abantidas ſet himſelf up tyrant in Sicyon, v. 345. Aratus, who was then only ſeven years old, wanders about the city after the aſſaſination of his father; enters the houſe of Soſo, the ſiſter of Abantidas, and ſiſter-in-law to Clinias; and by her is preſerved, till ſhe can ſend him to Argos, ib. He is educated at Argos in a liberal manner, but in his youth diſtinguiſhes himſelf moſt in the Pæſſtra, ib. Abantidas being ſlain, his father Pafeas ſets himſelf up tyrant of Sicyon, 346. Pafeas is ſlain by Nicocles, who aſſumes the ſame power, ib. Aratus undertakes the deliverance of Sicyon, ib. Though he is not yet quite twenty years old, Nicocles, the reigning tyrant, is afraid of him, ib. Ariſtomachus and Ecdelus join in the enterpriſe, 347. Aratus gets intelligence of a part of the wall that might be ſcaled, ib. Xenocles and others reconnoitre the wall for him,

and confirm the intelligence ; but add, that there were certain watchful dogs near the place, which would probably alarm the guard, *ib.* The manner in which he provided men, arms, and scaling-ladders, 348. Sends a party before to the tower of Polygnotus, and a few others to confine the dogs, and the gardener that kept them, *ib.* Deceives the spies whom Nicoles sent to Argos, *ib.* Finds the dogs let loose, but plants his ladders notwithstanding, 349. His company is much alarmed at the watch which pass by, *ib.* But not discovered either by these, or by the person who kept guard in the tower, *ib.* He comes suddenly, with a small party, upon the tyrant's guards at the palace, and takes them all prisoners, 350. Calls together his friends in the town, *ib.* A herald, by his order, proclaims liberty to the citizens, *ib.* They set fire to the tyrant's palace, *ib.* Not a man lost on either side, *ib.* The tyrant escapes by a subterraneous passage, *ib.* Aratus recalls all that had been banished by the tyrants, *ib.* Is laid under difficulties, on account of others being possessed of the property of the exiles, 351. Unites Sicyon to the Achæan league, *ib.* In what manner the Achæan league became so respectable and important, *ib.* The character of Aratus, 352. He serves in the Achæan cavalry, and distinguishes himself by ready obedience to his general, whoever he might happen to be, 353. Ptolemy, king of Egypt, makes him a present of twenty-five talents, and he lays out the whole for the advantage of his fellow-citizens, *ib.* The exiles being clamorous for their property, he takes a voyage to Egypt to get money to satisfy all parties, *ib.*

Encounters with great dangers in his passage, 354. Is well received by Ptolemy, on account of his supplying him with paintings, for which Sicyon was famous, *ib.* Aratus hated tyrants to such a degree, that he could not be persuaded to spare the picture of one, 355. Ptolemy gives him an hundred and fifty talents, payable at several times, *ib.* By this money he reconciles the poor to the rich, and secures the commonwealth, *ib.* The exiles erect his statue in brass, 356. The inscription upon it, *ib.* Antigonus endeavours to gain Aratus, or make Ptolemy suspect him, *ib.* Aratus is chosen general of the league, and ravages the territories of Locris and Calydon, *ib.* Marches to the assistance of the Bœotians, against the Ætolians, but comes too late, 357. Is general again, and undertakes the celebrated enterprise of recovering the citadel of Corinth from the Macedonians, *ib.* For this purpose he forms a connection with certain Syrians, who had a brother a soldier in the garrison, and having purloined the king of Macedon's treasures, thereupon retired to Sicyon, 359. Erginus, one of the brothers, undertakes to conduct him to a part of the wall not above fifteen feet high, *ib.* Aratus promises them sixty talents in case of success, *ib.* His danger of being discovered, 360. He gets into Corinth by night, and advances towards the citadel, 361. The town is alarmed, and he proceeds up the rock notwithstanding, *ib.* The moon is either bright or overclouded, as his undertaking requires, *ib.* Archelaus, who commanded for Antigonus in the town, marches to attack Aratus's rear ; but the three hundred, whom Aratus had left behind, fall upon Ar-

chelaus, and put him to flight, 362. Erginus comes to the three hundred, and conducts them up the rock, *ib.* The citadel is gained by Aratus, *ib.* The rest of Aratus's forces arrive from Sicyon, and the Corinthians open their gates to them, *ib.* He persuades the Corinthians to join the league, and delivers to them the keys of their city, 363. How he disposes of the prisoners, *ib.* Perseus, late governor of the citadel, escapes to Cenchreæ, *ib.* Aratus seizes the Heræum, and the harbour of Lechœum, *ib.* The Megarensians revolt from Antigonos, 364. The Troezenians and Epidaurians also join the Achæans, *ib.* Aratus overruns Attica, and ravages the isle of Salamis, *ib.* Sets the Athenian prisoners free without ransom, and thereby sows the seeds of defection from the Macedonians, *ib.* Brings Ptolemy into the Achæan league, by declaring him its protector, *ib.* Is chosen general every other year, *ib.* Attempts to rescue Argos from the yoke of tyranny; but one of his associates discovers the design to the tyrant Aristomachus, 365. Aristomachus is dispatched soon after by one of his own servants, *ib.* Aristippus succeeds to the tyranny, and gets a fine laid upon the Achæans, for the late breach of the peace, *ib.* The miserable life of a tyrant described in that of Aristippus, 366. Aratus makes several fruitless attempts upon Argos, *ib.* The Argives, for whose liberties he fights, give him no assistance, 367. He fights a pitched battle with Aristippus, and lets the victory slip out of his hands, *ib.* Adds Cleonæ to the Achæan league, *ib.* Celebrates the Nemean games at Cleonæ, *ib.* Takes those who were going to Argos

for the same purpose, and sells them for slaves, 368. Draws Aristippus against Cleonæ by a stratagem, puts him to the rout, and kills him in the pursuit, *ib.* This in good measure removes the imputation of cowardice, which some endeavoured to fasten upon him, *ib.* Agias and young Aristomachus enter Argos with the king of Macedon's troops, *ib.* Lysias sets himself up tyrant in Megalopolis; but finding arbitrary power a burden to himself, as well as to his people, lays it down, and joins his city to the Achæan league, 369. He is elected general, and, contrary to sound policy, makes war upon the Lacedæmonians, *ib.* Quarrels with Aratus, and loses his interest, *ib.* Aratus suffers the Ætolians to enter Peloponnesus, but falls upon them while they are plundering Pelene, dislodges them, and kills a considerable number, 370, 371. Makes peace with them, 371. Makes several attempts upon the Piræus, and in one of them breaks his leg, 372. Is defeated by Bithys, Demetrius's general, *ib.* On the death of Demetrius, the Athenians call in Aratus to their assistance; and he prevails upon Diogenes, the Macedonian governor, to deliver up to them the Piræus, Munchia, Salamis, and Sunium, for a hundred and fifty talents, of which he furnishes forty, *ib.* & 373. The Achæan league receives several very considerable states into its community, 373. Amongst these is Argos; Aratus having persuaded its tyrant Aristomachus to quit the sovereignty, and join the Achæans, *ib.* Aristomachus is chosen general of the league, and proposes to carry his arms into Laconia, *ib.* Aratus opposes a war with Cleomenes, as impolitic, but at last consents,

374. Cleomenes offers battle at Pallantium, but Aratus prevents the offer from being accepted, ib. Lyfiades accuses Aratus to the Achæans, ib. He is chosen prætor the next year notwithstanding, ib. Beaten by Cleomenes, ib. Collects his army, and surprises Mantinea, ib. Lyfiades, in another action, puts the right wing of the Lacedæmonians to flight; but going too far in the pursuit, is entangled in an intricate piece of ground, and slain by Cleomenes, 375. The loss of that brave man, and the defeat of the army, is imputed to Aratus's neglecting to support him, ib. Aratus is some time considered in a disgraceful light by the Achæans, ib. He redeems his credit a little, by beating Megistonus, father-in-law to Cleomenes, and taking him prisoner, ib. When it comes to his turn again, declines the command, on account of the growing power of Cleomenes, ib. The bad policy of Aratus, in calling in the Macedonians, instead of suffering Cleomenes to be appointed general of the league, 376. Cleomenes is exasperated by fruitless negotiations, and makes a still greater progress with his arms, 377. Aratus attempts to cut off the innovators in Corinth, and with difficulty escapes with his own life, 378. The Corinthians put their city into the hands of Cleomenes, and he shuts up the citadel with a wall of circumvallation, 379. Aratus applies to the Ætolians and Athenians for assistance, but without effect, ib. Cleomenes offers him a yearly pension of twelve talents, on certain conditions, ib. Aratus's insincere answer, ib. Cleomenes blocks up Sicyon, ib. Aratus escapes from thence with much difficulty to Ægium, and by a decree of council calls in Anti-

gonus, and surrenders to him Acrocorinth, 380. Goes with the Achæan magistrates to meet Antigonus, ib. Antigonus's friendship for him, ib. & 381. Several actions under the walls of Corinth, 381. Argos revolts to the Macedonians, and Cleomenes retires to Mantinea, ib. Aratus submits to many mortifying things, after Antigonus was become master of Acrocorinth, 382. Has the meanness to call Mantinea (after it was retaken) Antigonica, 383. Cleomenes being overthrown in the battle of Sellasia, retires to Egypt, ib. Antigonus returns to Macedonia, and sends Philip, whom he declared his successor, to Achaia, ib. After the death of Antigonus, the Ætolians attack Aratus, and defeat him, 385. He calls Philip to his assistance, 385. The inconsistency of Philip's behaviour to him, ib. Philip corrupts young Aratus's wife, 386. Aratus advises Philip not to seize the castle of Ithome, 387. Philip orders a dose of slow poison to be given him, 388. Aratus dies at Ægium, ib. Is buried at Sicyon, ib. The testimony which the oracle of Delphos paid to his virtue, 389. Divine honours paid him, ib. Philip gives young Aratus potions which deprive him of his reason, ib. The divine vengeance pursues Philip for his breach of hospitality, 390.

Aratus the younger, his bed dishonoured by Philip, v. 386. Has a potion given him by Philip which deprives him of his intellects, 389, 390.

† *Araxes*, river, iv. 77. v. 200.

Arbaces, how punished by Artaxerxes for desertion, v. 327.

Arbela, battle of, iv. 170.

† *Arvelis*, district of, iv. 80.

† *Arcanians*, acorn-eaters, why so called, ii. 79. Come into Italy with Evander, i. 105. Defeated

by Archidamus, without the loss of one Spartan, iv. 36.

Arcadian year, i. 188.

Arcadius, said to be the person that killed Galba, v. 413.

Arcefilaus and Amphares betray Agis, iv. 395.

Arcefilaus, the academician, ii. 342. v. 347.

Archedamus, the Ætolian, ii. 177.

Archelaus, king of Sparta, i. 128.

Archelaus, one of Mithridates's generals, iii. 135, 139, 148. Afterwards in the service of the Romans, 201.

Archelaus, a merchant of Delium, iii. 148.

Archelaus, *ῥοσιππος*, iii. 174.

Archelaus, the poet, iii. 173.

Archelaus, an officer of Antigonus's, v. 362.

Archelaus, Antony's care of his dead body, v. 165.

Archeptolis, one of the sons of Themistocles, i. 302.

Archestratus, his saying concerning Alcibiades, ii. 49. At what time this poet lived, ii. 270.

Archestratus proposes a decree against Phocion, iv. 315.

Archias, one of the Theban tyrants, ii. 201. His saying, 205. Is killed, 206.

Archias, the Athenian high-priest, ii. 205.

Archias, an Athenian captain, surnamed Phugadotheras, v. 65.

Archibiades, an Athenian, affects the Spartan gravity, iv. 294. Reproved for inconsistency by Phocion, ib.

Archibius, his generous behaviour with respect to Cleopatra, after her death, v. 227.

Archidamia, what she said to the Lacedæmonian senate, iii. 34.

Archidamia, the grandmother of Agis, iv. 384. Gives up her estate to the public, 386. Is murdered by order of Amphares, 397.

Archidamidas, a saying of his, i. 127.

Archidamus, king of Sparta, iv. 1. Endeavours to reconcile the Greeks to each other, i. 380. Marches into the territories of the Athenians, 384.—Son of Zeuxidamus, and father of Agis and Agefilaus, iv. 1. Fined for marrying a little woman, 2. Other particulars, iii. 188.

Archidamus, son of Agefilaus, iv. 27. Cleonymus is his favourite, ib. Intercedes for Sphodrias, ib. Defeats the Arcadians, 36. His valour, 38. Slain by the Messapians, 383.

Archidamus, son of Eudamidas, iv. 383.

Archidamus, brother of Agis, saves himself from Leonidas by a timely retreat, iv. 398. Is recalled by Cleomenes and murdered, 402.

Archidamus, sent to persuade Plato to return to Sicily, v. 242.

Archilochus, the gods do honour to his memory, i. 167. The character of his writings, iv. 325. Verses of his, i. 50. v. 414.

Archimedes, why blamed by Plato, ii. 244. Invents several military machines at the request of Hiero, ib. The power of his machines, 245. Defeats Marcellus, who calls him a Briareus, 246. Commits no account of his machines to writing, 247. So intent upon his studies that he hears not the tumult when the town is taken, 251. How killed, ib. Regretted by Marcellus, ib. What the device on his tomb-stone was, 248.

Archippe, wife of Themistocles, i. 302.

Archippus the poet, ii. 35.

Archon, the title of the chief magistrate in Athens, i. 77. n.

Archons, an account of their office, i. 220. n. ii. 269.

Archonides, sent by the Syracusans to Dion, v. 260.

Archytas, the first inventor of mechanics, ii. 243.

Archytas, the Pythagorean, security for Plato's safety in Sicily, v. 242. Demands him of Dionysius, 244.

Arclissus, a Spartan officer, executed for surrendering the Cadmea, ii. 208.

Arcturus, his rising attended with tempestuous weather, v. 248.

† *Ardea*, i. 326.

Areopagites, i. 221.

Areopagus, court of, established by Solon, on a better footing, i. 220. Examines whether every man has a visible livelihood, 225. Its power lessened, 355, 358.

Arctæus, v. 253.

Arete, daughter of Dionysius the elder by Aristomache, and wife of Dion, v. 234. Compelled to marry Timocrates, 244. Put to death by Icetes, v. 271.

† *Arethusa*, i. 161. v. 190.

Areus, king of Sparta, iii. 32. Arrives seasonably from Crete to the relief of Sparta against Pyrrhus, 36, 37. Cuts off a number of Pyrrhus's men in their march to Argos, 37. Assists the Argives, 39.

Argas, the name of a poet, and of a species of serpents, v. 44.

Argas, Demosthenes so called, v. 44.

Argileonis, mother of Brasidas, a slaying of hers, i. 153.

† *Arginusæ*, iii. 95. i. 389.

† *Argives*, their kings, i. 131. Invited by Alcibiades to join the Athenians, ii. 47. Celebrates the Nemean games, v. 368.

Argius, Galba's freedman, buries his master, v. 415.

Argo, the name of Jason's ship, i. 60.

† *Argos* and Messene; the cause of their ruin, i. 131.

Argos, Aratus delivers it from its tyrants, v. 373. Cleomenes

makes himself master of it, iv. 413. Loses it again, 416. Pyrrhus makes an attempt upon it, iii. 38.

Argyraspides, or silver shields, commanded by Antigones and Teutamus, iii. 384. Never defeated, 385. Their treachery to Eumenes, 386. Punished by Antigonus, 388.

Ariadne falls in love with Theseus, and gives him a clue to the Labyrinth, i. 59. Different accounts of her, 60. Has two sons by Theseus, 61. Is cast upon the isle of Cyprus, ib. Divine honours paid her there, ib. Two Ariadnes, ib.

Ariacus, a friend of Cyrus, brother to Artaxerxes, v. 324.

Ariamenes, Xerxes's brother and admiral, a very brave man, i. 284. Killed in the battle of Salamis, ib.

Ariamnes, an Arabian, sent by the Parthians to mislead Crassus, iii. 313. Cassius reproaches him with perfidy, 315.

Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia, iii. 367. Taken prisoner by Perdiccas, 368.

Ariarathes, one of the sons of Mithridates, iii. 134. Poisoned by his father, iv. 81.

Ariaspes, one of the sons of Artaxerxes, his mildness and timidity, v. 343. Poisons himself, ib.

Aridæus, natural son of Philip of Macedon, iv. 143. By Philinna a courtesan, 219. Promising in his childhood, but hurt both in health and understanding by Olympias's potions, ib.

Arimanius, a Persian deity, i. 298. Supposed the author of evil, ib. n.

† *Ariminum*, taken by Cæsar, iv. 105, 251.

Arimnestus, general of the Platæans, his dream, ii. 284.

Arimnestus, a Spartan, kills Mardonius, ii. 293.

Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia, expelled by Mithridates, re-established by Sylla, iii. 126. 148. Sylla reconciles those two princes, 150.

Ariobarzanes re-established by Cicero, v. 101.

Ariomandes, son of Gobryas, a Persian general, iii. 183.

Ariovistus, king of the Germans, Cæsar's war with him, iv. 238.

Aripbron, and his brother Pericles, guardians to Alcibiades, ii. 34.

Aristænetus, general of the Achæans, ii. 354. 359.

Aristagoras, of Cyzicus, his dream, iii. 204.

Aristander, of Telmessus, the diviner, interprets Philip's dream, iv. 134. His observation to Alexander concerning the sweating of Orpheus's statue, 148. Foretells the taking of Tyre, 162. Sacrifices to FEAR, 171. What he does to encourage Alexander's men, 173. Forewarns Alexander of an impending evil, 192. Endeavours to comfort him after he had killed Clitus, 194.

Aristæas, the Proconnesian, the story of his vanishing, i. 113.

Aristæas, a citizen of Argos, invites Pyrrhus thither, iii. 37. Opens one of the gates for him, 39.

Aristeria, or *Aleria*, one of Cimon's mistresses, iii. 174.

Aristides, the son of Antiochus, of the tribe of Antiochus, and the ward of Alopece, ii. 269. Different accounts of his estate, ib. and 270. On what account appointed archon, 271. A favourer of aristocracy, ib. For that and other reasons always opposed by Themistocles, ib. Their different dispositions and characters, 272. The integrity, patriotism, and steadiness of Aristides, 273. His speech to the Athenians with respect to

their wanting to be flattered in their degeneracy, 274. Datis arrives with Darius's fleet at Marathon, and ravages the neighbouring country, ib. Of the generals appointed to act against him, Miltiades was first in dignity, and Aristides next to him, ib. The latter gives up his turn in the command, and greatly strengthens the hands of the former, 275. The battle of Marathon described, ib. While the Greeks march to defend Athens, Aristides is left at Marathon to guard the prisoners and spoils, ib. He acquits himself of that charge in the most upright manner, 276. But Callias and others enrich themselves unknown to him, ib. Chosen archon, ib. Surnamed the Just, 277. Banished by the ostracism, 278. Extraordinary instance of his moderation, ib. His prayer for the Athenians on going into exile, 279. Recalled, ib. For the good of the public, scruples not to join his enemy Themistocles, 280. The consultations between him and Themistocles during the war with Xerxes, ib. Takes the nephews of that prince prisoners, ib. Opposes the proposal of Themistocles, 281. What he ordered the Spartan ambassadors to tell their masters, 282. His order to the priests, ib. Has the chief command of the Athenians in the war with Mardonius, 283. Marches to Plataea, ib. Consults the oracle of Apollo, and receives a perplexing answer, which is at last unriddled, 284. Puts an end to the dispute between the Tegeatæ and the Athenians, about their post in the battle, by referring it to the allies, 285. His prudent behaviour on discovering a conspiracy in the Athenian camp, 286. The Megarensians being distressed by the Persian cavalry, Aristides sends a

party of Athenians to their assistance, 287. Alexander, king of Macedon, comes in the night, and informs Aristides of the design of Mardonius to attack the Greeks the next day, 288. Aristides immediately acquaints Paulanias, the commander in chief, with this intelligence, ib. Reproves the Athenians for finding fault with their being removed to the right wing, facing the Persians, 289. Mardonius alters his disposition to avoid fighting with the Athenians, 290. The day passes without a battle, ib. The Greeks make a movement to gain a camp more advantageous for water, ib. Dangers from the separation of the troops, and from waiting long for auspicious tokens in the sacrifices, 290, 291, 292. The Lacedæmonians make great havoc amongst the Persians, who behave with great gallantry, ib. Aristides hastens to join the former, but is attacked by the way, by the Thebans and other Greeks, allies to the Persians, 293. He defeats them, ib.—Mardonius is slain by Arimnestus a Spartan, ib. The Persian camp is taken, and prodigious slaughter made, 294. What the loss on both sides was, ib. The Greeks rear an altar to liberty, 295. The Athenians and Lacedæmonians dispute about the chief honour of the day, but compromise the matter by adjudging it to the Platæans, 296. The decree which Aristides proposed in their favour to the general assembly of the Greeks, 297. Their annual procession in memory of those who died for liberty, ib. and 298. Aristides permits archons to be chosen out of the whole body of citizens, 298. The high testimony the Athenians gave to his virtue, in ordering Themistocles to communicate a certain pro-

ject to him only, ib. Joined in commission with Cimon in an expedition at sea, 299. The justice and candour of these two generals draw the chief command of the allies from the Lacedæmonians to the Athenians, ib. The Lacedæmonians desire that Aristides may regulate the quotas of all the states of Greece, for the war with the barbarians, 300. He executes that commission with his usual integrity and ability, ib. What he said to Themistocles on the qualifications of a general, 301. Makes a difference between private and political justice, which has no foundation in fact, ib. Allows it to be unjust to bring the public treasure of Greece from Delos to Athens, but at the same time says, it was expedient, ib. Though he made the public rich, himself continues poor, 302. Reckoned by Plato the greatest and most illustrious man of his time, ib. His candid behaviour to Themistocles, ib. Various accounts of his death, 303. His monument at Phalerum erected at the public charge, ib. His son and daughters provided for by the public, ib. & 304.

Aristides the Locrian, ii. 123.

Aristides, son of Xenophilus, ii. 270.

Aristides, author of the *Milesiads*, iii. 329.

Aristion, tyrant of Athens, compels the city to oppose Sylla, iii. 135. His vile character, 137. Surrenders the citadel for want of water, 139. Poisoned by Sylla's order, 149.

Aristippus of Argos invites Antigonus thither, iii. 37. Sets himself up tyrant there, v. 365. The miserable life of a tyrant, 366. Killed in his flight, 368.

Aristippus the Cyrenean, what he said of Dionysius, v. 243. A jocular prediction of his, ib.

Aristo the Chian, v. 49.

Aristobule, Themistocles builds a temple to Diana under that name. See *Diana*.

Aristobulus of Cassandria, v. 61.

Aristobulus king of Judea, taken prisoner by Pompey, iv. 83. Makes head against Gabinius and Antony, and is again amongst the captives, v. 165.

Aristoclitus, the father of Lyfander, iii. 91.

Aristocrates the historian, ii. 358.

Aristocrates, v. 53.

Aristocrates the rhetorician, attends Mark Antony in his Timonian retirement, v. 214.

Aristocritus sent to Philip of Macedon by Pexadorus, iv. 143.

Aristodemus, tyrant of Megalopolis, ii. 347.

Aristodemus, son of Hercules, founder of the royal family at Sparta, iv. 20.

Aristodemus the Milesian, sent by Demetrius to the governor of Athens, v. 123. Sent by the same to Antigonus with the news of a victory, 129.

Aristodicus the Tanagrean assassinates Ephialtes, i. 360.

Aristogiton the public informer, iv. 294.

Aristogiton, Demosthenes makes an oration against him, v. 54.

Aristogiton's grand-daughter married at the public charge of the Athenians, ii. 304.

Aristomache, daughter of Hipparinus, married to Dionysius the elder, v. 232. Her speech to Dion on restoring him his wife Arete, 267. Put to death by order of Icetes, 271.

Aristomachus, an exile from Sicily, joins Aratus in his enterprise for the deliverance of that city, v. 347.

Aristomachus, tyrant of Argos, v. 365. Slain by his servants, ib.

Aristomachus the younger reigns some time at Argos, v. 368. Quits the tyranny, joins the Achæan league, and is elected general, 373. Is put to death, 381, 382.

Aristomenes offers a hecatomb three several times for having as often killed a hundred Lacedæmonians, i. 109, 110.

Ariston defeats Menander and Euthydemus, iii. 277. His stratagem, ib. n.

Ariston, commander of the Pæonians, his saying to Alexander, iv. 180.

Ariston, the philosopher, v. 273.

Ariston assists Pisistratus in forming his tyranny at Athens, i. 135.

Aristonicus, natural son of Eumenes, excites troubles in Asia, ii. 387. His affairs ruined, v. 19.

Aristonicus, Mithridates's admiral, delivered up to Lucullus by his own people, iii. 206.

Aristonicus, of Marathon, v. 65.

Aristonous, the musician, iii. 108.

Aristophanes the comic poet, his saying of the Samians, i. 376. Of Alcibiades, ii. 48.

Aristophanus, one of Alexander's life-guards, iv. 193.

Aristophon the painter, his drawing of Nemæa, ii. 49.

Aristophon the orator, iv. 291. When archon, v. 61.

Aristotle the Stagyræite, i. 49, 57, 66. His engaging manner, ii. 116. His writings but little known in the time of Sylla, 151. Philip sends for him to take the tuition of Alexander, iv. 140. His acroamatics and epoptics, ib. His metaphysics, ib. What Cicero said of his writings, v. 90.

Aristotle of Argos persuades the Argives to quit Cleomenes

interest iv. 416. A friend to Aratus, ib.

Aristotle the logician assists in killing the tyrant of Sicily, v. 346.

Aristoxenus the musician, his question to Dionysius concerning Plato, ii. 131.

Aristratus, tyrant of Sicily, his picture excellently drawn by Melanthus, v. 354. Aratus desired to spare it on that account, 355.

Arithmiades assists Lycurgus in forming the Lacedæmonian commonwealth, i. 128.

Arius the philosopher honoured by Octavius Cæsar, v. 222.

† *Armenia*, v. 200.

Armenians, their cavalry, v. 200.

Armilustrium, i. 108.

Arnaces a Persian, sent by Themistocles to Xerxes, i. 286. ii. 281.

† *Arpinum*, and its district, v. 76. iii. 45.

Arrenides, v. 63.

Arrius Quintus informs the senate of some particulars of Catiline's conspiracy, v. 82.

Arron, a Tuscan nobleman. See *Aruns*.

Arruntius commands the main body of Augustus's fleet at Actium, v. 212.

Arfaces, a common name of the kings of Parthia, iii. 310. n. iv. 124. n.

Arfaces Orodes, the first that sends an embassy to the Romans, iii. 126, 310. Understands the Greek language, 330. Makes peace with Artavasdes king of Armenia, and marries his son to that prince's sister, 329. His second son Phraates gives him aconite, and afterwards strangles him, 331.

Arfames, natural son of Artaxerxes, his character, v. 343. Slain, 344.

Arseal of Athens, iii. 139.

† *Arfian* grove, where the Tuscan army was drawn up, i. 246.

† *Arfanias* river, iii. 231.

† *Arfis* river, iv. 50.

Arficæ, at first the name of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316.

Artabazus, a Persian officer, ii. 294.

Artabaxus, father of Barsine, iii. 366. iv. 157.

Artagerfes, general of the Cadusians, v. 323. Slain by Cyrus, 314.

Artasjyras, called the king's eye, v. 326. Brings Artaxerxes an account of Cyrus's death, ib.

Artavafdes, king of Armenia, goes with six thousand horse in aid to Crassus, iii. 311. His excellent advice to Crassus in person, ib. Makes peace with Orodes, 329. Writes tragedies and other pieces in Greek, 330.

Artavafdes, an ally to Antony, v. 190. Why he withdrew from the Roman camp, 191.

Artaxas the Armenian, iii. 231.

† *Artavata*, built by the advice of Hannibal, iii. 231.

Artaxerxes, son of Xerxes, surnamed Longimanus, v. 316. His character, 313.

Artaxerxes II. surnamed Mnemon, v. 316. Son of Darius and Parysatis the daughter of Artaxerxes Longimanus, ib. Has three brothers, Cyrus, Ostanes, and Oxathres, ib. Of a mild disposition, the very reverse of his brother Cyrus, ib. Marries Statira, and with much difficulty keeps her, when the king had put her brother to death, and designed that she should share his fate, ib. & 317. His mother has the greater affection for Cyrus, and is desirous of raising him to the throne, 317. The pretence she makes use of for that purpose, ib. Darius appoints his eldest son his suc-

cessor notwithstanding, and changes his name from Arsaces to Artaxerxes, *ib.* Cyrus has the government of Lydia, and the command of the sea-coast, *ib.* He resolves to assassinate Artaxerxes, when that prince goes to Pasargardæ to be consecrated king, *ib.* The ceremonies of the consecration, *ib.* The conspiracy is discovered to the king by Tissaphernes; but Cyrus escapes with impunity, through the intercession of the queen-mother, and continues to aspire to the sovereignty, *ib.* & 318. Cyrus insists foreign troops under various pretences, 318. Parysatis always endeavours to exculpate him, *ib.* Artaxerxes of a dilatory turn of mind, *ib.* Other particulars of his character, *ib.* Some of his sayings, 319. He admits his brothers Ostanes and Oxathres to his table, contrary to the custom of Persia, *ib.* The queen Statira behaves in a popular manner, *ib.* Cyrus has his partisans in Persia, as well as in the maritime provinces, 320. The manner in which Cyrus wrote to the Lacedæmonians, *ib.* They order their general Clearchus to serve Cyrus in every thing, *ib.* He marches against the king with an hundred thousand barbarians, and near thirteen thousand Greeks, *ib.* Tissaphernes informs the king of the real designs of Cyrus, *ib.* Statira reproaches Parysatis with patronising a rebel; and Parysatis resolves to destroy Statira, 321. Artaxerxes draws a vast trench along the plains, but Cyrus is suffered to pass it, and to march almost to Babylon, *ib.* Tiribazus rouses the king to action, *ib.* The king brings nine hundred thousand men into the field, and draws them up judiciously, 322. The battle of Cunaxa, *ib.* Clearchus advises Cyrus to post himself behind the

Lacedæmonians; Cyrus's generous answer, *ib.* Clearchus ruins the whole business, by refusing to take post in the centre, opposite to the king, 323. Cyrus kills Artagerfes, general of the Cadusians, 324. Various accounts of the death of Cyrus, *ib.* & 325. and of his engagement with Artaxerxes, 325. The behaviour of Artaxerxes on the death of Cyrus, 326. He drinks some bad water with great avidity, *ib.* The right hand and the head of Cyrus are cut off, 327. The king collects a considerable body of men, and returns to his camp, *ib.* Something of an analogy between the punishments the king inflicted, and the crime, *ib.* He is ambitious of having it pass, that Cyrus fell by his hand, 328. The poor Carian, and Mithridates the Persian, who are his competitors for that honour, come to a miserable end, *ib.* Parysatis indulges her vengeance upon them, and on the eunuch who cut off Cyrus's head and hand, *ib.* & 330. Mithridates suffers the cruel punishment of *the boot*, 329, 330. Artaxerxes, contrary to his promise, puts Clearchus and the other Grecian officers to death, 331. Parysatis poisons the queen Statira, 332. Artaxerxes punishes Gigis, who was an accessory to the murder, after the manner that poisoners were punished in Persia; but only confines his mother to the city of Babylon, 333. The ten thousand Greeks make good their retreat out of the heart of the enemy's country, *ib.* The Lacedæmonians attempt to deliver the Asiatic Greeks from servitude, and fail in the two first expeditions; but succeed under Agesilaus, *ib.* & 334. Artaxerxes, by his money, stirs up a Grecian war against Lacedæmon, 334. Agesilaus is called

to the defence of his own country, *ib.* Artaxerxes gains the sea-fight near Cnidus, by Conon and Pharnabazus, *ib.* The peace of Antalcidas follows, which makes the Asiatic Greeks, and the islands reckoned among their dependencies, tributary to the Persians, 335. The king pays great attention to Antalcidas; but after the Spartans had lost the battle of Leuctra, treats him with contempt, *ib.* Pelopidas keeps up his dignity at the Persian court, while Linenias dishonours his commission, 336. The king makes Timagoras the Athenian rich presents, and he is afterwards capitally condemned by the Athenians for receiving them, *ib.* Parysatis is recalled by the king, *ib.* At her instigation he puts Tissaphernes to death, *ib.* She cherishes his passion for his own daughter Atossa, 337. He marries Atossa, and also another of his own daughters named Amestris, *ib.* Sends Pharnabazus and Iphicrates against the Athenians; but the expedition miscarries by the difference between the generals, *ib.* Marches in person against the Cadusians, *ib.* His numerous army is greatly distressed for want of provisions, *ib.* Tiribazus extricates them from the difficulty by a stratagem, *ib.* Artaxerxes shows himself very patient of fatigue, 338. On his arrival in his own dominions permits his troops to fell the trees of his parks for fuel, *ib.* Thinks himself despised by his grandees for his ill success in the expedition, and becomes cruel and sanguinary, 339. His sons make parties for the crown, *ib.* The equitable part of his subjects favour Darius the oldest son; but Ochus hopes to gain the crown through the interest of Atossa, *ib.* Artaxerxes declares Darius his successor, *ib.*

The heir apparent, according to custom, being to be granted his first request, he asks for Aspasia, late the concubine of Cyrus, *ib.* The king gives her, but soon after takes her away, and consecrates her to Diana Anitis, 340. Darius is highly offended at the affront, *ib.* Tiribazus, whom the king had disappointed of one of the princesses, excites Darius to conspire against his father, 341. Artaxerxes receives intelligence, that the conspirators designed to enter his chamber in the night, and kill him in his bed, 342. The prudent method he took to be convinced of the truth, and for his own safety, *ib.* Tiribazus falls, fighting in his own defence, *ib.* Darius is tried for the conspiracy, condemned, and put to death, *ib.* & 343. Ochus finds means to take off his elder legitimate brother Ariaspes, and his natural brother Arfames, 343. Artaxerxes dies, at the age of ninety-four, having reigned sixty years, 344. Ochus reigns in a sanguinary manner, *ib.*

Artemidorus, a Greek, his services to Lucullus, *iii.* 210.

Artemidorus the Cnidian, gives Cæsar an account in writing of the conspiracy against him, *iv.* 280.

Artemisia, queen of Halicarnassus, takes up the body of Ariamenes, brother to Xerxes, *i.* 284.

† *Artemisium*, battles of, *ii.* 34.

Artemisius, month of, *iv.* 149.

Artemius, of Colophon, what Alexander said to him, *iv.* 193.

Artemon, engineer to Pericles, why called *Periphoretus*, *i.* 377.

Arthmius of Zela, declared infamous for attempting to corrupt the Greeks with Persian gold, *i.* 274.

Artorius advises Octavianus to quit the camp, v. 302.

Arts compared to the senses, v. 117.

† *Arverni* and Carnutes people of Gaul, iv. 245. Vercingetorix their chief defeated by Cæsar, 246.

Aruns, son of Tarquin, fights Brutus, and both fall in the combat, i. 246.

Aruns, son of Porfena, i. 257.

Aruns persuades the Gauls to migrate into Italy, i. 318.

Arybas, son of Alcetas, and father of Æacides, iii. 1.

Arymbas, brother of Olym-pias, iv. 134.

As, a small coin, i. 316.

Asbolomenoi, who, iii. 171.

Ascanius, son of Æneas, i. 79.

Ascalis, king of Mauritania, expelled, iii. 345. Assisted by the Cilician pirates, ib.

Asclepiades brings the first account of Alexander's death to Athens, iv. 304.

† *Asculum*, battle of, iii. 25.

Asdrubal, and Hamilcar, Carthaginian generals sent into Sicily, ii. 141.

Aryandrus, or Asgandeles, a Persian word, iv. 153. n.

† *Asia*, oppressed by Sylla, iii. 150. Mithridates's massacre of Romans there, ib.

Asia, youngest daughter of Themistocles, i. 302.

Asiaticus, one of Galba's freed-men, v. 407.

Asiatic style, v. 164.

Asnaria, a feast of the Syracusans, iii. 286.

† *Asinarus*, river, iii. 285.

Asinius Pollio, his account of the battle of Pharsalia, iv. 119. Attends Cæsar in Africa, 268. A friend of Cæsar, 364.

Asinius, a friend of Antony, v. 169.

Asopia, district of, i. 208.

Asopus, Sinope his daughter, iii. 220.

Asp, its bite occasions an easy death, v. 216.

Aspasia, Pericles accused of making war on the Samians at her instigation, i. 373. A native of Miletus, ib. Skilled in rhetoric, ib. Socrates one of her visitors, 374. Pericles marries her, and has a son by her, ib. She is accused of impiety, and of being procuress to Pericles, and with difficulty saved by that great man, 383.

Aspasia of Phocæa, concubine to Cyrus, i. 375. Her name originally Miltos, ib. Made priestess to Diana Anitis, v. 340.

Aspetos, Achilles so called in Epirus, iii. 1.

Asphalius, a name expressive of one of the attributes of Neptune. See *Neptune*.

Aspis, the citadel of Argos, iii. 39. iv. 413.

Asr, kicks a lion to death, iv. 216.

† *Assus*, river, iii. 141.

Asteropus, the first that raised the power of the ephori, iv. 406.

Astyochus, the double part he acts between Phrynichus and Alcibiades, ii. 60.

Astyphilus, the Posidonian, interprets Cimon's dream, iii. 191.

† *Assyrians*, iii. 223.

Astylæus, his temple made a place of refuge by Romulus and Remus, i. 87.

Artargatis, a Syrian goddess, the treasures of her temple, iii. 309. n.

Ateius, his imprecations, as tribune, against Crassus, iii. 308.

Atellius advises Brutus not to give Augustus battle, v. 302.

† *Athamania*, iv. 112.

Athenæum, a temple of Minerva, near Belbina, iv. 401.

† *Athenians* pay tribute to Minos, i. 58. Apply themselves at a late period to navigation, 59. Celebrate the Osechophoria in Plutarch's time, 63. Divided

into three classes by Theseus, 66. Rebel against Theseus living, 74. Pay divine honours to Theseus after his death, 77. Commanded by the oracle to bring his bones to Athens, ib. Make a law against mentioning the recovering of Salamis, 207. Solon gets that law repealed by stratagem, 208. Allow Pisistratus a guard, 235. Their victory at Salamis, 285. They reject an advantageous proposal (the burning of the fleet of the allies), because it is unjust, 290. Under Pericles they beat the Lacedæmonians, 372. Six hundred of them colonise Sinope, 371. Some of them branded in the forehead by the Samians, 376. Forbid the Megarensians their ports and all their territories, 381. Their small number after the plague, 389. Their war with Samos, 376. Beaten by Lyfander, iii. 99. Under thirty tyrants, 104. Delivered from their yoke, 110. Recover the Cadmea for the Thebans, iv. 26. The care they took of their poor, ii. 304. Their humanity, ib. The three things they taught men the use of, iii. 181. Jealous of men of parts, 256. Their eagerness for the Sicilian expedition, and great designs in consequence of it, ii. 50. Their armies and generals ruined in Sicily, iii. 283, 286. Some of their men saved for repeating a few verses from Euripides, 287. They declare war against Philip of Macedon, iv. 298. Receive a Macedonian garrison into Munychia, 309. Their servility to Antigonus and Demetrius, v. 124, 125. Their ingratitude to Demetrius, 142, 156.

† *Athens* rebuilt by Themistocles, after it was burnt by Xerxes, i. 289. Beautified by Pericles, 363. The plague there, 386. The famine, iii. 137. v.

145. Besieged and taken by Sylla, iii. 135, 138. Its good men the best, and its bad men the worst in the world, v. 271. Taken by Lyfander, ii. 74. iii. 103.

Athenodorus the actor, fined for being absent on the festival of Bacchus, iv. 167. Victorious in Alexander's exhibitions, ib.

Athenodorus the Imbrian, released by Alexander, at the request of Phocion, iv. 301.

Athenodorus the Stoic philosopher, brought by Cato to Rome, iv. 327.

Athenophanes, one of Alexander's servants, iv. 176.

Atheist, Theodorus called one, iv. 319.

† *Athefis*, river, iii. 64.

Athletæ, their discipline inconsistent with that of soldiers, ii. 344. Their voracious appetite, v. 346.

Athletic exercises, not admired by Philopœmen, ii. 344. Nor by Alexander the Great, iv. 137.

† *Athos*, mount, iv. 215.

Atlantic Island, a work of Solon's left unfinished, i. 235. Plato attempts the same, but does not finish it, 236.

† *Atlantic* islands, iii. 344.

† *Atlantic* ocean, iii. 344.

Atlas, iv. 383.

Atossa, daughter, and at the same time wife to Artaxerxes, v. 337. Favours Ochus, 343.

Atreus, v. 73.

† *Atropatene*, v. 191.

† *Attalia*, iv. 123.

Attalus, king, assists Flaminus in his operations in Greece, ii. 370. Dies, ib.

Attalus, uncle to Cleopatra, wife of Philip of Macedon, iv. 142.

Attalus Philometer, leaves his kingdom to the people of Rome, v. 12. n. Amuses himself with planting poisonous herbs, 132.

Attia, mother of Augustus, v. 108, 185.

Attica, the people of it collected into one city by Theseus, i. 65. Oil the principal commodity, 227.

Attilius, v. 300.

Attilia, daughter of Soranus, and wife of Cato the younger, iv. 325. Is divorced, 339.

Attilius Vergilio, gives the signal for killing Galba, v. 412.

Attis, two of that name, iii. 337.

Attius Tullus, v. 69.

Atys, i. 166.

Avarice, its effects, iv. 117. iii. 212.

† *Aventine*, Mount, i. 108, 184.

† *Aufidus*, river, ii. 17.

Aufidius, a flatterer of Sylla, ii. 158.

Augurs, their ceremonies, i. 171. Their power, ii. 156.

Auguries. See *Omens*.

Augustus Cæsar, Antony at first despises his youth, v. 174. He collects Cæsar's veterans, 108. Associates with Cicero, ib. 175, 287. Forms the triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus, 176, 291. Agrees to a list of two hundred proscriptions, 292. Marries Claudia the daughter of Fulvia, 177. Defeated by Brutus at Philippi, 173. But Antony is victorious, ib. And the western provinces are assigned Augustus as his share, 185. His answer to Antony's complaints, 204. Declares war against Cleopatra, 207. Commands the right squadron against Antony at Actium, 211. In consequence of an omen erects the statues of a man and his ass, ib. Enters Alexandria, 222. Endeavours to save Cleopatra for his triumph, 224. But is at last obliged to carry only her effigy, 227. Buries her magnificently with Antony, ib. His arrival at Rome upon the death

of Julius Cæsar, 287. Is chosen consul at the age of twenty, 291. Prosecutes Brutus and Cælius for the murder of Cæsar, ib. Musters his army, 300. Is conveyed out of the camp, 302. His fleet beaten by that of Brutus, 307.

August, month of, so called from him, i. 189.

† *Aulis*, iv. 6. ii. 215.

Aulus Gabinus, a friend of Pompey, iv. 347.

Aulus Pompeius, tribune of the people, his sudden death, iii. 59, 60.

Aura, servant-maid to Pompeia Cæsar's wife. See *Abra*.

Aurelia, Cæsar's mother, v. 94. iv. 226, 228.

Aurelius, Caius, a Roman knight, reconciles Pompey and Crassus, iv. 65.

Aurelius, Quintus, proscribed by Sylla for the sake of his Alban villa, iii. 159.

Autarctus, brother-in-law to Xerxes, has three children sacrificed in a barbarous and superstitious manner by the Greeks, i. 283.

Autoethones, why the first inhabitants of Attica called themselves so, i. 48. n.

Autoleon, king of Pæonia, gives his daughter to Pyrrhus, iii. 9.

Autolycus the wrestler, affronts Callibius, Mi. 104. For which the thirty tyrants destroy him, ib.

Autolycus, founder of Sinope, iii. 220.

† *Auximur*, iv. 49.

Axiochus, father of Aspasia, i. 373.

Axius, or rather *Accius*, supposed to have a criminal commerce with the wife of Crassus, v. 91.

† *Axius*, river, v. 152.

Axones, tables on which Solon wrote his laws, i. 228.

B.

BABYCE, i. 130. ii. 212.

† *Babylon*, the soil about it bituminous and hot, the climate also very hot, iv. 177.

† *Babylonian* sea, iii. 224.

Bacchiadæ, who had long governed in Corinth, when they retired from thence to Lacedæmon, seemed despicable to the Spartans on account of their being shaved, iii. 91.

Bacchides, the eunuch, employed by Mithridates to kill his wives and sisters, iii. 213.

Bacchus, washed when an infant in the fountain of Cissara, iii. 118.

Bacchus, the feast of *Oschophoria*, or the carrying of boughs, instituted by Theseus in honour of Bacchus and Ariadne, i. 63, 64.

Bacchus, surnamed *Omeistes*, or the Devourer, i. 283. Statue of Bacchus carried in procession to Eleusis, ii. 71. Called *Evius* and *Thriambus*, 255. Avenger of Thebes, the place of his nativity, iv. 147. Son of the *Bona Dea*, 228. Antony imitates him, v. 180. Nicias manumits a slave for personating him, iii. 252.

Bacchylides, verses of his on peace, i. 191.

Bactrian, cavalry, iv. 172.

Bæbius, Marcus, i. 193.

† *Bætis*, river, ii. 316.

Bagoas, his house given to Parmenio, iv. 181.

Bagoas wins the prize in a public exhibition, iv. 210.

Balbus, *Cornelius*. See *Cornelius*.

Balinus, iv. 190.

† *Balissus*, a small river, iii. 316.

Balise of Archimedes, ii. 245.

Ballot, the Spartans chose members into their societies of repast by it, i. 137.

Ballots on some occasions taken from the altar, i. 383.

Balte, the nymph, said to be mother of Epimenides, i. 212.

Band, sacred band of Thebans, iv. 142. ii. 212.

Bandius, ii. 239.

† *Bantia*, city of, ii. 262.

Barathrum, ii. 272.

Barber, Cæsar's, discovers a plot against him at Alexandria, iv. 265.

Barber's shop at Athens, the first news of the defeat in Sicily told there, and near being fatal to the poor barber, iii. 288.

Barca, the Carthaginian, tells Hannibal he knew not how to make use of a victory, ii. 20.

Bardyæans, a band of ruffians kept by Marius as his guards, iii. 88. By whom destroyed, ib.

Bardyllis, king of Illyria, iii. 9.

Barley, given to the Roman soldiers who misbehaved, instead of wheat, ii. 259.

Barrels, in which the vestal virgins kept their most sacred utensils, i. 324.

Barbine, daughter of Artabazus, widow of Memnon, and mistress to Alexander, has a son by Alexander, named Hercules, iii. 366. iv. 157.

Barbine, sister to the former, given to Eumenes, iii. 366.

Basilica Porcia, built by Cato the elder, ii. 325.

Basilica, built by Paulus near the Forum, iv. 248. v. 412.

Basilus, Lucius, an officer of Sylla's, iii. 133.

Bastards, not obliged to maintain their fathers, i. 225.

Bastards, and persons of the half-blood, could not perform their exercises in the Gymnasium at Athens with the true-born Athenians, i. 267. Law against them at Athens, 389.

Bastard son of Pericles registered by his father's name as

legitimate, because he had lost his other children, i. 389. That son afterwards condemned to die, ib.

† *Bastarnæ*, a warlike nation, auxiliaries to Perseus, ii. 162. Every horseman had a foot soldier by him, 164. Perseus, by his avarice, loses their assistance, 165.

Batabaces, priest of Cybele, what he foretels the Romans, iii. 59.

Batalus, Demosthenes so called, v. 43.

Batalus, a poet and musician of that name, v. 43.

† *Batavianæ*, their cavalry the best in Germany, v. 426.

Rachelors, laws against them, i. 140. Perfectly ridiculous beings in Sparta, ib.

Bathing, how practised amongst the Romans. See *Decency*.

Bathycles, a sculptor, i. 204.

Bato of Sinope, iv. 393.

Battle of the Romans and Sabines, i. 99, *et seq.* Of Marathon, ii. 275. Of Leuctra, iv. 31. ii. 216. Of Plataea, 293, 294. Of Mantinea, ii. 351 352. iv. 38. Of Iplius, iii. 4. v. 141. Of Salamis, i. 284, *et seq.* Of Allia, 321. Of Chæronea, iii. 146. v. 18, 19. v. 57. Of Coronea, i. 370. Of Pharsalia, iv. 116, 119, 262. Of Granicus, 149, 150. Of Issus, 156. Of Arbela, 172, 175. Of Alexander with Porus, 203. Of Philippi, v. 302, 304. Of Actium, v. 411, 412. Of Bedriacum, 426. Of Cræmusus, ii. 142, 143. Of Cunaxa, v. 321, 322. Of Cannæ, ii. 18, 19. Of Artemisium, 34. Of Orchomenus, iii. 147. Of Sucro, 357. iv. 60. Of Munda, 271. Of Sellasia, ii. 346. v. 423. Of Trebia, i. 3. Of Tegyrae, 212. Of Thra-symenus, 4. Of Tanagra, iii. 189. Of Timoleon with the Carthaginians, ii. 143. Of Pyr-

rus with the Romans, iii. 19, 20, 25, 26, 29. with the barbarians, called Mamertines, 23. with Pantauchus, 8. In Argos, 39—41. Of Philopœmen with Machanidas, ii. 352. with Dinocrates, 360. with Nabis, 356. Of Archidamus with the Arcadians, commonly called the *tearless battle*, iv. 36. Of Por-sena with the Romans, i. 255. Of Quintius with the Macedonians, near the Apfus, ii. 368. Of the Romans with Philip at Cynoscephalæ, 371. Of Sertorius with Memmius, Pompey's lieutenant, iii. 358. Of Sylla, with Telestinus and Lamponius, 155. with Marius the younger, ib. Of Marius with the Ambrones, 61. with the Teutones, 62, 63. with the Cimbri, 67, 68. Of Crassus with the Parthians, 317, 321. Of Antony with the Parthians, v. 200. Of Lucullus with Tigranes, iii. 227. Of Nicias with the Syraculans, 282, 283.

Beards, why Alexander ordered those of the Macedonians to be shaved, i. 50.

Beasts, three most mischievous ones, v. 64.

† *Bedriacum*, v. 423.

Bees, stocks of them, by Solon's law, at what distance to be placed by the Athenians from their neighbour's, i. 227. Bred from dead oxen, iv. 432. Omens from swarms of bees. See *Omens* and *Prodigies*.

Beetles bred from dead asses, iv. 432.

Belæus provides a ship for Marius in his distress, iii. 82.

† *Belgæ* conquered by Cæsar, iv. 239.

Belitaras, said to have provided the poison for Statira, wife of Artaxerxes, v. 332.

Bellinus, the prætor, seized by pirates, iv. 67.

Bellona, iii. 132, 153.

Beluris, secretary to Artax-

erxes Mnemon, delivers him a letter from Timagoras, v. 336.

Belus, his temple, iv. 153.

Berenice, wife of Ptolemy, gives Antigone, her daughter by a former husband, to Pyrrhus, iii. 4.

Berenice, one of the wives of Mithridates, iii. 213. Takes poison, but not enough to dispatch her, and afterwards is strangled, 214.

† *Berenicis*, a city built by Pyrrhus, iii. 6.

† *Beræd*, iv. 109. iii. 11.

† *Berytus*, v. 201.

Bessus, his treason against Darius, iv. 184. and punishment, 186.

Bestia, an officer who commanded in Africa, on Marius's account, a man of good family, but without capacity for war, iii. 51.

Bestia, tribune of the people, v. 89.

Bias, i. 204.

Bibulus, Calpurnius, Cæsar's colleague in the consulship, iv. 91, 92, 232, 233.

Bibulus, Cato's son-in-law, iv. 340.

Bibulus, son of Bibulus and Porcia, v. 281.

Bion, i. 68.

Billus, Caius, v. 18.

Bircenna, daughter of Bardyllis king of Illyria, and wife of Pyrrhus, iii. 9.

† *Bizaltæ* in Thrace colonised by the Athenians, i. 361.

† *Bisanthe*, ii. 73.

Bithys, Demetrius's general, beats Aratus, v. 372.

† *Bithynia*, iii. 138. ii. 66. v. 148.

Biton and Cleobis, preferred, in point of happiness, by Solon, to Cræsus, i. 332.

Blood, that of a bull accounted poisonous, i. 302.

Blossius, the philosopher, v. 7, 16. Resolutely declares to the patricians, that he would have done whatever Tiberius

ordered him, 18. Kills himself, 19.

Boat, a dreadful kind of punishment among the Persians, v. 329, 330.

Bocchorus, his verdict called in question by Lamia, v. 139.

Bocchus, king of Upper Numidia, or Mauritania, Jugurtha's father-in-law, betrays him to Sylla, iii. 51, 52. Presents Sylla with magnificent figures, representing that piece of history, 75, 126. Revives the quarrel between Marius and Sylla, 75, 126.

Bocchus, king of Lybia, in Antony's army, v. 208.

Bœdromia, an Athenian feast, i. 69.

Bœdromion month of, i. 69. iv. 170, 309.

† *Bœotia*, Lyfander's expedition against it, iii. 113. Epaminondas calls its fields the orchestra of Mars, ii. 253.

Bœotians have the sole right of sacrificing at Aulis, and therefore insult Agæfilaus for attempting it, iv. 6.

Boiorix, king of the Cimbri, iii. 67.

† *Bola*, ii. 102.

† *Bollæ*, ii. 102.

† *Bombyce*, v. 100.

Bona, the goddess so called, iv. 228. v. 85.

† *Bononia*, v. 110.

† *Bosphorus*, Cimmerian, i. 69. iii. 134.

† *Bottians*, a people of Thrace, i. 57.

Bottomry, ii. 328.

Boucation, one of the Theban months, ii. 218.

Brachyllas, a Theban, friend to Philip of Macedon, ii. 369.

Brasidas, opposed the peace of Greece for the sake of displaying his own bravery, iii. 261. Slain in the battle near Amphipolis, ib.

† *Brauron*, a borough of Attica, i. 209.

Brennus, king of the Gauls, his bold answer to the Roman ambassadors, i. 318, 319. He marches to Rome, 319. Defeats the Romans, 321. This event little known in Greece, 325. He besieges the Capitol, 326. Agrees to march off for a stipulated sum, but adds his sword to the weights, 331. He withdraws his troops on the approach of Camillus, 332.

Briareus, Archimedes compared to him, ii. 246.

Bribery, at Rome, ii. 89. iv. 88, 89. *n.* When it began at Athens, ii. 89.

Bridge over the Rhine built by Cæsar in ten days, iv. 242.

Bridge, Sublician or wooden, at Rome, esteemed sacred, i. 175. When built, ib.

Briges, servants and sutlers that attended Brutus's army, v. 305.

† *Britain*, Cæsar's two expeditions into it, iv. 243. The existence of such an island doubted amongst the Romans, ib.

† *Brixillum*, v. 420.

Broth, the black broth of the Lacedæmonians, i. 137. What a Spartan cook said gave it its chief relish, ib.

Brothers, union a rare thing among them, ii. 158.

† *Brundisium*, iv. 107, 255.

Brutian delivers Tarentum to Fabius, ii. 25, 26.

† *Brutii*, iv. 363.

Brutius Sura, deputy governor of Macedonia, drives Archelaus out of Greece, iii. 135.

Brutus, Lucius Junius, puts on the appearance of an idiot, i. 238. *n.* Expels the Tarquins, v. 272. Condemns his own sons, and attends the execution, i. 243. His death, 246. How represented in his statue, ib. *n.* v. 272.

Brutus, Junius, the first tribune of the people, ii. 82.

Brutus, the prætor, sent by the senate to Sylla, iii. 132.

Brutus, one of Carbo's generals, iv. 49.

Brutus, the father of Marcus Brutus, defends Mutina against Pompey, but at last surrenders it, and Pompey, by a breach of faith, puts him to death, iv. 58.

Brutus, Albinus, in the conspiracy against Cæsar, iv. 279. Laughs at augury, and draws Cæsar out on the ides of March, 280. Is proscribed and put to death, v. 292.

Brutus, Marcus, his great ancestor was Junius Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins, v. 272. Happily formed to virtue by nature, and has all the advantages of cultivation, ib. His mother Servilia was descended from Servilius Ahala, who stabbed Spurius Melius for aspiring to the monarchy, and sister to Cato the philosopher, ib. He marries Porcia, the daughter of Cato, 273. Acquainted with the doctrines of all the philosophers; but the Platonists and ancient academy stood highest in his esteem, ib. Antiochus of Ascalon his favourite; whose brother Ariston he entertained in his own house, ib. Empylus, the orator, also lived with Brutus, ib. Brutus speaks with great ability in Latin, both in the field and at the bar, ib. In Greek he affects the laconic way, ib. Instances of that laconic turn in his epistles, ib. Accompanies Cato to Cyprus in his expedition against Ptolemy, 274. Disposes of that prince's effects, and carries the treasure to Rome, ib. Out of principle, joins Pompey against Cæsar, though Pompey had put his father to death, ib. Acts some time as lieutenant to Sestius, who was governor of Sicily, but goes volunteer to Macedonia, before the battle of Pharsalia, ib.

Employs the hours that he could spare from the duties of the camp, in literary attentions, *ib.* Cæsar had a high esteem for him, having some reason to believe that he was his son, 275. After the battle of Pharsalia, Brutus escapes to Larissa, and from thence writes to Cæsar, who sends for him, and entertains him amongst his friends, *ib.* He reconciles Cæsar to his friend Cassius, 276. Some account of the character of Brutus, *ib.* Cæsar, previously to his expedition into Africa, appoints him governor of Cisalpine Gaul, *ib.* Dissension between Brutus and Cassius, though Cassius had married his sister Junia, 277. Brutus gains a more honourable prætorship than Cassius, *ib.* Cassius is offended, and represents Cæsar to Brutus as a tyrant, *ib.* Cæsar has his suspicions, yet trusts to the honour of Brutus, *ib.* Sayings of Cæsar concerning him, *ib.* Brutus hated the imperial power, and Cassius hated the emperor, 278. Brutus is animated to take off Cæsar by private intimations and anonymous letters, *ib.* Cassius informs Brutus, that the friends of Cæsar intended to move that he should be declared king, 279. What Brutus laid upon it, *ib.* He visits Q. Ligarius, who offers to join in the design against Cæsar, *ib.* They take in others of their friends, but except Cicero on account of his timidity, 280. The great secrecy with which the design was conducted, *ib.* Brutus becomes pensive and full of anxiety, *ib.* The greatness of Porcia's conduct on that occasion, 281. Her address to Brutus, *ib.* The senate assemble on the ides of March, in Pompey's Basilica, the day that Brutus and his associates had pitched upon for the execution of their purpose, *ib.* He takes a dagger with him, a

circumstance only known to his wife, 282. The great firmness of the conspirators on that occasion, *ib.* Cæsar delays his coming, *ib.* Ambiguous expressions to some of the friends of liberty, which make them think their secret is discovered, *ib.* The agonies of Porcia, 283. Popilius Læna addresses Cæsar, and the conspirators are afraid that he is opening their design, *ib.* The conspirators get close about Cæsar's chair, under pretence of presenting a suit to him, *ib.* The process of their great undertaking, 284. Cæsar is slain, *ib.* Brutus, in attempting to have his share in the sacrifice, is wounded in the hand, *ib.* Proposes to make a speech, but the senators fly, *ib.* Prevents the taking off Mark Antony, contrary to the opinion of his associates, *ib.* He and his party betake themselves to the Capitol, *ib.* They proclaim liberty to the people as they pass, 285. After the first alarm is over, the senators and the people go in a body to the conspirators in the Capitol, *ib.* Brutus's speech is well received, and he and his party come down into the forum, *ib.* Brutus is heard there with reverence; but Cinna, attempting to accuse Cæsar, is loaded with the most opprobrious language, *ib.* The conspirators retire once more into the Capitol, *ib.* The senate assemble the day following, and an amnesty is decreed, *ib.* Antony sends his son to the Capitol as a hostage, *ib.* Brutus and his associates come down, and there is an appearance of a general reconciliation, *ib.* Antony has the thanks of the senate for preventing a civil war, and the principal of the conspirators have provinces assigned them, *ib.* Brutus commits a second and greater error, in permitting

Antony to publish Cæsar's will, and to give him a public funeral, 286. The people snatch brands from the pile, and run to fire the houses of the conspirators, *ib.* Cinna the poet is mistaken for Cinna the conspirator, and torn in pieces by the mob, *ib.* Brutus and his party retire to Antium; but the shows with which he was to entertain the people, as prætor, are exhibited with great magnificence, 287. Octavius comes to Rome, assumes the name of Cæsar, and greatly ingratiates himself with the people, by paying them the money that was left them by his uncle, as well as recommends himself to Cæsar's veterans by his liberality, *ib.* Cicero joins him, *ib.* Brutus's spirited letters to Cicero on that junction, 288. Brutus resolves to leave Italy, *ib.* The affecting circumstances of Porcia's parting with him at Elea, *ib.* He sails from Elea to Athens, 289. He attends the lectures of the philosophers there; but privately prepares for war, *ib.* Sends Herodotus into Macedonia, while he secures the young Romans that were in Athens, and amongst the rest the son of Cicero, *ib.* Goes to Carystus, a city of Eubœa, where a friend of his was arrived from Asia with some ships laden with money, *ib.* Lets fall an ominous expression at an entertainment on his birth day, *ib.* Antisthenes gives him five hundred thousand drachmas of the money he was carrying to Italy, *ib.* He collects forces, *ib.* At Demetrias, seizes the arms which Julius Cæsar intended for the Parthian war, *ib.* Macedonia is delivered up to him by Hortensius the prætor, *ib.* He makes a forced march to Dyrrhachium in order to reach it before Caius, the brother of Mark Antony, and is seized with the disorder

called Bulimia, 290. Makes himself master of Dyrrhachium, Apollonia, and Butthrotus, and the troops that held those cities, *ib.* Takes Caius, the brother of Antony, prisoner, *ib.* Young Cæsar drives Antony out of Italy, solicits the consulship at an improper age, and keeps an unnecessary army in pay, 291. Cæsar, finding the senate inclined to favour Brutus, reconciles himself to Antony, and obtains the consulship by force, *ib.* He is no sooner consul than he orders a process against Brutus and his accomplices for murdering the first magistrate of Rome, *ib.* The triumvirate divide the provinces among them, and settle a list of two hundred proscriptions, 292. Brutus and Cassius meet at Smyrna, *ib.* Their forces very respectable, *ib.* Their different dispositions and views, 293. Brutus desires Cassius to let him have part of his treasure, and with much difficulty obtains a third, 294. Cassius behaves with great severity on the taking of Rhodes, *ib.* The Lycians oppose Brutus, and he lays siege to the city of Xanthus, *ib.* His operations against the Xanthians, and the passionate desire that people had of death, *ib.* Brutus weeps at the affecting circumstances in which a Xanthian woman was found, 295. Proclaims a reward to any soldier who could save a Xanthian, *ib.* Brings the Patareans and others to surrender, by dismissing some women without ransom, and other instances of justice and moderation, *ib.* Raises only a hundred and fifty talents in Lycia, while Cassius amasses eight thousand at Rhodes, 295. Theodotus, who advised the murder of Pompey the Great, falls into the hands of Brutus, and is put to death, 296. Brutus and Cassius meet at Sar-

dis, and fall into debates and mutual accusations, *ib.* Favonius puts an end to those disputes by an act of cynical freedom, 297. Cassius blames Brutus for disgracing Lucius Pella, on account of his embezzling the public money, and Brutus puts him in mind of the ides of March, *ib.* A little before they left Asia, Brutus has an extraordinary apparition, 298. Cassius, who was an Epicurean, disputes the reality of apparitions, *ib.* Omen of their defeat at Philippi, 299. Brutus comes upon Norbanus near Symbolum, and must have destroyed his whole army, had not Antony, with incredible celerity, marched to his relief, *ib.* Cæsar, who had been kept behind by sickness, joins Antony, *ib.* Circumstances previous to the battle of Philippi, 300. Cassius inclined to protract the war, but over-ruled by Brutus, *ib.* Cassius asks Brutus what his resolution is concerning flight and death, 301. Brutus's answer, *ib.* The battle described, 302, 303. Brutus is victorious in the right wing, and Cassius defeated in the left, 303. The want of their knowing in time the circumstances of each other, proves the ruin of both, *ib.* Cassius, in consequence of an unfortunate mistake, orders his freedman Pindarus to dispatch him, 304. Brutus laments over Cassius, and calls him the last of Romans, *ib.* Encourages Cassius's troops, 305. The enemy's loss greatly exceeds his, *ib.* Demetrius, a servant of Cassius, goes over to Antony, with his master's robe and sword, *ib.* The reason why Brutus resolves to avoid another battle, *ib.* A blemish in the character of Brutus, that he promises his troops, in case of victory, the plunder of the cities of Lacedæmon and Theſſalonica, 306.

The affairs of Cæsar and Antony in an indifferent posture, 307. An unfortunate circumstance to Brutus, that he does not get intelligence of the victory gained by his fleet, *ib.* The spectre appears to him again, 308. Omens announce his fall, *ib.* Brutus routs the enemy's left wing; but his own left wing, at the same time, is defeated, and he is surrounded, 308. The valour and glorious death of Marcus, the son of Cato, 309. Lucilius passes himself for Brutus, and is taken prisoner, *ib.* Brutus, attended by a few of his officers and friends, stops under the cavity of a large rock, 310. Appeals to heaven, *ib.* Sighs deeply at the mention of Flavius and Labeo, *ib.* Statilius undertakes to make his way through the enemy, to see whether the camp of Brutus was safe, *ib.* Holds up a torch, being the signal he had promised, but slain in his return, *ib.* Brutus desires several of his friends to assist in dispatching him, and is refused, 311. His last address to his friends, *ib.* He falls upon his sword, his friends behave with great honour, *ib.* His wife Porcia, being prevented from any other kind of death, takes burning coals in her mouth, and dies, 312. He receives an honourable interment from his enemy Antony, 315. What passed between Octavius and the Milaneſe, with regard to the statue of Brutus, *ib.*

Bubulci, numbered by Plutarch among the Roman surnames, i. 249.

† *Bucephalia*, iv. 204.

Bucephalus, Alexander's celebrated horse, how managed by him, and obtained, iv. 139. His age, 204.

Bulimia, a distemper in which persons are extremely hungry, v. 290.

Bull of Marathon, overcome by Theseus, and sacrificed to Apollo Delphinus, i. 56.

Bull and wolf in brass at Argos, emblematical, iii. 40.

Bull of brass, upon which the Cimbrians laid their hands in the solemnity of an oath, iii. 65.

Bull sacrificed to the river Euphrates, by Lucullus, iii. 222.

Bulla, a Roman ornament for children, i. 103.

Burials, in what manner regulated by Lycurgus, i. 154, 155.

Buried alive, two Greeks and two Gauls, by the Romans, in compliance with the Sibylline prophecies, ii. 232.

Buskin, Theramenes so called for his versatility, iii. 252.

Busiris, king of Egypt, sacrificed by Hercules, i. 54.

Butas, Cato's freedman, iv. 378.

Butas, the poet, i. 105.

Butes, general of the Persians, being besieged by Cimon, burns himself, iii. 177.

† *Buthrotus*, v. 290.

† *Byzantium*, recovered by Alcibiades, ii. 68. Saved by Phocion, iv. 297^o.

C.

CABIRI, country of Cabiri, ii. 209.

Cabiri, the *dii magni*, or Samothracian gods, iii. 207, 209. n. ii. 179. n. 265. Their temple plundered by pirates, iv. 66.

Caddos, what, i. 137.

† *Cadmea*, the citadel of Thebes so called, iv. 25. Most unjustly surprised by Phœbidas the Lacedæmonian, ib.

Cadmia, sister of Neoptolemus, iii. 5.

Cadmus, iii. 142.

Caduceus, Mercury's rod, carried by heralds, v. 33. n.

† *Gadusians*, v. 323, 337.

Cæcias, the north wind so called, iii. 354.

Cæcilia, mother of Lucullus, iii. 193.

Cæcilia Metella, daughter of Metellus the chief pontiff, wife of Sylla, iii. 129. and mother to Æmilia by Scaurus her former husband, 160. Dies, 162.

Cæcilius Metellus, son of Metellus Numidicus, iii. 46. Dedicates the picture of Flora in the temple of Castor and Pollux, iv. 46. Desired by the army to take the command in Rome against Marius and Cinna, but refuses, iii. 85.

Cæcilius, the rhetorician, v. 42.

Cæcilius, an emancipated slave, v. 75.

Cæcilius, or rather Cælius, the ædile, applies to Cicero, when governor of Cilicia, for panthers, v. 101. Cicero's answer, ib.

Cælia. See *Cælia*.

Cælibacy. See *Bachelors*.

† *Cæninenses*, beaten by Romulus, i. 96.

† *Cænon*, iv. 81.

Cæphissias, a musician, iii. 9.

Cæpio, defeated by the Teutones and Ambrones, iii. 339.

Cæpio, marries Pompey's daughter, who had been contracted to Faustus the son of Sylla, iv. 91.

Cæpio, half-brother to Cato the younger, much beloved by him, iv. 323. His death, 328.

Cæsar, Caius Julius, Sylla endeavours to bring him to repudiate Cornelia, the daughter of Cinna, and, being unable to effect it, confiscates her dowry, iv. 220. Marius, by marrying Julia, Cæsar's aunt, had a family connection with him, ib. Cæsar loses the priesthood through Sylla's means, ib. Sylla says, that in Cæsar were many Marii, ib. Cæsar conceals him-

self, *ib.* Sylla's blood-hounds fall in with him, 221. He bribes one Cornelius to let him go, *ib.* Repairs to Nicomedes in Bithynia, *ib.* Re-embarks, and is taken by pirates, *ib.* In what manner he lived while amongst the pirates, *ib.* Pays his ransom, mans some vessels, takes those pirates, and crucifies them, *ib.* Studies under Apollonius Molo, at Rhodes, 222. Has great powers as an orator, *ib.* Accuses Dolabella and Publius Antoninus, *ib.* and 223. Gains a considerable interest by defending persons impeached, and a still greater by his condescension, and the generous manner in which he lives, 223. Persons in power disregard him at first, imagining he must soon exhaust his estate, *ib.* Cicero seems to have been the first who discovered in him deep and dangerous designs, *ib.* He obtains a tribuneship in the army, before his competitor Popilius, *ib.* Pronounces the funeral oration of his aunt Julia, and has the hardiness to bring forth the images of Marius, *ib.* and 224. Pronounces a funeral panegyric for his own wife, which (as she was a young woman) was contrary to custom, 224. Goes out quæstor into Spain with Antinius Vetus, *ib.* Takes Pompeia to his third wife, *ib.* A thousand three hundred talents in debt before he got any public employment, *ib.* Exhibits three hundred and twenty pair of gladiators, when ædile, *ib.* Revives the faction of Marius, and restores his images, 225. Catulus impeaches him for this, *ib.* The senate gives it for him, *ib.* Metellus, the chief pontiff, dies, and Cæsar stands for that high office against Ilauricus and Catulus, *ib.* Catulus offers him large sums, on condition that he will drop his pretensions, but he

rejects them, 226. His saying to his mother on that occasion, *ib.* Piso and Catulus blame Cicero for sparing Cæsar in the time of Catiline's conspiracy, *ib.* The speech which Cæsar made in the senate at that time, for a lighter punishment than death, *ib.* Cato and Catulus carry it against him, 227. In danger of being killed on that occasion, as he goes out of the senate-house, *ib.* During his prætorship, while the women are celebrating the mysteries of the *bona dea* in his house, Clodius conceals an intrigue with Pompeia, 228. Clodius is detected, 229. Cæsar divorces Pompeia, *ib.* His celebrated saying thereupon, *ib.* Clodius is accused of impiety, but the influence of the people saves him, *ib.* Cæsar has the government of the Farther Spain after his prætorship, *ib.* Crassus engages for him for debts of eight hundred and thirty talents, before he can leave Rome, 230. Another saying of his on passing through a village on the Alps, *ib.* His concern on reading the history of Alexander the Great, *ib.* He reduces some of the nations of Spain, and penetrates to the ocean, 231. His civil government satisfactory to the Spaniards, though he fills his own coffers, *ib.* At his return drops his triumph, because his application for that and the consulate at the same time was not consistent, *ib.* Reconciles Pompey and Crassus, *ib.* Cato alone foresees the bad consequence of that union, 232. Cæsar is appointed consul with Calpurnius Bibulus, *ib.* Procures decrees for a division of lands and distribution of corn, *ib.* Gives his daughter Julia to Pompey, *ib.* Marries Calpurnia, the daughter of Piso, and procures the consulship for Piso for the year ensuing, *ib.* Bibulus, finding his

opposition fruitless, and his life often in danger, attends the public assemblies no more, 233. Pompey fills the forum with armed men, and Cæsar has the government of Gaul decreed him for five years, *ib.* Cæsar leads Cato towards prison, but does not commit him, *ib.* His question to Confidius, and that senator's answer, *ib.* He gets Clodius elected tribune of the people, *ib.* Is the greatest general and conqueror the Romans ever had, 234. Instances of the valour of his soldiers, *ib.* & 235. The great example he set them in that respect, *ib.* Has the falling sickness first at Corduba, 236. His indefatigable powers, *ib.* An excellent horseman, *ib.* Not difficult in his diet, *ib.* Defeats the Helvetii and Tigurini, who had burnt their own towns, and designed to penetrate into Italy, 237. Obliges them to settle again in the countries they had quitted, *ib.* His war in defence of the Ædui, against Ariovistus king of the Germans, 238, 239. He puts his army in winter quarters in the country of the Sequani, and repairs to Gaul on this side the Po, 239. Great numbers come to him from Rome, and he carries on a variety of state intrigues, *ib.* The Belgæ revolt, and he soon reduces them, *ib.* Marches against the Nervii, who attack him suddenly, and at first gain considerable advantage, 240. His own valour, and that of the tenth legion, restores the action, and he destroys almost all their troops, *ib.* The senate order a thanksgiving for fifteen days, on account of this victory, *ib.* He crosses the Alps again, and strengthens his interest by bribery, 241. Pompey and Crassus, with a multitude of other senators, wait on him at Lucca, *ib.* It is agreed that they shall

be consuls the year ensuing, and to get Cæsar's government prolonged for five years more, *ib.* The Usipetes and the Tenchteri, two German nations, renew the war, *ib.* Cæsar kills four hundred thousand of them, 242. The Sicambri harbour the few that escaped, and this affords him a pretence to enter Germany, *ib.* He throws a bridge over the Rhine, *ib.* The Suevi and the Sicambri retire into their forests, *ib.* Cæsar, after having laid waste the country with fire, returns to Gaul, 243. His two expeditions into Britain, *ib.* He receives news of Julia's death, *ib.* The people bury her in the Campus Martius, *ib.* He separates his legions for the convenience of winter quarters, *ib.* The Gauls, under the conduct of Ambiorix, fall upon them, and cut off some of his lieutenants, 244. He gets intelligence of this on the road to Italy, and hastens back to the relief of Quintus Cicero, *ib.* The Gauls march against him, and he defeats them by stratagem, *ib.* Pompey lends him two legions in the room of those he had lost, *ib.* The Gauls revolt again, and, under the conduct of Vercingetorix, begin hostilities, in the midst of a severe winter, 245. He defeats them with his usual good fortune, 246. The remainder of their army retires into Alesia, *ib.* He besieges them there, *ib.* A prodigious army comes to raise the siege, but he puts it to the rout, *ib.* & 247. The besieged surrender, and Vercingetorix puts himself in the hands of the conqueror, 247. The death of Crassus opens the way to the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, *ib.* The corrupt state of Rome at that time makes it unfit to subsist any longer as a commonwealth, 248. Pompey is declar-

ed sole consul, and has his governments of Spain and Africa continued to him, *ib.* Cæsar applies for another consulship, and for the continuation of his commission in Gaul, *ib.* The consuls behave to his agents with rancour, and even disfranchise the colony of Novocomum, which he had lately planted, *ib.* After the consulship of Marcellus, Cæsar gains the new consul Paulus, and the tribune Curio, by money, *ib.* Sends back the two legions which Pompey had lent him, 249. These troops give it out that Cæsar's whole army was ready to come over to Pompey, *ib.* Pompey opposes his enemy only with speeches and decrees, *ib.* Cæsar's requisitions have a great appearance of justice; but Scipio and Lentulus carry it against him in the senate, *ib.* & 250. Cicero almost brings matters to a compromise, 250. But Lentulus, in the rage of party, drives out the tribunes Antony and Curio, and they fly to Cæsar in the habit of slaves, *ib.* Cæsar is perplexed in his deliberations on the banks of the Rubicon, 251. He passes it, *ib.* Takes Ariminum, *ib.* Rome, and the rest of Italy, are in great consternation, 252. Favonius bids Pompey stamp with his foot, and bring his legions out of the earth, *ib.* Pompey leaves Rome, and orders the senate and every friend to liberty to follow him, *ib.* Labienus goes over to Pompey, 253. Cæsar takes Domitius in Corfinium, who, though pardoned by Cæsar, soon revolts again to Pompey, *ib.* Pompey retires to Brundisium, and from thence to Dyrrhachium, *ib.* Cæsar having reduced all Italy in sixty days, repairs to Rome, *ib.* Takes money out of the public treasury, notwithstanding the opposition from Metellus, 254;

Marches into Spain, reduces Pompey's army there, and incorporates it with his own, *ib.* Returns to Rome, and is declared dictator by the senate there, *ib.* His acts while he holds that office, which is only for eleven days, 255. Declares himself consul with Servilius Isauricus, *ib.* Marches to Brundisium, *ib.* Crosses the Ionian with part of his troops, *ib.* Takes Oricum and Apollonia, *ib.* Sends back his ships to bring over the rest of his forces, but those ships are taken by the enemy, *ib.* Resolves to cross the sea in a twelve-oared boat, to fetch the rest of his troops; but the winter storms prevent it, 256. Antony arrives from Brundisium with the troops, *ib.* Cæsar is distressed for provisions, *ib.* Has the advantage in several skirmishes; but in one is driven back to his camp, and in danger of having it taken, *ib.* Cæsar's saying on that occasion, 258. He marches against Scipio, who lay in Macedonia, *ib.* Pompey, for good reasons, is for waiting the advantages of time; but not a man, except Cato, is of his opinion, 259. Cæsar takes Gomphi in Thessaly, *ib.* Asks his troops whether they chose immediately to risk an action, or to wait for reinforcements, 260. Omens of victory to Cæsar, *ib.* & 263. Circumstances previous to the battle of Pharsalia, 261. The battle, 262. Pompey flies, 263. What Cæsar said on viewing the enemy's camp, *ib.* He incorporates with his own troops most of the prisoners, and pardons many persons of distinction, Brutus among the rest, *ib.* Signs preceding the victory, *ib.* Cæsar bestows liberty on the whole country of Thessaly, 264. Grants the same privilege to the Cnidians, at the request of

Theopompus, *ib.* Discharges the inhabitants of Asia from a third part of their imposts, *ib.* His behaviour when Theodotus presented to him the head of Pompey, *ib.* He has the satisfaction of saving every day one or other of his fellow-citizens, *ib.* Is ill treated by Photinus, and sends for Cleopatra, *ib.* Demands the sums due to him from Ptolemy, *ib.* The stratagem by which Cleopatra was conveyed into his palace, 265. He insists that she shall reign along with her brother, *ib.* Achilles and Photinus plot against Cæsar's life, *ib.* Cæsar kills Photinus, but Achilles escapes to the army, and involves Cæsar in a very dangerous war, *ib.* The Egyptians stop up the aqueducts that supplied his quarter, *ib.* He is forced to burn his ships in harbour, *ib.* The flames destroy the great Alexandrian library, 266. Cæsar's extreme danger in the naval fight near Pharos, *ib.* Ptolemy is never heard of after it, *ib.* Cleopatra brings Cæsar a son, who is named Cæsario, *ib.* On intelligence that Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, had defeated his lieutenant Domitius, he marches against him, and defeats him near Zela, *ib.* His laconic account of that action, *ib.* Returns to Rome near the end of the year of his second dictatorship, *ib.* Is declared consul for the year ensuing, *ib.* Does not sufficiently punish either his lieutenants or his soldiers for their misdemeanors, 267. Begins the war in Africa against Cato, Scipio, and Juba, *ib.* Gives one Scipio Sallutius the nominal command, on account of an oracle that declared the Scipios would be always victorious in Africa, 268. Is much annoyed by the Numidian cavalry, *ib.* Falls upon Scipio,

as he is fortifying a camp at Thapsus, and gives him an entire defeat, *ib.* Takes the camp of Afranius, and destroys that of Juba, with the same tide of success, *ib.* Hastens to Utica, in hopes of taking Cato alive, 269. His saying on finding that he had dispatched himself, *ib.* He writes the *Anti-cato*, 270. Leads up his triumphs, *ib.* Entertains the people at twenty-two thousand tables, *ib.* Exhibits games in honour of his daughter Julia, *ib.* Marches into Spain, and fights the battle of Munda, in which he defeats the sons of Pompey with great difficulty, 271. The elder of the sons is taken and put to death, *ib.* His triumph for this victory displeases the Romans, *ib.* He is created perpetual dictator, 272. Other extravagant honours are conferred upon him, *ib.* A temple is built to Clemency, *ib.* He rears again the statues of Pompey, which had been thrown down, *ib.* Cicero's saying on that occasion, *ib.* Refuses to have a guard, and why, *ib.* Colonises Carthage and Corinth, *ib.* Studious to gain all ranks of people, 273. Designs to conquer Parthia, and from thence to march northwards, extending the Roman empire to the ocean on every side, *ib.* Attempts to dig through the Isthmus of Corinth, and meditates other great things, *ib.* Corrects the calendar, 274. His passion for the title of king proves his ruin, 275. He does not rise to the senate, when they wait on him in a body, *ib.* Antony offers him a diadem at the festival of the Lupercalia, 276. He finds the people against his receiving it, *ib.* Two of the tribunes take the persons into custody who first saluted him king, and tear the diadem from his sta-

tues, ib. He deposes the tribunes, 277. Brutus is desired to take off the tyrant, ib. He hesitates on account of the obligations he had to Cæsar, ib. Cæsar has some intimation of the conspiracy, and suspects Cassius, but will believe nothing ill of Brutus, 278. Presages of Cæsar's death, ib. He prefers a sudden death to any other, ib. Calpurnia's dream, 279. He sends Antony to adjourn the senate, ib. Brutus Albinus laughs him out of his fears, and conducts him to the senate-house, ib. & 280. Artemidorus puts a paper in his hand, containing an account of the conspiracy; but he has not opportunity to read it, 280. Cassius addresses the statue of Pompey, ib. Antony is held in discourse without the house, 280. The conspirators approach him under pretence of petitioning for the brother of Cimber, 281. Casca gives him the first blow, ib. Cæsar makes some resistance, but, on perceiving the sword of Brutus, he yields to his fate, ib. He dyes the pedestal of Pompey's statue with his blood, ib. Brutus attempts to speak to the senate, but it breaks up, 282. Antony and Lepidus hide themselves, ib. The conspirators march to the Capitol, with their bloody swords in their hands, and call the people to liberty, ib. They come down from the Capitol, and Brutus addresses the people, ib. The senate is assembled, and an act of general amnesty passed, ib. Circumstances which enrage the people, ib. The body of Cæsar is burnt in the forum, ib. He died at the age of fifty-six, and survived Pompey only four years, 283. Those who dip their hands in his blood, come to an untimely end, ib. A comet appears after his death, ib.

Cæsar, Octavianus. See *Augustus*.

Cæsar, Lucius, sent by the council of Utica to intercede with Cæsar, iv. 376. Given up by Antony in the proscription, though his uncle, v. 110, 176. Saved by his sister, 177.

Cæsar, Sextus Julius, iii. 125. n.

Cæsario, son of Julius Cæsar by Cleopatra, iv. 266. v. 216. Murdered by Octavianus, 223.

† *Cajeta*, a delightful retreat of Cicero, v. 111.

Caius, foster-brother of Mithridates, steals his crown after his death, and gives it to Faustus the son of Sylla, iv. 86.

Caius Cornelius, of Padua, foretels Cæsar's victory, iv. 263.

See the other *CAL* under their family names.

Calanus takes Megara, v. 278.

Calanus, the Indian philosopher, iv. 208. The regard Alexander had for him, 209. His symbol of the ox's hide, ib. Burns himself, 212.

† *Calauria*, ii. 146. iv. 66, 310. v. 66.

Calanus, iv. 260.

Callæschrus, ii. 69.

† *Calaci*, iv. 231.

Calippus, an acquaintance of Dion's, with whom he lodged at Athens, v. 241. Goes with Dion to Syracuse, 250, 269. Murders him, 270. Killed, 271. *Calliades*, an Athenian officer, defeated in Thrace, iii. 257.

Callias the Athenian, makes a declaration in form, that if he died without children, Alcibiades, his brother-in-law, should be his heir, ii. 40. Takes the Persian gold, and kills the person that directed him to it, 276. First cousin to Aristides, and accused of suffering him to want necessaries, 302. Vindicates himself against that charge, ib. Marries Elpinice, iii. 174. Ne-

gotiates a treaty with the king of Persia well, 185.

Callias the Syracusan, v. 25.

Callibi appointed governor of the citadel of Athens by Lysander, iii. 104.

Callicles the usurer, iv. 292.

Callicles the son of Arrenides, v. 63.

Callicrates, a Spartan officer, wounded at the approach of the battle of Plataea, ii. 291. What he said just before he expired, ib.

Callicrates, the Syracusan general, challenges Lamachus, and they die by each other's hand, iii. 273.

Callicrates and Ictinus, the architects who built the Parthenon, i. 363.

Callicrates, of the posterity of Anticrates, enjoys the privilege of exemption from taxes in the time of Plutarch, iv. 39.

Callicratidas, the Spartan general, sent to succeed Lysander, iii. 94. Not a popular nor courtly man, but brave and virtuous, 95. Fails in his application to Cyrus for money, ib. Defeated and slain at the battle of Arginusæ, ib.

† *Calclidromus*, Mount, ii. 319.

Callimachus, an excellent engineer, in the service of Mithridates, iii. 214. Sets fire to the city of Amisus, when he can no longer defend it, ib. Taken prisoner by Lucullus at Nisibis, and kept in chains, 233.

Callimedon, surnamed Carabus, iv. 309. v. 64. Flies from Athens, iv. 315. Sentence of death passed against him, 317.

Calliphen, an Athenian exile, intercedes with Sylla for Athens, iii. 133.

Callisedes, the tragedian, ii. 68. iv. 22. His vanity, 23.

Callisthenes, one of Lucullus's freedmen, gives him a potion which affects his brain, iii. 245.

Callisthenes, the philosopher, endeavours to console Alexander, when he had killed Clitus, iv. 195. His sarcasm on Anaxarchus, ib. His character, 196. His oration in praise of the Macedonians, and another in their dispraise, 196. Aristotle's observation on him hereby justified, That he was an excellent orator, but wanted prudence, 197. Nephew to Aristotle, 198. Refuses to worship Alexander, 197. What he was accused of saying to Hermolaus, 198. His death, ib.

Callisthenes, one of the orators whom Alexander demanded of the Athenians, v. 60.

Callisthenes, the historian, iv. 37, 165.

Callistratus, secretary to Mithridates, iii. 213.

Callistratus, the orator, v. 44, 52.

Callistus, the grandfather of Nymphidius, v. 397.

Calpurnii, from Calpus the son of Numa, i. 191.

Calpurnia, daughter of Piso, and wife of Cæsar, iv. 91, 232. Her dream, 279. Puts herself under the protection of Antony, v. 173.

Calpurnius Bibulus. See *Bibulus*.

Calpurnius Lanarius assassinates Julius Salinator, iii. 344.

Calpurnius Pico. See *Pico*.

Calpus, said to be the son of Numa, which was probably an invention of the Calpurnii, i. 191.

Calvinus, Lucius, iv. 116.

Calvisius, a retainer to Augustus, accuses Antony, v. 206.

Calvisius Sabinus, a Roman general, v. 399.

† *Calydon*, v. 356.

Calydonian boar, killed by Meleager, with the assistance of Theseus, i. 71.

† *Camarineans*, v. 250.

Cambyfes, fifty thousand of his men buried in the sands of Africa, iv. 165.

Camels, when first said to be seen by the Romans, iii. 205.

Camel's house, a place so called, iv. 170.

† *Camertium*, taken by Romulus, i. 109.

Camertians admitted citizens of Rome by Marius contrary to law, iii. 70.

Camillus or *Casmillus*, a name given to the youth that serves in the temple of Jupiter, i. 172. Camillus never consul, because in his time military tribunes were appointed instead of consuls, 304. The first who raised the family of the Furii to distinction, ib. A great action of his in the wars with the Æqui and Volsci, 305. Raised to the censorship, ib. Obliges the men who live single to marry the widows of those who fell in the wars, ib. Makes orphans, as well as others, contribute to the supplies, ib. A second time military tribune, 306. Defeats the Falisci and Capenates, while his colleagues carry on the siege of Veii, 306. In the tenth year of the siege appointed dictator, 308. He takes Cornelius Scipio for his general of horse, ib. His vows, ib. He takes Veii by mining, ib. & 309. Weeps over the miseries of that great city, 309. His generous prayer, ib. Falls in turning after his prayer, 310. Removes the statue of Juno to Rome, ib. Leads up his triumph in a chariot drawn by four white horses, which sort of carriage had been appropriated to the service of the gods, 311. Opposes the removing half the people of Rome to Veii, ib. His vow of the tenth of the spoils to Apollo, and absurd proceeding thereupon, ib. & 312. In these

three last articles he highly offended the people, ib. The matrons contribute their golden ornaments, and a large vase is sent to Delphi, ib. Chosen a military tribune a third time, 313. Besieges Falerii, ib. The treachery of the school-master, and his chastisement, 314. The Falerians, struck with the generous behaviour of Camillus, surrender their city, ib. He loses his son, 315. Is accused of fraud with respect to the Tuscan spoils, ib. Quits Rome, a voluntary exile, ib. Imprecates vengeance on the Romans, 316. Is fined fifteen thousand *asses*, ib. Tokens of the approaching calamities, ib. What led the Gauls first into Italy, 317. They now besiege Clusium, 318. A Roman ambassador unjustly mixes with the combatants, upon which the Gauls march towards Rome, 319. Defeat the Romans near the river Allia, 321. The Romans give up the rest of the city, and retire into the Capitol, 323. Rome is taken and burnt, 325. 326. Provisions beginning to fail the Gauls, part remains before the Capitol, and part goes out to forage and plunder, 326. Camillus, who had taken up his residence near Ardea, cuts in pieces a considerable corps near that place, ib. *et seq.* The Romans in Veii desire Camillus to take the command of them, which he refuses till commissioned by the senate, 318. Declared dictator the second time, 329. Finds twenty thousand men in arms at Veii, and adds them to his army, ib. The Gauls climb the rocks by the way which one of the Romans had ascended, but are discovered by some geese kept near Juno's temple, and repulsed by Manlius, 329, 330. Pro-

vifions grow fcarce in the Gaulifh camp, and ficknefs prevails in it, *ib.* The befieged treat with Brennus, and offer him a thoufand pounds weight of gold, 331. While that is weighing, Camillus comes to Rome, 332. His difcourfe with Brennus, *ib.* They come to blows amongft the ruins, *ib.* Brennus marches in the night, and encamps on the road to Gabii, *ib.* Camillus attacks and defeats them, and makes himfelf mafter of their camp, *ib.* Enters Rome in triumph, 333. Reftores the temples, and builds one to a new deity, Aius Locutius, *ib.* Prepares to rebuild the city, but the people hanker after Veii, *ib.* The fenate appoints him dictator the third time, 334. The city is rebuilt in the compafs of a year, but in an irregular manner, 335. The *Lituus*, or augural ftaff of Romulus, is found under the rubbifh, *ib.* The Romans are attacked by feveral of the neighbouring ftates, and the military tribunes furrounded on Mount Marcius by the Latines, *ib.* & 336. Burns the enemy's works, and gives them an entire defeat, 338. Finds the city of Sutrium taken, and retakes it the fame day, *ib.* Triumphs for thefe great actions, 339. Envied by Manlius Capitolinus, who, courting the populace, endeavours to raife himfelf to abfolute power, *ib.* Manlius is condemned and executed, 340. With difficulty prevailed upon to accept the military tribunefhip the fixth time, *ib.* Marches againft the Præneftines and the Volfcians, 341. Succours his colleagues, who had rafhly ventured upon an action, and routs the enemy the day following, *ib.* Retakes Satricum, a Roman colony, and puts the Tufcans he found there to the fword, *ib.* How he dealt

with the people of Tufculum, 342. A fedition prevails in Rome; the people infifting that one of the confuls fhould be a plebeian, 343. Is appointed dictator the fourth time, but foon refigns that office under pretence of ficknefs, *ib.* *et feq.* Another dictator, and an Agrarian law, 344. The Gauls march again towards Rome, and Camillus, being appointed dictator the fixth time, defeats them near the river Anio, though now very old, *ib.* & 345. Reconciles the fenate and people, by allowing one of the confuls to be chofen out of the plebeians, 346, 347. Builds a temple to Concord, *ib.* Dies of the plague, *ib.* Extremely regretted, *ib.*

† *Campania*, ii. 8. iv. 347.

Campus Martius had been moft of it the property of Tarquin, i. 245.

Camulatus, a foldier who goes over from Brutus to Auguftus, v. 308.

Camurius, v. 413.

Canathrum, a Lacedæmonian chariot, described, iv. 20.

Candidates, loofely clad that they might more eafily fhew the wounds they had received, ii. 88. An agreement made amongft them to prevent bribery, *ib.*

Canethus, Sciron his fon by Henioche the daughter of Pitheus, i. 67.

Canes, javelins made of Cretan canes, iii. 118.

Canidius, tribune of the people, propofes to fend Pompey ambaffador to Ptolemy, iv. 94.

Canidius, or *Caninius*, employed in Cyprus, iv. 349. v. 274.

Canidius, Antony's lieutenant, bribed by Cleopatra to perfuade Antony to a thing that proves his ruin, v. 204. Advifes Antony to fight at the head of his land-forces, and not of the fleet,

210. Quits his camp after Antony's flight, 214. Brings Antony word that his army is dispersed, 216.

Cannius Rebillus, consul for part of a day, iv. 273.

† *Canopus*, iv. 429.

† *Canna*, ii. 17.

Cannicius (Gaius) and Castus revolt from Spartacus, iii. 301.

Cantharus, iv. 310.

Canuleia, a vestal virgin, consecrated by Numa, i. 176.

Canus, a musician, Galba's present to him, v. 402.

† *Canusium*, ii. 238, 259.

Canutius, a celebrated actor, v. 287.

Capaneus, ii. 198.

† *Capenates*, conquered by Camillus, i. 306, 308.

Capheus, a friend of Aratus's, v. 248.

Caphis, sent by Sylla to seize the treasures of Delphi, iii. 135. Conducts Hortensius with his reinforcement, 139.

† *Caphyæ*, iv. 401. v. 384.

Capito. See *Fonteius*.

Capitol, taken by the Sabines, i. 98. Besieged by the Gauls, 326. Manlius's judges could not condemn him while they had that in sight, 340.

Capitolinus, Q. Catulus, v. 392.

Capitolinus, Quintius, i. 339.

† *Cappadocia*, iii. 134, 367. iv. 153. v. 101.

† *Cappadocians*, their goddess, iii. 132.

Caprarii, i. 249.

† *Capua*, surrenders to Hannibal, ii. 20.

Captives sacrificed to Bacchus Omnestes. See *Bacchus*.

Carabus. See *Callimedes*.

Caranus, Alexander descended from him, iv. 134.

Carbo, defeated by the Teutones and Ambrones, iii. 58.

Carbo Papirius, commits great outrages in Rome, iv. 48. Flies into Lybia, iii. 155. On the

death of Cinna he usurps the government, iv. 48. Put to death by Pompey, 52.

† *Cardians*, iii. 365.

Carian soldier kills Cyrus; but as Artaxerxes claimed that honour to himself, the soldier suffers for his unadvised ambition, v. 324, 328.

† *Caria*, i. 53. ii. 72. iv. 10.

† *Carians*, by the Persians called Cocks, v. 324.

Carinna, one of Carbo's officers, iv. 49.

† *Carmania*, iv. 210.

Carmento, the goddess, i. 89, n. 104.

Carmentalia, feast of, i. 104.

Carmental-Gate, i. 328.

Carneades, founder of the new academy, iii. 243. v. 72. Sent ambassador by the Athenians to Rome, ii. 329. Much admired there for his eloquence, ib.

Carneus, a Syracusan month, called by the Athenians Metageitnion, iii. 286.

† *Carnutes* and *Arverni*, a warlike people amongst the Gauls, iv. 245. Vercingetorix, their general, defeated by Cæsar, 246.

† *Carre*, iii. 323.

† *Carthage*, colonized by Cæsar, iv. 272. Called Junonia by Caius Gracchus when he rebuilt it, v. 28.

† *Carthage*, New, iii. 344.

Carthaginians appear before Sicily with a numerous fleet, ii. 119. Join Icetes against Timoleon, 124. Send twenty galleys to Rhegium to oppose Timoleon's passage to Sicily, 125. He disappoints them by his superior policy, 120. They send a great army into Sicily under Asdrubal and Hamilcar, 141. Pass the river Crimæsus, 142. Defeated by Timoleon, 143. Enter into league with Mamercus and Icetes, 145. Send Gisco with another army into Sicily, in which, for the first time, they employ Greek mercena-

ries, *ib.* Make peace with Timoleon, 148.

Carvilius, Spurius, the first Roman that divorced his wife, i. 107, 198.

Caryatides, their dance, v. 331.

† *Carystus*, a city of Eubœa, v. 289.

Casca, Publius, the first that gave Cæsar a blow in the senate-house, iv. 281. v. 284, 306.

† *Casinum*, ii. 8.

† *Caspian* sea, its water sweet, iv. 186.

Cassandra, daughter of Priamus, iv. 388.

Cassander takes care of the education of Philopœmen, ii. 342.

Cassander, the enemy of Alcides, demands Pyrrhus, when an infant, from Glaucias, iii. 3.

Cassander, son of Antipater, laughs at the barbarians who adore Alexander, iv. 216. Causes Demades to be put to death for calling his father Antipater an old rotten stalk, and dispatches his son at the same time, v. 68. His army defeated by Demetrius, 135.

Cassandria, v. 155.

† *Cassilinum*, ii. 8.

Cælius Sabaco, a friend to Marius, why expelled the senate, iii. 47.

Cassius defeated by Spartacus, iii. 299.

Cassius, quæstor to Crassus, advises his general to keep to the heights beyond the Euphrates, iii. 312. Expostulates with the traitor Ariamnes, 315. Marries Junia, the sister of Brutus, v. 277. His enmity to Cæsar, *ib.* His conversation with Brutus, 279. Addresses the statue of Pompey (though of Epicurean principles) before he gives Cæsar the blow, 284. Africa allotted as his province, 285. Delivers a third part of his treasure to Brutus, 294. Behaves

cruelly at Rhodes, *ib.* Discourses with Brutus upon apparitions, 298, 299. An unlucky omen happens to him, 300. Gives his opinion against a battle, *ib.* His discourse with Messala, 301. and with Brutus, *ib.* The wing which he commanded routed, and his camp plundered, 303, 304. A mistake in reconnoitering makes him resolve upon death, 304. Pindarus, his freedman, dispatches him with the same sword that he dipt in the blood of Cæsar, *ib.*

Cassius Scæva, his valour, iv. 234.

Cassius, Quintus, v. 167.

Cæstor and *Pollux* make war upon Athens for their sister Helen; whom Theseus had carried off, i. 74, 75. Received into Athens, and adopted by Aphidnus, in order to their being initiated in the mysteries of Ceres, *ib.* Appear in the battle by the Lake Regillus, and immediately after are seen at Rome giving notice of the victory, ii. 79, 179. Their temple in Samothracia, 178. At Rome, iii. 131. iv. 46, 342. Thought to assist Lysander in a sea-fight, iii. 100. Their different pursuits, v. 2. Stars of gold dedicated to them by Lysander, iii. 106.

† *Castulo*, a city of the Celtiberians, iii. 339.

Castus, one of the officers of Spartacus, iii. 301.

Catabates, Demetrius so intitled by the Athenians in one of their acts of worship, v. 125.

† *Catana*, a city in Sicily, v. 271. ii. 53, 129.

† *Catania*, v. 158.

Catiline, Lucius, murders his own brother, and persuades Sylla to put him amongst the proscribed, v. 78. iii. 159. Attempts to subvert the government, and is near executing it, iv. 338. Account of his conspiracy, *ib.* His accomplices, *ib.*

The proceedings consequent thereupon, *ib.* His character, *v.* 78. Stands for the consulship, and loses it, *ib.* His resolution to kill Cicero, 81. His insolent saying in the senate, *ib.* Fails in his application for the consulship again, *ib.* Is commanded to quit Rome, and assembles an army, 83. Debates in the senate concerning the manner in which his accomplices should be punished, 86, 87. He and his army destroyed by Caius Antonius, 88.

Cato the Censor, said to be born at Tusculum, *ii.* 305. Lives in his youth on a paternal estate near the country of the Sabines, *ib.* His third name originally *Priscus*, *ib.* Why changed to *Cato*, *ib.* His hair red, and eyes gray, *ib.* Healthy and strong, for he was inured to labour and temperance, 306. Considers eloquence as an additional body, *ib.* Pleads causes in the villages and boroughs, but pleads without fee or reward, *ib.* Military glory still a greater object with him, *ib.* Makes his first campaign at the age of seventeen, when Hannibal was at the height of his prosperity in Italy, *ib.* His behaviour in battle, *ib.* Marches on foot, and carries his own arms, *ib.* Never angry with his servant for his manner of dressing his victuals, *ib.* Water his common drink, *ib.* In this respect he followed the example of *Manius Curius*, *ib.* Serves under *Fabius Maximus* at the siege of Tarentum, and forms a connection there with *Nearchus* the Pythagorean, 307. Learns Greek at a late period, *ib.* What were his favourite authors, *ib.* *Valerius Flaccus*, who had a country house in his neighbourhood, takes him into his protection, and advises him to go to Rome, 308. His plead-

ings, and the interest of *Valerius*, procure him friends there, *ib.* He is appointed a legionary tribune, and afterwards quaestor, *ib.* Rises to the highest honours in time, and is the colleague of *Valerius* both in the consulate and censorship, *ib.* Takes *Fabius Maximus* for his model, *ib.* When quaestor to *Scipio* in the African expedition, comes home to accuse him of lavishing the public money, 309. Called the Roman *Demosthenes*, *ib.* The Romans comparatively corrupt in his time, *ib.* His extreme temperance and frugality, 310. *Plutarch's* reflections on his selling his old slaves, 311. When governor of Sardinia, he puts the people of that country to no manner of charge, 312. Inexorable in whatever relates to public justice, *ib.* The nature of his style, *ib.* His remarkable sayings, 313—315. Sent into the Hither Spain, 315. Hires troops of the Celtiberians, *ib.* Gains a great battle, 316. Takes four hundred towns, *ib.* Gives every soldier a pound weight of silver over and above his booty, *ib.* Keeps not only himself, but all his dependents, from extortion, *ib.* *Scipio* gets himself appointed his successor, near the conclusion of the war; a measure that reflects dishonour on him rather than on *Cato*, *ib.* & 317. *Cato* is honoured with a triumph, 317. He is equally industrious in the public service afterwards, *ib.* Goes a volunteer with *Tiberius Sempronius* into Thrace, and with *Acilius Glabrio* into Greece, 317. Several Grecian cities revolt, but *Cato* retains Corinth, Patrae, and Ægium, in their duty, 318. The purport of his speech to the Athenians, *ib.* *Antiochus* thinks himself secure in defending the pass of Thermopylae, but *Cato* takes a cir-

quit, and falls upon his rear, *ib.* & 319. Manius attacks him in front, and he is put to flight, 320. Cato carries the first news of the victory to Rome, *ib.* Considers it as a great political duty to prosecute offenders, 321. Impeaches Scipio Africanus and his brother Lucius, *ib.* Often impeached himself, and once when he was very old, *ib.* What he said thereupon, *ib.* Is candidate for the censorship, 322. What the power of that office was, *ib.* Chosen, notwithstanding his declarations that he will be a severe censor, 323. Valerius Flaccus is appointed his colleague at his request, *ib.* He enrols Valerius Flaccus chief of the senate, *ib.* Expels Lucius Quintus and Manilius, *ib.* Degrades Lucius the brother of Scipio, *ib.* What he did with respect to articles of luxury, 324. He demolishes the houses that jutted out into the street, *ib.* Is fined two talents, 325. Censured for building the Porcian hall at the public charge, *ib.* The people erect his statue in the temple of *Health*, *ib.* The inscription on that statue, *ib.* What he had said before concerning statues, *ib.* Of all men the most forward to commend himself, *ib.* Chooses a wife rather for family than fortune, 326. Prefers the character of a good husband to that of a great senator, *ib.* Takes upon himself the education of his son, *ib.* His son's constitution and qualities, 327. That son marries Tertia, the daughter of Paulus Æmilius, *ib.* Cato's management of his slaves, 328, 329. Turns his thoughts from agriculture to more certain dependencies, 328. Practises usury upon ships in the most blameable manner, *ib.* Lends money to his slaves, 329. In what manner repaid, *ib.* The

extravagant praise he gave to economy, *ib.* Displeased at the influence which the eloquence of Carneades had on the Roman youth, *ib.* His unjust reflection on Socrates, 330. His prediction, *ib.* An enemy to the Grecian physicians, 331. A quack himself, *ib.* Marries a young wife in his old age, 332. Has a son by that wife, to whom he gives the surname of Saloni-
 nus, *ib.* Bears the death of his son Marcus with the moderation of a philosopher, *ib.* Writes histories and books on country affairs, 333. Keeps a better table in the country than in town, *ib.* His conversation, what, *ib.* Goes ambassador to Carthage, 334. Causes the third Punic war, 335. Dies in the beginning of it, *ib.* A verse of Homer's which he applied to Scipio, afterwards the second Africanus, 336.

Cato, Marcus, son of Cato the Censor, loses his sword in battle, *ii.* 174. What he does to recover it, *ib.* Marries the daughter of Paulus Æmilius, 327.

Cato, the grandfather of Cato the Censor, had five horses killed under him in battles, *ii.* 305.

Cato Saloni, *ii.* 332, 336.

Cato of Utica, great-grandson of Cato the Censor, *iv.* 319. Left an orphan, together with his brother Cæpio and his sister Porcia, *ib.* Brought up in the house of Livius Drusus, his mother's brother, 320. Had great firmness and solidity, when a child, *ib.* Extraordinary instances of his intrepidity, and love of justice, in that period, 321. He asks his preceptor for a sword, to kill Sylla, 322. His answer to those who asked him, whom he loved most, 323. His affection for his brother Cæpio very great, *ib.* He takes upon him the priesthood of Apollo, *ib.* Forms a connection with

Antipater of Tyre, for the sake of studying the Stoic philosophy, *ib.* Cultivates the eloquence which was fit for popular assemblies, *ib.* The first occasion of his speaking in public, 324. The nature of his eloquence described, *ib.* He strengthens his constitution by exercise, *ib.* Travels always on foot, *ib.* Is remarkably patient and abstemious in sickness, *ib.* Drinks at first only one glass after his meals, but in time loves to sit over a bottle, for the sake of philosophical conversation, *ib.* Very inattentive to his dress, even when he appeared in public, 325. Lends his money to his friends without interest, *ib.* Knows no woman before his marriage, *ib.* Pays his first addresses to Lepida, and disappointed, *ib.* Writes iambs against his rival, whose proceedings were unfair, *ib.* Marries Attilia the daughter of Soranus, *ib.* Serves as a volunteer under Gellius, in the war with Spartacus, *ib.* A law being made against the use of nomenclators, he commits the names of the citizens to memory, 326. Goes with a tribune's commission under Rubrius into Macedonia, *ib.* Rubrius gives him the command of a legion, which he forms in the most excellent manner to military virtue, 327. He goes to Pergamus, and prevails upon Athenodorus, the Stoic, to return with him, *ib.* His brother Cæpio dies at Ænus in Thrace, 328. On this occasion he shows rather the sensibility of a brother, than the fortitude of a philosopher, *ib.* Is left coheir with Cæpio's daughter, *ib.* Cæsar's calumny against him, *ib.* Great expressions of affection from his troops at his departure, *ib.* He visits Asia, and Deiotarus invites him to

his court, 329. His manner of travelling, and care not to be troublesome, *ib.* Meets with a pleasant adventure on entering Antioch, 330. Pompey gives him an honourable reception at Ephesus, *ib.* What Curio has said to Cato with respect to his travelling, 331. Deiotarus strongly importunes him to receive his presents, and he makes a very short stay at his court, on account of that importunity, *ib.* He sails from Brundisium to Rome in the ship that carried Cæpio's remains, and has a bad passage, *ib.* When quæstor, makes a great reformation in that department, 332, 333. Calls the assassins employed by Sylla, to account, 333. Prevents his colleague Marcellus from making an unjust grant, 334. Always attends the meetings of the senate, *ib.* Watches over the conduct of Pompey, 335. Opposes the pernicious practices of Clodius, *ib.* His veracity becomes proverbial, *ib.* Not inclined to offer himself for tribune of the people, but puts a force upon himself when he finds that Metellus Nepos stands for that office, 336. Being appointed tribune, he gives the people a severe charge with respect to corruption in the consular elections, 337. Prosecutes Muræna for offending in that way, *ib.* Muræna, notwithstanding, consults him during his consulship, *ib.* Cato supports the supreme magistrate by many excellent measures during the turbulent times of Catiline, 338. He prevails with the senate to decree that the conspirators should be capitally punished, 339. A billet is brought to Cæsar in the senate-house, and Cato insists on having it read publicly, *ib.* The billet is from Cato's sister Servilia, *ib.* Unfortunate amongst the wo-

men, *ib.* The conduct of his own wife Attilia not unexceptionable, *ib.* He divorces her, *ib.* Marries Marcia the daughter of Philip, 340. Hortensius desires to have her, and Cato gives her up to him, *ib.* He persuades the senate to grant the people a free gift of corn, in order to counterwork the popularity of Cæsar, 341. The ill policy of that proceeding, *ib.* *n.* Metellus proposes an edict to call Pompey and his troops into Italy, intending to give up the state into his hands, *ib.* Cato opposes him at the hazard of his life, and succeeds, 342, 343. Prevents the senate from voting Metellus infamous, 343. Procures Lucullus his triumph, which Memmius had attempted to deprive him of, 344. Prevents the senate from granting Pompey's requisition to defer the election of consuls till his arrival, *ib.* Pompey demands two of Cato's nieces in marriage, the elder for himself, and the younger for his son; and Cato refuses him, *ib.* Pompey is soon after guilty of open bribery, *ib.* What Cato said to the women upon it, 345. Cato's bad policy in rejecting the alliance of Pompey, throws him into the arms of Cæsar, *ib.* Cato supports Lucullus against Pompey, *ib.* Opposes the Agrarian law proposed by Pompey and Cæsar, *ib.* They carry it against him by violence, 346. The senate is commanded to swear to the observance of the law, *ib.* Cato is prevailed upon by Cicero to take the oath, *ib.* He opposes Cæsar with respect to the distribution of lands in Campania, and Cæsar leads him to prison, 347. Cæsar perceives the bad policy of that measure, and engages one of the tribunes to rescue him, *ib.* The people vote Cæsar the provinces of Il-

lyricum and the Gauls for five years; upon which Cato tells them, they were voting a tyrant into the citadel of Rome, *ib.* Cato is sent to Cyprus, that Clodius might be able to banish Cicero, 348. Cato, before his departure, exhorts Cicero to yield to the necessity of the times, *ib.* Brings Ptolemy king of Cyprus to submit by negotiation, *ib.* Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who was on his way to Rome, to solicit his re-establishment in that kingdom, waits on Cato at Rhodes, 349. The good advice that Cato gave him, *ib.* Ptolemy of Cyprus poisons himself, *ib.* Cato restores the Byzantine exiles, and reconciles them to their fellow-citizens, *ib.* Offends Munatius by his minute attention to the sale of Ptolemy's goods, 350. Munatius is reconciled to him, through the mediation of Marcia, 351. Cato returns near seven thousand talents of silver to Rome, *ib.* His honourable reception there; and great privileges decreed him, which he declines, *ib.* & 352. Cicero, on his return from banishment, pulls down the tribunitial acts of Clodius, 352. Cato defends them, *ib.* This occasions a coldness between Cicero and Cato, but afterwards they are reconciled, *ib.* Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, erect themselves into a triumvirate, and, as it were, divide the empire amongst them; upon which, Cato advises his brother-in-law Lucius Domitius to oppose them with respect to the consulship, 353. Pompey and Crassus drive Domitius out of the Campus Martius by violence, and they are elected consuls, *ib.* Cato is wounded in the fray, *ib.* Cato stands for the prætorship, but Pompey defeats him by very unfair means, 354. Cato, in a

speech to the people, predicts all the evils that afterwards befall the commonwealth, *ib.* He prevents the people from pulling down Pompey's statues, 355. Tells Pompey, that he was raising Cæsar, to the ruin of himself and the commonwealth too, *ib.* Is elected prætor, but disgraces that office by the meanness of his dress, *ib.* Moves for a law, that every candidate should declare upon oath that he had been guilty of no bribery, 356. Clodius accuses Cato of embezzling a quantity of the Cyprian treasure, 357. Marcus Favonius, a friend of Cato's, elected ædile through his assistance, 358. Cato conducts the public entertainments for Favonius, with remarkable parsimony, *ib.* Scipio, Hypsæus, and Milo, being candidates for the consulate, and nothing but violence and anarchy prevailing, Cato supports Bibulus's motion that Pompey should be declared sole consul, 359. Reproves Pompey for some partial proceedings, 360. Cato, jealous of the progress that Cæsar was making towards supreme power, stands for the consulship, *ib.* Loses his election by his zeal against bribery, 361. Opposes a thanksgiving for Cæsar's victories in Germany, *ib.* A proposal being made in the senate to appoint a successor to Cæsar, and Cæsar's friends opposing it, except on certain conditions, Cato declares that Cæsar had now thrown off the mask, 362. On Cæsar's taking Ariminum, Cato advises the senate to put every thing in the hands of Pompey, *ib.* Sends his younger son to Munatius in the country of the Brutii, 363. Takes Marcia again, on the death of Hortensius, *ib.* Follows Pompey with his eldest son, *ib.* Is appointed to the

government of Sicily, but finds the island already seized by the adverse party, *ib.* Goes to Pompey at Dyrrhachium, 364. Advises to procrastinate the war, and that no Roman should be killed, except in the field of battle, *ib.* Goes into Asia for the purpose of raising men and ships, *ib.* Pompey, jealous of Cato's love of liberty, gives the command of the fleet to Bibulus, 365. Pompey's address to the army little regarded, in comparison of that of Cato, *ib.* Pompey, after his success at Dyrrhachium, leaves his magazines there, together with fifteen cohorts, under the command of Cato, *ib.* After the overthrow at Pharsalia, Cato passes into Corcyra, and takes the command of the fleet, 366. Pompey the younger would have killed Cicero, but Cato saves him, *ib.* He is informed, on the African coast, of the death of Pompey, *ib.* His march through the deserts of Lybia, to join Scipio, *ib.* Corrects the pride of Juba, 367. Refuses to take the command of the army upon him, but repents of it afterwards, 368. Saves the Uticans from being put to the sword, *ib.* Fortifies Utica, and fills it with provisions, *ib.* Advises Scipio to proceed slowly in the war, but is not attended to, *ib.* Scipio is defeated and ruined in the battle of Thapsus, 369. Cato's speech to the three hundred, 370. They give up the thoughts of standing a siege 371. What passed between Cato and a body of cavalry, 372, 373. Statyllus affects to imitate the firmness of Cato, 375. Circumstances previous to the death of Cato, 376, 377. Circumstances of his death, 378, 379.

Cato, son of Cato of Utica, *iv.* 380. His intrigue with the

wife of a Cappadocian prince, *ib.* Falls gloriously in battle, *ib.* v. 309.

Cattle, the wealth of the primitive times, i. 249.

Catulus, Lutatius, consul with Marius, iii. 57. Guards the country of the Norici, *ib.* Quits the passes of the Alps, 64. Puts himself at the head of his flying forces, that they might seem to be only retreating, 65. Fights a battle in conjunction with Marius, and the victory is chiefly owing to Catulus, 69. Vows a temple *to the fortune of that day*, *ib.* His name cut on the weapons of his men, *ib.* Gives Sylla occasion to distinguish himself, to the great vexation of Marius, 124. 125. Catulus, censor with Crassus, 304. Opposes Crassus's attempt to make Egypt tributary, *ib.* Accuses Cæsar to the senate for setting up Marius's images in the Capitol, iv. 225. Is Cæsar's competitor for the pontificate, and offers him money to decline, *ib.* & 226. His excellent character, 332. Catulus consul with Lepidus, 58. His address to the people concerning Pompey, iv. 68. Endeavours to save an obnoxious secretary in the quæstor's office, 332. Blames Cicero for suffering Cæsar to escape in Catiline's conspiracy, 226. His death, iii. 88.

† *Caucasus*, Mount, iv. 80. iii. 209. v. 122.

† *Caulonia*, ii. 25. v. 249.

† *Cannus*, iii. 288. v. 134, 159.

Cebalinus offers to discover a conspiracy to Alexander, iv. 190.

Cecina, one of Vitellius's generals, v. 419. His gigantic size, and foreign dress, 421.

Ceditius, Marcus, informed by a supernatural voice of the approach of the Gauls, i. 316, 317.

Celer, one of the friends of Romulus, said to be the person that killed Remus, i. 88.

Celer, Metellus, why so called, i. 88.

† *Celene*, in Upper Phrygia, iii. 374. v. 121.

Celeres, light troops which Romulus used as a life-guard, i. 110. Dismissed by Numa, 171.

Celibacy, argument against it, i. 206, 207.

Celsus, Marius, a friend of Galba's, v. 412. Saved by Otho, 414. Their first interview after Otho's accession, 415.

† *Celtae*, a people of Gaul, made themselves masters of the best part of Italy, iii. 53. The limits of their country described, *ib.*

† *Celtiberians*, iii. 45. 339. Demand two hundred talents of Cato for their assistance in his wars, and he agrees to the demand, ii. 315.

Celto-Scythæ, the nations which bore that name, iii. 53.

Celtorians and Senones, i. 317.

† *Cenchreae*, v. 135, 363.

† *Ceninensians*, i. 96, 98.

Censor, office of, 305. *n.* ii. 322.

Censor dying in his office, an inauspicious circumstance, i. 316. *n.* None to bear that office twice, ii. 77. The respect the censors paid Pompey, iv. 64.

Censorinus of the family of the Marcii, ii. 77. Accuses Sylla of extortion in Cappadocia, but does not bring him to his trial, iii. 126.

Censorinus and Megabacchus, companions of young Crassus, iii. 318. The former orders his armour-bearer to kill him, 320.

Centuries in Rome, ii. 95. *n.*

Centaur's, their battle with the Lapithæ, i. 72.

† *Ceos*, v. 41.

Cerhalus, sent from Coriuth

to assist Timoleon in compiling a body of laws for the Syracusans, ii. 140.

Cephalon, a friend of Aratus's v. 288.

Cephistas, a musician, iii. 9.

Cephi odorus, one who assisted Pelopidas in delivering Thebes, falls in the attack upon Leontidas, ii. 206.

Cepisodotus the statuary, Phocion marries his sister, iv. 301.

† *Cephus*, river, i. 54. iv. 142. Sylla turns the course of it, iii. 141.

Ceramicus, part of Athens so called, iv. 316. The signification of the word, iii. 105. n.

Ceratonian altar, an altar built of horns. See *Keraton*.

† *Ceraunian* mountains, iv. 311.

Ceraunus, iv. 134.

Cerberus, the name of Aido-neus, or Pluto's dog, i. 73.

† *Cercina*, isle of, iii. 84. v. 248.

Cercyon the Arcadian, Thefeus kills him in wrestling, i. 54. and ravishes his daughter, 71.

Ceres, i. 107. The Spartans sacrificed to her on their leaving off mourning, 155. Her mysteries celebrated at Eleusis, ii. 70. Her temple at Hermione plundered by the pirates, iv. 66.

Cethagus flies with young Marius, iii. 83.

Cethegus the tribune, his flagitious life, iii. 198. An enemy to Lucullus, 199. An accomplice in Catiline's conspiracy, iv. 338 v. 84. He and Lentulus put to death by order of the senate, 88. Had been employed by Catiline to kill Cicero, 82.

Chabrias the Athenian, goes to Egypt, and Tachos makes him admiral, iv. 40. When general of the Athenians, Phocion serves under him, 290. His character, ib. His great regard

for Phocion, ib. Loses his life by his heat in attempting to land in the isle of Chios, ib.

Charon, founder of Chæronea, iii. 142.

Chæronidas, archon at Athens, v. 61.

† *Chæronea*, the place of Plutarch's nativity, i. 14. iii. 170. History of its inhabitants, ib. & 171. v. 214. Battles near it, iii. 135. 143. iv. 19.

† *Chalæstra*, iv. 190.

Chalceaspides, ii. 172. iii. 141, 144.

† *Chalcedon*, besieged by Alcibiades, ii. 66. By Mithridates, iii. 201.

Chalcæus, the temple of Minerva at Sparta, i. 128. iv. 390.

† *Chalcidian*, foretels the greatness of Sylla, iii. 126.

† *Chalcis*, i. 70. ii. 359, 374, 380, 381. v. 153.

Chalcodon, i. 69, 76.

† *Chaldæans*, iv. 215.

Chaldean scheme, Octavius is killed with one in his bosom, iii. 86.

† *Chalæstra*, iv. 190.

Chameleon never changes to white, ii. 57.

† *Chaonians*, iii. 34.

† *Characitan*, a people beyond the Tagus, iii. 353. Subdued by a stratagem of Scædrius, 355.

Chares, the Athenian general, Timotheus's observation on his showing his wounds, ii. 197. Sent to the assistance of the Byzantines, but does not maintain his character there, iv. 297. Defeats the king of Persia's lieutenants, v. 357.

Chares the orator reflects on Phocion, iv. 289. Phocion's answer, ib.

† *Chares*, river, v. 367.

Chares the historian, iv. 155.

Charicles, Phocion's son-in-law, executes a scandalous commission for Harpalus, iv. 304. Is summoned to answer for it, and

Phocion refuses to defend him, 1b.

Chariclo, wife of Sciron, i.

54.

Charidemus takes Troy, iv. 298.

Charidemus, the orator, iv. 298. v. 60.

Charilaus, king of Sparta, i. 125. Suspects Lycurgus of conspiring against him, and takes refuge in the Chalciaecus, 128.

Charimenes the diviner, a friend of Aratus's, v. 365.

Chariots, when first used in triumphs, i. 98.

Chariot drawn by four white horses, appropriated to Jupiter, i. 311. Camillus only presumes to ride in such an one, 1b.

Chariots, armed with scythes, iii. 143.

Charm. See *Amulet*.

Charmion, one of Cleopatra's women, v. 207. The defence she makes for her mistress, 226.

Charon lends his house to Pelopidas and the exiles, on their undertaking to deliver Thebes from its tyrants, ii. 202. On suspicion of a conspiracy, is cited to appear before Archias, 204. Behaves with such firmness that the tyrant dismisses his fears, 205.

Charonites, who so called, v. 174.

Charops, son of Machatas, prince of Epirus, a friend to the Romans, ii. 367.

† *Chelidonian* islands, iii. 184.

Chelidonis, daughter of Leontychidas, and wife of Cleonymus, iii. 32. A criminal commerce between her and Acrotatus the son of of Areus, in which the Spartans encourage them, 32. & 35.

Chelonis, daughter of Leonidas, and wife of Cleombrotus, a pattern of love and duty to her father and her husband, iv. 394.

† *Chersonese* of Epirus, iii. 6. Of Thrace, colonized by Peri-

cles, i. 361. 370. Totally subdued by Cimon, iii. 185. Of Syria, v. 160.

Chickens, used by the Romans in augury, v. 15.

Child, born with an elephant's head. See *Prodigies*.

Children, the weakly destroyed at Sparta, i. 142. The rest how educated there, 143. *et seq.*

Chileus the Arcadian assists Themistocles in adjusting the differences between the Greeks during the Persian war, i. 274.

Chilo, one of Cato's slaves, a grammarian, ii. 326.

† *Chios*, a city in the island of that name, furnishes Alcibiades with provender for his horses, ii. 43. Lucullus expels Mithridates's forces from Chios, iii. 196.

Chlidon, a messenger intended to be sent by Hippothenidas to Pelopidas, but fortunately does not go, ii. 203.

Ghæac, an Egyptian month, i. 90.

Charilus, a varnishing poet, retained by Lyfander, iii. 107.

Cholargia, Pericles of that ward, i. 350.

Chorus of music, sent annually to Delos by the Athenians, iii. 253.

Chreocopidae, white-washed men at Athens, i. 217.

Chrysa, i. 69.

Chrysantes, an officer in the army of Cyrus, ii. 268.

Chrysermus, his son Ptolemy killed by Cleomenes's party in Alexandria, iv. 430.

Chrysippus, v. 344.

Chrysis, a courtesan, one of Demetrius's mistresses, v. 135.

Chryfogonus the musician, ii. 68.

Chryfogonus, one of Sylla's freedmen, v. 71.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius, his mother Helvia of a noble family and excellent character, v.

69. Various accounts of the family of his father, *ib.* Whence the name of Cicero, *ib.* What he said on his friends advising him to change his name, *ib.* Instead of his third name, engraves a vetch upon a vase which he dedicated when quaestor in Sicily, *ib.* Of distinguished reputation amongst his school-fellows, 70. His poetry, *ib.* Attends the lectures of Philo the Academician, and studies law under Mucius Scaevola, *ib.* Gets a taste of military knowledge under Sylla in the Marston war, 71. Withdraws to a philosophic life, on account of the disorders of the state, *ib.* Defends Roscius, when accused, by Sylla's orders, of the murder of his father, *ib.* In fear of Sylla's resentment, retires to Greece, under pretence of doing it for his health, *ib.* His habit of body slender, and his voice harsh, *ib.* Attends the lectures of Antiochus at Athens, and admires his elocution, *ib.* Loves the new academy, 72. Receives the news of Sylla's death, *ib.* His health and manner of speaking greatly improved, *ib.* His friends at Rome solicit his return; but he first sails to Asia, and attends the philosophers and rhetoricians there, *ib.* How Apollonius Molon was affected at Rhodes, on Cicero's declaiming in Greek, *ib.* Cicero consults the oracle at Delphi, which bids him follow nature, and not the opinion of the multitude, 73. This makes him cautious of any attempts towards popularity, *ib.* At last he betakes himself to the bar, and is immediately distinguished above all the orators in Rome, *ib.* Finds advantage, in point of action, from the instructions of Roscius and Aesop, *ib.* What he said of bawling orators, *ib.* His free use of his talent at repartee gets him the character of

a malevolent man, *ib.* When quaestor in Sicily, supplies Rome with corn, *ib.* Notwithstanding this burden, his justice and moderation recommend him to the Sicilians, *ib.* From an adventure on his return perceives the slow progress of fame, 74. Acquaints himself with the names and connections of the Romans, *ib.* Will take no fee or reward for his services at the bar, *ib.* In what manner he gained the Sicilians their cause against Verres, *ib.* 80 75. His answer to Hortensius, when he said he could not solve riddles, 75. The presents the Sicilians made him, when aedile, *ib.* His country-seats, 76. The fortune his wife Terentia brought him, *ib.* Has a number of men of letters about him, *ib.* Very abstemious in his diet, and attentive to exercise, *ib.* Gives up his town-house to his brother, and takes up his residence on the Palatine hill, *ib.* Has a levee as great as Crassus or Pompey, *ib.* Returned first when candidate for the praetorship, *ib.* Condemos Licinius Macer, and the culprit kills himself, *ib.* His behaviour to Vatinius, 77. and to Manlius, *ib.* Out of fear of Catiline and his associates, the patricians join the plebeians in raising Cicero to the consulship, 78. The detestable character and designs of Catiline, *ib.* Catiline solicits the consulship, and loses it; Cicero and Caius Antonius being appointed to that office, 79. The tribunes of the people propose to set up a decemvirate, but Cicero quashes the bill, *ib.* 80 80. Instance of the force of his eloquence in bringing the people to relish a theatrical regulation in favour of the equestrian order, 80. Catiline hastens his enterprise before the return of Pompey, 81. Privately engages Sylla's veterans, at the head of

whom was Manlius, ib. Cicero brings a charge against him in the senate, but has not sufficient proofs, ib. Catiline offers himself again for the consulship, but loses it through the vigilance and interest of Cicero, ib. Crassus, Marcellus, and Metellus Scipio, come to Cicero's house at midnight, and bring a packet of letters which give light into the intended massacre, ib. Cicero assembles the senate, and produces the packet, 82. Q. Arrius informs the senate of the designs of Sylla's veterans, ib. The consuls are empowered to act in the manner they think best for the preservation of the commonwealth, ib. Cicero takes the care of the city upon himself, ib. Catiline sends Marcius and Cethegus to assassinate him; but he is apprised of his danger by Fulvia, ib. Cicero assembles the senate, and Catiline appears and attempts to speak, but is prevented, ib. & 83. Cicero commands him to quit Rome; and he marches out with ensigns of authority, and soon assembles an army of twenty thousand men, 83. Antony, Cicero's colleague, is sent against him, ib. Lentulus heads the conspirators in Rome, ib. The character of Lentulus, ib. He is deceived by pretended prophecies, ib. Resolves to kill the whole senate, and burn the city, 84. The conspirators take the ambassadors of the Allobroges into the plot, and charge them with letters to their nation, and to Catiline, ib. They send one Titus of Crotona with the ambassadors, ib. Cicero, by his great vigilance and address, discovers this affair, ib. Lays an ambush for the Crotonian, and seizes him; the ambassadors privately assisting the state, 85. Cicero assembles the senate, and lays the letters before it, ib. Other

informations, ib. Lentulus puts off his prætorian robe in the house, and, with his accomplices, is taken into custody, ib. Cicero gives the people an account of the proceedings of the day, ib. Spends the night following in considering what punishment he should inflict on the criminals, 86. Silanus votes for the highest punishment, ib. The other senators do the same, till it comes to Cæsar, who was believed himself not to dislike the conspiracy, ib. Cæsar declares only for confiscation and imprisonment, 87. Lucatius Catulus for capital; which is supported by Cato, and confirmed by the senate, ib. Cicero leads the convicts severally through the forum to prison, where they are executed, ib. The people call him the preserver and second founder of Rome, 88. Catiline gives Caius Antonius battle, and is destroyed with his whole army, ib. Cæsar, now prætor, and two of the tribunes, prevent Cicero from addressing the people, and allow him only to take the oath on laying down his office, ib. & 89. He takes it in a form of his own, 89. The attempts against him defeated by Cato, ib. He gains the glorious title of Father of his Country, ib. His vanity disgusting; yet not unwilling that others should have their share of honour, ib. & 90. His testimonies to the merit of Aristotle, Plato, and Demosthenes, 90. Favours he did Cratippus, ib. His son studies under that philosopher, ib. Gorgias accused of accustoming young Cæsar to a life of pleasure and intemperance, ib. Cicero's superior keenness of expression leads him into violations of decorum, ib. Instances of that keenness. 91, 92, 93. Clodius becomes Cicero's enemy for giving evidence against his plea

of an *alibi*, at the time when he entered Cæsar's house in disguise, 94. Clodius is elected tribune of the people, and attacks Cicero, 95. How the triumvirate then stood affected towards Cicero, *ib.* Cicero applies to Cæsar for a lieutenantancy under him in Gaul, but relinquishes it after it was granted, *ib.* & 96. This offends Cæsar, 96. Clodius summons him to answer for putting Lentulus and Cethegus to death, *ib.* Cicero puts on mourning, and twenty thousand young men of the best families supplicate the people with him, *ib.* He applies to Pompey, who ungratefully deserts him, *ib.* Dedicates a statue of Minerva in the Capitol, 97. Flies from Rome at midnight, *ib.* Is treated in general with great kindness, notwithstanding his banishment and interdiction from fire and water by Clodius, *ib.* What happened on his sailing from Brundisium to Dyrrhachium, 98. He bears his exile in a manner unbecoming a philosopher, *ib.* Clodius burns his villas, and in the place where his house stood in Rome, erects a temple to Liberty, *ib.* Affronts Pompey, who now repents of his suffering Cicero to be banished, *ib.* The senate resolves to dispatch no public business till Cicero is recalled, 99. A great tumult ensues, in which Quintus, the brother of Cicero, is left for dead, *ib.* Milo summons Clodius to answer for his violation of the public peace, *ib.* Pompey drives Clodius out of the forum, and the people vote for Cicero's return with great unanimity, *ib.* The senate vies with the commons in zeal for Cicero, *ib.* The cities, through which he passes, do the same, *ib.* He returns sixteen months after his banishment, *ib.* Erases Clodius's acts from the tribuni-

tial tables, and endeavours to annul them, but is prevented by Cato, *ib.* Milo kills Clodius; and, being arraigned for the fact, chooses Cicero for his advocate, 100. Cicero, though so able an orator, had a timidity in speaking, *ib.* Milo loses his cause, *ib.* Cicero is appointed one of the augurs, *ib.* Is sent proconsul into Cilicia, where he behaves with great integrity, prudence, and moderation, 101. Brings the Cappadocians to submit to Ariobarzanes without bloodshed, *ib.* Rout the robbers who had possessed themselves of mount Amanus, and is saluted *Imperator* by the army, *ib.* His answer to the ædile Cælius, who applied to him for panthers, *ib.* 2. Visits Rhodes and Athens in his return, 102. Finds the flame of civil war ready to break out at Rome, *ib.* His saying on the senate's decreeing him a triumph, *ib.* In great doubt and perplexity as to the party he should take, *ib.* Cæsar would have been satisfied with his standing neuter, but at last he joins Pompey, *ib.* Cato blames him for not remaining at Rome, *ib.* He repents of the step he had taken, 103. Disparages Pompey's preparations, counsels and allies, *ib.* Some strokes of wit and repartee, in which he indulged himself in the camp, *ib.* After the battle of Pharsalia was lost, Cato desires Cicero, as a person of consular dignity, to take the command of the fleet; and, on his refusal, young Pompey threatens to kill him, *ib.* He waits at Brundisium for Cæsar's return from Egypt, 104. Is treated by the conqueror with great humanity and regard, *ib.* The compliment Cæsar paid him in his *Anticato*, *ib.* His eloquence prevails upon Cæsar to acquit Ligarius, contrary to his resolu-

tion, *ib.* He spends his time in philosophic retirement, and informing the young nobility, *ib.* Invents Latin terms in logic and natural philosophy, answerable to the Greek, 105. Rarely goes to Rome, and then only to vote Cæsar new honours, *ib.* What he said of Cæsar's setting up Pompey's statues, *ib.* Forms a design to write the history of his own country, but is prevented, *ib.* Divorces Terentia, and marries a young lady of great fortune, to whom he was guardian, *ib.* Loses his daughter Tullia, 106. Puts away his new wife, because she seemed to rejoice at the death of Tullia, *ib.* After the death of Cæsar, Cicero recommends a general amnesty, and that provinces should be decreed to Brutus and Cassius, *ib.* Antony inflames the people, by showing them the dead body of Cæsar, and the friends of liberty quit the city, *ib.* Cicero sets out for Athens, but the news of Antony's reformation invites him to return to Rome, 107. Lives there in fear of assassination, *ib.* Octavius comes to Rome to demand Cæsar's inheritance, and forms a connection with Cicero, 108. The dream which Cicero had some years before concerning Octavius, *ib.* The reflection which Brutus made upon that new connection of Cicero's, 109. Cicero expels Antony, *ib.* Hir-
tius and Pansa are sent to give Antony battle, *ib.* The rank of prætor and the fasces are granted to Octavius through Cicero's means, *ib.* The consuls fall in the action, and their troops are incorporated with Cæsar's, *ib.* Antony being beaten, the senate endeavours to draw young Cæsar's troops from him, *ib.* Cæsar persuades Cicero to give him his interest for the consulship, and afterwards

casts him off, and takes another colleague, *ib.* &c. 110. The triumvirate is formed between Antony, Lepidus, and Octavius, 110. They proscribe two hundred persons, *ib.* Cæsar contends for Cicero a while; but upon Antony giving up his uncle L. Cæsar, and Lepidus agreeing to put his brother Paulus in the list, Cicero is sacrificed, *ib.* The distressful movements of Cicero and his brother Quintus, under the terrors of proscription, *ib.* They part, 111. Quintus and his son are betrayed by his servants to the assassins, *ib.* Cicero is carried to his country-house at Astyra, where he goes on board a vessel, and coasts along to Circæum, *ib.* Though he has a favourable wind, he puts to shore, and after various perplexing movements, seeks the sea again, *ib.* Omens of his death, *ib.* The assassins come up, amongst whom was Popilius, whom he had defended when under prosecution for parricide, 112. He stretches his neck out of the litter, and Herennius gives him the fatal blow, *ib.* Dies in the sixty-fourth year of his age, *ib.* His head and hands are fastened up over the rostra by Antony, *ib.* What Augustus said of Cicero to one of his own grandsons, 113. Augustus takes the son of Cicero for his colleague in the consulship, and under his auspices public dishonour is done to the memory of Antony, *ib.*

Cicero, Quintus, v. 86, 99.

111. Besieged by Ambiorix, *ib.* 244. Cæsar relieves him, *ib.*

Cicero, the son, v. 90, 113, 289, 290.

Cicereus, i. 208.

Citaris, or turban, v. 339.

† *Cilicia, Cicero's behaviour there as proconsul, v. 101.*

Cilician pirates, their strength

and audacity, iv. 66, 67. Reduced by Pompey, 69—71.

Cilles, Ptolemy's general, defeated and taken prisoner by Demetrius, v. 121.

Cimber, Metilius, Metellus, or M. Tullius Cimber, lays hold on Cæsar's robe, which is a signal for the rest to strike, iv. 281. v. 284.

† *Cimbri* and Teutones invade Italy with an army of three hundred thousand men, iii. 53.

Cimbri, whence their name, iii. 53. Invade the country of the Noricis, 57. Defeat Cæpio, 339. Their order of battle, iii. 67, 68. Their first ranks fastened to each other with cords, 69. The desperate behaviour of their women upon defeat, ib.

† *Cimmerian* Bosphorus, passed by the Amazons, i. 69.

† *Cimmerians*, pass from the borders of the northern ocean, by the Palus Mæotis, into Asia Minor, iii. 53. Their original country so dark and dismal, that Homer thence took the image of hell, 54.

Cimon, the son of Miltiades and Hegesipyle, daughter to king Olorus, iii. 173. In his youth not unlike his grandfather, who got the title of *Coalemos* for his stupidity and indiscretion, ib. Yet has something generous and sincere in his behaviour, ib. Accused of a criminal commerce with his sister Elpinice, ib. Callias marries Elpinice, and pays her father's fine, 174. Cimon has his mistresses Asteria and Mnestra, ib. Marries Iodice the daughter of Euryptolemus, ib. His great attachment to her while she lives, and sorrow for her death, ib. Equal in courage to Miltiades, and in prudence to Themistocles; and an honest man than either of them, ib. One of the first to try the fortune of Athens at sea, upon the

invasion of Xerxes, ib. & 175. Distinguishes himself in the battle of Salamis, 175. The people begin to be weary of Themistocles, and with pleasure receive Cimon into the administration, ib. Aristides contributes to his advancement, ib. Commands at sea for the Athenians, and draws the allies from Pausanias, not by force, but by his obliging manners, ib. Defeats the Persians in Thrace, and reduces their general Butes to such extremity, that he burns the city of Eion, and perishes in the flames, 177. Plants there a colony of Athenians, and erects three marble hermæ in memory of his victory, ib. The inscriptions upon those hermæ, ib. Colonises Amphipolis, 178. Takes Scyros, and clears the Ægean sea of pirates, ib. Discovers the remains of Theseus in Scyros, and carries them with great solemnity to Athens, 179. Games instituted at Athens on that occasion, ib. Cimon's talent for singing, ib. His division of the booty taken at Sestos and Byzantium, ib. His hospitality and bounty to the poor citizens of Athens, 180. Revives the memory of the golden age, 181. Though so kind to the people, yet is of aristocratic principles, ib. Opposes Ephialtes in his attempt to abolish the court of Areopagus, ib. His noble answer to Rhœsaces the Persian, who offered him money, 182. He takes money and ships unmaned of the allies, instead of obliging them to serve in person, ib. This naturally gives the Athenians the superiority, ib. He reduces the king of Persia so effectually, that from Ionia to Pamphylia there was not a Persian standard to be seen, ib. & 183. Reduces the Phæliotes, ib. Defeats the Persian fleet in the river Eurymedon, and takes

two hundred ships, *ib.* & 184. Beats the Persian land-forces the same day, *ib.* Meets the Phœnician reinforcement, and takes all their ships, *ib.* Obliges the king of Persia, by treaty, not to come within the Chelidonian islands with his ships, nor within a day's journey of the Grecian sea with his land-forces, *ib.* With the treasure he brings home, builds the wall on the south side of the citadel, and performs other public works, 185. Reduces all the Thracian Chersonesus, *ib.* Defeats the Thracians, and secures the golden mines to the Athenians, *ib.* Is accused for not invading Macedonia when he had so fair an opportunity, *ib.* Acquitted through Elpivice's application to Pericles, 186. Pericles, during the absence of Cimon, contracts the jurisdiction of the Areopagites, and brings almost all causes before the people, *ib.* Cimon, at his return, attempts to restore that jurisdiction, but in vain, *ib.* The friendship that subsisted between Cimon and the Lacedæmonians, 187. The names he gave his sons, *ib.* The Lacedæmonians, after the earthquake, apply to the Athenians for succours against the Helots and Messenians, 188. Cimon marches to their relief, *ib.* His adventure, on his return, at Corinth, *ib.* & 189. The Lacedæmonians call in the Athenians a second time, and afterwards dismiss their troops without employing them, 189. The Athenians banish Cimon, and declare war against the Lacedæmonians, *ib.* Cimon's friends distinguish themselves in the battle of Tanagra, and he is recalled, *ib.* & 190. He makes peace between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, 190. Fits out a fleet of two hundred sail to carry the war a second time into Egypt

and Cyprus, *ib.* Presages of his death, 191. Defeats the Persian fleet on the Asiatic coast, *ib.* Conceives a design to overturn that whole empire, *ib.* Casts anchor before Cyprus, *ib.* Sends persons to consult the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, *ib.* The god declares that Cimon is already with him, 192. He dies during the siege of Citium, *ib.* Had given orders that the officers should sail home with the fleet, and in the mean time conceal his death, *ib.* The last of the Grecian generals that did any thing considerable against the barbarians, *ib.* His monument, where, *ib.*

Cimonia, what, *iii.* 192.

Cineas, his conversation with Pyrrhus concerning happiness, *iii.* 16. Sent by Pyrrhus to Rome with proposals of peace, which are rejected, 21. Calls the senate of Rome an assembly of kings, 23. Gives Fabricius an account of the Epicurean philosophy, *ib.* Sent with other officers to Rome, 24. Sent into Sicily, 27.

Cineas, father of Thallus, *iv.* 296.

Cingonius Varro, a friend of Nymphidius, *v.* 401. put to death by Galba, *ib.*

Cinna, Lucius, though of the opposite party, named consul by Sylla, upon a promise of being true to his interests, *iii.* 134. Forfeits his oath, *ib.* Driven out of Rome by Octavius, 84. Hires a person to assassinate Pompey and his father, *iv.* 46. Killed by one of his own officers, 48.

Cinna, one of the conspirators against Cæsar, *iv.* 283. *v.* 285.

Cinna, Helvius, a poet, and friend of Cæsar's, dreams that Cæsar, after his death, invites him to supper, *v.* 286. Goes to attend his obsequies, and being taken by the rabble for the other

Cinna, is torn in pieces, *ib.* See also *iv.* 283.

† *Cios*, one of the cities offered to Phocion by Alexander, *iv.* 301.

† *Circeum*, *iii.* 78. *v.* 111.

Circe, *i.* 79.

† *Circeii*, *ii.* 102. *iv.* 274.

Circus Flaminius, *iii.* 238.

Circus Maximus, *i.* 93.

† *Cirræatum*, a village in the territory of Arpinum, where *Marius* originally lived, *iii.* 45.

† *Cirrha*, *i.* 161, 210.

Cissus and *Ephialtes*, imprisoned by Alexander, *iv.* 184.

Cissusa, a fountain whose water was like wine; *Bacchus* said to have been washed in it immediately after his birth, *iii.* 118.

† *Cithæron*, Mount, *v.* 60.

† *Citium*, *iii.* 192.

Civic Crown, the reward amongst the Romans for saving the life of a citizen, *ii.* 79.

Clælia swims the Tiber on horseback, *i.* 257. An equestrian statue of her in the *Via Sacra*, 258.

† *Clavius*, river, *i.* 230.

† *Claros*, temple there plundered by the pirates, *iv.* 66.

† *Clasfidium*, *ii.* 235.

Claudia, daughter of *Appius Claudius*, betrothed to *Tiberius Gracchus*, *v.* 4.

Claudia, daughter of *Fulvia*, married to *Augustus Cæsar*, *v.* 177.

Claudii, account of that family, *i.* 260.

Claudius, the emperor, sets earthen vessels before *Vinius*, after he had stolen one of plate, *v.* 399.

Claudius. See *Appius*.

Clausus. See *Appius*.

† *Clazomenæ*, *iii.* 28. *ii.* 64.

Cleanetus, son of *Cleomedon*, *v.* 136.

Cleandrides, *Pericles* bribes him to withdraw the Lacedæmonian forces, *i.* 372. Is sen-

tenced to death, and flies from Lacedæmon, *ib.* Father of *Gylippus*, *ib.*

Cleanthes, his observation upon *Socrates* and *Alcibiades*, *ii.* 39.

Cleanthes, freedman and physician of *Cato the younger*, *v.* 378.

Clearchus, sent ambassador by Philip to Thebes, *v.* 56.

Clearchus, the Lacedæmonian general, ordered to obey *Cyrus*, *v.* 320. His over-cautious advice to *Cyrus*, 322. Ruins the whole affair by a bad disposition of the Greeks, 323.

Clemency, a temple dedicated to that virtue in honour of *Cæsar*, *iv.* 272.

Cleobis and *Biton*, preferred in point of happiness, by *Solon*, to *Cræsus*, *i.* 232.

Cleobule, daughter of *Gylon*, and mother of *Demosthenes*, *v.* 43. *n.*

Cleocritus compromises the dispute between the Athenians and Spartans, as to erecting a trophy, *ii.* 296.

Cleodes, son of *Hyllus*, *iii.* 1.

Cleomantis the Lacedæmonian, one of Alexander's diviners; *iv.* 192.

Cleombrotus succeeds *Agessipolis*, and is sent with an army into *Boeotia*, *ii.* 298, 213. *iv.* 26. Killed in the battle of *Leuctra*, 31, 398.

Cleombrotus, king of Sparta in the room of his father-in-law *Leonidas*, who is deposed, *iv.* 390. Takes refuge in the temple of *Neptune*, 393. His wife *Chelonis*, who had before attended her father in his banishment, now goes into exile with him, 395.

Cleomedes the *Astypalensian*, account of his gigantic strength, *i.* 113. Of his body's vanishing after his death, *ib.* The priests of *Apollo* calls him the last of the heroes, 114.

Cleomedon, fined by the Athenians, v. 136.

Cleomenes the Athenian, iii. 103.

Cleomenes the Spartan, one of the arbitrators between the Athenians and Megarensians, i. 210.

Cleomenes, son of Leonidas, marries Agiatis the widow of Agis, iv. 398. His character, ib. Dissatisfied at the prevailing manners of Sparta, 399. Instructed in the Stoic philosophy by Sphærus, ib. Sounds Xenares about bringing back the Spartan constitution to its first principles, 400. Thinks war would furnish the best opportunity for the execution of his designs, ib. Seizes Athenæum, 401. Watches the motions of Aratus, ib. He is recalled from Arcadia by the ephori, ib. Sent out again, ib. Takes Methydrium in the territories of Argos, ib. The Achæans march against him with an army greatly superior to his, under the command of Aristomachus, ib. Yet Aratus prevents their fighting, ib. Cleomenes goes to the assistance of the Eleans against the Achæans, and defeats the latter at Lycæum, ib. Aratus makes a sudden movement to Mantinea, and takes it, 402. Cleomenes recalls Archidamus from exile, who is soon after treacherously slain, ib. Bribes the ephori to permit him to renew the war, ib. Defeats the Achæans near Leuctra, and kills Lyfidas, 403. Persuades his father-in-law Megistonus to join him, in endeavouring to break the yoke of the ephori, and to procure an equal division of lands, ib. Remarkable dream of one of the ephori in the temple of Pasiphæ, ib. Cleomenes takes Heræa and Alsæa, two cities belonging to the Achæan league, 404. Returns suddenly

with a small party, and kills all the ephori except one, ib. Agesilaus, who was the surviving one, makes his appearance the next day, and is spared, 405. Cleomenes banishes eighty of the most obnoxious citizens, 406. His speech to the people in justification of his proceedings, ib. & 407. He surrenders his own estate into the public stock, 407. Divides the lands, ibid. Fills up the number of cities, ib. Forms the youth according to the discipline of Lycurgus, ib. Takes his brother Euclidas for his partner in the throne, 408. Ravages the territories of Megalopolis, without any opposition from the Achæans, ib. Is a pattern of sobriety, ib. What kind of table he kept for strangers, 409. The Mantineans put themselves under his protection, 410. He defeats the Achæans at Dymæ, ib. Insists on being appointed to the command of the league, ib. His sickness breaks his measures, 411. Aratus, out of envy to Cleomenes, invites Antigonus into Peloponnesus, ib. Cleomenes declares war against the Achæans, 413. Takes Pellene, Pheneum, and Pentelæum; comes upon Argos at the time of the Nemean games, and takes it, ib. Makes himself master of Cleonæ and Phlius, 414. The Corinthians invite him into their city, ib. He invests the citadel, which was in the hands of the Achæans, 415. Fortifies the Olean mountains, ib. Antigonus, after several vain attempts, gets into Peloponnesus, by means of a defection of the Argives, ib. Cleomenes retires to defend Laconia, 416. His wife Agiatis dies, 417. Ptolemy promises him succours, ib. His mother and children are sent hostages into Ægypt, ib. He enfranchises a number of the Helots,

418. Makes a diversion against the progress of the Macedonian arms, by surprising Megalopolis, ib. & 419. Makes two excursions into the territories of Argos, 420, 421. Is forced to action for want of money, 422. Defeated and ruined in the battle of Sellasia, ib. & 423. Takes ship at Gythium, 424. Antigonos behaves to the Spartans with great humanity, ib. Therycion exhorts Cleomenes to kill himself, and soon after sets the example, ib. & 425. Cleomenes's answer, 425. He sails to Ægypt, where Ptolemy Euergetes treats him with some degree of generosity, 426. Ptolemy's successor, being a weak prince, soon begins to look upon him with an evil eye, ib. He desires only a ship to carry him to Peloponnesus, and is refused it, 427. The great injury done him by Nicagoras the Messenian, 428. He is confined to his apartment, ib. He gets out of confinement by a stratagem, 429. After great exertions of valour in the streets, he finds it impossible to escape, and therefore kills himself, 430. His friends dispatch themselves with him, ib. Ptolemy puts his mother and children to death, 431.

Cleon, the Athenian, accuses Pericles, i. 385. His extravagant action in speaking, iii. 260, v. 2. His character, iii. 259. Reflects on Nicias, and having the command given him, returns victorious, ib. Troublesome in the administration, 260. Is killed in battle, 261.

Cleon, of Halicarnassus, composes an oration for Lylander, containing arguments for making the kings of Sparta elective, iii. 115.

Cleon, the Byzantine, his esteem for Phocion, v. 297.

Cleon, one of the tyrants of Sicily, v. 345.

† *Cleone*, ii. 121. iii. 189. iv. 310, 414. v. 367, 368.

Cleonice of Byzantium, comes with great reluctance towards the bed of Pausanias king of Sparta, and is inadvertently killed by him, iii. 176. He seeks means of expiation, and invokes her ghost, ib. The answer she made him, ib.

Cleonides, v. 128.

Cleonimus, of Sparta, stirs up the Thebans against Demetrius, but, on that prince's approach, withdraws, v. 150. His wife unfaithful to him, iii. 32. Calls in Pyrrhus, and advises him to attack Sparta immediately; but that advice is not listened to, and Pyrrhus sails, 32—36.

Cleonimus, son of Sphodrias, favourite of Archidamus, son of Agefilaus, iv. 27. His valour and death, 31.

Cleonimus, father of Leonidas, iv. 383.

Cleopater commands for Aratus in Acrocorinth, v. 378.

Cleopatra, daughter of Mithridates, and wife of Tigranes, iii. 219.

Cleopatra, Cæsar undertakes the Ægyptian war for her sake, iv. 264. Cæsar sends for her, and she contrives to be conveyed to him in a carpet, 265. Cæsar reconciles her to her brother, ib. Her brother is lost in an action upon the Nile, 266. Cæsar declares her queen of Ægypt, and has a son by her named Cæsarion, ib. Commanded to appear before Antony, v. 180. Her magnificent spirit, and the charms of her conversation, 182. On a party of fishing, puts a salt fish on Antony's hook, and tells him that kings, not fish, were his game, 184. Dresses in the habit of the goddess Isis, 203. Supplies Antony with ships, money, and provisions, 201, 204. Jealous of the honours paid Octavia at Athens, 202, 205. Antony

loses many friends on her account, 203. Persuades Antony to fight Octavius by sea, 210. Ruins Antony by her flight, for she draws him after her, 212. Forms a scheme to retire into the farthest parts of the east, 214. Makes an experiment of several poisonous drugs, 216. and venomous animals, *ib.* Builds several monuments as repositories of her wealth, 218. Draws up Antony half dead into one of them, 220. Seized by Proculeius, 222. Her intentions to starve herself to death, 223. Augustus visits her, *ib.* Her address to the gods at Antony's tomb, 225. Writes a letter to Augustus, 226. Dies, *ib.*

Cleopatra and Alexander, twins of Antony by Cleopatra, v. 189. Cleopatra marries prince Juba the historian, 227.

Cleopatra, wife of Philip, iv. 142.

Cleopatra, sister to Alexander the Great, iii. 368, 374.

Cleophanes, the Athenian, distinguishes himself by his bravery, iv. 296.

Cleophrantus, one of the sons of Themistocles, i. 302.

Cleophylus, Homer's poems preserved by his posterity, i.

Cleoptolemus, Antiochus marries his daughter in Eubœa, ii. 381.

Cleora, wife of Agesilaus, iv. 20.

Clepsydra, a fountain in the citadel of Athens, v. 187. *n.*

Clidemus, the historian, i. 69. ii. 294.

Clients, the people distinguished into patrons and clients by Romulus, i. 92.

† *Climax*, cliffs of, under which Alexander marches by the Pamphylian sea, iv. 152.

Clineas, a friend of Solon's, i. 216.

Clinias, father of Alcibiades,

gains honour in the sea fight near Artemisium, i. 276. *n.* ii. 34. Falls in the battle of Coronea, *ib.*

Clinias, father of Aratus, one of the two chief magistrates of Sicyon, v. 345. Killed by Abantidas, *ib.*

Clisibenes, son of Alcmaeon, expels the Pisistratidæ and establishes the democracy at Athens, i. 350.

Clitomachus, v. 70.

† *Clitorians*, how Soüs acquits himself of his promise to them, i. 123.

Clitus saves the life of Alexander, iv. 150. Ill omen while he is sacrificing, 192. Behaves rudely to Alexander, and is killed by him, 193, 194. The king inconsolable for his death, *ib.*

Clitus carries Phocion and his friends as prisoners to Athens, iv. 316.

Clitus, servant to Brutus, v. 311.

Cloaks and hats of purple, the most honourable marks of the prince's regard amongst the Macedonians, iii. 375.

Clodia, sister of Clodius, and wife of Lucullus, divorced for injuring her husband's bed, iii. 239. v. 94.

Clodia, called Quadrantaria, and why, v. 95.

Clodius, Publius, raises a mutiny in the army against Lucullus, iii. 235. His infamous character, v. 94. Insults Pompey, iv. 93. Intrigues with Pompeia, Cæsar's wife, or attempts at least to do it, v. 94. iv. 227. Accused of impiety and incest, but acquitted, v. 94, 95. iv. 229. Elected tribune of the people, *ib.* Causes great disturbance in Rome, 335, 345. v. 95. For the sake of being made tribune, descends from a patrician into a plebeian family, 347, 352. Sends Cato to Cyprus, 348. Prosecutes and ha-

nithes Cicero, v. 97. Burns Cicero's houses, 98. Killed by Milo, 100.

Clodius Glaber, the prætor, sent against Spartacus, iii. 298.

Clodius, the husband of Fulvia, who afterwards was married to Antony, v. 170.

Clodius goes in disguise from Lepidus's camp to Antony, v. 175.

Clodius Cælus, the Antiochian, his advice to Nymphidius, v. 400.

Clodius Macer commands in Africa, v. 394. Deliberates about assuming the imperial title, ib. Slain by Trebonianus, 401.

Clodones, a name of the Bæchanals, iv. 135.

Clælia. See *Clælia*.

† *Clusians*, besieged by the Gauls, i. 318. The Roman ambassador on that occasion unjustly commits hostilities against the Gauls, 319.

Clymene, i. 75.

† *Cnacion*, a river in Sparta, near which the senate used to meet, called also Oenus, i. 130.

Cneius. See *all the CNEII* under their family names.

† *Cnidus*, ii. 63. iii. 183.

† *Cnidians*, iv. 264.

Cnæmæus, a name given to Cimon, the grandfather of Cimon the Athenian general, iii. 173.

Coccius, Otho's brother's son, v. 430.

Cock, on what occasion the Lacedæmonians offered one in sacrifice, iv. 36. A golden cock carried on the point of a spear, v. 324.

Cocles. See *Horatius*.

Codrus, i. 67. n. Solon descended from him, 201.

† *Cælosyria*, given by Antony to Cleopatra, v. 189.

Cælia, wife of Sylla, divorced because she was barren, iii. 129.

Cælius, one of Carbo's officers, iv. 49.

Cælius the orator, v. 101. n.

Coffias, two of stone made for Numa, one for his body, and the other for his books, i. 192.

Cohorts. See *Prætorian*.

Coiz, that of Persia stamped with the figure of an archer; hence Agefilus says, he was driven out of Asia by thirty thousand archers, iv. 16.

† *Colchis*, i. 71. iv. 77.

† *Colias*, i. 208.

Collatinus, Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, chosen consul, i. 259. Accused of favouring Tarquin, 244. Lays down the consulate, ib.

Coline Gate, iii. 155.

Colonies, the advantage of those sent out by Pericles, i. 361.

† *Colonis*, a town so called, ii. 360. Probably should be written Coronis, ib. n.

† *Colophonians*, restored to liberty by Lucullus, iii. 196.

Colossus of Hercules, ii. 26.

Colt sacrificed by the Thebans, ii. 215.

Colyttus, v. 50.

Comedy, v. 127. The ancient, iii. 240. n.

Comet, a large one appeared for seven nights after the death of Cæsar, iv. 283, 284.

Comias, archon when Pisistratus erected his tyranny, i. 237.

Cominius, the consul, besieges Corioli, ii. 82. Beats the Volscians, 84. Speaks in praise of Caius Marcius, 85. Gives him the surname of Coriolanus, 86.

Comitium, a place in Rome where elections were held, and other public business transacted, i. 89. Why so called, 102.

† *Commagene*, iv. 89. v. 187.

Community of goods in Saturn's time; Cimon's liberality resembled it, iii. 181.

Companies, the people of

Rome distributed into companies by Numa, according to their trades, i. 186.

Comparisons and Similes; Of the forming of a commonwealth to the stopping and uniting of small bodies in the water, ii. 349. The spirit of contention in states, compared to the force of distempers in the human body, 360. Of Pyrrhus to a gamester, iii. 31. Of ambitious men to Ixion, iv. 381. Subjects to be chosen for the mind, as colours are for the eye, 348. The operations of a statesman compared to those of a physician, 366. The passions of the soul to the strings of a musical instrument, ib. The rage of tyranny dissolved in the ardour of youthful indulgences, as iron is softened in the fire, v. 235. The precipitate steps of returning freedom, compared to the rash use of returning health, 258. The severe, though necessary, measures of administration, compared to the bandages of surgeons, iii. 249. Alcibiades compared to the land of Egypt, 260. Of biography to portrait-painting, iv. 134. Of the Macedonian army, after the death of Alexander, to Polyphemus, after his eye was put out, v. 391. The great councils of a state, compared to anchors, i. 221. The constituent parts of an army, to those of the human body, ii. 197. Over-cautious generals to timorous physicians, 257. The Spartan phalanx, to a fierce animal erecting his bristles, 292.

Concave mirrors, the vestal virgins recovered fire by them, when theirs happened to be extinguished, i. 176.

Conception and delivery supposed to be assisted by being struck with thongs in the feast of the Lupercalia. See *Lupercalia*.

Concord, a temple built to her, i. 347. v. 35.

Conidas, tutor to Theseus, i. 50.

Conon takes an unfair advantage, with respect to the public, of Solon's friendship for him, i. 216.

Conon, the Athenian general, defeated by Lysander at Ægos Potamos, iii. 99. Defeats the Spartans near Cnidus, v. 334. Kills their admiral Pisander, iv. 18. Rebuilds the long walls of Athens with the Persian money, iv. 24.

Conopion burns the body of Phocion, iv. 318.

Conscience, terrors of conscience upon Marius, iii. 88. On Pausanias, 176.

Considius tells Cæsar, he is secure in the armour of old age, iv. 233.

Conspiracy against Cæsar, v. 280, 281. Of Catiline, iv. 266, 338. v. 81.

Consualia, a feast amongst the Romans, i. 96.

Consuls, when one of them was first chosen out of the plebeians, i. 249. n.

Consus, the god of counsel, whose altar Romulus pretended to find under ground, i. 93. Kept covered, except during the equestrian games, ib.

Copillus, chief of the Tectosagæ, taken prisoner by Sylla, iii. 124.

Coos, ii. 63.

Coponius, governor for the Romans in Carræ, iii. 323. Receives Crassus into the town after his defeat, ib.

Corcyne, Ariadne's nurse, i. 62.

† *Corcyra*, an island of considerable strength, i. 379. Pyrrhus gains it by marriage, iii. 9. The dispute between its inhabitants and the city of Corinth, determined by Themistocles, i. 293.

† *Corduba*, iv. 236.

Cordyllo, iv. 327.

Core, daughter of Aidoneus king of the Molossians, i. 73.

† *Corfinium*, iv. 253.

† *Corinth*, its regard for liberty, ii. 119. Why called the *Fetters of Greece*, 374. v. 357. Colonised by Cæsar, iv. 272.

Corinthians, what claim the Athenians had upon them at the Isthmian games, i. 67. Colonise Syracuse, ii. 119. 2. Assist the Syracusans, 120. For which purpose they choose Timoleon general, and send supplies after him, ib. Their war with the Corcyreans, i. 379.

Coriolanus, Caius Marcius, of an illustrious family, ii. 77. Brought up by his mother in her widowhood, ib. His excellent genius not sufficiently cultivated, ib. His heroic strength improved by exercise, 78. Makes his first campaign when Tarquin was endeavouring to re-establish himself, ib. Gains a civic crown in the decisive battle, 79. His affectionate attention to his mother Volumnia, 80. He lives in the same house with her after he is married, ib. The commons apply to the senate for relief against the usurers, ib. Relief is promised them before the Sabine war, but denied after it; and Coriolanus, in particular, is severe against them, 81. The people secede to the sacred mount, ib. The senate send to them the most venerable men of their body, and at the head of them Menenius Agrippa, who addresses them with a fable that brings them to temper, 81, 82. Before they are reconciled to the senate, they obtain tribunes to defend their rights, 82. The plebeians now readily give in their names for the war, ib. Corioli is taken, chiefly by the valour of Marcius, 83. He hastens to assist the consul Comi-

nus in the battle with the Volscians, 84. The Volscians are entirely defeated, ib. Cominius offers Marcius the tenth of the spoils, 85. Marcius refuses the offer, and only desires to have a Volscian released, to whom he was bound by the ties of hospitality, ib. Cominius gives him the surname of Coriolanus, 86. Some observations upon the Grecian and Roman names, ib. Provisions are extremely scarce in Rome, and the tribunes lay hold of that opportunity to incense the people against the senate, 87. The people of Velitræ having suffered by a pestilential disorder, desire a colony from Rome; and the tribunes inveigh against the nobility for sending one, 87, 88. Coriolanus makes an inroad into the territories of Antium, with a body of volunteers, and brings off plenty of provisions, 88. Stands for the consulship, and the people, on the sight of his scars, are inclined to serve him; but the great appearance of senators in his interest awakes their jealousy, 89. His resentment thereupon, ib. A great quantity of bread-corn is brought to Rome, and Coriolanus proposes the holding up its price, and advises the senate not to distribute that gratis, which was a present from Gelo, 90. His speech on that occasion, ib. The tribunes stir up the people, and summon Coriolanus to answer for the advice he had given, 91. A tumult ensues, 92. The consuls and senate endeavour to appease the people, ib. The tribunes insist that Coriolanus shall answer to certain articles, ib. Instead of the submissive language which the people expected, he makes a haughty speech, ib. Sicinius proposes sentence of death against Coriolanus, 93. The patricians pre-

vent the execution of that sentence, *ib.* The patricians demand a legal trial for Coriolanus before the people, and Sicinius agrees to it, *ib.* The expedition against the Antiates intervenes, 93, 94. Appius Claudius opposes the senate's allowing the people a right of suffrage against them, 94. Nevertheless Coriolanus appears to take his trial, *ib.* The tribunes break their word, and bring new charges against him, 95. They also make the people vote by tribes, and not by centuries, *ib.* He is condemned to exile by a majority of three tribes, *ib.* Remains unhumiliated, 96. Meditates revenge, and for that purpose applies to the Volscians, *ib.* His address to Tullus Aufidius, the principal man amongst them, and hitherto his greatest enemy, 97, 98. He meets with the kindest reception, 98. A remarkable prodigy happens at Rome, *ib.* The Romans order all the Volscians to quit their city, on occasion of some public shows, 100. The Volscians demand restitution of the lands and cities they had lost, and are answered with a defiance, *ib.* Coriolanus is joined in commission with Tullus, 101. He makes an inroad into the Roman territories, but spares the lands of the patricians, *ib.* The Volscians repair to the standard in great numbers, *ib.* Tullus takes part of them to garrison the towns, and Coriolanus with the other part marches into Latium, 102. Coriolanus takes several towns, subject to, or in alliance with, the Romans, *ib.* Upon his march against Lavinium, the plebeians propose to recal him; but from an ill-timed resentment, or spirit of opposition, the patricians refuse their consent, 103. He marches immediately towards Rome, and

encamps only five miles from it, *ib.* Both senate and people send a deputation, desiring him to be reconciled and to return to his native country, *ib.* He receives them with great pomp, and insists on conditions very favourable to the Volscians, 104. Gives the Romans thirty days to consider of them, and retreats, *ib.* Tullus and other Volscians, who envied his renown, cabal against him, *ib.* Coriolanus spends the interval in harassing the allies of Rome, 105. The Romans send a second embassy to demand more favourable conditions; and a third, consisting of the ministers of religion; but Coriolanus bids them either accept the former propositions, or prepare for war, 105, 106. The divine assistance explained by Plutarch to be a moral influence, 107. An expedient is suggested to Valeria, as she was praying in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, *ib.* She goes with a number of matrons to Volumnia, the mother of Coriolanus, and entreats her, and his wife Vergilia, to apply to him in behalf of their falling country, *ib.* The affecting meeting between Coriolanus and his family, 108. Volumnia's speech to him, 109. He stands a long time silent, 110. Volumnia throws herself at his feet, and prevails, *ib.* The effect his departure from before Rome had upon the Volscians, *ib.* and upon the Romans, 111. A temple is built to the fortune of women, *ib.* Tullus meditates the death of Coriolanus, 112. He is summoned to give an account of his conduct before the people of Antium; but his enemies, not permitting him to be heard, fall upon him, and dispatch him on the spot, 113. The Volscians give him an honourable burial, *ib.* The Ro-

man women are permitted to go in mourning for him, *ib.* The Volscians quarrel with the Æqui, their friends and allies, about the choice of a general, 114. They fight a great battle with the Romans, in which Tullus falls, and they are reduced to the obedience of Rome, *ib.*

† *Corioli* besieged and taken by the Romans, *ii.* 83.

Cornell-tree, one considered as sacred, being supposed to grow from the staff of Romulus's javelin, *i.* 103, 104.

Cornelia, daughter of Metellus Scipio, and widow of Publius Crassus, married to Pompey, *iv.* 100. Her great accomplishments, *ib.* Her sad meeting with Pompey at Mitylene, 122. Charges Pompey's defeat on his connections with her ill-fortune, *ib.* Is an eye-witness of his tragical death, 127.

Cornelia, daughter of Cinna, and Cæsar's first wife, *iv.* 220.

Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus, and mother of the Gracchi, *v.* 1. Her character, 2. Has opportunity to marry a king, and declines it, *ib.* Her care in the education of her sons Tiberius and Caius, whom their father left very young, *ib.* Reproaches them with her being called the mother-in-law of Scipio, rather than the mother of the Gracchi, 7. The statue erected to her, and its inscription, 24. The magnanimity of her behaviour on the untimely death of her sons, 35. The honours paid her in her old age, *ib.*

Cornelius, one of Sylla's officers, bribed by Cæsar, during the proscriptions, to let him escape, *iv.* 221.

Cornelius, Cneius, chosen by Marcellus for his colleague, *ii.* 234.

Cornelius Cethegus, and Quintus Sulpicius, degraded from the priest's office for deficiency in point of ceremony and an ominous accident, *ii.* 234.

Cornelius Cassus commands as a military tribune, at a time when there were not consuls, and has the honour of offering up the spoils called *Opima*, *i.* 98.

Cornelius, Publius, *i.* 192.

Cornelius Balbus hinders Cæsar from rising up to the senate, *iv.* 276.

Cornelius, Caius, a diviner at Padua, announces there the beginning and issue of the battle of Pharsalia, *iv.* 263.

Cornelius Dolabella, an admirer of Cleopatra, acquaints her with Augustus's design to remove her from the monument, *v.* 225.

Cornelius Scipio, appointed general of horse by Camillus, when dictator, *i.* 308.

Cornelius Lentulus, his generous offer to Paulus Æmilius, *ii.* 19.

Cornelius Merula, made consul by Octavius in the room of Cinna, *iii.* 84.

Cornelius Sylla., See *Sylla*.

Cornelius Nepos, *iii.* 245.

Cornelius Laco, appointed captain of the prætorian bands, *v.* 399.

Cornificius, Lucius, employed by Augustus to impeach Brutus, *v.* 291.

Cornificius, one of Cæsar's lieutenants, *iv.* 260, 267.

Cornutus, saved in the times of the proscriptions by the fidelity of his slaves, *iii.* 87.

Coræbus, the architect, *i.* 363.

† *Coronea*, *i.* 370. *iii.* 120.

Coræbus, son of Demetrius by Eurydice, *v.* 162.

Coræus, father of Stratonice, the wife of Antigonus, *v.* 118.

Corvinus, Valerius, six times consul, *iii.* 71.

Corynetes, or the club-bearer,
i. 52.

† *Cor*, isle of, i. 204. iii. 196.

Cosconius a man of prætorian dignity, killed by Cæsar's soldiers in a mutiny, iv. 267.

Cossus, general of the Albanians, killed by Pompey, iv. 79.

† *Cossa* and Narnia, colonised by the Romans, ii. 365.

Cossinius, colleague of Varinus, his camp forced by Spartacus, and himself slain, iii. 298.

Cossus, Licinius, sent to consult the oracle at Delphi, i. 308.

Cothon, what, i. 134.

Cotta, Marcus Aurelius, opposes Marius's law with respect to voting, but in vain, iii. 46. Is consul with Lucullus, 198. Sent by the senate to guard the Propontis and Bithynia, 200. His ambition to fight Mithridates ends in being defeated both by sea and land, 201. Defeated in a sea-fight by Sertorius, iii. 348.

Cotta and Titurius, cut off by Ambiorix in their quarters, iv. 244.

Cotta, Publius, what Cicero said to him, v. 92.

Cotta, Lucius, v. 93.

Cotylon, a name given to Varius, v. 176.

Cotys, king of Paphlagonia, joins Agesilaus against the Persians, iv. 11. Marries the daughter of Spithridates, ib.

Courage, a mild and unsuspicious quality, v. 339.

Crow with call, a barbarous sacrifice necessary for the widow who married before her time of mourning was expired, i. 179.

Cowardice, how punished at Sparta, iv. 33.

Crane the name of a dance instituted by Theseus, i. 62.

Cranium, iv. 147.

† *Cranon*, city of, v. 65, 124.

Crassus, the father of Piso, v.

409

Crassus, Marcus, his father

had been honoured with the censorship, and a triumph, iii. 289. He is brought up in a small house with two brothers, ib. Takes care of a sister-in-law and her children, ib. Temperate and chaste, yet accused of a criminal commerce with a vestal virgin, ib. That accusation a false one, ib. His principal vice covetousness, ib. He improves an estate of three hundred talents to seven thousand one hundred, ib. Makes great advantage of Sylla's proscriptions, and of the fires which happened in Rome, ib. & 290. Keeps a number of slaves who were builders, but builds only one house for himself, ib. Breeds up slaves for every service in life, in order for sale, ib. These bring him a greater revenue than his lands and silver mines, ib. His house is open to strangers, 291. He lends money to his friends without interest, but is strict in demanding it at the day, ib. His invitations lie chiefly amongst the people, ib. He cultivates the eloquence of the bar, defends every citizen that applies to him, and in all cases comes prepared, ib. Returns the salutation of every Roman by name, ib. His knowledge of history extensive, and he is not without a taste of Aristotle's philosophy; yet keeps the philosopher, who is his guide and companion, in a condition just above starving, ib. & 292. Cinna and Marius put the father and brother of Crassus to death, 292. Crassus flies into Spain, and takes refuge in a cave by the sea-side, in the lands of Vibius Pacianus, ib. Vibius supports him there for a considerable time, 293. On the death of Cinna, he raises forces in Spain, 294. Passes from thence into Africa, to Metellus Pius, and afterwards into Italy,

where he serves under Sylla, *ib.* Sent by Sylla to levy troops amongst the Marſi, *ib.* What Sylla ſaid to him, on his asking for a guard, *ib.* He executes that, and other commiſſions, in an able manner, *ib.* The riſe of his competition with Pompey, *ib.* Suppoſed to have converted much of the plunder of Tudor to his own uſe, 295. Very ſerviceable to Sylla in the deciſive battle fought near Rome, *ib.* Makes the moſt unjuſt and rapacious uſe of Sylla's proſcriptions, *ib.* Sylla gives him up, *ib.* A flatterer, and very capable of being flattered; covetous, and hates covetous men, *ib.* Envy's Pompey's rapid progreſs in glory; *ib.* By the pains he takes in the adminiſtration, and good offices to his fellow-citizens, acquires an intereſt not inferior to that of Pompey, *ib.* Becomes ſecurly to Cæſar in the ſum of eight hundred and thirty talents, 296. Sacrifices both his attachments and reſentments to his intereſt, *ib.* The gladiators war breaks out, 297. Spartacus has the chief conduct of it, *ib.* The character of Spartacus, *ib.* By ſtratagem he eſcapes from a hill where he was beſieged, and defeats Clodius Glaber the prætor, 298. Is joined by numbers of herdſmen and ſhepherds, *ib.* Defeats the lieutenants of Varinus, and Varinus himſelf, *ib.* Intends to croſs the Alps, and ſettle in ſome private independency, but is prevented by his troops, 299. Makes his way in ſpite of the conſuls Gellius and Lentulus, *ib.* Beats Caſſius, who came againſt him with ten thouſand men, *ib.* Craſſus is ſent againſt him by the ſenate, *ib.* His lieutenant Mummius fights, contrary to orders, and is beaten by Spartacus, *ib.* He puniſhes that corps with deci-

mation, 300. Spartacus retires through Lucania to the ſea, *ib.* Hires ſome Cilician pirates to tranſport him and his troops into Sicily, but they take his money and deceive him, *ib.* Intrenches himſelf in the peninſula of Rhegium, *ib.* Craſſus builds a wall acroſs the Iſthmus, *ib.* Spartacus gets over it in a ſnowy and tempeſtuous night, *ib.* Craſſus repents of his having written to the ſenate for farther aſſiſtance, 301. Comes to an action with the enemy, in which he kills above twelve thouſand of them, *ib.* Sends two of his officers againſt Spartacus, who had retired towards the mountains of Petelia, *ib.* Thoſe officers are put to flight, *ib.* This advantage proves the ruin of Spartacus; for his troops inſiſt upon coming to a deciſive battle, *ib.* Craſſus being informed that Pompey was approaching, halts to meet the enemy, 302. A battle enſues, in which Spartacus, after great exertions of valour, is ſlain, *ib.* Pompey meets a number of the enemy who had eſcaped out of the field, and puts them to the ſword; after which he takes to himſelf the honour of finiſhing the war, *ib.* Craſſus has an ovation granted him, 303. Craſſus ſolicits Pompey's intereſt in his application for the conſulſhip, and obtains it, *ib.* They are appointed conſuls together, *ib.* They diſagree in every thing, *ib.* Nothing of note is performed, except Craſſus's conſecrating the tenth of his eſtate to Hercules, and his entertaining the people at ten thouſand tables, *ib.* They are reconciled by Aurelius, a Roman knight, who alleges a command for it from Jupiter, *ib.* Craſſus makes the firſt advances, *ib.* In his cenſorſhip attempts to make Egypt

tributary to the Romans, but is prevented by his colleague Catulus, 303. Suspected of having some concern in the conspiracy of Catiline, *ib.* That suspicion probably groundless, *ib. n.* Crassus is at enmity with Cicero, but at length reconciled to him, through the mediation of his son Publius, who was a great admirer of that eloquent man, *ib.* Cæsar comes to Rome to solicit the consulship, and forms the famous triumvirate, 305. In order to the prolonging Cæsar's government of Gaul, Pompey and Crassus were to be consuls again, 306. They are interrogated in full senate as to their intentions, and Crassus answers with more moderation than Pompey, *ib.* Domitius is encouraged by Cato to oppose them in the election; but they carry it by violence, *ib.* Drive the opposite party out of the forum, while Cæsar is continued five years more in his government, and the Spains and Syria are decreed to Pompey and Crassus, 307. Crassus indulges a sanguine and vain ambition of conquest, *ib.* The tribune Ateius threatens to oppose him in his design against the Parthians, *ib.* He prevails with Pompey to conduct him out of Rome, *ib.* Ateius meets him at the gate, by virtue of his office commands him to stop, and utters the most horrid execrations against him, 308. Crassus, taking his voyage in the winter, loses a number of his ships, *ib.* Pays his respects to Deiotarus in Galatia, *ib.* Throws a bridge over the Euphrates with ease, *ib.* Reduces Zenodotia and all Mesopotamia, 309. Suffers himself to be saluted *Imperator* for the taking of a town, *ib.* Garrisons the towns, and returns into Syria, to winter, *ib.* His son arrives with a

thousand horse sent by Cæsar, *ib.* His error in not strengthening himself by the acquisition of Babylon and Seleucia, *ib.* Behaves in Syria more like a trader than a general, *ib.* Calculates the revenues of the cities, and weighs the treasures in the temples of Atargatis in Hierapolis, *ib.* Omen of his ruin, 310. What passed between him and the ambassadors of Orodes king of Parthia, *ib.* Alarming accounts are brought of the Parthian manner of fighting, and Cassius and others desire Crassus to deliberate, 311. Artavasdes, king of Armenia, arrives at the Roman camp, offers him large succours, and advises him to march into Parthia by way of Armenia, *ib.* Crassus rejects his advice, and the Armenian departs, *ib.* Other ill omens, *ib. & 312.* The forces with which he passed the Euphrates, 312. Cassius advises him to secure his troops in some fortified town, till he had an account of the enemy which might be depended upon; or else to march along the river till he reached Seleucia, *ib.* Ariamnes, an artful Arabian, draws Crassus into an immense plain, 313. Surena marches against him, while Orodes lays waste Armenia, *ib.* Surena's opulence and great authority, 314. Ariamnes leads Crassus into a vast sea of sand, *ib.* Artavasdes, by his envoys, desires Crassus to go and drive Orodes out of Armenia first, or at least to keep to the hills, where he might not be exposed to the Parthian cavalry, *ib. & 315.* The insatuated Roman gives an answer full of resentment, 315. Cassius reproaches Ariamnes in private with his perfidy, *ib.* The Arabian answers him in an artful manner, and soon after withdraws, with the consent of

Craſſus, *ib.* Craſſus has intelligence of the approach of the Parthians, and is greatly diſconcerted, 316. The diſpoſition of his forces, *ib.* Comes to the river Baliffus, and is deſired by many of his officers to paſs the night there, but he marches forward with precipitation, *ib.* Surena conceals his main force behind the advanced guard, *ib.* The horrid noiſe by which the Parthians excite their men to action, and inſpire the enemy with terror, 317. They attack the Romans on all ſides, and with their arrows drive the cavalry and light-armed back upon the legions, *ib.* The arrows do great execution on the legions, which were drawn up in a cloſe ſquare, *ib.* Craſſus orders his ſon, with a ſelect party, to get up with the enemy, *ib.* They fly, and young Craſſus purſues with great ardour, *ib.* They face about, and make dreadful havoc of the Romans, 318. Publius fails in his attempt upon the heavy armed Parthian horſe, with his light armed Gauls, 320. Has an opportunity to retire, but ſcorns to leave ſo many brave men dying for his ſake, *ib.* Deſires his armour-bearer to diſpatch him, *ib.* The principal officers follow his example, *ib.* The Parthians bring the head of Publius, and ſhow it in an inſulting manner to his father, 321. The Romans are ſtruck with aſtoniſhment at the ſight, *ib.* Craſſus behaves with uncommon magnanimity, *ib.* His ſpeech on that occaſion, 322. The Parthians make a great ſlaughter amongſt the remaining troops, *ib.* Craſſus gives himſelf up to deſpair, 323. The Romans decamp in the night, under the conduct of Octavius and Caſſius, *ib.* Ig-

natus calls at Carræ, and then makes the beſt of his way to Zeugma with three hundred horſe, *ib.* & 324. Coponius, governor of Carræ, goes to meet Craſſus, and conducts his army into the town, 324. The Parthians in the morning diſpatch the wounded Romans, and the ſtragglers, *ib.* Surena ſends perſons to Carræ, with inſidious propoſals of a peace, *ib.* but ſoon advances to beſiege the place, 325. The Romans reſolve upon flight, and Craſſus takes Andromachus, another traitor, for his guide, *ib.* Caſſius diſcovers the treachery of Andromachus, returns to Carræ, and from thence eſcapes into Syria, *ib.* At day-light Craſſus regains the road, and gets poſſeſſion of a hill connected with the mountains of Sinnaca, 326. Surena has recourſe to art, and the Romans force Craſſus to treat, *ib.* & 327. He proteſts againſt that violence, 327. Surena tells him he muſt ſign the treaty on the banks of the Euphrates, 328. Craſſus is mounted upon a Parthian horſe, and the grooms drive him on, *ib.* The Romans make reſiſtance, and Craſſus is ſlain in the ſcuffle by a Parthian named Pomaxathres, *ib.* The number of Romans killed in this war is twenty thouſand, and ten thouſand are made priſoners, *ib.* Surena ſends the head and hand of Craſſus to Orodes in Armenia, *ib.* He pretends, notwithstanding, to bring Craſſus alive into Seleucia, 328. His ſarcal proceſſions, 329. His obſervations before the ſenate of Seleucia on the obſcene books found in the baggage of the Romans, *ib.* Orodes and Artavales are reconciled, *ib.* The Bacchæ of Euripides acted before them, 330. A comical incident on

the presenting of Crassus's head, ib. Orodes is murdered by his son Phraates, 331.

Crassus, Publius, son of Marcus Crassus, goes into mourning on Cicero's banishment, iii. 304. Reconciles Cicero and his father, ib. His spirit and valour in the Parthian war, 319, 320. His behaviour when surrounded, 320. Commands his armour-bearer to kill him, ib. The Parthians cut off his head, put it on the point of a spear, and insultingly ask Crassus, who could be the father of so gallant a young man, 321.

Crassus, the application of Fabius Maximus to him, ii. 29.

Crastinus, or *Crassinus*, Caius, saluted by Cæsar in the morning of the battle of Pharsalia, iv. 117. Begins the action, 118. Falls, after prodigious efforts of valour, ib. See also 261.

Craterus, his collection of Athenian decrees, iii. 185.

Craterus consecrates a hunting-piece, representing Alexander fighting with a lion, at Delphi, iv. 181.

Craterus and Antipater, two of Alexander's successors, after having reduced Greece, pass into Asia, iii. 369. He is greatly beloved by the Macedonians, 370. He and Neoptolemus march against Eumenes, 371. Both killed in the ensuing action, 372, 373. Disputes which had happened long before between Craterus and Hephaestion, iv. 180. Account of his going from Asia into Greece, 07.

Crates the philosopher, persuades Demetrius to raise the siege of Athens, v. 156.

Cratesiclea, mother of Cleomenes, iv. 402. Goes into Egypt in hopes of serving her country, 417. Her sorrow for her son's death, 431. Her intrepid behaviour and death, ib.

Cratespolis, wife of Alexander the son of Polyperchon, her amour with Demetrius, v. 124.

Cratinus, verses of his, i. 228, 350, 363. iii. 181.

Cratippus, the philosopher, does not exert himself in defence of providence against Pompey after his fall, iv. 123. A Peripatetic, v. 90. The favours Cicero did him, ib.

Crausis, the father of Philopœmen, ii. 342.

† *Cremona*, v. 421.

Creon, Demosthenes bids Archias act the part of Creon in the tragedy, v. 66.

† *Cretans*, their simple and temperate way of living, i. 136. From them Lycurgus drew his model, ib. Their deceit, iii. 110.

† *Crete*, the tribute the ancient Athenians paid to it, i. 56.

Creticus, the surname of the father of Mark Antony, v. 163.

† *Crimesus*, river, ii. 141.

Crispinus, colleague of Marcellus, ii. 163. Wounded by a party of Numidians, ib. Dies of his wounds, 264.

Crispinus, husband of Poppæa, v. 405.

Crispinus, an officer in Otho's army, v. 417.

Critias, son of Callæschrus, instrumental in recalling Alcibiades from exile, ii. 69. Afterwards one of the thirty tyrants, ib. *n.* Advises Lyfander to procure the death of Alcibiades, 75.

Critolaides, one of the Spartan arbitrators between the Athenians and Megarensians, i. 210.

Crobylus the orator, says, war cannot be kept to any set diet, v. 55.

Cræsus, his conversation with Solon, i. 231, 232.

† *Crommyon*, a wild sow killed there by Theseus, i. 53.

Cronius, the same with the month Hecatombæon, i. 55.

† *Crotonians*, part of the spoils taken at Arbela sent them by Alexander, iv. 176.

Crows stunned and struck down by the exclamations of the people, iv. 68. ii. 375.

† *Crusumenium*, i. 98.

Cryptia, or ambuscade of the Spartans, a cruel manner of destroying the Helots when thought too numerous, i. 156.

Ctesias, physician to Artaxerxes Mnemon, a fabulous writer, v. 316, 327.

Ctesibius, v. 45.

Ctesippus, the son of Chabrias, v. 54. iv. 291.

† *Ctesium*, iii. 178.

Culleo advises Pompey to divorce Julia, and exchange Cæsar's friendship for that of the senate, iv. 93.

† *Cuma* in Asia Minor, i. 295.

† *Cumaans*, iv. 377, & n.

† *Cunaxa*, battle of. See *Battle*.

Cup, Laconian, the fashion of it. See *Cothon*.

† *Cutes*, the capital of the Sabines, i. 102. Thence the Romans called Quirites, ib.

Curetes, i. 212.

Curia, or wards, ten in each tribe at Rome, i. 91. n. 103.

Curio, one of the officers in Sylla's army, takes the citadel of Athens, to which the tyrant Aristion had retired, iii. 139.

Curio the tribune, gained by Cæsar, who pays his immense debts, iv. 103. Demands that either Pompey should dismiss his forces, or Cæsar be suffered to keep his, 104. Makes equitable proposals in behalf of Cæsar, ib. Screens and saves Cæsar when in danger of being killed in going from the senate-house after the debates about Catiline, 227. The advice he gave Cato, 331. His exhibi-

tions when ædile, 358. The ruin of Antony, v. 164.

Curius, Manius, Cato admires his frugal manner of living, ii. 307. Pyrrhus defeated by him, iii. 30, 31.

Curser. See *Imprecations*.

Curtian Lake, i. 100.

Curtius, an illustrious Sabine, i. 100.

† *Cussetans*, the whole nation sacrificed to the *manes* of Hephæstion, iv. 215.

† *Cyanean islands*, iii. 184.

Cybele, the mother of the gods, warns Themistocles of an attempt against his life, i. 300. On which account he dedicates a temple to her, ib.

Cybernestia, or festival of pilots, i. 59.

Cybilthus, adopted son of Thales, i. 206.

Cybreus, the Salaminian, worshipped by the Athenians, i. 53, 54.

† *Cyclades*, iii. 134.

Cygnus, or *Cyanus*, killed in single combat by Hercules, i. 54.

† *Cydnus*, its water extremely cold; Alexander's sickness the consequence of bathing in it, iv. 154.

Cylinder within a sphere, ordered by Archimedes to be put upon his monument. See *Archimedes*.

Cyllarabis, a place of exercise near the gates of Argos, iii. 39. iv. 412, 421.

Cylon, the history of him and his accomplices, i. 211.

Cynægirus, ii. 337.

Cynisea, sister to Agefilaus, he persuades her to contend for the prize of the chariot-race at the Olympic games, to show the Greeks how trifling all ambition of that kind was, iv. 20.

† *Cynosccephale*, i. 70. ii. 226, 371.

Cynofarges, the place of exercise without the city of Athens, i. 267.

† *Cyprus*, submits to Alexander, iv. 160. The money Carried thence, iv. 351.

Cypselus, v. 346.

Cyrbes, tables on which Solon wrote his laws, i. 228.

† *Cyreneans*, ii. 342. iii. 195. iv. 366.

† *Cyrrhæstica*, v. 159, 187.

† *Cyrnus*, river, iv. 78.

Cyrus, whence the name, v. 316.

Cyrus the Great, why he releases Croesus, i. 233. His epitaph, iv. 212.

Cyrus, son of Darius, and brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316. His attention to his concubine Aspasia, 340. Supplies Lyfander with money, iii. 93. Conspires against the king his brother, v. 318. His vaunting offers to the Lacedæmonians, 320. Levies war against Artaxerxes, ib. Entertains Clearchus and other Greeks in his service, ib. Is killed in battle, 325.

† *Cythera*, isle of, iii. 257. iv. 34, 424.

Cytheris, an actress, Antony's mistress, v. 170.

† *Cyzicus* besieged by Mithridates, iii. 203. Taken by Alcibiades, ii. 65.

D.

DACTYLIDÆI, or of Mount Ida, i. 184.

Dædalus, his flight, i. 60.

Dæmon, or genius of Socrates, gives him instructions and warnings, ii. 51. iii. 263.

Dæmons, beings of a middle nature between the divine and the human, i. 114, 115.

Daimachus, iii. 220. i. 265.

Daisius, or *Desius*, one of the Macedonian months, iv. 149, 218.

Damachus, what he said of a

phenomenon in the air, iii. 100, 101.

† *Damascus*, surrendered to Alexander, iv. 160.

Damastes, otherwise called *Procrustes*, the cruelties he exercised, i. 54. Killed by Thefeus, ib.

Damoclidæ assists Pelopidas in restoring liberty to Thebes, ii. 202.

Damon, remarkable for his skill in music and politics, i. 351. Supposed to advise Pericles in the administration, ib. Banished on that account, ib. iii. 259.

Damon, surnamed Peripolitas, iii. 170.

Damon the Pæanean, v. 64.

Damon, iv. 158.

Damoteles, corrupted by Antigonus, contributes to the defeat of Cleomenes, iv. 423.

† *Damyrias*, river, ii. 146.

Danaus, iii. 40.

Dance of the *Caryatides*, why so called, v. 331. Was the impression of Clearchus's ring, ib.

Dances, part of Numa's religious ceremonies, i. 172.

Dandamis, the Indian philosopher, what he said of the Grecian philosophers, iv. 209. The rest of his history, ib.

† *Danube*, ii. 162. Water brought from thence to the repositories of the king of Persia, to show the extent of his dominions, iv. 178.

Daochus, v. 56.

Daphne, daughter of Amyclas, transformed into a laurel, iv. 388.

† *Dardaniæ*, ii. 162.

Dardanus carries the Samothracian gods to Troy, i. 323, 324.

Dardanus, armour-bearer to Brutus, v. 311.

† *Dardanus* in Troas, iii. 149.

† *Dardarians*, iii. 211.

Darius, Codomannus, marches

from Susa against Alexander, iv.

153. The number of his forces, and his dream on that occasion, ib. The office of *Afgandes* which he bore under the former king, ib. Neglects the salutary advice of Amyntas, and perceives his error when it is too late, 155. Is defeated by Alexander in Cilicia, 156. The magnificence of his tent, ib. The letter he wrote to Alexander, 163. His affliction on the news of his wife's death, ib. Tyreus assures him that Alexander had behaved to her with great honour, 169. Darius's prayer to the gods thereupon, ib. & 170. Defeated near Arbela, 174. His flight, 175. Taken by Bessus, 184. Found wounded with many darts, 185. What he said to Polystratus, who gave him some water in his last moments, ib. & 186. Dies, ib.

Darius Nothus, his children by Parysatis, v. 316. Was inclined to destroy Statira with her brother, ib.

Darius, the eldest son of Artaxerxes, v. 339. Declared successor to the throne, and permitted to wear the point of his turban upright, ib. According to the custom of the Persians his first request to be granted, and he asks Aspasia, ib. His father gives her to him, but afterwards consecrates her to Diana Anitis, 340. He conspires against his father at the instigation of Tiresias, 342. Is taken, and capitally punished, 343.

† *Dasyllitis*, lake of, iii. 204.

† *Dassareitis*, their country, ii. 367.

Datis, the king of Persia's general, arrives at Marathon, and ravages the country, ii. 274.

Day, a white day, why so called, i. 377.

Days auspicious and inauspicious, i. 321, 322. iii. 226.

Dead, a law against speaking ill of them, i. 223.

Death, temple of, iv. 405.

Death, Æsop thought it most unfortunate in time of prosperity, but Plutarch is of a different opinion, ii. 228. A sudden death preferred to any other by Cæsar, iv. 278. A cowardly thing to run into the arms of it, 425.

Debts, public, a security to the prince, iii. 381.

Decade, a place of execution in the prison at Sparta, iv. 396.

† *Decerea*, ii. 57. iii. 97. 117.

Decency, ii. 327.

Decimation, an ancient military punishment, revived by Crassus, iii. 300. Put in practice by Antony, v. 192.

Decius Brutus leads Cæsar to the senate the day he was dispatched, iv. 279.

Deidamia, married to Pirithous, i. 72.

Deidamia, sister of Pyrrhus, iii. 2. Married to Demetrius the son of Antigonus, 4. v. 137. Her death, iii. 7. v. 143.

Deinachus, fasher of Autolycus, iii. 220.

Deioneus, i. 53.

Deiotarus, king of Galatia, his answer to Crassus, who told him he began to build late in the day, iii. 308. Taken into Peticius's ship after the battle of Pharsalia, iv. 121. Cato's visit to him, 331. He goes over from Antony to Augustus, v. 209.

Deipnophora, i. 64.

† *Delium*, ii. 40. iii. 120. 257.

Dellius, the historian, v. 207. Quits Antony, ib. Sent by Antony to Cleopatra, 180.

† *Delos*, i. 62, 361. iii. 253.

† *Delphi*, i. 14. et passim.

Delphic tables, v. 3.

Delphinium, i. 55, 59.

Deluge, ceremonies performed by the Athenians after that of Ogyges, iii. 139.

Demades, the Athenian orator, iv. 285. Ruins his country by espousing the Macedonian interest, ib. Blames Phocion for sending his son to Sparta, 303. His observation on the news of Alexander's death, 304. Proposes to treat with Antipater, 307. Gets his money ill, and spends it profusely, 312. His saying to his son, ib. His letter to Antigonus, in which he tells him that Macedonia hung only on an old rotten stalk, ib. That letter intercepted causes his and his son's death, 313. He used to assist Demosthenes in his pleadings; for he spoke better extempore than that orator, v. 48. Goes ambassador to Alexander the Great, 61. The divine vengeance hunts him down for the death of Demosthenes, 68. Cassander, the son of Antipater, kills him, ib. To what he compared the army after the death of Alexander, v. 391.

Demenatus, ii. 151.

Demagoras, master of a Rhodian galley, iir. 197.

Demaratus of Corinth, a saying of his, and Plutarch's reflection upon it, iv. 15, 179. Reconciles Philip and Alexander, 143. Sees Alexander seated on the throne of Persia; his behaviour thereupon, 179. His death and magnificent funeral, 198, 199.

Demaratus of Rhodes released by Alexander at the intercession of Phocion, iv. 301.

Demaratus the Spartan, incenses the king of Persia, but that prince is reconciled to him at the request of Themistocles, i. 299.

Demaretus, a Corinthian officer under Timoleon, ii. 137, 140.

Demariste, the mother of Ti-

moleon, ii. 120. Detests him for killing his brother, 122.

Demeas, son of Demades, killed in his father's presence, iv. 313.

† *Demetrius*, ii. 374. v. 137, 289.

Demetrius, the name of a new tribe added by the Athenians, v. 125.

Demetrius, son of Philip of Macedon, sent as an hostage to Rome, ii. 374.

Demetrius the Magnesian, v. 54, 65.

Demetrius, Pompey's freedman, iv. 330. The preparations made for his reception at Antioch, ib. His house and gardens, iv. 84. His insolence, ib.

Demetrius, a servant of Cassius, v. 305.

Demetrius, son of Demetrius, surnamed *the Slender*, v. 162.

Demetrius, son of Demetrius, prince of Cyrene, v. 162.

Demetrius Phœdon accuses Callisthenes to Alexander, iv. 197.

Demetrius the Peripatetic, a friend of Cato's, iv. 375.

Demetrius Phalerus, governor of Athens for Cassander, v. 122. Generously treated by Demetrius Poliorcetes, 123. The character he gave of Demosthenes's orations, 148.

Demetrius of Phariæ, his advice to Philip, v. 387.

Demetrius, son of Antigonus Gonatas, ii. 160.

Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus and Stratonice, v. 118. Endeavours to save Eumenes, iii. 387. Inimitably beautiful in his person, and a most agreeable companion, v. 119. Attentive to his pleasures and yet very diligent and expeditious when business called, ib. Remarkably affectionate to his father, ib. Instance of the happy terms on which they lived, ib. Antigo-

nus intending to destroy one of his courtiers named Mithridates, on account of a dream, Demetrius advertises him of that intention, 120. Antigonus, while he resides in Phrygia, is informed of Ptolemy's invasion of Syria, and sends his son Demetrius against him, though only twenty-two years of age, ib. Demetrius is defeated near Gaza; but Ptolemy sends him back his military chest and equipage, 121. Behaves with spirit under his loss, ib. Defeats Cilles, Ptolemy's general, and requites the generosity of Ptolemy by returning the spoils, ib. Antigonus hastens down from Celænæ to embrace his son, ib. Demetrius is sent against the Nabathæan Arabs, and though he does not subdue them, brings off considerable booty, 122. Passes the Euphrates, while Seleucus is upon his Indian expedition, takes one of the castles of Babylon, and lays waste the country, ib. Obliges Ptolemy to retire from the siege of Halicarnassus, ib. Antigonus and Demetrius form the design of setting Athens free from the yoke of Cassander and Ptolemy, ib. Demetrius sails thither with five thousand talents of silver and two hundred and fifty ships, and, upon proclaiming liberty, is received with joy, ib. He gives Demetrius the Phalerean, who commanded there for Cassander, a safe conduct to Thebes, 123. Surrounds the fort of Munychia with a ditch and rampart, and sails to Megara, where Cassander had another garrison, ib. His adventure with Cratespolis near Patræ, ib. & 124. He dislodges the garrison of Megara, and declares the city free, 124. His attention to Stilpo the philosopher, ib. Returns to the siege of Munychia, takes and demolishes it, ib. Enters Athens at

the request of the citizens, re-establishes the commonwealth, promises them a large supply of wheat, and timber enough to build a hundred galleys, ib. Their extreme servility and adulation to Demetrius and Antigonus, 125. Stratocles the principal instrument of that profane adulation, ib. The gods announce their displeasure at this profaneness, 126. Democles finishes all by a decree that the Athenians should consult the oracle of Demetrius, 127. Demetrius marries Eurydice, a descendant of the ancient Miltiades, ib. An account of his marrying Phila, the daughter of Antipater, 128. Has more wives and mistresses than any Grecian prince of his time, ib. Defeats Menelaus, the brother of Ptolemy, at Cyprus, ib. Fights a great battle at sea with Ptolemy himself, and beats him, ib. Ptolemy flies with eight ships only, 129. On this occasion the celebrated Lamia falls into the hands of Demetrius, ib. The city of Salamis, and the land-forces of Ptolemy, are surrendered to him, ib. He sets the prisoners free, ib. Sends twelve hundred suits of armour to the Athenians, ib. Sends Aristodemus to his father with the news of his victory, ib. Aristodemustrifies vilely with Antigonus's impatience; but being the first to salute him king, the people accept the title, ib. & 130. Antigonus sends the diadem also to Demetrius, 130. The Egyptians, on this occasion, give Ptolemy the title of king, ib. Lyfmachus and Seleucus likewise assume it, ib. Antigonus miscarries in an expedition against Ptolemy, 131. Being now little short of eighty, leaves the military department to his son, ib. Takes no offence at his son's debaucheries, ib. De-

metrius has a fertile invention in mechanics, and there is something peculiarly great in the construction of his ships and engines, 132. Goes to war with the Rhodians, on account of their alliance with Ptolemy, 133. In the course of it, brings the largest of his *helepoles* up to the walls, ib. Those *helepoles* described, ib. The Athenians negotiate a peace between him and the Rhodians, 134. Call him to the defence of Athens against Cassander, 135. He drives Cassander out of Attica, and defeats him at Thermopylæ, ib. Heraclea voluntarily submits, and he receives into his army six thousand Macedonians, who revolt from Cassander, ib. Proclaims liberty to the Greeks within the straits of Thermopylæ, and receives the Bœotians into his alliance, ib. Makes himself master of Cenchreæ, Phyle, and Panactus, ib. Puts the two latter into the hands of the Athenians again, ib. The Athenians very improperly lodge him in the Parthenon, ib. His debaucheries there, ib. One instance of virtue is found in Athens, ib. He reduces that part of the country called Acte in Peloponnesus, and all Arcadia except Mantinea, 136. Sets Argos, Sicyon, and Corinth free, ib. Marries Deidamia the sister of Pyrrhus, 137. Is proclaimed general of all Greece, ib. Assumes the title of King of Kings, ib. Demetrius insists on being admitted immediately at his return, both to the leis and the greater mysteries; and the Athenians, contrary to all the rules, comply, ib. & 138. He commands them to raise two hundred and fifty talents, and then gives the money to his mistresses to buy soap, 138. The extravagant expences of Lamia, ib. She is called one of his

helepoles, ib. Demo, another of his mistresses, is called *Mania*, 139. Demetrius is called home to the assistance of his father, against whom the other successors of Alexander had united, 140. The great preparations of their enemies, ib. Antigonus recommends Demetrius to the army as his successor, ib. Omens of their defeat, 141. Demetrius puts Antiochus, the son of Seleucus, to flight; but by going unseasonably upon the pursuit, loses the victory, ib. Antigonus's troops desert to Seleucus, and Antigonus is slain, ib. Demetrius flies to Ephesus, and, though in want of money, spares the temple of Diana, ib. Embarks for Greece, where his principal dependence is upon the Athenians, 142. Their ambassadors meet him near the Cyclades, and tell him they will receive no king into their city, ib. This ingratitude of theirs cuts him to the heart, ib. Gets his galleys from their ports, and steers for the Isthmus, where he finds the cities of Greece all inclined to revolt, ib. Sails to the Chersonesus, from whence he ravages the dominions of Lyfimachus, ib. Seleucus makes proposals of marriage to Stratonice the daughter of Demetrius, 143. Demetrius sails with his daughter, and by the way makes a descent on Cilicia, ib. Brings off twelve hundred talents from Quinda, which had been the property of his father, ib. Meets Seleucus at Oroflus, and they entertain each other in a princely manner, ib. Demetrius seizes the province of Cilicia, ib. Is contracted to Ptolemais, the daughter of Ptolemy, ib. Seleucus demands Cilicia of him; and, on his refusing that, insists on having the cities of Tyre and Sidon, 144. Demetrius puts stronger garri-

sons in those cities, *ib.* His operations before Athens, which was now in the possession of the tyrant Lachares, 145. He reduces it by famine, *ib.* Pardons the Athenians, and gives them a large supply of bread-corn, *ib.* In the joy of their hearts, they deliver up to him the Piræus and Munychia, *ib.* He puts a garrison likewise in the Museum, *ib.* Forms a design upon Lacedæmon, and defeats Archidamus; but is called from that scheme by news of the loss of his cities in Asia, and of all Cyprus except Salamis, 146. The troubles in Macedonia call him thither, *ib.* He establishes himself in that country, after having killed Alexander, the son of Cassander, 147. Ptolemy releases the wife and children of Demetrius, 148. Erasistratus, physician to Seleucus, discovers that Antiochus is desperately in love with Stratonice, and Seleucus gives her up to him, and declares them king and queen of the Upper Provinces, *ib.* & 149. Demetrius, whose dominions were now very extensive, takes Thebes, and reduces the rest of Bœotia, 150. Makes a moderate use of his victory, *ib.* During an expedition of his into Thrace, the Bœotians revolt again, *ib.* He leaves his son Antigonus to besiege Thebes, and marches against Pyrrhus, who had over-run all Thessaly, *ib.* Pyrrhus retires, *ib.* Demetrius returns to the siege of Thebes, *ib.* Takes it again, and puts only thirteen of the citizens to death, 151. The Ætolians being in possession of the passes to Delphi, he celebrates the Pythian games at Athens, *ib.* Marches against the Ætolians, *ib.* Leaves Pantauchus in Ætolia, and moves against Pyrrhus, *ib.* Pyrrhus falls upon Pantauchus, and defeats him,

ib. The Macedonians admire the valour of Pyrrhus, and despise Demetrius for his vanity of dress, *ib.* Extraordinary instance of that vanity, 152. They are offended also at his dissolute life, and difficulty of access, *ib.* He throws the petitions of the people into the river, *ib.* During his sickness at Pella, Pyrrhus enters Macedonia, and advances as far as Edessa, 153. He comes to terms with Pyrrhus, *ib.* Makes great preparations for recovering all his father's dominions, *ib.* The vast size of his galleys, *ib.* The kings attack him in several quarters, 154. Pyrrhus takes Beroëa, and the Macedonians revolt to him, *ib.* Demetrius quits his royal robe, and flies, after having held Macedonia seven years, 155. He goes first to Cassandria, where his wife Phila, in her despair, takes poison, *ib.* He repairs to Greece and collects an army, *ib.* The Athenians revolt from him again, 156. He lays siege to Athens, but is persuaded by Crates the philosopher to raise it, *ib.* Sails to Asia with his forces, *ib.* Eurydice brings him Ptolemais, who had been contracted to him some time, *ib.* He takes Sardis and other places in Ionia, *ib.* Agathocles, the son of Lysimachus, comes against him, and he moves into Phrygia, *ib.* Demetrius has the better in skirmishes, but Lysimachus cuts off his convoys, *ib.* He designs to march towards Armenia, but is prevented by famine and pestilence amongst his troops, 157. Marches down to Tarsus, and applies to his son-in-law Seleucus for relief, *ib.* Seleucus at first relieves him, but soon after commences hostilities against him, 158. Demetrius ravages the country, and gains several advantages of Seleucus, *ib.*

Long sickness proves a great hinderance to his affairs, *ib.* He passes Mount Amanus, and Seleucus follows, 159. Is near taking Seleucus by surprise, *ib.* Seleucus offers him battle, and his troops revolt to that prince, *ib.* He hides himself a while in a wood upon Mount Amanus, in hopes of making his way to Caunus, *ib.* Finds that impracticable, and surrenders to Seleucus, 160. Seleucus at first is very favourably inclined to him, but fearing his practices upon the army, keeps him a prisoner at large in the Syrian Chersonesus, *ib.* Allows him, however, a princely table, and other comforts in his confinement, 161. Demetrius orders his friends in Greece not to trust his letters or his seal, *ib.* His son Antigonus makes Seleucus an offer of all his estates, and promises to deliver up himself an hostage, to procure his father's liberty, *ib.* Demetrius attends for a time to the exercises of hunting and running, but leaves them by degrees, and sinks into indolence and inactivity, *ib.* Drinking and play succeed, *ib.* After three years confinement, he dies at the age of fifty-four, 162. Antigonus receives his remains at sea, and conducts them with great funeral pomp to Corinth, *ib.* From thence they are carried to Demetrias, and deposited in that city, *ib.* An account of the issue he left, *ib.* His posterity fill the throne of Macedon down to Perseus, who was conquered by the Romans, 163.

Demo, one of Demetrius's mistresses, v. 135. Surnamed *Mania*, 139.

Demochares, the Leuconian, his reflection upon a decree of Stratocles, v. 136. Banished for that reflection, *ib.*

Demochares of Soli, the name he gave Demetrius, v. 138.

Demochares, the Lacedæmonian, a pretended friend to Agis, betrays him, iv. 396.

Democharis, his account of the death of Demosthenes, v. 67.

Democles, his virtue and death, v. 135, 136.

Democrates the Athenian, ii. 36.

Democrates, the Spartan exile, iv. 401.

Democratus, one of the principles of his philosophy, iii. 154.

Demænetus, an enemy to Timoleon, ii. 151.

Demoleon, iii. 220.

Demon the historian, i. 59.

Demonax, sent by Archelaus to inform the people of Cyzicus of the arrival of Lucullus, iii. 203.

Demonides of Ios, his advice to Pericles, i. 357.

Demophanes, one of the tutors of Philipœmen, ii. 342. Delivers his country from slavery, by employing persons to kill Aristodemus, tyrant of Megalopolis, *ib.* Assists Aratus in expelling Nicocles, tyrant of Sicyon, *ib.*

Demophantus, commander of the Elean horse, ii. 348.

Demophilus, iv. 319.

Demophon, i. 70, 230.

Demopolis, i. 303.

Demosthenes, the Athenian general, repulsed in Ætolia, iii. 257. Fortifies himself in Pylos, 258. Sent with a numerous fleet to assist Nicias in Sicily, 277. The magnificence of his arrival, *ib.* Determined to attack the Syraculans immediately, 278. Assails Epipolæ, *ib.* Is surrounded in the final retreat of the Athenians, and stabs himself, 285. Different accounts of his death, 287.

Demosthenes, father of the orator, was called *the Sword-cutter*, v. 43.

Demosthenes the orator, the great resemblance between him and Cicero, v. 42. His father Demosthenes kept many slaves at work on the business of a sword cutler, 43. His mother was Cleobule, the daughter of Gylon, ib. n. At the age of seven years he loses his father, who leaves him a considerable fortune, ib. Greatly wronged by his guardians, ib. Of a sickly habit, and gets the contemptuous name of Batulus amongst the boys, ib. Has also the surname of Argas, 44. His ambition to speak in public takes its rise from the success of Callistratus, and the admiration in which that orator was holden, ib. Pitches upon Læus for his preceptor in eloquence, in preference to Isocrates, 45. Studies also under Plato, ib. Goes to law with his guardians, and pleads his own cause, ib. Attempts to speak in the public debates; but fails through the violence of his manner, and the weakness and stammering of his voice, 46. Encouraged by an ancient man named Eunomus, ib. Instructed in pronunciation and action by Satyrus the player, ib. Builds himself a subterraneous study, and shaves one side of his head, that he may not quit his study till his hair is grown, ib. & 47. Pytheus tells him his arguments smell of the lamp, 47. Demosthenes's answer, ib. He seldom speaks extempore, ib. Yet, without premeditation, answers Python the Byzantine, and Lamachus the Myrthenean, on two very signal occasions, 48. In what respect he took Pericles for his model, ib. He is called, by the comic writers, Rhopoperjerethras, 49. Theophrastus's judgment concerning Demosthenes and Demades, ib. What Demosthenes said of Phocion, ib. Corrects

his stammering by speaking with pebbles in his mouth, and strengthens his voice by speaking as he ran up hill, 50. His repartees, ib. Embarks in the administration in the time of Phocion, 51. Implacable in his resentments; yet drops his prosecution against Midias, ib. Has a glorious subject for his political ambition, the defence of Greece against Philip, ib. Most of his orations upon the principle of recommending honour and virtue, preferably to all other considerations, 52. Neither has courage to be trusted in the field, nor is sufficiently fortified against the impressions of money, ib. & 53. Yet excels all the orators of his time, except Phocion, in his life and conversation, 53. Has the spirit to accule Antipho before the Areopagus, after he had been acquitted by the people, ib. Prepares orations for two adversaries on each side of the question, ib. Account of some other orations of his, 54. Goes with nine other deputies to the court of Philip, and that prince answers the speech of Demosthenes with the greatest care, ib. His answer to his colleagues who praised Philip, ib. He persuades the Athenians to drive the Macedonians out of Eubœa, and to send succours to the Byzantines and Perinthians, 55. Goes ambassador to the states of Greece, and persuades most of them to join in the league against Philip, ib. The allies take an army of mercenaries into their pay, ib. Philip surprises Elatea, and possesses himself of Phocis, ib. Notwithstanding these advantages of the enemy, Demosthenes, by his eloquence, brings the Thebans to declare against him, 56. Philip sends ambassadors to Athens to apply for peace,

but by some fatality he is not listened to, *ib.* Oracles announce the downfall of Greece, *ib.* Demosthenes has great confidence in the Grecian arms, 57. yet, in the battle of Chæronea, throws away his arms, and flies, *ib.* Philip commits many excesses in the joy of victory, *ib.* Demosthenes had received large remittances from the king of Persia, 58. Many accusations are lodged against him at Athens, but the people continue him at the helm notwithstanding, *ib.* He pronounces the funeral orations of those that fell in the late battle, *ib.* Philip dies soon after, *ib.* The Athenians vote a crown for Pausanias who killed him, 59. Demosthenes appears with a garland on his head, though it was only the seventh day after his daughter's death, *ib.* The confederates unite again, and the Thebans attack the Macedonian garrison in their citadel, 60. Demosthenes represents Alexander as a mere boy, *ib.* Alexander takes the city of Thebes, *ib.* He commands the Athenians to deliver up their orators, *ib.* Demosthenes addresses the people in the fable of the sheep delivering up their dogs to the wolves, *ib.* & 61. Demades procures a pardon for the orators and the city, *ib.* The great cause concerning *the crown*, comes on, and is determined in favour of Demosthenes, *ib.* Æschines retires to Rhodes, 62. Harpalus carries off Alexander's treasures from Babylon, and brings them to Athens, *ib.* Demosthenes at first advises the people not to receive him; but afterwards suffers himself to be bribed by Harpalus, *ib.* Sentenced by the court of Areopagus to imprisonment and a fine of fifty talents, for taking the bribe, 63. Flies from Athens, *ib.* The generosity of

some of his adversaries on his quitting the city, *ib.* Bears his exile in a very effeminate manner, *ib.* Resides for the most part in Ægina or Trœzene, *ib.* Advises the young men, who resorted to him for instruction, not to meddle with affairs of state, 64. Alexander dies, *ib.* The Greek cities once more combine, and Antipater is besieged by Leosthenes in Lamia, *ib.* Demosthenes joins the Athenian deputies in their applications to the Greeks to renew the war, *ib.* He is recalled, and a galley sent to fetch him from Ægina, *ib.* All the citizens go to meet him in the Piræus, 65. His saying upon it, *ib.* They find means for his evading his fine, *ib.* He has but short enjoyment of his return, *ib.* Antipater and Craterus approach Athens; upon this, Demosthenes and his party fly, and a capital sentence is passed upon them, at the motion of Demades, *ib.* Archias, the exile-hunter, is sent out after them by Antipater, *ib.* He finds Demosthenes in the temple of Neptune in Calauria, and endeavours to persuade him to quit it, 66. Demosthenes takes poison, which he carried in a pen, *ib.* Dies on the most mournful day of the Thesmophoria, 67. The Athenians erect his statue in brass, *ib.* The inscription upon it, *ib.* The divine vengeance pursues Demades for the death of Demosthenes, 68. What Cicero said of his orations, 90.

Demoftratus, the Phæacian, *iv.* 16.

Demoftratus, an Athenian orator, proposes that the general should have absolute power in the Sicilian expedition, *ii.* 51. *iii.* 267.

Dercetæus, one of Antony's guards, carries the first news of his death to Augustus, *v.* 221.

Dercyllidas, an old bachelor, what was said to him by a young Spartan, i. 140.

Dercyllidas, one of the Spartan generals, employed against the Persians, v. 333.

Dercyllas, undertakes to seize Nicanor in the Piræus, iv. 314.

Deucalion, the son of Minos, i. 60, 70. n.

Deucalion and Pyrrha build a temple at Dodona, and settle amongst the Molossians, iii. 1.

Dexithea, daughter of Phorbas, some suppose Romulus to have been her son by Æneas, i. 79.

Dexous kills Megacles, taking him for Pyrrhus by reason of his disguise, iii. 20.

Diacrii, mountaineers so called in Attica, their political inclinations, i. 233. n.

Diagoras, and his sons and grandsons, are all victorious in the Olympic games, ii. 228, 229. What a Spartan said to him upon it, 229.

Diamperes, the name of one of the gates of Argos, iii. 38.

Diana Aristobule, a temple built to her by Themistocles, i. 292.

Diana Anitis, worshipped at Ecbatane, v. 340.

Diana of Ephesus, her temple burnt there, the day that Alexander was born, iv. 135.

Diana Eucleia, ii. 297.

Diana Orthia, i. 73, 145.

Diana Persica, heifers consecrated to her, iii. 222.

Diana Priapina, supposed to have raised a storm against Mithridates's fleet, for a sacrilegious offence, iii. 208.

Diana of Pellene, the effects of carrying her image in procession, v. 371. Sertorius pretended he had his white hind from Diana, iii. 347. Her feast at Syracuse, ii. 248. Marcellus took the city the ensuing night,

249. Her temple at Sparta, iv. 35. at Ephesus, 135.

Dianassa, wife of Eunomus, and mother of Lycurgus, i. 123.

Dicæarchus the historian, i. 62. iv. 20.

Dice, used amongst the Persians, v. 330.

Dicomes, king of the Getæ, v. 210.

Dictator fought always on foot, and why, ii. 5. The absolute power of the dictator, 11. Two dictators at the same time, 12. Whence the title, 258. The dictator by whom named, ib.

Dictators, Cæsar, iv. 272. Camillus, i. 308, 329. Cornelius Cossus, 339. Fabius Buteo, ii. 12. Fabius Maximus, 5. Q. Fulvius, 258. Marcus Junius, 12. Minutius, ib. Posthumius Tubertus, i. 305. Sylla, iii. 160.

Didius; Sertorius serving in capacity of tribune under him in Spain, rescues the city of Castulo, and takes that of the Gyrissenians, iii. 339.

Didius brings to Cæsar the head of Pompey's eldest son, iv. 271.

† *Dima*, v. 353.

Dinnus plots against Alexander the Great. See *Limnus*.

Dinarchus, a Corinthian officer under Timoleon, ii. 137, 140.

Dinarchus accuses Demades, v. 68. Flies from Athens, iv. 315. Is tortured and put to death by order of Polyperchon, ib.

Dindymene, a name of Cybele, i. 300.

Dinias, and Aristotle the logician, dispatch Abantidas the tyrant, v. 346.

Dinoerates of Messene, an enemy to Philopœmen, draws Messene off from the Achæan league, ii. 360. Philopœmen fights and defeats him; but, some fresh troops coming on, he

is taken prisoner, 361. Dinocrates compels him to drink poison, 362. The Achæans take up arms to revenge the death of Philopœmen, and Dinocrates, to escape their vengeance, dispatches himself, 363.

Dinomache, daughter of Megacles, and mother of Alcibiades, ii. 34.

Dinon, v. 324.

Diocles the Peparethian, i. 86.

Diocles, commanding officer in Eleusis, Theseus over-reaches him, and takes the place, i. 54.

Diocles, son of Themistocles, adopted by his grandfather Lyfander i. 302.

Diocles, one of Antigonus's soldiers, assists Aratus in taking Acrocorinth, v. 359.

Diocliides, one of the accusers of Alcibiades, ii. 54.

Diodorus, son of Sophax, subduces a great part of Africa, iii. 346.

Diogenes of Sinope, a saying of his, ii. 12. His conversation with Dionysius at Corinth, 132. Alexander's visit to him, iv. 147.

Diogenes the Stoic, ambassador from the Athenians to the Romans, ii. 329.

Diogenes, son-in-law to Archelaus, iii. 147. Falls honourably in the battle of Orchomenus, ib.

Diogenes, governor of the Piræus, what he wrote to the Achæans, v. 372. Gives up that, and other forts, for a sum of money, ib.

Diogiton and Malcites, Theban generals, sent into Thessaly to revenge the death of Pelopidas, ii. 229.

Diomedes, the Athenian, employs Alcibiades to buy a chariot for him of the people of Argos, to be used at the Olympic games; but Alcibiades buys it for himself, ii. 43.

Diomedes, secretary to Cleopatra, v. 220.

Dion and Brutus, both educated in the principles of Plato, v. 231. One of Plato's maxims verified in them, ib. The similarity of their lives and death, ib. Dion, the brother of Aristomache, one of the wives of Dionysius the elder, 233. Esteemed by that prince, not only on account of his alliance, but his merit, ib. The improvement he gained under the auspices of Plato, who providentially came to Sicily at that time, ib. This prepares the way for the subversion of tyranny in Syracuse, ib. He persuades the tyrant to hear Plato, ib. Dionysius is stung with a discourse against tyranny, and on the happiness which attends fortitude and justice; and prevails with Pollis the Lacedæmonian to take him aboard his galley, and sell him for a slave, 233, 234. Dion retains his interest with Dionysius, and is sent ambassador to Carthage, 234. His noble answer to Dionysius, when he attempted to ridicule Gelo, ib. Dionysius has three children by Doris, one a son of his own name, 232, 234, and four by Aristomache, two of them daughters, Sophrosyne and Arete, 234. Sophrosyne is married to his eldest son Dionysius; Arete to her brother Thearides, and afterwards to her uncle Dion, ib. The physicians give Dionysius the elder a sleeping dose, which puts an end to his life, ib. Dion's free and spirited advice to Dionysius, 235. He offers either to go in person to Carthage to negotiate a peace, or to fit out and maintain fifty galleys at his own expence, ib. Dion's adversaries represent, that he wants to make himself master by sea, ib. They lead the ill-educated king through every

species of debauchery, *ib.* With all Dion's virtues, his manners were forbidding, 236. He endeavours to engage Dionysius in a course of liberal studies, and for that purpose to send for Plato, 236, 237. Dion's enemies persuade Dionysius to recal Philistus, a friend to tyranny, that he might counteract the intentions of Plato, 238. Dion is accused to Dionysius of an intention to subvert the monarchy, *ib.* His real intentions in that respect, *ib.* Plato meets with a kind reception, and has considerable influence at first, 239. By an intercepted letter, and other means, Philistus and his party prevail upon Dionysius to entrap Dion, and send him off, 240. Yet he allows his friends two vessels to carry his effects to him in Peloponnesus, *ib.* Dion lives with great splendour in Greece, *ib.* Dionysius treats Plato with a jealous and petulant affection, 241. A war breaks out, and he dismisses Plato; promising, at the same time, to recal Dion the ensuing summer, *ib.* He does not keep his word, but remits to him the produce of his estate, *ib.* Meantime Plato keeps Dion in the academy, *ib.* Dion's connections with Speusippus polish his manners not a little, *ib.* He lodges in the house of Calippus, 241. Plato exhibits a chorus of boys at Athens, and Dion defrays the expences, and takes upon him the management of it, *ib.* The Lacedæmonians make him free of their city, 242. His observation on the difficulty of access to Ptoædorus the Megarensian, *ib.* Dionysius is jealous of Dion's popularity in Greece, and stops his remittances, *ib.* The tyrant prevails on Archytas and the other Pythagorean philosophers to bring Plato once more to Sicily, *ib.*

Plato is treated at first with distinguished kindness; but when Dionysius finds that he cannot draw him off from Dion, he confines him within the purview of the guards, 243. The tyrant confiscates Dion's estate, *ib.* Archytas demands Plato of Dionysius, 244. Dionysius compels Arete, the wife of Dion, to marry Timocrates, *ib.* Dion resolves upon war, 245. Is assisted in his purpose by the philosophers, *ib.* Musters no more than eight hundred men in the isle of Zacynthus, *ib.* Sacrifices to Apollo, 246. Prodigies that happened to Dion and Dionysius, 247. Dion takes a large quantity of arms with him, *ib.* Approaches Pachynus; but not choosing to land there, is blown off to Cercina, 248. In danger of perishing on the great Syrtis, *ib.* Arrives at Minoa in Sicily, lands there, and is supplied with necessities by Syntalus governor of the place, *ib.* Encouraged by the absence of Dionysius, who is upon an expedition to Italy, he marches for Syracuse, 249. Two hundred of the Agrigentine cavalry join him, *ib.* The inhabitants of Gela do the same, *ib.* Timocrates, who was left regent, sends dispatches to Dionysius, which are lost by a very extraordinary accident, *ib.* Dion is joined by the Camari-nians and many revolvers from Syracuse, 250. He draws the Leontines and Campanians out of Epipoæ, by a stratagem, *ib.* Dion marches to Syracuse, and the citizens open the gates to him, *ib.* Timocrates, finding himself unable to gain the citadel, flies, *ib.* The Syracusans consider the entry of Dion, as a new epoch of liberty, *ib.* They nominate Dion and his brother Megacles, prætors, 251. He takes the castle of Epipoæ, and invests it with a strong wall,

ib. Dionysius arrives from Italy, and enters the citadel, ib. He desires to treat, but Dion refuses to hear his ambassadors unless in public, or without the preliminary of his resigning the crown, 252. Dionysius's perfidy to the Syracusan deputies, ib. His mercenaries break through Dion's wall, and put the Syracusans to flight; but Dion's valour regains the day, ib. He is presented by his army with a crown of gold, 253. Dionysius has art enough to convey a letter to Dion, and to get it publicly read; by which the confidence of the Syracusans in Dion is diminished, ib. & 254. They cast their eyes upon Heraclides, 254. The character of Heraclides, ib. He is appointed admiral, and is a private enemy to Dion, ib. Sofis, an agent of Dionysius, comes into the assembly naked and wounded, 255. Pretends to have received his wound from Dion's foreign soldiers, but his artifice is detected, ib. The Syracusans remain jealous of Dion's foreign soldiers, 256. They defeat Philistus, who was coming with a fleet to the assistance of Dionysius, and treat the dead body of Philistus with great indignity, 259. The tyrant leaves his eldest son Apollocrates to defend the citadel, puts his treasures on board ship, and sailing with a favourable wind, escapes Heraclides the admiral, 257. Heraclides, to appease the people, proposes an equal division of lands, and to stop the pay of the foreign soldiers, ib. He carries these points against Dion, ib. The Syracusans, in spite of alarming prodigies, elect new officers, among whom is Heraclides, 258. Dion's mercenaries place him in the middle of a battalion, and march out of the city,

ib. The Syracusans attack their rear, ib. Dion orders the troops to advance with shouts and clashing of arms, and the Syracusans fly, 259. He retires into the territories of the Leontines, ib. They pursue him, and once more are put to flight, ib. The Leontines receive him in an honourable manner, and make his soldiers free of their city, ib. Their requisitions to the Syracusans prove fruitless, ib. Dionysius sends Nypsius the Neapolitan with provisions and money for the citadel, ib. He is defeated, and the Syracusans give into the most disorderly rejoicings, ib. Nypsius takes that opportunity to enter the city, and fills it with all the violence of war, ib. The citizens apply to Dion for assistance, 260. His speech on that occasion, at Leontium, ib. He marches to the relief of Syracuse, 261. The demagogues prevent his entrance, ib. Nypsius makes a fresh sally from the citadel, and destroys the city with fire and sword, ib. & 262. The gates are opened for Dion, and Heraclides, his worst enemy, entreats him to enter, 262. He advances against the enemy through blood and fire, 263. Nypsius is routed, and the flames are extinguished, ib. The orators of the popular faction leave the city; but Heraclides and Theodotes put themselves in the hands of Dion, ib. His friends advise him to put them to death, 264. His observations on that occasion, ib. He pardons Heraclides, ib. Repairs the wall that he had erected about the citadel, ib. Dion is declared commander in chief; and Heraclides, through his indulgence, is continued admiral, 265. Dion still opposes the equal distribution of land, ib. Heraclides again practises against Dion,

and privately corresponds with Dionysius, *ib.* Dion fights Phalaris, the enemy's general, and has the disadvantage, *ib.* On intelligence that Heraclides was going once more to seize Syracuse, he hastens to the city, *ib.* Gælus the Spartan reconciles Dion and Heraclides, 266. Apollocrates surrenders the citadel to Dion, and sails to Dionysius with five galleys, *ib.* The joy of the Syracusans on that event, *ib.* The affecting meeting of Dion and his wife Arete, 267. Dion puts the citadel in the hands of the Syracusans, *ib.* The simplicity of his life, after his great success, *ib.* His manners austere and unpopular, *ib.* Strongly inclines to the aristocratic form of government, *ib.* Heraclides accuses him of refusing to demolish the citadel, and to break open the tomb of Dionysius, 268. Dion permits the enemies of Heraclides to kill him, *ib.* Calippus, who was bound to Dion by the strongest ties of friendship and hospitality, conspires against him, *ib.* He conducts the plot with great art, 269. A dreadful spectre appears to Dion, *ib.* His only son throws himself from the top of the house, and is killed, *ib.* The conspiracy ripens, and Calippus is suspected, *ib.* He takes the great oath without hesitation, 270. The form of that oath, *ib.* Dion is assassinated in his own house, *ib.* Dion's wife is delivered of a son in prison, *ib.* Calippus has the presumption to give the Athenians an account of what he had done, 271. In attempting to take Catana, he loses Syracuse, *ib.* At the siege of Melana, most of the murderers of Dion are cut off, *ib.* Calippus passes into Italy, and takes Rhegium, *ib.* He is slain by Lepines and Polyperchon, with the

same sword with which Dion had been assassinated, *ib.* Aristomache and Arete are released out of prison, and received by Icetes, a friend of Dion, who, after he had entertained them some time, pretends to send them to Peloponnesus; but orders them and the infant to be dispatched by the way, 271. Icetes is put to death by Timoleon, *ib.*

Dionysia, the feasts of Bacchus, their name changed by the flattering Athenians to *Demetria*, v. 126.

Dionysiodorus, v. 344.

Dionysius the elder, tyrant of Sicily, when his mother desired to be married to a young Syracusan, what he said upon it, i. 223. He asks the daughter of Aristides, the Sicilian, in marriage, and is refused it, ii. 123. His cruel behaviour on that refusal, *ib.* Sets himself up tyrant of Sicily, v. 232. Marries the daughter of Hermocrates, *ib.* She kills herself, *ib.* Marries Doris and Aristomache, *ib.* Puts the mother of Doris to death, on suspicion of her having injured his other wife by potions, *ib.* The high value he set on Dion, 233. His behaviour to Plato, 234. His restless fears and anxieties, 236, 237. His death, 238.

Dionysius the younger, Dion endeavours to inspire him with virtuous sentiments, v. 235. His education neglected by his father, *ib.* His debauchery, *ib.* He invites Plato to Syracuse, 237. His proficiency under him, 239. The duplicity of his behaviour to Dion, 240. He finds out a plausible pretence to remove Plato to the castle, 243. Envy Dion, and seizes his revenues, *ib.* Converts Dion's estate into money, for his own use, *ib.* What he said to Plato on his departure, 244.

Is expelled by Dion, 266. After ten years recovers Syracuse from Nysæus, its then master, ii. 119. Defeated by Ictes, 125. Surrenders to Timoleon, 129. The mean and dissolute life he led at Corinth, 130.

Dionysius of Colophon, the painter, ii. 250.

Dionysius Chalcus, father of Hiero, built the city of Thurii, iii. 256.

Dionysius the Messenian, a madman, puts on Alexander's robe and diadem, iv. 216. Alexander, by direction of his diviners, puts the poor wretch to death, ib.

Dionysius of Magnesia, the rhetorician, v. 72.

Dionysius brother of Diocles and Erginus, assists Aratus in taking Acrocorinth, v. 360.

Diophanes, general of the Achæans, joins Flaminius against Sparta, ii. 358.

Diophanes the rhetorician, a friend to Tiberius Græchus, iv. 7. Killed on account of that connection, 18.

Diophantus, Craterus's fabulous account that Aristides, upon his accusation, was fined fifty minæ for bribery, ii. 303.

Diopithes cites an oracle against Agefilaus's advancement to the crown of Sparta, from the objection of his lameness, iv. 3. iii. 112.

Diopithes, his decree against Anaxagoras and Pericles, i. 383.

Diocorides the historian, iv. 38.

Dipbilus, priest of the gods protectors at Athens, v. 156.

Diphridas, one of the ephori, meets Agefilaus in his return from Asia, and orders him to make an inroad into Bœotia, iv. 17.

Dipylus, iii. 138. Anthemocritus, buried near that gate, i. 381.

Dirader, ward of, ii. 6c.

Diffensions in a state, their good effect, iv. 5. Their ill effect, when violent, ib. Between Ulysses and Achilles, ib.

Divination, v. 412.

† *Dium*, v. 147.

Divorce, ii. 41, 157.

Divorces, Romulus's law concerning them, i. 106. The first instance of one among the Romans, 121.

Docimus disputes the command with Eumenes, iii. 374. Eumenes's saying upon it, ib.

† *Dodona*, the antiquity of its temple, iii. 1. Oracles from it, i. 297. iv. 310.

Dog sacrificed in the feast of Lupercalia, i. 105.

Dog that bites a man to be delivered up according to Solon's laws, chained to a log of timber four cubits long, i. 227.

Dog of Xanthippus swims over to the isle of Salamis, ii. 311. His grave, ib.

Dog of Alcibiades, ii. 41.

Dog of Alexander the Great, named *Peritas*.—Alexander builds a city in memory of him. See *Peritas*.

Dolabella accused by Cæsar of misdemeanors in his government in Greece, iv. 222. but acquitted, 223. His profuseness, 267. Said to be in the conspiracy against Cæsar, 278. When tribune of the people, attempts the cancelling of debts, v. 169. Cicero inclined to go with him into Syria, 197. Cæsar's opinion of him, iv. 278. Entertains a passion for Cleopatra, and informs her of the design of Octavianus to remove her, 225.

Dolabella, suspected by Otho of designs against his government, and sent to Aquinum, v. 420.

Dolon, what, v. 10. n.

† *Dolopes*, ii. 380. Settle in the isle of Scyros, and exercise piracy, iii. 178.

Domitian, the profusion of ornament in his palace, i. 253. Lucius Antonius rebels against him, ii. 179.

Domitius, Lucius, called *Ænobarbus*, because Castor and Pollux stroked his beard, and turned it yellow, ii. 179.

Domitius stands for the consulship in opposition to Crassus and Pompey, iv. 96. Their party drive him out of the forum by violence, ib. Beaten by Sertorius's lieutenant, iii. 349. Heads a party in Africa, iv. 51. Is defeated by Pompey, and killed in battle, 53, 54.

Domitius Ænobarbus, by the force of ridicule, brings Pompey to fight the battle of Pharsalia, iv. 113. Employed by Antony to harangue the army on his return from the Parthian expedition, v. 193. Advises him to send Cleopatra back to Egypt, 204. Goes over to Augustus, 209. Antony lends his money and goods after him, and the thoughts of his desertion breaks his heart, ib.

Domitius, besieged by Cæsar in Corfinium, iv. 253.

Domitius, and others in Pompey's army, dispute, before the battle of Pharsalia, who should succeed Cæsar in the pontificate, iv. 114, 260.

Domitius commands the left wing of Pompey's army at Pharsalia, iv. 116.

Domitius Calvinus commands the centre of Cæsar's army at Pharsalia, iv. 116, 261. Appointed governor of Asia Minor by Cæsar, and defeated by Pharnaces, 266.

Domitius Nero, v. 288.

Doors of houses in Greece opened outward, i. 259.

Dorians, how long they had possessed the country of Laconia, iv. 34. The Heraclidæ mix with them, iii. 115.

Dorylaus, general for Mithri-

dates, suspects his colleague Archelaus of treachery, iii. 146. Killed for the sake of his purple robe, 212.

Doris, wife of Dionysius the elder, v. 232.

Dorycnium, a plant, v. 132.

Doson, Antigonus so called. See *Antigonus*.

Dowries; Solon, to promote population, ordered that they should not be given, i. 123.

Drachma, what, iii. 106.

Draco's laws, extremely severe, and therefore repealed by Solon, i. 218. Said to be written with blood, ib. What Draco said in defence of them, 219.

Dracontides, his decree against Pericles, i. 383.

Dragon of Minerva, i. 278.

Dragon that lay by Olympus. See *Olympias*.

Dramatic exhibitions, the effects Solon supposed they might have upon the principles of the people. See *Theatrical Entertainments*.

Dreams, Sylla advises Lucullus to attend to them, iii. 128.

Dromichaetes the Thracian, takes Lyfmachus prisoner, but soon releases him, v. 150.

Dromoclides the Spheztian, in the rage of flattery, proposes that Demetrius should be consulted as an oracle, v. 127.

Drusus. See *Livius*.

Duris of Samos, the historian, his character, i. 377, 378. ii. 68.

† *Dymeæ*, iv. 410.

† *Dyrrhachium*, iv. 234. v. 290.

Dysaoridas, ii. 208.

E.

EAGLE, Pyrrhus so called by the Epirots, iii. 10. Princess fond of that appellation, ib.

Eagles have but two young ones at a time, iii. 79. Yet Marius is said to have seen an aerie of seven, which presaged his seven consulships, ib.

Earth, Pythagoras and Plato did not think it the centre of the world, i. 178.

Earthquake in Laconia, i. 157. iii. 188. At Athens, 264. On Cicero's passing from Brundisium, v. 98.

Earthquake during the battle near the Thrasymenian lake, not perceived by the combatants, ii. 4. At Pisaurum, v. 207.

† *Ecbatana*, iv. 214. v. 53.

Ecdelus, a friend of Aratus, v. 347.

Ecdemus and Demophanes, the tutors of Philopœmen, destroy Aristodemus, tyrant of Megalopolis, and assist Aratus in expelling Nicocles from Sicyon, ii. 342.

Echecrates, priest of Apollo Tygyræus, ii. 211.

Echecratides the sophist, released by Alexander at the request of Phocion, iv. 301.

Eclipse of the sun, one happened the day that Romulus laid the foundation of Rome, i. 90. Another at the time of his death, 142. *n.* Another while Pericles was embarking to go against the Peloponnesians, 387. The Thebans greatly discouraged by an eclipse of the sun, ii. 225.

Eclipses of the sun understood in the time of Nicias, but not those of the moon, iii. 280.

Eclipse of the moon, its different effects on the army of Paulus Æmilius, and that of Perseus, ii. 171. That which happened before Dion's expedition, v. 247. Supposed a forerunner of calamities, ib. iii. 280. Explained as a fortunate omen to those who are flying, 281. What was done by way of relief to the eclipsed luminaries in times of

the greatest ignorance and superstition, ii. 171.

† *Ecnomus*, v. 249.

Ecpbanes, iv. 385.

Ecprepes, one of the ephori, reduced the instruments of Phrynis two strings, iv. 389.

† *Edeffa*, iii. 10. 14. v. 153.

Edonian women, their ceremonies in the feasts of Bacchus, iv. 135.

Education, its force, ii. 23, 78. v. 2, 231.

Edui, revolt against Cæsar, iv. 245.

† *Edylium*, Mount, iii. 141.

Egeria, a nymph with whom Numa pretended to hold communication in his retirements, i. 166.

Eight, some observations on that number, i. 78.

† *Eion*, city of, iii. 177. Colonised by the Athenians, ib.

Eirefione, what, and why carried in a festival procession, i. 63.

† *Elæa*, one of the cities offered to Phocion by Alexander, iv. 301.

† *Elatea*, iii. 140. iv. 315. v. 54.

Elatus, the first of the ephori, at Sparta, i. 131.

† *Elea*, a maritime town in Italy, v. 287.

† *Eleans*, or people of *Elis*, ii. 348. iii. 264. iv. 410.

Elephants, their sagacity, iv. 203. Their care of their masters, 204. The disorder they caused in Hannibal's army, ii. 260.

Elephenor, son of Chalcedon, took care of Theseus's children, i. 76. Carried them with him to the siege of Troy, ib.

Eleus, one of the sons of Cimon, iii. 187.

† *Eleus*, city of, iii. 97.

† *Eleusis*, taken by Theseus, i. 54.

† *Eleuthera*, i. 71.

† *Elimia*, ii. 162.

Elius, one of the vile ministers of Nero, put to death by Galba, v. 403.

Eloquence, the power of it, iii. 15. Does not thrive under an arbitrary government, i. 238.

Elpinice, sister of Cimon, i. 359. Applies to Pericles in behalf of her brother, and he tells her she is much too old for managing such a suit, ib. Suspected of an intrigue with her brother, and with Polygnotus the painter, iii. 173. Married to Callias, 174.

† *Elymæans*, iv. 80.

Elysian fields, where placed, iii. 345.

Embalming, iv. 44.

Empydocles, his doctrine of the elements, v. 120.

Empylus the orator, a friend of Brutus, v. 273.

Enarsphorus, son of Hippocoon, i. 73.

Endeis, mother of Peleus and Telamon, i. 54.

Endemus the Cyprian, v. 245.

Endymion, the favourite of Diana, i. 166. n.

† *Enguim*, a town in Sicily, ii. 251.

† *Enna*, ii. 251.

Envy, i. 292. ii. 222.

Epaminondas, his poverty and content, ii. 198. More attentive to the improvements of the mind than those of the body, ib. Rescues his friend Pelopidas in the battle with the Arcadians near Mantinea, 200. Sent into Theffaly to recover Pelopidas from the tyrant of Pheræ, 222. Succeeds in that service, 223. Reckons it the greatest happiness of his life that his father and mother lived to see him victorious at Leuctra, 80. Sent ambassador to Sparta, iv. 30. His behaviour on that occasion, ib. His debate with Agefilaus in a full council of the Greeks,

in consequence of which Agefilaus declares war against the Thebans, ib. He gains the battle of Leuctra, ii. 216. iv. 31, 32. He invades Laconia, and ravages the country, 33, 34. Marches to Sparta, 34. Is killed in the battle with the Lacedæmonians near Mantinea, 38. Buried by the Thebans at the public charge, on account of his poverty, ii. 31.

Epaphroditus, a name assumed by Sylla, iii. 161.

Epaphroditus, an enfranchised slave of Cæsar Octavianus, sent to be a spy upon Cleopatra, v. 222.

Eperatus, general of the Achæans, v. 385.

† *Ephesus*, called the arsenal of war, ii. 253. Lyfander's services to that city, iii. 92. The temple burnt the day that Alexander was born, iv. 135.

Epheta, judges in criminal causes at Athens, i. 221.

Ephialtes breaks the power of the court of Areopagus at Athens, i. 355. He is assassinated, 359, 360.

Ephialtes and Ciffus, imprisoned by Alexander, iv. 184.

Ephori, when established, i. 129. Intended to restrain the power of the Spartan senate, ib. Their first act, after their inauguration was to declare war against the poor *Helots*, 156. What they did with respect to the importation of gold and silver, iii. 105. Fine Archidamus for marrying a little woman, iv. 2. Fine Agefilaus as a monopolizer, on account of his popularity, 5. Recal him from his wars in Asia, 15. Give Ildas a garland for his bravery, but fine him a thousand drachmæ for going out to battle unarmed, 38. Engross all the power, and leave the Spartan kings only the name, i. 131. n. Deposed by the joint content of both the kings of

Sparta, iv. 390, 391. Cut off by Cleomenes, 404.

Ephorus the historian, censured by Plutarch, v. 257.

Epicharmus, i. 174, 253.

Epicrates, the Acarnanian, conveys Themistocles's wife and children out of Athens, and is put to death for it by Cimon, i. 294.

Epicrates the Athenian, proposes that, instead of choosing nine archons every year, nine poor citizens should be sent ambassadors to Persia, in order to their returning rich, ii. 225.

Epicurean philosophy, some account of it, iii. 23.

Epicurus gives his disciples a daily supply of beans during the famine, v. 145.

Epicurus, punished by Phocion for being instrumental in the death of his father Phocion, iv. 319.

Epicydes, the orator, a man unfit for conducting an army, Themistocles bribes him to drop his pretensions to it, i. 273.

Epicydidas, iv. 15.

† *Epidaurus*, i. 387. iii. 135. iv. 66. v. 381.

† *Epidauria*, i. 52. v. 364.

Epigethes of Pellene, his daughter remarkably beautiful and majestic, v. 370, 371.

Epigonus, tyrant of Colophon, seized by Lucullus, iii. 196.

Epilycus, i. 387.

Epimenides the Phæstian, one of the seven wise men, i. 212. Skilled in expiations, ib. Supposed to be of more than mortal extraction, ib. A prophecy of his, 213. Refuses the presents offered him by the city of Athens for expiating the city, ib.

Epipolæ, a strong fortress in Syracuse, iii. 278. Taken, ii. 237. v. 250.

† *Epirus*, i. 73. The origin of that kingdom, iii. 1.

Epitadeus, one of the ephori,

what he did with respect to the Agrarian law, v. 384.

Epitaph, of Sylla, iii. 164.

Epitaphs; only men who died, in war, and women who had been employed in sacred offices, allowed to have them at Sparta, i. 155.

Epitimus, i. 388.

Epitragia, a name of Venus, i. 59.

Epixyes, governor of Upper Phrygia, forms a design to kill Themistocles, i. 300.

† *Epixephyrians*, ii. 262.

Epoptic mysteries, ii. 56. n.

Epoptics and Acroamatics, a part of philosophy not communicated to common scholars, iv. 140.

Erasistratus, the Athenian, father to Phæax, ii. 44.

Erasistratus, physician to Seleucus, discovers the distemper of prince Antiochus to be love, v. 148.

Eratostratus the historian, v. 67. i. 297.

Eratostratus, the character he gave of Demosthenes's orations, v. 48, 49.

Eretheus, Theseus descended from him, i. 48.

Erethidæ, i. 55, 73.

Eretrian, i. 281.

Ergades, who so called, i. 226.

Erginus assists Aratus in taking Acrocorinth, v. 359. Attempts to seize the Piræus, 371.

Ergoteles lies in wait for Themistocles, for the sake of the two hundred talents reward, promised for taking him, i. 295.

Erianthus, the Theban advises the Spartans to raze the city of Athens, iii. 104.

Ericius, iii. 141, 143.

Eros, servant to Antony, dispatches himself instead of his master, v. 220.

† *Eryx*, town of, iii. 27.

Eteocles the Spartan, a saying

of his concerning Lyfander, iii. 108.

Etesian winds, v. 111, 246. n.

Etymocles, a friend of Agesilaus, iv. 28.

Evagoras king of Cyprus, iii. 99.

Evalcus, a Spartan officer, killed in battle by Pyrrhus, iii. 38.

Evan, a triumphal expression, which the Greeks supposed equivalent to the Roman ovation, ii. 255.

Evander, the Cretan, remains some time with Perseus after his defeat, ii. 177.

Evangelus, master of Pericles's household, i. 367.

Evangelus, his treatise on tactics, ii. 345.

† *Eubœa*, i. 50, 76, 372. v. 55.

Eubulus the orator, iv. 291.

Euchidas the Plataean, the expedition with which he fetched fire from Delphi, ii. 296. Drops down dead as soon as he has delivered it, and has the honour of being buried in the temple of Diana, ib.

Eucleia, a name of Diana, ii. 297.

Euclidas, brother of Cleomenes, assumed by him into partnership of the throne, iv. 408. Commands one wing of the Spartan army against Antigonus, ii. 346. Defeated and killed in the battle of Sellasia, iv. 423.

Euclidas, the Lacedæmonian, Artaxerxes's answer to his insolence, v. 319.

Euclides, the Athenian, opposes Aratus, v. 379.

Euclides, one of the Corinthian officers sent by Timoleon to take possession of the castle of Syracuse, ii. 129.

Euctus, one of Perseus's treasures, ii. 177. Perseus stabs

him for remonstrating against his conduct, ib.

Eudæus, one of Perseus's treasures, ii. 177.

Eudamidas, king of Sparta, father of Agis, iv. 383.

Eudamus, master of the elephants, informs Eumenes of a conspiracy against his life, because he was in his debt, iii. 334.

Eudemus the Pergamenian brings Attalus's will to Rome, v. 12.

Eudoxus, the first that applied geometry to mechanical purposes, ii. 243.

Euergetes. See *Ptolemy Euergetes*.

Evius, one of the names of Bacchus, ii. 255.

Evius the musician, iii. 366.

Eumenes, king of Pergamus, honours paid him at Rome by all but Cato the Censor, ii. 313.

Eumenes, a native of Cardia in the Thracian Chersonesus, said by some to be the son of a poor waggoner; but more probably the son of a person with whom Philip, king of Macedon, had connections of hospitality, iii. 365. Philip is pleased with his performances in the public exercises, and takes him into his train, ib. Secretary to Alexander the Great, ib. Upon the death of Hephæstion, and the promotion of Perdiccas, succeeds Perdiccas in his command of cavalry, ib. Has the sole direction of an Indian expedition, ib. Alexander honours him with his alliance by giving him Bafine, 366. Hephæstion takes his quarters from him, and gives them to a musician, ib. Eumenes reports it to Alexander, but only does himself harm by complaining of a favourite, ib. Alexander wanting to fit out a fleet, asks Eumenes for three

hundred talents: Eumenes excuses himself, and Alexander burns his tent; upon which, great treasures are found melted down, *ib.* & 367. He continued Eumenes as his secretary notwithstanding, 367. Another dispute between Eumenes and Hephæstion, *ib.* Hephæstion dies, and Eumenes exerts all his art to celebrate his memory, *ib.* Upon the death of Alexander, a dispute arises between the late king's friends and the phalanx, *ib.* Eumenes pretends to stand neuter, but privately takes part with the phalanx, *ib.* On the division of Alexander's dominions, Cappadocia and Paphlagonia are assigned to Eumenes, *ib.* Leonatus and Antigonus are appointed to put him in possession, *ib.* & 368. Antigonus despises the commission, 368. Eumenes gets Leonatus's secret from him, as to his designs on Macedonia, and flies with it to Perdiccas, *ib.* Perdiccas establishes him in Cappadocia, *ib.* Perdiccas is desirous that Eumenes should secure the adjoining province of Armenia against the practices of Neoptolemus, 369. Eumenes raises and trains a body of cavalry, to be a counterpoise against the Macedonian infantry, *ib.* Craterus and Antipater pass into Asia, to humble Perdiccas, *ib.* Their first design is upon Eumenes and Cappadocia, *ib.* Meantime Neoptolemus falls upon him with the Macedonian phalanx, but is defeated, 370. Craterus and Neoptolemus advance against Eumenes, 371. Eumenes fights them, and yet finds means to conceal from his troops that they had to act against Craterus, *ib.* His dream previous to the battle, *ib.* He kills both Craterus and Neoptolemus, the latter with his own hand, 372, 373. Weeps over Craterus, 373.

The Macedonians, upon the death of Craterus, who was their particular favourite, resolve upon the death of Eumenes, and desire Antigonus and Antipater to take the direction of the war, 374. Eumenes takes some of the king's horses from Mount Ida, and gives a receipt for them, *ib.* Intends to make Lydia the seat of war, but, at the request of Cleopatra, winters in the Upper Phrygia, *ib.* Alcetas and others contend with him for the command, *ib.* His saying upon it, *ib.* Having not money to pay his troops, he appoints the officers castles and lands, out of which they were to pay their men, *ib.* By this he gains the hearts of the Macedonians, so that they discourage all treasonable attempts against him, and appoint him a strong guard, *ib.* He distributes amongst them the badges of honour, which they used to receive from their king, 375. Loses a battle to Antigonus, by the treachery of one of his officers; but hangs the traitor, and, by an artful movement, returns to the field of battle, and buries the dead, *ib.* Passes by an opportunity to take Antigonus's baggage, 376. That prince's saying upon it, *ib.* Eumenes retires to the castle of Nora, with only five hundred horse and two hundred foot, *ib.* Antigonus proposes a conference, *ib.* Eumenes's spirited answer, 377. Antigonus draws a line of circumvallation about the place, and leaves troops to carry on the siege, *ib.* The castle affords only corn, water, and salt; yet Eumenes furnishes out an agreeable entertainment to his friends, *ib.* His invention for exercising the horses as well as men, 378. Antigonus, on the death of Antipater, forms the design of establishing himself in Macedonia:

and therefore gives Eumenes his liberty, on condition of his taking the oath he proposed, *ib.* Eumenes makes an alteration in the oath, but obtains his liberty, 379. Olympias invites him into Macedonia, in order to his taking the tuition of Alexander's son, *ib.* Philip, Aridaeus, and Polyperchon empower him to take what sums he pleased out of the royal treasures at Quinda, to enable him to carry on the war against Antigonus, 379. They likewise order Antigones and Teutamus to support him with the Argyraspides, *ib.* These officers being unwilling to submit to Eumenes, he pretends that Alexander had appeared to him in a dream, and ordered them to erect a royal pavilion, and place in it a throne of gold, which was to be honoured with their obedience, 380. He is joined by Peucestas and other governors of provinces, *ib.* The inconveniences he experiences from those governors, *ib.* He borrows money of heads of the army, to prevent their conspiring against his life, 381. On the approach of an enemy, all the grandees and officers give him the first place, *ib.* He defeats Antigonus, on his attempt to pass the Pafitigris, *ib.* Peucestas feasts the army, and hopes to be indulged with the command; but on the appearance of Antigonus and his troops, they call for Eumenes, and though he was sick and carried in a litter, *ib.* Antigonus no sooner spies the litter moving from rank to rank, than he sounds a retreat, 382. The Macedonians again grow mutinous, and spread themselves all over the province of Gabene, 383. Antigonus marches against them; but the cold is so intense, that he is forced to light many fires, which discover his motions, *ib.* Eumenes undertakes to retard

his march, till the troops could be assembled, and effects it by a stratagem, *ib.* & 384. The chiefs of the Argyraspides agree with other officers to make use of Eumenes in the ensuing battle, and afterwards to assassinate him, 384. This plot is discovered to him by persons to whom he owed money, *ib.* He makes his will, and destroys his other papers, 385. The veterans beat Antigonus's infantry, but his cavalry in the mean time takes their baggage, *ib.* Antigonus offers to restore the Argyraspides their baggage, on condition that they would put Eumenes in his hands, *ib.* His speech to the Macedonians, before he is delivered up, 386. Antigonus deliberates some time in what manner he should dispose of him, and at last gives orders for his execution, 387. After which he punishes the Argyraspides in the most signal manner for their treachery, 388.

Eumenides. See *Furies.*

Eumolpidae had the direction of the mysteries of Ceres, *ii.* 56. Ordered to absolve Alcibiades, 70.

Euneos, one of Theseus's companions in his expedition against the Amazons, *i.* 68.

Eunomus, the father of Lycurgus, *i.* 123. Killed by a kitchen knife, 124.

Eunomus the Thracian, advises Demosthenes not to be discouraged by his ill success in his first attempts to speak in public, *v.* 46.

Eunus, a fugitive slave, stirs up the servile war in Sicily, *iii.* 163. Dies of the lousy disease, *ib.*

Euphorion, said by some writers to be the father of Solon, *i.* 261.

Euphranor prepares the scaling ladders for Aratus, *v.* 348.

Euphrantides, the diviner, advises the sacrificing of the three children of Xerxes's sister Sandaunce, to Bacchus Omestes, i. 283.

† *Euphrates*, river, iii. 221.

Euphronius, tutor to Antony's children by Cleopatra, sent ambassador to Augustus, v. 217.

Eupolemus, son of the tyrant Icetes, taken and put to death, ii. 147.

Eupolia, second wife of Archidamus, and mother of Agestilaus, iv. 1.

Eupolis, i. 351.

Euripides, i. 49. His ode in praise of Alcibiades, ii. 42, 43. His epitaph on the Athenians, iii. 273. One of his verses saves Athens from being destroyed by Lyfander and the confederate Greeks, 104. His verses save the lives of many Athenians in Sicily, 287. Mariners of Caurus admitted into port in Sicily, because they could repeat some of his verses, 288. His tomb struck by lightning, and by that supposed to be rendered sacred, i. 161.

† *Eurotas*, river, iv. 34.

Eurybiades, admiral of the confederate fleet against the Persians, charged with want of courage, i. 280. Offers to strike Themistocles, ib. Themistocles's answer thereupon, ib. &c. 281.

Eurycles, the Syracusan orator, proposes to send the Athenians to the quarries, and to put their two generals to death, iii. 286.

Eurycles, the Lacedæmonian, commands a ship for Augustus against Antony, v. 212. What he said to Antony, 213.

Euryclidas, sent by Cleomenes to the ephori, iv. 404.

Eurydice, descended from Miltiades, v. 127. Married to Demetrius, ib. Has a son by him named Corrhæbus, 162.

Eurydice, sister of Phila, and wife of Ptolemy, v. 156.

Eurylochus the Ægean, Alexander assists him in his passion for Telefippa, iv. 184.

Eurymedon the Athenian general, sent to Sicily with reinforcements for Nicias, iii. 276. Killed in battle, 282.

† *Eurymedon*, river, iii. 183.

Euryptolemus, son of Pericles's sister, i. 355.

Euryptolemus, son of Megacles, Cimon marries his daughter Isodice, iii. 174.

Euryfaces, son of Ajax, ii. 34. i. 209.

Eurytion, son of Scüs, king of Sparta, i. 123. From him the Eurytionidæ, i. 124. iii. 114. Slackens the reins of government, and finds the ill consequences of it, i. 124.

Eurytus, the Æchalian, i. 131.

Euterpe, according to some writers, the name of Themistocles's mother, i. 267.

Euthippus, the Anaphlyitian, exerts himself greatly to recover the reputation of Cimon, and is killed in battle, together with Cimon's other friends, iii. 189.

Euthydemus, an officer who served under Nicias, joined in commission with him, iii. 276. Defeated in an action at sea, 277.

Euthymus, the Leucadian, an ambush laid for him at Hieræ in Sicily, by which his men are cut off, ii. 145.

Euthymus, general of horse for Icetes, brought in chains to Timoleon, and put to death, ii. 147.

Euthynus, the Thespian, iv. 37.

Eutychedas, i. 123.

Eutyclus, v. 211.

† *Euxine* sea, iv. 186.

Example, the force of it, i. 191, 349.

Execestides, father of Solon, i. 201.

Execrable, Athenian magistrates so called, who violated the privilege of sanctuary, i. 211.

Execrations. See *Imprecations*.

Exile, Lycurgus a voluntary one from Sparta. See *Lycurgus*.

Exiles from Thebes assist in restoring that city to liberty, ii. 201, *et seq.*

Exiles of Achaia, disputes about them in the senate of Rome, ii. 314.

Exodium, amongst the Greeks, means the conclusion of a tragedy; amongst the Romans a farce, iii. 330. n.

F.

FABIA, a vestal virgin, sister to Terentia, Cicero's wife, iv. 335.

Fabii, whence the name, ii. 1. Their descent from Hercules, ib. Three hundred of them cut off by the Tuscans, i. 321.

Fabius Ambustus, Quintus, sent ambassador to the Gauls before Clusium, violates the law of nations, i. 319. Sent to Delphi, 308.

Fabius, chief pontiff when Brennus, king of the Gauls, took Rome, i. 324.

Fabius Buteo, chosen dictator at Rome, for the purpose of creating new senators only, while Marcus Junius was dictator with the army, ii. 12.

Fabius Pictor, i. 80. Sent to consult the oracle at Delphi, ii. 21.

Fabius Maximus, the origin of his family from Hercules, ii. 1. The family very numerous, as well as illustrious, ib. He was the fourth in descent from

Fabius Rullus, who first acquired the surname of Maximus, 2. Has the surnames of Verrucosus and Oviculo, ib. Appears slow of apprehension, and stupid when a boy; but his powers unfold themselves by degrees, ib. He prepares his body by exercise for the service of the state, and his mind by improving his powers of persuasion, ib. An oration, which he pronounced at the funeral of his son, extant in Plutarch's time, ib. Five times consul, ib. Triumphs for his victory over the Ligurians, ib. After Hannibal had gained the battle of Trebia, Fabius advised the Romans to stand upon the defensive in their walled towns, 4. Notwithstanding that advice and the most alarming prodigies, Flaminius fights the battle of Thrasymenus, and falls with great part of his army, 5. Fabius Maximus is chosen dictator, ib. Appoints Minucius his general of the horse, ib. Is preceded by twenty-four lictors, ib. Begins his office with acts of religion, 6. Amongst other things vows a *ver sacrum*, ib. Takes slow and cautious measures against Hannibal, ib. None but Hannibal sensible of his prudence in that respect, 7. His general of the cavalry gives him much trouble, and brings the soldiers to consider him in a contemptible light, ib. He keeps to his first scheme notwithstanding, 8. Hannibal, by a mistake of his guides, is led into the defiles of Casilinum, instead of the plains of Casinum, ib. Fabius surrounds him, ib. Hannibal's stratagem to disengage himself, 9. Fabius has the disadvantage in some subsequent skirmishes, ib. The tribune Metilius incenses the people against him, and the senate is displeased with the terms he had settled for the

ransom of prisoners, 10. He sells his lands to pay the ransom of the Romans whom he had received from Hannibal, ib. Fabius being called to Rome on account of some religious solemnities, Minucius fights contrary to orders, and defeats part of the enemy's forces, ib. & 11. Though this success makes a great noise in Rome, Fabius declares he will hasten back to chastise his general of horse, 11. Metilius stirs up the people, and they appoint Minucius colleague to Fabius in the dictatorship, 12. Fabius does not consent to his colleague's requisition to have the command of all the forces every other day, but, instead of that, divides them equally with him, ib. Hannibal's stratagem to draw Minucius to an engagement; succeeds, and that general is entirely defeated, 13. Fabius marches to his relief, and Hannibal soon retires into his camp, 14. The gratitude of Minucius, 15. His address to his troops, and to Fabius, ib. Fabius lays down the dictatorship, and the consuls that succeed for some time follow his plan of action, 16. Varro, an obscure and rash man, is for proceeding with dispatch, ib. He raises double the usual number of troops, ib. Fabius exhorts Paulus Æmilius, the colleague of Varro, to guard against his temerity, ib. Paulus's answer, 17. Varro takes post over-against Hannibal, near Cannæ, ib. The disposition of Hannibal's forces, and the ensuing battle, 18, 19. Hannibal does not pursue his advantage by marching immediately to Rome, 20. He becomes master, however, of great part of Italy, ib. The greatness of Fabius's behaviour on that occasion, ib. & 21. His relation, Fabius Pictor, is sent

to consult the oracle of Delphi, 21. The magnanimity where-with the Romans receive Varro, ib. Fabius Maximus and Claudius Marcellus are appointed generals, 22. Their opposite characters, and operations, ib. Each of them was five times consul, ib. Marcellus, in his fifth consulate, is drawn into an ambuscade by Hannibal, and killed, ib. Hannibal forges a letter, as from the inhabitants of Metapontum, to Fabius, who is near being caught in the snare, 23. In what manner Fabius brought back one of the allies to his duty, ib. and cured a Lucanian of stealing out of camp, 24. He recovers Tarentum by means of a love affair, ib. Has art enough to amuse Hannibal in the mean time, 25. Behaves to the Brutians with a cruelty not to be expected in his character, 26. Bids his men leave the Tarentines their angry gods, ib. What Hannibal said on the losing of Tarentum, ib. Fabius is honoured with a second triumph, 27. and his son with the consulship, ib. A Roman scene betwixt the father and the son, ib. He loses his son, and bears that loss with great moderation, 28. Publishes the funeral oration, which he had delivered himself, ib. Scipio proposes to remove the war into Africa, and has every kind of opposition thrown in his way by Fabius, ib. & 29. Scipio performs great achievements, and finishes them with the conquest of Hannibal, 30. Fabius does not live to see the reduction of the Carthaginians, ib. The citizens of Rome express their regard to him, by defraying the expences of his funeral, 31.

Fabius Maximus, son of Paulus Æmilius, adopted into the family of the Fabii, ii. 158.

Fabius Rullus, or *Rutilianus*

Quintus, acquired the name of Maximus, iv. 56. ii. 1. He was great-grandfather of Fabius Maximus the dictator, 2. Followed the triumphal chariot of his son, 28.

Fabius, Lucullus's lieutenant, defeated by Mithridates, iii. 235.

Fabius, proprætor of Spain, his government renders the Romans obnoxious to the provinces, v. 25.

Fabius Fabulus, said to be the person that dispatched Galba, v. 413.

Fabius Valens, commander of a legion, the first officer who takes the oath of allegiance to Galba, v. 397. Salutes Vitellius emperor, 408. Employed as one of his generals, 419. His extreme avarice, 421.

Fable of Picus and Faunus, i. 184. Of Minerva and Neptune contending for the patronage of Athens, 289. Of the members and the belly, ii. 81, 82. Of the feast-day and the day after the feast, i. 228. Of the serpent whose tail rebelled against the head, iv. 382. Of the cuckoo and little birds, v. 370. Of the wallet, iii. 329. Of the huntsman and horse, v. 376. Of the sheep delivering up their dogs to the wolves, 61.

Fabrizius, Caius, said the Romans were not overcome by the Epirots, but Lævinus by Pyrrhus, iii. 21. Sent to treat with Pyrrhus about the prisoners, 23. Refuses to accept Pyrrhus's presents, ib. Cineas gives him an account of the Epicurean philosophy, and he wishes that the enemies of Rome may embrace it, ib. Informs Pyrrhus of his physician's offer to poison him, 24.

Factions and parties, how serviceable to a commonwealth. See *Dissensions*.

Faith; a temple erected to

her by Numa, i. 185. The oath by her, the most solemn amongst the Romans, ib. Much knowledge of things divine lost for want of faith, ii. 112.

† *Falerii*, besieged by the Romans, i. 313. The school-master's treachery, and how he was punished by Camillus, 314.

† *Falisci*, i. 306, 313. v. 23.

Fame. S - *Glory*.

Famine, at Athens, under the tyrant Aristion, iii. 137. In the army of Mithridates, 205. Another famine at Athens, v. 145. Famine in the army of Antony, 196. An herb eaten, which brings on madness and death, 197. Famine in the camp of Artaxerxes, 337.

Fannia, screens Marius in her house, iii. 81. Her history, ib.

Fannius, one of the friends of Tiberius Gracchus, v. 4.

Fannius, Caius, attains the consulate through the interest of Caius Gracchus, v. 26. Opposes Caius Gracchus, ib.

Fathers, the law that empowered them to sell their children, corrected in some respect by Numa, i. 187.

Father of his country, Cicero the first that was honoured with that title, v. 89.

Faunus, the demigod, fable of his being taken, together with Picus, by Numa, and of Numa's learning charms and other secrets of them, i. 184. Supposed to have married the *Bona Dea*, iv. 228.

Favonius, Marcus, his witticisms on Pompey, iv. 113. Pompey fights in consequence of the raillery of Favonius and other officers, and is beaten, 114, 119. He flies with Pompey, and treats him with great respect, 121. Is a friend and zealous imitator of Cato, 241, 358. Opposes in Cato's absence the decrees of the senate in fa-

vour of Cæsar, but in vain, ib. is chosen ædile, ib. Brutus sounds him as to the conspiracy against Cæsar, v. 280. His adventure with Brutus and Cæsius, 297.

Fausta, daughter of Metella, iii. 161.

Fausstulus, the foster-father of Romulus and Remus, i. 81.

Faustus, son of Sylla, gets Mithridates's crown into his hands, iv. 86. Cassius strikes him when a boy, and why, v. 278. Puts his estate up to sale, 93. What Cicero said of the bills he put up, ib.

Fear, Theleus sacrifices to it as a god, i. 69. Alexander does the same, iv. 171. The temple of Fear, and its worship, 405. A sanguinary passion in tyrants, v. 339.

Feast, in honour of the two Ariadnes, i. 62.

Feast of boughs at Athens, called Ofchophoria. See *Ofchophoria*.

Feast of slaves amongst the Romans, called Saturnalia. See *Saturnalia*.

Feast of the Latins, i. 308.

Feast of Proserpine celebrated near Cyzicus. See *Proserpine*.

Feast of the Nonæ Caprotinæ, celebrated by the women in the Goats Marsh, i. 115, 116, 337.

Feast of Ceres. See *Thesmophoria*.

Feast of Adonis, accounted ominous to the Athenians, by reason of its happening at their embarkation for Sicily, ii. 51.

Feast of Ceres, ii. 21.

Feast of the Lupercalia, i. 105.

Feast of the Panathenæa. See *Panathenæa*.

Feast of the Metœcia. See *Metœcia*.

Feast of Boëdromia. See *Boëdromia*.

Februata, the feast of Lupercalia anciently so called, i. 105.

Feciales, an order of priests instituted by Numa, i. 179, 319. Their office to act as heralds, to declare war and peace, ib.

† *Ferentum*, iii. 20.

Feretrius, Jupiter, whence the term, ii. 237.

† *Fidenæ*, in what manner taken by Romulus, i. 108.

Figs, forbidden to be exported out of Attica, i. 227.

Figs of Africa, ii. 334.

Figs of Tusculum, ii. 413.

Fimbria besieges Mithridates in Pitane, from whence Mithridates makes his escape by sea, iii. 196. Invites Lucullus to his assistance, ib. Assassinate Flaccus, 149. His men desert him, and he kills himself, 150, 151.

Fimbrians, the untractable bands that mutinied against Fimbria, iii. 200.

Fire; the sacred fire, attended by the vestals at Rome, i. 106. The holy fire at Athens and Delphi, guarded by widows, 175. To be lighted by the sunbeams at Rome, in case of its happening to be extinguished, 176. Called *Vesta* and *Unity* by the Pythagoreans, 178. Worshipped as the first principle of all things, 323. An emblem of purity, 175.

Fire hearth, sacred to the domestic gods, iv. 197.

† *Firmians*, a company of brave men who attended Cato the Censor in his operations against Antiochus, ii. 319.

Flaccus, Valerius. See *Valerius*.

Flaccus the consul marches against Sylla, iii. 145. Assassinated by Fimbria, 149, 200.

Flaccus, Hordeonius, sent by Galba to succeed Virginus, v. 398. The army refuse to take the oath of allegiance to Galba which Flaccus proposes, 408.

Flamen Quirinalis instituted by Numa, i. 171.

Flamen, whence so called, i. 171.

Flaminius, Caius, the consul, rashly fights Hannibal near the Thrasymenean lake, and is killed in the action, ii. 4.

Flaminius, Caius Quintus, the same with the former, during his consulate defeats the Gauls, ii. 3, 233. Named general of horse to Minucius the dictator, and disqualified because a rat was heard to cry while he was naming him, 234.

Flaminius, Titus Quintus, or Quinctius, jealous of the glory of Philopœmen, ii. 336. Quick both to resent an injury, and to do a service, 364. A legionary tribune under Marcellus in the war with Hannibal, 365. Appointed governor of Larentum and its dependencies, ib. and chief director of the colonies sent to Narnia and Cosa, ib. Offers himself a candidate for the consulship without ascending by the previous steps, ib. Two of the tribunes oppose him, ib. The senate refer the matter to the people, and Flaminius is elected consul, though not yet thirty years old, ib. Macedonia and the war with Philip falls to his lot, ib. This a happy circumstance for Rome, because the forming a connection with Greece required a man of his temper and abilities, ib. Finds that his predecessors had entered Macedonia too late in the season, and remedies that defect, 366. On his arrival in Epirus, finds Publius Villius encamped over against Philip, who had long been defending the fords of the Apus, ib. & 367. As a passage there seemed impracticable, he is advised to go through Dassaretis along the Lycus, 367. But he does not choose to remove too far from

the sea, lest he should be in want of provisions, ib. Resolves to force his way up the mountains, ib. Sharp contests ensue, ib. Some shepherds discover to him a winding way, neglected by the enemy, ib. He sends a tribune with four thousand men up that way, ib. Attacks the Macedonians, when he believed the tribune had gained the top, 368. The Macedonians perceiving the party at the top of the hill, take to flight, ib. Flaminius traverses Epirus with good order and discipline, ib. As soon as he enters Thessaly it declares for him, ib. The Achæans renounce their alliance with Philip, and declare for the Romans, 369. Pyrrhus's saying concerning the Romans, ib. Flaminius and Philip come to an interview, in which the Roman insists that Philip should withdraw his garrisons from the Grecian cities; which he refuses, ib. The rest of Greece declares for the Romans, ib. The magistrates of Thebes come to meet Flaminius, and he enters the city with them, 370. Bœotia takes part with the Romans, ib. Flaminius sends his agents to Rome, to procure the continuation of his commission, ib. Meets Philip near Scotusa, and defeats him entirely in a pitched battle at Cynoscaphæ, 371, 372. The battle described, 372. Philip's escape owing to the haste of the Ætolians to plunder his camp, ib. The Ætolians claim the honour of the victory, ib. Verses of Alcæus suitable to their pretensions, ib. Flaminius is hurt by those verses; but Philip parodies them, ib. Philip goes in person, and makes his submission to Flaminius and the Romans, 373. The conditions on which peace is granted him, ib. The prudence of Fla-

minius, in making that peace before Antiochus declared himself, *ib.* The ten commissioners sent by the senate to assist Flaminius, advise him to keep garriſons in three of the principal cities of Greece; but he prevails with them to ſet Greece entirely free, 374. He proclaims liberty to the Greeks, at the Iſthmian games, *ib.* Their ſhouts of joy and applauſe bring down the crows from the air, 375. Their reflections upon Flaminius's generoſity, after they were retired to their houſes, *ib.* He diſpatches Lentulus to the Bargyllians in Aſia, Stertinius into Thrace, P. Villius to Antiochus, and goes himſelf to Chalcis and Magnesia, for the purpoſe of extending liberty, 376. Appointed director of the Nemean games, *ib.* Recommends the ſocial virtues to the Greeks, *ib.* The behaviour of the Romans on this occaſion, adds greatly to their power, and paves the way to univerſal empire, 377. Flaminius dedicates ſhields to Caſtor and Pollux, and a crown of gold to Apollo, at Delphi, *ib.* The inſcriptions upon them, *ib.* Commences hoſtilities againſt Nabis the tyrant of Lacedæmon, but ſoon compromises the matter with him, 378. The Achæans redeem the Roman captives that were diſperſed in Greece, and make Flaminius a preſent of them, 379. Theſe Romans make the moſt honourable part of his triumph, *ib.* Account of the triumph, *ib.* The Romans remit the fine of a thouſand talents, which Philip was under obligation to pay; ſend back his ſon Demetrius, and declare Philip their ally, *ib.* Antiochus invades Greece, and the Ætolians join him, *ib.* The Romans ſend the conſul Acilius Glabrio againſt Antiochus, and

appoint Flaminius the conſul's lieutenant, 380. Antiochus is defeated at Thermopylæ, and forced to fly, *ib.* Flaminius ſecures the Greeks in the Roman intereſt, *ib.* Prevails with Glabrio to ſpare the Ætolians and Chalcidians, *ib.* & 381. The Chalcidians pay divine honours to Flaminius, 381. Part of a hymn in his praiſe, *ib.* Some ſtrong features of his ſoul deſcribed, *ib.* & 382. Sayings of his, 382. He is created cenſor, *ib.* His acts while he bore that office, 383. His brother Lucius is expelled the ſenate by Cato, *ib.* Titus's reſentment againſt Cato, 384. He goes ambaffador to the court of Prusias, whither Hannibal had retired, upon the defeat of Antiochus in Phrygia; and demands that Hannibal ſhould be put to death, 385. That demand of his conſidered *pro* and *con*, 386, 387. Flaminius dies in his bed, 388. Flaminius greatly ſuperior to Philopœmen, in the ſervices he rendered Greece, *ib.* Flaminius ambitious, and Philopœmen obſtinate; the former paſſionate, and the latter implacable, *ib.* Philopœmen ſuperior in military knowledge and perſonal valour, 389. and Flaminius in point of juſtice and humanity, 390.

Flaminius, Lucius, brother of Titus, expelled the ſenate, *ii.* 384. Admiral under his brother, 366.

Flavius, a tribune, wounds one of Hannibal's elephants with the point of an enſign ſtaff, *ii.* 260.

Flavius and Marcellus, tribunes of the people, tear the royal diadems from the ſtatues of Cæſar, *iv.* 276. Depoſed by Cæſar, 277.

Flavius Gallus, raſhly undertakes an exploit againſt the Parthians, *v.* 194.

Flavius Sabinus, brother of Vespasian, left governor of Rome by Otho, v. 410.

Flora, the celebrated courtesan, her amour with Pompey, iv. 45. So great a beauty that Cæcilius Metellus, when he adorned the temple of Castor and Pollux with paintings, put her picture amongst the rest, 46.

Flute, an instrument sacred to peace, ii. 254.

Fonteius Capito, sent by Mark Antony to conduct Cleopatra into Syria, v. 189.

Fonteius, killed by Valens, v. 401.

Fortunate. See *Atlantic Islands*.

Fortune, how distinguished from Chance, ii. 150. Her image said to have spoken to the Roman matrons, 111. Loves to make affairs turn upon a minute circumstance, iv. 412. Her inconstancy, ii. 181, 189, 190. Her greatest favours unable to fill the capacities of the human mind, iv. 98. Unable to conquer virtue, 286, 432.

Fountains, whence their origin, ii. 167, 168.

Fountain of fire near Appollonia, iii. 152.

Fox, stolen by a Spartan boy, and he suffers it to eat out his bowels, rather than be discovered, i. 145.

† *Fregella*, v. 22.

† *Fregellians*, ii. 263.

Friendship; true friendship, on what founded, ii. 199. Instances of it, ib. 310.

Fugitives, those that fly in battle, their punishment, iii. 211.

Fulcinia, mother of Marius, iii. 45.

Fulvia, widow of Clodius, marries Antony, v. 170. Maintains his quarrels in Rome against Augustus, 184. but cau-

ses the war, ib. Her death, 185.

Fulvia informs Cicero of Catiline's design to kill him, v. 82.

Fulvius, Cneius, the proconsul, slain by Hannibal, ii. 257.

Fulvius, Flaccus, informs Tiberius Gracchus of the senate's designs against him, v. 16.

Fulvius, Quintus, appointed dictator, ii. 258.

Fulvius, a friend of Caius Gracchus, v. 28. Sends his son to the consul Opimius, 33. He and his eldest son killed, ib. His body thrown into the river, and his widow forbidden to put herself in mourning, 34.

Funeral orations, their origin, i. 247. Allowed women, for contributing their golden ornaments to make up an offering to Apollo, 312. Not made for young women till Cæsar's time, iv. 214.

Furcifer, the original of that name of reproach, ii. 99.

Furies, their temple, i. 69, 211.

Furii, Camillus first raises that family to distinction, i. 305.

Furius, Lucius, colleague to Camillus, when military tribunes were appointed instead of consuls, i. 341. Sent by Camillus against the Tuscans, 342.

Furius, colleague to Flaminius, ii. 232.

Furius, lieutenant to Publius Varinus, defeated by Spartacus, iii. 298.

Furnius, an able orator, v. 206.

G.

† *GABENE*, Eumenes's troops spread themselves over that country for winter-quarters, iii. 383.

† *Gabii*, Romulus and Remus sent thither for education, i. 83.

Gabinus, Aulus, a tribune,

marches to the relief of Chæro-
nea, iii. 141. Proposes a law
for investing Pompey with the
command at sea, and at land
for four hundred furlongs from
the sea, iv. 67, 68. Is elected
consul, 92, 347. Has the pro-
vince of Syria, v. 95.

Gabinus, Antony's lieutenant,
v. 290.

Gabinus, the consul, his rude-
ness to Cicero, v. 97.

† *Gades*, iii. 344.

Gefilus, a Spartan, reconciles
Dion and Heraclides, v. 266.

Gaieochus, a name of Nep-
tune. See *Neptune*.

† *Galete*, Mount, iv. 315.

† *Galatia*, iv. 331. iii. 74.

Galba, Sulpitius, the richest
private man that ever rose to
the imperial dignity, v. 392.
Yet unable to pay the army the
vast sums which Nymphidius
Sabinus, one of the captains of
the prætorian cohorts, had pro-
mised in his name, 391. Of
the noble family of the Servii,
yet thinks it a greater honour
to be related to Q. Catulus Ca-
pitolinus, one of the most virtu-
ous men of his time, 392. Re-
lated also to Livia the wife of
Augustus, ib. Rises, by her in-
terest, to the dignity of consul,
ib. Behaves with honour in
Germany, and during his pro-
consulate in Africa, ib. His
simple parsimonious way of liv-
ing, out of character for an
emperor, ib. Sent governor in-
to Spain by Nero, ib. Unable
to relieve the provinces under
the oppressions of the procura-
tors, but gives them the conso-
lation of his pity, ib. Does
not endeavour to suppress the
songs made upon Nero, ib.
Nor informs him of Vindex's
motions towards a revolt in
Gaul, 393. Vindex commences
open hostilities, and desires Gal-
ba to accept the imperial dig-
nity, ib. Galba deliberates

upon it, ib. The speech of
Titus Vinius to him on that oc-
casion, ib. He enfranchises all
that present themselves, ib. Is
declared emperor, but chooses
to act with the title of lieute-
nant to the senate and people of
Rome, ib. The frantic man-
ner in which Nero receives the
news of Galba's revolt, 394.
Nero prevails with the senate
to declare Galba an enemy to
his country, and confiscates his
estate, ib. The revolt from
Nero becomes general, ib. All
acknowledge Galba, except
Clodius Macer in Africa, and
Verginius Rufus in Germany,
ib. Galba is much afraid of
Verginius, particularly after he
had defeated Vindex, ib. Wishes
for his former life of ease and
leisure, 395. One of Galba's
freedmen arrives in seven days
from Rome, with news that
the prætorian guards, and the
senate and people of Rome,
had declared Galba emperor,
ib. He likewise assures him
of the death of Nero, ib. Vi-
nius confirms the news, and is
promoted, ib. Nymphidius Sa-
binus gets the administration of
affairs at Rome into his hands,
ib. Obliges his colleague Ti-
gellinus to give up his sword,
396. Makes great entertain-
ments for the nobility, ib. In-
structs the guards to demand of
Galba, that Nymphidius may
be their sole and perpetual com-
mander, ib. Reprimands the
consuls for putting their seal,
rather than his, with the dis-
patches, ib. Permits the peo-
ple to destroy the informers and
others employed by Nero, ib.
Affects to be called the son of
Caius Cæsar, though probably
the son of a gladiator, ib. &
397. Takes to himself the
whole merit of dethroning Ne-
ro, and even aspires to the im-
perial seat, ib. Sends Gellianus

into Spain, to act as a spy upon Galba, *ib.* Galba is apprehensive of the power and designs of Verginius Rufus; but Verginius abides by his first resolution, *ib.* That general, with much difficulty, persuades his army to acknowledge Galba, *ib.* Galba sends Flaccus Hordeonius to succeed him, 398. Verginius goes to meet Galba, and finds but a cold reception, *ib.* Vinus, the first minister of Galba, a rapacious and libidinous man, *ib.* Cornelius Laco is appointed to the command of the guards and of the palace, 399. Nymphidius adopts desperate measures, 400, and is slain by the troops which he attempted to corrupt, 401. Galba orders Cingonius Varro, and Mithridates, two of Nymphidius's accomplices, to be put to death, without any form of trial, *ib.* Sends an order for the execution of Petronius Turpilianus, a man of consular dignity, *ib.* Causes Macer to be taken off in Africa, and Fonteius in Germany, *ib.* Falls upon a body of marines at no great distance from Rome, who came to solicit the continuance of their establishment, and kills great numbers, 402. Miserably parsimonious himself, but suffers his minister to plunder the treasury in the most insatiable manner, 403. Punishes some of Nero's evil ministers, but spares Tigellinus the greatest delinquent, who had bribed Vinus to spare him, *ib.* Those two miscreants laugh at the murmurs of the people, 404. All Galba's proceedings are now misrepresented, *ib.* His great error in not giving a gratuity to the army, *ib.* Yet he expresses himself nobly upon it, *ib.* The troops in Germany despise Flaccus, and are almost ready to mutiny against Galba, 405. Galba supposes, that not

only his great age (though he was seventy-three when he came to the empire), but his want of children, exposes him to contempt; and therefore determines to adopt some young nobleman, and declare him his successor, *ib.* Some account of Otho, *ib.* & 406. He expects to be the person adopted, through the interest of Vinus, whose daughter he promises to marry, 407. The soldiers wish that Otho may be the man, *ib.* Galba gives no answer to Vinus's application, *ib.* Has the public good really at heart in his intended appointment, *ib.* The army in Germany mutinies against Galba's officers, and appoints Vitellius emperor, 408. Galba proceeds to the adoption, and declares Piso Cæsar, *ib.* & 409. He gives no donation even on this occasion, and the countenances of the soldiers are black and lowering, 409. The excellent qualities and princely behaviour of Piso, *ib.* Otho meditates revenge, and retains his hopes of ascending the imperial throne, *ib.* A few subaltern officers, and one of Otho's freedmen, practise upon the prætorian cohorts, 410. Galba sacrifices, and the diviner announces to him immediate danger from treason, *ib.* Otho, who attended the sacrifice, gets out of the palace, into the forum, and is saluted emperor by a very small party of soldiers, 411. He is carried in great anxiety to the prætorian camp, and the tribune who kept guard opens the gate, *ib.* A mob of people crowd to Galba's palace on the news, 412. Some of his friends stand up in his defence, *ib.* Piso is sent out to the life-guards, *ib.* Galba goes out into the forum, to speak to the people, *ib.* Various reports concerning the success of Otho

with the prætorian cohorts, *ib.* A body of horse and foot appears, and declares Galba a private man, *ib.* He is attacked in his sedan chair, *ib.* Sempronius Densus, a centurion, is the only man faithful to Galba on this occasion, 413. He is tumbled out of his chair, at what was called the Curtian lake, *ib.* Says to the conspirators, "Strike, if it be for the good of Rome," *ib.* Is dispatched with many strokes, *ib.* His head is carried to Otho, who demands also that of Piso, *ib.* Piso's head is soon brought, as is also that of Laco, *ib.* & 414. Numbers petition for their reward for these murders, and are afterwards all put to death by Vitellius, 414. Otho prevents the soldiers from destroying Marius Celsus, who had no other crime than his fidelity to Galba, *ib.* The senate is assembled, and takes the oath to Otho, *ib.* Vinus's daughter redeems his head with a large sum, *ib.* Galba's corpse is carried away, with Otho's permission, and buried by his freedman, *ib.* & 415. His character, 415.

Galba, Servius, accuses Paulus Æmilius, *ii.* 184.

Galba, a man of prætorian dignity, killed by Cæsar's soldiers at Rome, *iv.* 276.

Galley of Theseus preserved for ages by the Athenians, *i.* 63. Question amongst the philosophers concerning its identity, *ib.*

Galley, a small one of gold and ivory, presented by Cyrus to Lyfander, *iii.* 107.

† *Gallia Narbonensis*, *iii.* 349.

Gallus, Sylla's lieutenant, *iii.* 143.

Gallus, one of Otho's generals, *v.* 420.

Gallus, Flavius, one of Antony's officers, dies of his wounds, *v.* 194.

Gallus, sent by Augustus to Cleopatra, *v.* 222.

Games, instituted by Theseus in Delos, *i.* 62. *Isthmian*, by Theseus, in honour of Neptune, 65. *n.* 67. *ii.* 141. The most honourable place at the Isthmian reserved for the Athenians, *i.* 67. *iv.* 22. *Olympic*, in honour of Jupiter, *i.* 67, 122, 151. *Pythian*, *iv.* 20. *v.* 151. *Nemean*, *ii.* 141, 352. *v.* 367. A general armistice in Greece during the celebration of the great games, *i.* 122, 151. *Circensian* games, 93, 308.

Games in honour of liberty at Platæa, *ii.* 295, 297.

† *Gandaritæ* and *Præsi*, their kings make preparations against Alexander, *iv.* 205.

Ganges, the breadth and depth of that river, *iv.* 205. Alexander's troops refuse to pass it, *ib.*

Gardens of Tisaphernes, *ii.* 59. Of Lucullus, *iii.* 240. Of Artaxerxes, *v.* 338.

† *Gargettus*, *i.* 55, 76.

Gates of Rome not accounted sacred as the wall was, *i.* 89.

Gaugamela, or *Camels house*, a place near Arbela where the great battle between Alexander and Darius was fought, *iv.* 170.

† *Gauls*, their origin, *i.* 317. Their first inducement to enter Italy, *ib.* They besiege Clusium, 318. An infringement of the law of nations, by a Roman ambassador, draws them towards Rome, 319. Defeat the Romans in the battle of Allia, 321. Enter Rome, and kill the senators in the forum, 326. Lay siege to the Capitol, *ib.* Propositions for peace, 331. The fraud and insolence of the Gauls, *ib.* Defeated by Camillus on the road to Gabii, as one division of them had been before near Ardea, 332. Their manner of fighting, 344. Observe

an exact neutrality during the Punic war, ii. 231. Defend Milan with great resolution, 236. Defeated by Marcellus, ib. Their avarice and rapacity, iii. 32. Break open the tombs of the kings at Ægæ, ib. Their valour, 319, 320. The Gaulish cavalry the chief dependence of young Crassus, ib.

Gauls, two buried alive by the Romans, ii. 232. Beaten by Flaminius, ib. Cæsar's wars with them, iv. 237. *et seq.*

† *Gaza* besieged, iv. 162.

† *Gedrosia*, country of, iv. 210.

Geese, consecrated to Juno, and kept in the Capitol, by their cackling discover the approach of the Gauls, i. 330.

Gegania, one of the two first vestals consecrated by Numa, i. 176.

Gegania, her daughter-in-law Thalæa has the first family difference with her that was known in Rome, i. 199.

† *Gelæ*, iv. 80.

† *Gela*, ii. 149. v. 249.

Gelanor king of Argos, deposed by a faction, iii. 40.

Gellianus sent into Spain by Nymphidius, to be a spy upon Galba, v. 397.

Gellius, Marcus, what Cicero said of him, v. 93.

Gellius the consul, defeats a straggling party of Germans that belonged to Spartacus, but Spartacus soon recovers that loss, iii. 299.

Gellius, Lucius, v. 92.

Gellius, one of the censors to whom Pompey, as a Roman knight, gave an account of his having served the campaigns required by law, iv. 64.

Gelon, sovereign of Syracuse, makes the Romans a present of corn, ii. 90. His statue preserved by the Syracusans, when they destroyed those of the tyrants, 139. His just and mild government, v. 224.

Gelon, a friend to Neoptolemus, forms a design to poison Pyrrhus, iii. 5.

Gelon, one of the governors of Bœotia, iv. 26.

Geminus, an enemy to Marius; Marius, in his fugitive condition, dreads him, iii. 78. He seizes Marius, and carries him to Minturnæ, 81.

Geminus, a friend of Pompey; Pompey gives his mistress Flora up to him, iv. 45, 46. He kills Brutus Creticus by Pompey's order, 58.

Geminus sent to acquaint Antony with the state of his affairs in Rome, v. 207. Suspected by Cleopatra as a friend to Octavia, ib.

Genealogy, some great families in Rome tracing up their pedigree to Numa, a suspicious business, i. 162.

Genii, i. 114, 115. v. 232.

Gentius, king of Illyria, joins Perseus against the Romans, but is deceived by him, and withdraws, ii. 166. Defeated by Lucius Anicius, ib.

Geometry, ii. 243.

Genucius, v. 23.

Geradas the Spartan, a saying of his, i. 142.

† *Geræstus*, iv. 96.

Gerandas, killed with forty more Spartans by Charon the Theban; Meneclides compares that action with those of Pelopidas and Epaminondas, ii. 218, 219.

Gerania, iv. 415. v. 370.

† *Gergithus*, iv. 301.

† *Germans*, iv. 237, 238.

Germanicus, the son of Drusus, v. 227.

† *Gesatæ*, ii. 231.

Getæ, v. 210.

Gigis, one of Parisatis's women, v. 332. Privy to the poisoning of Statira, ib. Her punishment, 333.

Gisco, the Carthaginian, Hannibal turns his observation upon

the enemy's numbers into ridicule, ii. 18. Sent by the Carthaginians into Sicily, 145.

Glabrio, the command in Bithynia taken from him, and given to Pompey, iv. 72.

Gladiators, their war with the Romans. See *Spartacus*.

Glaucias, a king of Illyria, preserves Pyrrhus when an infant, iii. 3. Restores him at an early period to the throne of Epirus, ib.

Glaucias, a seditious tribune, employed by Marius, iii. 70. Is cut to pieces, 73.

Glaucippus, iv. 289.

Glaucus, physician to Hephæstion, iv. 214. Crucified by Alexander, ib.

Glaucus, son of Polymedes, his valour, iv. 296.

Glaucus, ally to the Trojans, v. 231.

Glaucus, physician to Cleopatra, v. 207.

Glory, that which is derived from virtue, more excellent than that from power, i. 169. Its slow progress, v. 74. A disregard for glory the mark of a worthless or insensate mind, ii. 44.

Glory of one's ancestors, the worthless more ready to enlarge upon it than men of merit, v. 244. Follows in the train of virtue, i. 193. Great desire of it dangerous to those who are at the head of an administration, v. 74.

Gnathænia, Perseus believed to be her child, and only supposititious to Philip, ii. 162. v. 390.

† *Gnossus*, i. 60.

Goats-Market, the place where Romulus disappeared, i. 112.

Goats-Horns, the crest of the king of Macedon, iii. 12.

Gobrias, iii. 183.

God; no representation to be made of him by images, i. 173.

To be worshipped with the mind, ib. Moves the will, but does not over-rule it, ii. 106, 107. Has no resemblance with man, i. 173. Pſammo's sentiments concerning his providence, iv. 166. Who beloved by him, i. 167. Extraordinary instance of the divine interposition, ii. 133.

God, the author of good, and not of evil, ii. 189. *n.*

Gods of the earth, i. 107.

Goddeſs of the women, by the Greeks called Gynæcea, by the Romans Bona Dea, v. 85. Her history, iv. 228. The manner of worshipping her, v. 85.

Gold and silver prohibited at Sparta, i. 135. The great corrupter of mankind, ib. Very scarce in Greece, 228. *n.*

Golden pillar, at which terminated all the great roads in Italy, and on which they were inscribed, v. 411.

† *Gomphi*, a city of Theſſaly, taken by Cæſar, iv. 259.

Gonatas, one of the Antigoni. See *Antigonus*.

Gongylus, the Corinthian, comes in aid to the Syracuſans, iii. 274.

Good goddeſs. See *Goddeſs* of the women.

Gordian Knot, iv. 152.

† *Gordium*, iv. 152.

Gordius driven out of Cappadocia by Sylla, iii. 126.

† *Gordyene*, iii. 217. iv. 80.

Gorgias the Leontine, the character he gave of Cimon, iii. 181.

Gorgias, one of Eumenes's officers, iii. 372.

Gorgidas aſſiſts Pelopidas in reſtoring liberty to Thebes, ii. 207. Embroils the Spartans with the Athenians, by drawing in Sphodrias to attempt the Piræus, 209. Said to have firſt formed the ſacred band, 213. Pelopidas improves this inſtitu-

tion, by making them fight in one body, and not in separate parties, *ib.*

Gorgo, wife of king Leonidas, her answer to a lady who told her, none but the Spartan women bore rule over the men, *i.* 139.

Gorgoleon, a Spartan general, killed in the battle of Tegyrae, *ii.* 212.

Gorgus repeoples the city of Gela, *ii.* 149.

† *Gortynians*, *ii.* 354. *iii.* 33.

Gouras, *iii.* 233.

Government, balance of it like the British, *i.* 129.

Gracchus, Tiberius, the father of Tiberius and Caius, *v.* 1. Marries Cornelia, the daughter of that Scipio who conquered Hannibal, *ib.* A prodigy of serpents that happened in his family, *ib.*

Gracchus, Tiberius and Caius, the difference in their dispositions, oratory, and behaviour, *v.* 2, 3. Alike in valour, justice, and self-government, 3. Tiberius Gracchus, nine years older than his brother, *ib.* Admitted, at an early period, into the college of augurs, *ib.* His character so excellent, that Appius Claudius offers him his daughter, 4. Serves in Africa under the younger Scipio, *ib.* Is the first to scale the wall in the siege of one of the enemy's towns, *ib.* Is appointed quaestor, *ib.* Serves under the consul Mancinus in the Numantine war, *ib.* Through his interest with the Numantines, procures a peace, and saves the lives of twenty thousand Romans, 5. The peace is annulled at Rome, and Scipio sent against the Numantines, 6. History of the division of lands in Italy, and of the Agrarian laws prior to those of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, 7. Tiberius is moved with the scene of distress which he beholds among the

poor Romans in Italy, and resolves to procure a new Agrarian law, 8. Consults some of the principal Romans upon it, *ib.* Opposed by the rich, *ib.* The irresistible eloquence with which he pleaded for that law, *ib.* Specimen of his eloquence, *ib.* His adversaries engage M. Octavius, one of the tribunes, to oppose him, 9. Tiberius orders all the courts to be shut up, till the law should be passed, *ib.* Puts his own seal upon the treasury, *ib.* The people assemble to give their suffrages, but the balloting vessels are carried off, 10. Manlius and Fulvius prevail upon Tiberius first to refer the matter to the senate, *ib.* The application to the senate ends in nothing, *ib.* He deposes his fellow-tribune Octavius, by a decree of the people, 11. The Agrarian law is confirmed, and the vacant tribune's seat given to one of Tiberius's clients, 12. The three commissioners appointed to see the lands properly distributed, *ib.* Nasica's enmity to Tiberius, *ib.* He is treated with great malignity by the senate, *ib.* A friend of his supposed to be poisoned, *ib.* He puts himself in mourning, and recommends his wife and children to the protection of the people, *ib.* Attalus, king of Pergamus, dies, and leaves the Roman people his heirs, *ib.* Tiberius proposes that the people, and not the senate, should have the disposal of that inheritance, 13. A senator, of the name of Pompey, accuses him of a design to make himself king of Rome, *ib.* Annus poses him by an unexpected question, *ib.* His arguments in defence of his deposing Octavius, 14, 15. He proposes other popular laws, in hopes of gaining the tribuneship the year following, 15. Doubts his majority in the assembly of

the people, and has recourse to entreaties, *ib.* Meets with several ill omens, 16. Is received with joy by the people, now assembled in the Capitol, *ib.* Fulvius Flaccus informs him that the landed interest designed to assassinate him, Tiberius touches his head, signifying the danger he was in; and his enemies interpret that motion as the requisition of a crown, *ib.* The consul refusing to proceed to violence, Nasica leads on a party which destroys him, *ib.* His dead body is treated in an inhuman manner, 18. His friends experience the same treatment, *ib.* The senate endeavours to pacify the people by indulging them in the Agrarian law, 19. *Gracchus, Caius*, after the death of his brother, lives for some time retired; but, during his retreat, improves his powers of oratory, 20. The people delighted, and the patricians alarmed by the specimen of his eloquence in the defence of *Vettius*, *ib.* He goes quaestor to the consul *Orestes* in Sardinia, 21. His dream, *ib.* He distinguishes himself greatly in Sardinia, *ib.* Prevails with the Sardinians to grant the Romans a supply of clothing, *ib.* The senate puts an affront upon *Micipsa's* ambassadors, in order to mortify *Caius*, 22. They endeavour to keep him in Sardinia, *ib.* He returns in spite of them, and is impeached, *ib.* Defends himself, and is acquitted, *ib.* Clears himself of all concern in the conspiracy of *Frigellæ*, *ib.* Is elected tribune of the people, notwithstanding the opposition of the patricians, 22. His speech previous to passing two laws, 23. What those laws were, *ib.* Other popular laws, relative to colonising and dividing the public lands; granting the army clothing; extend-

ing the right of voting to the Latin allies; regulating the markets; and investing a judicial power in the knights, 24. Returns money to the Spanish states, for the corn which *Fabius* had extorted from them, 25. Procures decrees for sending out colonies, making roads, and building public granaries, *ib.* The method he took with the public roads, 26. He makes *Fannius* consul, and is himself appointed tribune the second time, *ib.* *Fannius* proves ungrateful, *ib.* *Caius* colonises Tarentum and Capua, *ib.* The nobility incite his colleague *Livius Drusus* to outdo him in popular acts, 27. *Drusus* sends out twelve colonies, *ib.* *Caius* goes to plant a colony in Carthage, 28. Meantime *Drusus* lays an information against *Fulvius*, who was a friend of *Caius Gracchus*, *ib.* *Scipio* dies, and it is suspected that he was poisoned by *Fulvius*, with the connivance of *Caius*; at least it was so given out, *ib.* *Caius* gives Carthage the name of *Junonia*, *ib.* Meets with ill omens, *ib.* Returns to Rome, and proposes other laws, 29. *Fannius* orders all that were not Romans by birth to depart from the city, *ib.* *Caius* promises to support the allies, but does not perform his promise, *ib.* He pulls down certain scaffolds erected by his colleagues, 30. Miscarries in his application for a third tribuneship, *ib.* The consul *Optimius* prepares to repeal his laws, and annul his acts, *ib.* and *Caius* to defend them, *ib.* The two parties meet in the Capitol, and one of the consul's lictors, using scurrilous language, is killed, 31. The senate orders the consul to provide for the safety of the commonwealth, *ib.* *Fulvius*, a partisan of *Caius*, prepares to repel force with force.

and marches out to seize the Aventine hill, 32. Caius goes out in his usual habit, with no other weapon but a dagger, *ib.* Licia's speech to him, *ib.* Fulvius sends his younger son to the consul with proposals of peace, 33. The consul insists on their submitting at discretion, *ib.* Marches against Fulvius, *ib.* Fulvius is put to the sword, *ib.* Caius retires to the temple of Diana, *ib.* His prayer to the goddess, *ib.* Is prevented by his friends from killing himself, and takes to flight, *ib.* Finishes his days in the grove of the furies, 34. His body is thrown into the river, *ib.* His goods confiscated, and his wife forbidden to go into mourning, *ib.*

Graces, Plato desired Xenocrates the philosopher, who was morose and unpolite, to sacrifice to the Graces, *iii.* 44.

† *Granicus*, river, *iii.* 206. *iv.* 149.

Granius, son to Marius's wife by a former husband, *iii.* 78. During Marius's flight gets to the isle of Ænaria, 82. Passes with Marius into Africa, *ib.* et 83.

Granius the quæstor, Sylla, one day only before he died, ordered him to be strangled, *iii.* 163.

Granius Petronius, Cæsar's quæstor, taken by Scipio, *iv.* 235. Has his life given him, but kills himself, *ib.*

Gratitude, *ii.* 110.

† *Greece*, the magnificence of her public buildings, *i.* 361. The most glorious theatre for the display of great actions, *ii.* 371. Liberty proclaimed to all Greece by order of Flaminius at the Isthmian games, 374.

Greeks, the wisdom of their attention to liberty, to popular government, and to the vicissitudes of fortune, *i.* 232. When first listed in the Carthaginian

service, *ii.* 145. Invincible when united, *v.* 351. Philopœmen called the last of them, *ii.* 343.

Guras, brother to Tigranes, surrenders himself to Lucullus. See *Gouras*.

† *Gyata*, *v.* 257.

Gylippus, son of Cleandridas, extremely avaricious, *i.* 372. Intrusted by Lysander to carry money for the public use to Sparta, *iii.* 105. Rips the bottom of the bags, and takes out part of it, *ib.* Is detected, and withdraws from Sparta, *ib.* Goes to the assistance of the Syracusans, 274. Arrives at the very instant when they were going to capitulate, *ib.* Defeats Nicias, 275. Takes Plemmyrium by storm, 276. Refuses the Athenians a truce, 285. Touched with pity for the misfortunes of Nicias, *ib.* Demands him of the Syracusans as his prisoner, and is refused, 286, 287. Obnoxious to the Syracusans for his moroseness and avarice, 287.

Gylippus, the father of Agiatis, *iv.* 398.

Gymnosophists, Indian philosophers, Lycurgus supposed to have consulted them, *i.* 127. Why so called, *ib.* *n.* Alexander's conversation with them, *iv.* 207, 208.

Gynæcea, said to have been the mother of Midas and Bacchus, and the wife of Faunus, *iv.* 228. See *Goddeſs* of the women.

† *Gyrifœnians*, *iv.* 4.

† *Gythium*, *ii.* 356. *iv.* 424.

H.

† *HÆMON*, a small river, anciently called Thermodon, *i.* 70. *v.* 57.

† *Hæmus*, Mount, *iv.* 135.

Hair, why worn long by the Spartans, *i.* 150. *iii.* 90, 91. First fruits of it sacrificed to Apollo, *i.* 50. The Abantes used to shave the fore-part of the head,

ib. The directions Alexander gave his soldiers with respect to it, ib. Shaving it (according to Herodotus) a mark of sorrow, iii. 99. n. Alexander ordered the very horses and mules to be shorn in the mourning for Hephaestion, ii. 228.

† *Haliartus*, attacked by Lyfander, iii. 118.

† *Halicarnassus*, iv. 151. v. 122.

† *Halonefus*, v. 49.

Hamilcar, ii. 141.

Hannibal enters Italy, gains the great battle of Trebia, and over-runs all Etruria, ii. 3. Beats Flaminius the consul near the Thrasymenian lake, 4. Sensible of Fabius's prudence in avoiding a battle, while others condemned that conduct, 7. Led by his guides to Casilinum, instead of Casinum, 8. Surrounded, and the rear of his army attacked by Fabius, ib. His stratagem to extricate himself from that difficulty, 9. Orders the lands of Fabius to be spared, while the rest of the country is ravaged, 10. Defeats Minucius, 13. Says of Fabius, that the cloud which had long hovered upon the mountains was come down in a storm at last, 14, 15. The good effect of a jest of his upon Gisico, 18. Chooses his ground, and draws up his army in an excellent manner at Cannæ, 18. Says of the Roman cavalry, when he saw them dismount, that they were delivered to him bound, 19. Kills fifty thousand, and takes fourteen thousand prisoners, ib. His error in not pursuing his victory, 20. Attempts in vain to ensnare Fabius, 22. Defeats Marcellus, 259. His observation upon Marcellus's returning to the charge next day, ib. He ravages Italy, 260. Draws Marcellus into a snare, 263, 264. His generous behaviour to Marcellus's remains, 264. He acknowledges that the divine counsels are irresistible, ib. Plutarch's observation on his never being wounded in battle, 268. Goes to the court of Antiochus, 384. From thence to that of Prusias king of Bithynia, 385. His death, and speech immediately preceding it, 386. Whom he judged the greatest generals, 387. iii. 9. His advice to the king of Armenia to build the city of Artaxata, 231.

Hanno, his trifling artifice before Syracuse, ii. 135, 136.

Happiness, i. 160, 232. iv. 395.

Harmony, iv. 5.

Harmostes, iii. 101.

Harpalus, governor of Babylon, deserts the service of Alexander, and carries off his treasures, iv. 184, 303. v. 62.

Harpates, son of Tiribazus, employed by Ochus to kill Artabanes, v. 344.

Hats, purple ones royal marks of favour, iii. 375.

Head, a bloody one found in laying the foundation of the Capitol, i. 334.

Hearing, a shock upon that disturbs the mind more than any other of the senses does, iii. 317.

Hecale, an ancient woman, entertains Theseus, i. 56. His gratitude to her, ib.

Hecalesum, a sacrifice offered by Theseus to Jupiter Hecalus, i. 56.

Hecataeus the rhetorician, i. 147.

Hecataeus, tyrant of the Cardians, iii. 368.

† *Hecatombæum*, the Argives defeated there by Cleomenes, iv. 410. v. 377.

Hecatombæon, the month so called, i. 55. iv. 135.

Hecatompædon, the temple of Minerva at Athens so called, i. 363. n. ii. 311.

Heſtamorii, the Athenian poor why ſo called, i. 213.

Heſtor, v. 288, 346.

† *Hedui*, or *Ædui*, a people of Gaul, revolt from the Romans, iv. 245, 246.

Hegemon, the Athenian, appeals to Polyperchon, iv. 315, 316. Is condemned to die, 317.

Hegefſpyle, daughter of Olorus king of Thrace, wife of Miltiades, and mother of Cimon, iii. 173.

Hegefias the Magnesian, iv. 136.

Hegeſtratus, archon the year in which Solon died, i. 237.

Helen, ſtolen by Theſeus, i. 71.

Helenus, ſon of Pyrrhus by Bircenna, iii. 9.

Helepoles, Demetrius's machines for taking cities, v. 132.

Helicon the Cyzicenan, v. 243.

Helicon, the artizan, iv. 173.

† *Helicon*, Mount, iii. 120.

Hellanicus the hiſtorian, i. 58, 67, 72.

Hellanicus, the Syracuſan, v. 260.

† *Helleſpont*, Phocion diſlodges Philip from the places upon it, iv. 297.

Helots, account of them, i. 123, 156. iii. 188.

† *Helveticans* come ſuddenly upon Cæſar, but are defeated, and forced to retire to their own barren hills, iv. 237.

Helvia, mother of Cicero, v. 96.

Helvidius Priſcus conveys away Galba's body, v. 414.

Heptæſſion, the favourite of Alexander, iii. 365. His quarrel with Eumenes, 366. With Craterus, iv. 189. His death, 214. Amongſt other extravagant expreſſions of grief, Alexander pulls down the battlements of the cities, ib. His funeral, 215. iii. 367.

Henioche, mother of Sciron, i. 67.

Heptachalcos, iii. 137.

Heraclea, places in Athens conſecrated to Hercules, i. 76.

† *Heraclea* in Pontus, iii. 207.

† *Heraclea* in Greece, taken by Demetrius from Caſſander, v. 135.

† *Heraclea* in Italy, iii. 18.

† *Heracleum*, ii. 169.

Heraclide ſettle in Peloponneſus, iii. 114, 115. The kings of Sparta of that family, ib. i. 123.

Heracrides of Pontus, the hiſtorian, i. 325, 387.

Heracrides, a Syracuſan youth, brings on the battle in which Nicias is defeated, iii. 282.

Heracrides, the Syracuſan admiral, v. 238. His behaviour to Dion, 254. His death, 268.

Heracritus, his opinion concerning the ſoul, i. 114.

Heraeum, a temple of Juno, v. 363.

† *Heraeum*, promontory of, iv. 415.

† *Heraa*, a city of Arcadia, iii. 112. iv. 404.

Hercules deſtroys robbers, i. 51. Kills Iphitus, ib. Omphale treats him as a ſlave, ib. He inflicts the ſame puniſhments upon thoſe he conquers that they had done upon others, 54. The firſt who grants the bodies of the ſlain to the enemy, 71. Initiated in the great myſteries by means of Theſeus, 72. The firſt of the Fabii deſcended from him by a nymph of Italy, ii. 1. As a god, accepts not a coward's offering, 173. A verſe of Euripides deſcriptive of him, iii. 173. He never was the aggreſſor, and Theſeus imitated him in that reſpect, i. 52. iii. 282. His temples, i. 76. iii. 282. v. 208. He takes Troy, iii. 337. Kills Antæus, and has a ſon by

his widow, named Sophax, 346. Sylla dedicates the tenth of his substance to him, iii. 161. Crassus does the same, 289.

Hercules, son of Alexander by Barine, iii. 366.

Hereas, i. 210.

Herennius, Caius, cited as an evidence against Marius, but excuses himself as being patron to the family of Marius, iii. 47.

Herennius, one of Sertorius's officers, defeated by Pompey, iv. 60.

Herennius the centurion, dispatches Cicero, v. 112.

Herrippidas the Spartan, by too severe an inquiry after the plunder, disoblige Spithridates, iv. 12.

Hermæ, or statues of Mercury, mutilated at Athens, ii. 52. iii. 267.

Hermæus the priest, trodden to death when Mithridates fled from Lucullus, iii. 212.

Hermagoras, iv. 86.

Herminius joins Horatius Coles in defending the bridge against Porcenna, i. 254, 255.

† *Hermione*, i. 34. n. iv. 66.

† *Hermione*, purple of, iv. 178.

Hermippidas the Spartan officer, put to death for surrendering the Cadmea, ii. 208.

Hermippus, v. 45. Accuses Aspasia of impiety, i. 383.

Hermippus, the historian, v. 65. i. 151, 211.

Hermocrates, general of the Syracusans, a saying of his, iii. 271. His stratagem against Nicias, 283. Inclined to treat the Athenians with mercy, but over-ruled, 286.

Hermocrates, father-in-law to Dionysius the elder, v. 232.

Hermocrates of Rhodes, employed by Artaxerxes to corrupt the states of Greece, v. 334.

Hermolaus, his plot against

Alexander, iv. 198. Put to death, ib.

Hermion stabs Phrynichus for his design to betray the Athenian fleet, ii. 61.

Hermos, iv. 304.

Hermotimus, the father of Milto, Cyrus's concubine, i. 375.

Hermus, left governor by Thefeus of the city of Pythopolis, which he built in the country of the Amazons, i. 68.

Hero, niece of Aristotle, and mother of Callisthenes, iv. 198.

Herodes, v. 90.

Herod of Judea sends forces to Antony, v. 208. Revolts to Octavius Cæsar, 216.

Herodorus, i. 67, 71, 72, 87.

Herodotus, the historian, i. 67. ii. 294.

Herodotus of Bithynia, beloved by the gods, i. 166.

Heroes; serpents, why consecrated to them, iv. 432. One link in the chain between the divine and the human nature, i. 114, 115.

Herophytus, the Samian, advises the allies to take the spoils for their share, and leave the slaves to the Athenians, iii. 180.

Herostratus, one of the friends of Brutus, sent by him into Macedonia, v. 289.

Herfilia, the only married woman taken from the Sabines by the Romans, i. 94. Said to have been afterwards the wife of Romulus, ib.

Hesiod, honoured after his death as one of the gods, for the sake of his poetry, i. 168.

Hesychia, the priestess of Minerva, removed from Clazomenæ to Athens, iii. 268.

† *Hetruria*, i. 89.

Hexapilum, ii. 249.

Hiempsal, king of Numidia, endeavours to detain young Marius and Cethegus, who had ta-

ken refuge at his court, iii. 83.

Hiempsal, Pompey gives him the kingdom of Hiarbas, iv. 54.

† *Hieræ*, city of, ii. 145.

† *Hierapolis*, given by Antony to Meneses, v. 190. The goddess worshipped there, iii. 309.

Hiero, king of Syracuse, ii. 243. Desires Archimedes to apply his mathematical knowledge to practice, 244.

Hiero, the pretended son of Dionysius Chalcus, represents to the Athenians the cares and toils of his master Nicias for their benefit, iii. 256.

Hieronymus, a descendant of *Hiero*, assassinated by his own subjects at Leontium, ii. 241. n.

Hieronymus, a Greek settled at Carræ, desires young Crassus, in time of extremity, to retire to Iſchinæ, iii. 320.

Hieronymus, the historian, commissioned by Antigonus to offer Eumenes terms of peace, iii. 378. Appointed by Demetrius governor of Bœotia, v. 150.

† *Himera*, ii. 139. iv. 53.

† *Himeræans*, iv. 52.

Himeræus, brother of Demetrius Phalereus, v. 65.

Hind, a white one presented to Sertorius, iii. 347, 348. He pretends that it was a present from Diana, and that it presignified to him future events, ib.

Hipparchus Antony's freedman, v. 213, 218.

Hipparchus of the ward of Cholarga, the first person banished by the ostracism, iii. 265.

Hipparchus, father of Asclepiades, iv. 304.

Hipparche, daughter of Hipponicus, and wife of Alcibiades, ii. 40. Offended at his dissolute life, she leaves him and sues for

a divorce, but he carries her out of court in his arms, ib. & 41.

Hipparinus, father of Aristomache the wife of Dionysius the elder, v. 232.

Hipparinus, son of Dion, v. 253.

Hippias, the sophist, i. 151.

Hippias, a faithful servant to Pyrrhus, carries him in his infancy to a place of refuge, iii. 2.

Hippias, the comedian, one of the favourites of Antony, v. 170.

Hippo, tyrant of Messina, besieged by Timoleon, endeavours to make his escape; but the inhabitants seize him, and put him to an ignominious death, ii. 148.

Hippo, the Syracusan orator, v. 257.

Hippoclus, father of Pelopidas, ii. 198.

Hippocoon, i. 73.

Hippocrates, commanding officer in Chalcedon, killed by Alcibiades, ii. 66.

Hippocrates, the Syracusan general, defeated by Marcellus, ii. 248.

Hippocrates, the Athenian general, defeated at Delium in Bœotia, iii. 257.

Hippocrates, the physician, ii. 331.

Hippocrates, the mathematician, availed himself of mercantile advantages, i. 203.

Hippodamantes, i. 219.

Hippodamia, wife of Pelops, and mother of Pittheus and Lyfidice, i. 52.

Hippodrome, or *Circus Maximus*, i. 83. iii. 144.

Hippodromus, i. 321.

Hippolite, the Amazon, a pillar erected to her honour, i. 69.

Hippolytus, said by Euripides to have been educated by Pittheus, i. 49.

Hippolitus, the son of Theseus, the great misfortunes that befall him, i. 70.

Hippolytus, the Sicyonian, the favourite of Apollo, i. 167.

Hippomachus, the wrestler, v. 231.

Hippomedon, son of Agefilaus, one of the ephori, and cousin to Agis, king of the Spartans, iv. 386. Saves his father on a critical occasion, 393.

Hipponicus makes an unfair advantage of Solon's information with respect to the abolishing of debts, i. 216, 217.

Hipponicus, father of Callias, i. 374. ii. 40. Alcibiades behaves with wanton rudeness to him, yet afterwards marries his daughter, 40.

† *Hipponium*, a city of Lucania, afterwards called *Vibo*, v. 97.

Hippothenidas joins Pelopidas in his enterprise for delivering Thebes, but afterwards draws off out of fear, ii. 203.

Hippotas, one of Cleomenes's friends, lame, but a man of great courage, iv. 430.

Hirtius and Pania defeat Antony near Modena, but are both killed in battle, v. 109, 175.

Historian, the duty of a good one, v. 257. Proper for him to be situated in a great city, 41.

History, the very ancient fabulous, or at the best uncertain, i. 1. Truth hard to be discovered from history, on account of the partiality of those who gave an account of their own times, and the ill information of those who write long after the facts, 365.

History and Biography, their uses, ii. 154. The difference between history and lives, iv. 133.

Hobby-horse, Agefilaus rides on one amongst his children, iv. 28.

Holy Cornel-tree. See *Cornel-tree*.

Holy Fire, how to be lighted. See *Fire*.

Holy Island, in the Tiber, how first formed, i. 245.

Homer, his works, by whom preserved, i. 126. The elder Lycurgus supposed to have lived not long after his time, 123. His works collected into one body by Lycurgus, become more generally known through his means, 127. His opinion of the divine influence on the mind of man, explained and supported, ii. 106, 107. His verses have this peculiar excellence, that they seem to be produced with ease, 150. A passage of his explained to mean, that the person who loves not labour will be inclined to support himself by violence and rapine, 339. Said to have been born at Ios, and to have died at Smyrna, iii. 338. His Elysian fields situated in the Atlantic Islands, 345. The high value Alexander set upon his poems, iv. 141. Alexander's copy of the Iliad, corrected by Aristotle, and called the copy of the Casket, ib. & 163.

Homoloichus and Anaxidamas, inhabitants of Chæronea, their valour and services to Sylla, iii. 142.

Honour, the temple of, ii. 261.

Honour, only the image of virtue, iv. 381. Whether honours change mens manner, iii. 158.

Honoratus, Antonius, his speech to the prætorian bands, v. 400.

Hoplita, one division of the Athenians, i. 206.

† *Hoplites*, the river near which Lysander was slain, iii. 120.

Horace, iii. 241.

Horatius, Marcus, dedicated

the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, i. 252.

Horatius Cocles, why so called, i. 255. Defends the bridge while the Romans break it down behind, ib.

Horcumfion, a place near the temple of Theseus, so called, and why, i. 70.

Horses; the flesh of dead ones breeds wasps, iv. 432.

Hortensius, marches with a reinforcement for Sylla from Theffaly into Bœotia, iii. 139. Acts as one of Sylla's lieutenants, 143.

Hortensius, the orator, iii. 162, 194.

Hortensius, Quintus, desires Cato to give up his wife to him, iv. 340.

Hortensius, the prætor, delivers up Macedonia to Brutus, v. 289.

Hortensius slain by Antony on his brother's tomb, v. 178, 292.

Hospitality, Jupiter avenges the breach of it, v. 390.

Hostilius, killed in the battle between Romulus and Tatius, i. 100.

Hostilius, the consul, defeated by Perseus, ii. 162.

Human sacrifices sometimes offered before a battle, ii. 214, 232. Instances of them, ib. Not acceptable to the gods, 215.

Husbandry. See *Agriculture*.

Hyacinthus, the favourite of Apollo, i. 167.

† *Hybla* besieged by Nicias, iii. 270.

Hybreas, employed by the cities of Asia on a commission to Antony, v. 180. Behaves with great boldness, ib.

† *Hyccaru*, razed by Nicias, iii. 270.

† *Hydaspes*, Alexander passes that river, iv. 203.

Hydricus, iv. 14.

Hyllus, father of Cleodes, iii.

I.

Hymenæus, i. 94.

Hypates, a friend to Leontidas's party in Thebes, ii. 206. Killed by Pelopidas, 207.

Hyperbatas, general of the Achæans, defeated by Dymeæ, iv. 410.

Hyperbolus, the ostracism disgraced by his banishment, ii. 44. He the last that it fell upon, iii. 265, ii. 278.

† *Hyperboreans*, some account of them, i. 325. n.

Hyperides the orator, iv. 291. v. 52. Put to death at Cleonæ, iv. 310. v. 66.

Hypsæus, iv. 101, 359.

Hyppsechidas, i. 210.

Hyppicratia, Mithridates's mistress, her courage, and attention to that prince in his distress, iv. 76.

† *Hyrcania*, iv. 79, 186.

† *Hyrcanian sea*, iv. 80, 186.

Hyrodes. See *Orodes*.

I.

IACCHUS, or *Bacchus*, his image carried in procession, iv. 309.

† *Ialysus*, an ancient city of Rhodes, v. 134. n.

Ialysus, his history painted by Protogenes, v. 134.

Faniculum, i. 192. iii. 85.

Janus, why represented with one face before and another behind, i. 190. His temple, when to be shut and when open, ib. How often shut at Rome, ib.

† *Japygia*, i. 57. v. 247.

† *Japygia*, cape of, iii. 17.

Jarbas of *Hiarbas*, taken prisoner by Pompey, who gave his kingdom to Hiempfal, iv. 54.

Jason, and his ship *Argo*, i. 60, 71.

Jason, his expedition to Colchis, iii. 172.

Jason, the tragedian, iii.

330. Appositely introduces the head of Crassus, *ib.*

Javelin, Marius contrives a new form for it, *iii.* 66.

† *Iberia*, the king of Iberia presents Pompey with a bedstead, table, and chair of state, all of gold, *iv.* 81.

† *Iberians*, a warlike people seated about Mount Caucasus, defeated by Pompey, *iv.* 78, 79.

† *Iberian mountains*, *iv.* 78.

Iberus, river, *iii.* 352.

Ibyrtius, governor of Arachosia, Antigonus puts the Argyraspides in his hands, to be harassed out and destroyed, *iii.* 388.

Icelus, *v.* 395, 407.

Iceles, prince of the Leontines, chosen general by the Syracusans against Dionysius, *ii.* 119. Designs to seize Syracuse for himself, 120. His letters to the Corinthians excite their indignation, 124. He defeats Dionysius, 125. His proposals to Timoleon at Rhegium, *ib.* Timoleon escapes from Iceles's ambassadors and the Carthaginian at Rhegium, and enters Sicily, 126. There he defeats Iceles, 128. Iceles sends two assassins to Adrianum to destroy Timoleon, 133. who is preserved by the interposition of Providence, *ib.* Iceles is reduced to a private station, 140. He leagues again with the Carthaginians, 145. But is defeated and put to death, 147. *v.* 271. His wife and children also suffer death, for the cruelties of the family to that of Dion, *ii.* 147.

Ichneumon, an Egyptian animal, its history, *iv.* 183. *n.*

Ictinus and Callicrates build the Parthenon at Athens, *i.* 363.

† *Ida*, Mount, *iii.* 374. See *Daityli Idæi*.

Idas; Helen said to be car-

ried off by Idas and Lynceus, *i.* 72.

Idleness punished at Athens, by a law of Solon, *i.* 225.

Idomeneus the historian; his calumnies against Pericles, *i.* 359.

Jealousy, in what manner provided against by Lycurgus, *i.* 141. The Persians extremely guilty of that fault, 295.

† *Jerusalem*, taken by Pompey the Great, *iv.* 83. *n.*

Ignatius, one of Crassus's officers, escapes with three hundred men to Carræ, informs the governor of the battle that had been fought, and then hastens to the bridge over the Euphrates, *iii.* 323.

Ilia, Rhea, or Sylvia, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus, *i.* 81.

Ilia, one of the wives of Sylla, *iii.* 129.

† *Ilium*, *iv.* 148.

Ilicium, according to Plutarch, a place so called from Jupiter's showing himself propitious there, *i.* 185.

† *Illyria*, *iii.* 3. *iv.* 347, 422.

Images, forbidden in divine worship by Pythagoras and Numa, *i.* 173. No images permitted in the temples at Rome for 170 years after it was built, *ib.*

Images, or forms of visible objects, according to Democritus, floating in the air, *ii.* 154. †

Immortality of the soul strongly asserted, *i.* 113.

Imprecations, the opinion the ancients had of their force and effects, *i.* 316. *iii.* 308. An Athenian priestess said, she thought her office was for blessing, not for cursing, *ii.* 56. Thole against Crassus at his departure from Rome, *iii.* 308.

† *Indians*, some of them acted as mercenaries for their neighbours, *iv.* 202. Alexander's Indian war, *ib.*

Indian philosophers, iv. 202.
Alexander hangs some of them as seditious persons, who were only advocates for liberty, ib. They persuaded Sabas to revolt, 207. Their philosophers, why called *Gymnosophists*, ib. *n*. Their conversation with Alexander, ib. & 208. One of them, named Calanus, burns himself, 212. Another burnt himself long after at Athens, ib.

Ingratitude, punished by the gods, i. 316.

Inimitable Livers, a society so denominated by Antony and Cleopatra, v. 216.

Ito, her sufferings from the jealousy of Juno represented in the process of a sacrifice by the Romans, i. 308.

† *Inora*, castle of, iv. 77.

† *Insubrians*, part of the Gauls so called, ii. 231.

Intercalary month, i. 188.

Interregnum amongst the Romans, after the death of Romulus, how settled, i. 164.

Iolaus, son of Antipater, chief cup-bearer to Alexander, iv. 216.

† *Jolcos*, v. 162.

In the tragic poet, some account of him, i. 352. v. 42.

Ion of Chios, i. 61. iii. 179.

Ion the favourite of Perseus; Perseus puts his children in his hands, and he betrays them, ii. 180.

† *Ionis*, what in ancient times, i. 67.

Ionis in Asia, v. 61.

† *Ionian sea*, iii. 17.

Ionians, their luxury, i. 126.

Iope, daughter of Iphicles, and wife of Theseus, i. 71.

Iophon, son of Pisistratus by Timonassa, ii. 332.

Ios or *Ios*, a city where Homer was said to be buried, i. 357. *n*. It signifies also a violet, iii. 338.

Ioxus, son of Melanippus, and grandson of Theseus, carries

a colony into Caria, i. 53. A custom observed by the Ioxides his descendants, in memory of an incident in Theseus's life, ib.

Iphicles, i. 71.

Iphicrates the Athenian general, to what he compares the constituent parts of an army, ii. 197. v. 390. Defeats a party of Lacedæmonians, iv. 23.

Iphicrates, lieutenant to Artaxerxes against the Egyptians, v. 337.

Iphigenia, iv. 6.

Iphitus slain by Hercules, i. 51.

Iphitus, cotemporary with Lycurgus, i. 122. Lycurgus assists him in ordering the ceremonies of the Olympic games, 122. 151.

Iptha, king of Mauritania, and father of Ascalia, iii. 345.

† *Ipsus*, iii. 4. Battle of, v. 141.

Iras, one of Cleopatra's women, v. 207. Found dead at her feet, 226.

Irens and Mellirens at Sparta, what they were in the classes of young men and boys, and what their offices, i. 144, 146.

Iron money, no other current in Sparta, i. 135. Prepared so as not to be malleable, ib.

Iadar, son of Phœbidas, goes out naked from the bath to battle, iv. 38. His valour, and the effect his appearance had on the enemy, ib. How rewarded, and why fined, ib.

Isæus instructs Demosthenes in eloquence, v. 44. His character, 45.

Ister, his family alliance with Pericles, i. 387.

Isauricus, Servilius, Cæsar's competitor for the pontificate, iv. 225. He speaks against sending deputies from Cæsar to Pompey with proposals of peace, 254. Cæsar declares him his colleague in the consulate, 255.

† *Ichne*, iii. 320.

Ifis, Cleopatra dressed in the habit of that goddess, and affected to be called a second *Ifis*, v. 204.

Island, a part of Syracuse so called, ii. 125. 135.

Island, Atlantic, Solon begins a work under that title.— See *Atlantic Island*.

Island in the Tiber, how formed, i. 243. Called the *Holy Island*, or the island between the two bridges, ib.

Islands, Fortunate, Homer places his Elysium there. See *Atlantic*.

Ismenian Apollo. See *Apollo*.

Ismenias, a friend to popular government in Thebes, carried to Sparta after the taking of the Cadmea, and put to death, ii. 200.

Ismenias, a Theban officer, taken prisoner by Alexander of Pheræ, ii. 221. Released by Epaminondas, 223.

Ismenias the musician, made his scholars hear bad practitioners as well as good, v. 118.

Ismenias, the Theban ambassador, lets his ring fall before Artaxerxes, that in taking it up he might seem to adore him, v. 336.

Isocrates, ii. 43. v. 44.

Isodice, daughter of Euryptolemus, and wife of Cimon, iii. 174.

† *Ismantus*, river, iii. 120.

Isonium, a place of strength in Sparta, iv. 35.

Ister the historian, i. 75.

† *Ister*. See *Danube*.

† *Istus*, battle of, iv. 155.

Isthmian Games. See *Games*.

† *Isthmus* of Corinth, i. 52. v. 357. Between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, 214.

† *Isthmus* of Corinth, Cæsar attempts to dig through it, iv. 273.

Italia, one of the daughters of Themistocles, married to Panthides of the Isle of Chios, i. 302.

Italus, i. 79.

Ithagænes, i. 376.

† *Ithome*, iii. 189. ii. 217.

† *Ithomata*, or *Ithome*, a fortress belonging to the Messenians, said to be as strong as Acrocorinth, v. 387.

Itonis, an appellation of Minerva. See *Minerva*.

Juba, king of Mauritania, his pride, iv. 367. Corrected by Cato of Utica, 368.

Juba, king of the Numidians, defeated by Cæsar, iv. 268, 269.

Juba, the historian, son of the king of Mauritania, i. 94. n. iv. 270. Led captive to Rome, which turns to his benefit, ib. He becomes a learned and elegant writer, ib. Marries Cleopatra, Antony's daughter, v. 227.

† *Judea* subdued by Pompey, iv. 83.

Judges, when chosen out of the equestrian order, v. 25.

Jugurtha delivered up to Sylla by Bocchus, iii. 52, 124. His character, 55. Thrown into a dungeon at Rome, and his laying upon it, ib. His history delineated by twenty golden statues presented to Sylla by Bocchus, and erected in the Capitol, 75, 126.

Julia, aunt to Julius Cæsar, and wife of Marius, iii. 48. Cæsar pronounces her funeral oration, iv. 223.

Julia, daughter of Cæsar, and wife of Pompey, iv. 51. Her great affection for her husband, 97. Removes the jealousies between those two great men for a time, 117. But she dies in childbed, and they break out again, 98. Is buried in the Campus Martius, ib.

Julia, Antony's mother, married to Cornelius Lentulus, v. 163.

Julia, daughter of Augustus, ii. 265. and wife of Agrippa, v. 227.

† *Julis*, a town in the island of Ceos, v. 41.

Julius Proculus, by his declaration that Romulus was received amongst the gods, appeases the tumults at Rome, i. 113.

Julius Salinator, iii. 343.

Julius Atticus, a soldier in the guards, falsely asserts that he has killed Otho, v. 412.

Juria, wife of Cassius, v. 277.

Junius Brutus deposes Tarquin. See *Brutus*.

Junius Brutus, one of the first tribunes of the people, ii. 82.

Junius, Marcus, dictator with the army, while another is dictator at Rome, ii. 12.

Junius, prætor in Asia, his avarice and extortion, iv. 221.

Junius Vindex, governor of Gaul, revolts against Nero, v. 393. Kills himself, 394.

Juno Quiritis, why so called, i. 115. Her statue sent from Veii to Rome by Camillus, 310.

Juno, her temples at Samos, Argos, and Lucanium, plundered by the pirates, iv. 67. Her temple near Corinth, iv. 23. v. 162.

Juno, her statue at Argos, i. 349.

Juno, Aspasia why so called, i. 374.

† *Junonia*, the name given to Carthage, when rebuilt by Caius Gracchus, v. 28.

Jupiter Ammon, iii. 110, 267.

Capitolinus, ii. 107. *Feretrius*,

i. 97. *Hecatus*, 56. *Inferus*,

178. n. *Ileos*, 185. *Liberator*,

ii. 295. The warrior, iii. 5.

Olympius, 145. *Servator*, v.

339. *Stator*, i. 101. *Syllanius*,

130. Of Pisa, 349. *Pelicius*

and *Poliucus*, v. 153. Temple

of Jupiter Capitolinus i. 251.

Justeius, Marcus, v. 211.

Justice, iv. 25, 351.

Ision, ambitious men well re-

proved by his story, iv. 381.

K.

KALENDAR, reformed by

Numa, i. 188, 189. More

perfectly by Cæsar, iv. 274.

Kerata, i. 283.

Keraton, an altar so called, i.

62.

King; the duty of a king, i.

118, 119. Wherein distinguish-

ed from a tyrant, ib. The af-

fection of his people his best

guard, v. 366.

King; the title when assumed

by the successors of Alexander,

v. 10. The effect that title had

upon their behaviour, ib.

Kings of Athens, a maxim of

theirs, i. 289.

Kings of Rome expelled, and

a commonwealth set up, i. 238.

Kings, how ready they should

be to receive petitions, and re-

dress grievances, v. 152, 153.

Kings of Sparta, descendants

of Hercules, iv. 3. Their power

limited by the institution of a

senate, and still more by that of

the ephori. See *Senate* and

Ephori.

Kings of Persia, customary

for them to give every woman

a piece of gold when they vi-

sited Persia, iv. 211. There-

fore few of them made that

visit, ib.

King's Eye, an officer be-

longing to the king of Persia, v.

326.

King of Kings, a title assumed

by Demetrius Poliorcetes, v.

137.

Knights, or equestrian order,

v. 80.

Knot ; Gordian knot cut by Alexander. See *Gordian*.

Know thyself, v. 42.

L.

LABEO, joins in the conspiracy against Cæsar, v. 280. Lieutenant to Brutus, 310.

† *Labici*, ii. 102.

Labienus, while Cæsar's lieutenant, defeats the Tigurini, iv. 237. He goes over from Cæsar to Pompey, iv. 109. Eager for a battle, 114. Takes a voluntary oath not to quit the field till he shall have routed the enemy, ib.

Labyrinth of Crete, i. 57. Theseus confined in it, 59.

† *Lacedæmon*, the Athenians accused there, i. 379. Attacked by Pyrrhus, iii. 35. Epaminondas goes thither as ambassador, iv. 30. A conspiracy there, suppressed with great art by Agesilaus, 35. Debts remitted, 391. Cleomenes attempts to bring the constitution back to its first principles, and effects it in a good degree, 400, 406. See *Sparta*.

Lacedæmonians invite Lycurgus to return, i. 127. He new-models their government, ib. They are of a musical, as well as martial turn, 148, 149. Their sharp and pithy sayings, 147, 148. Their method of education, 142. The only people to whom war was a remission of laborious exercises, 150. Their form of government, 129. Before a battle the king sacrificed a goat, and the music played the hymn to Castor, 150. The king had an Olympic champion to fight by his side, 151. A Lacedæmonian says, the Athenians punish a man for being a gentleman, 152. They maintain the first rank amongst the states of Greece for five hundred

years, 158. The Sabines a colony of them, and some of their laws introduced by Numa, 162. Propose to exclude from the general council of Greece, such cities as had not joined in the war against Xerxes, 290. This would have given the Lacedæmonians too much weight in the scale, ib. Traverse the designs of Pericles, 369. They fined Plistonax their king for withdrawing out of Attica, and pass sentence of death on Cleandridas for taking money to advise him to it, 372. Invade Attica again, under the conduct of king Archidamus, and advance as far as Acharnæ, 384. Make peace with the Bœotians, and deliver up Panæctus to the Athenians, but dismantled, ii. 45. Their ambassadors imposed upon by Alcibiades, and their proposals rejected, 46, 47. Esteem any thing just and honourable that is advantageous to their country, iv. 41. Deprive Phœbidas of his command, and fine him for seizing the citadel of Thebes, but at the same time keep possession of the citadel, ii. 201. The great error of the Lacedæmonian officers in the Cadmea in not supporting the party of the tyrants the night they were attacked, 207. Those officers surrender the Cadmea and are punished for it, 203. Their wars with the Persians under Agesilaus, iv. 15. The Lacedæmonians enter Bœotia with a powerful army, 26. Are defeated by Pelopidas in the battle of Tegyre; which is the first time they were beaten by an inferior or an equal number, ii. 212. Defeated by Epaminondas and Pelopidas at Leuctra, iv. 31. Not expert in sieges, ii. 294. Their decree against the Athenians, and in favour of the thirty tyrants, iii. 103. Their regard for Cimon,

the Athenian general, 137. Desire succours of the Athenians against the Helots and Messenians, but sends their forces back without employing them, 188. Farther account of the battle of Leuctra, and circumstances previous to it, iv. 31. n. They behave with great magnanimity on that defeat, 32. Their scruple about the oracle concerning a lame king, 33. No enemy had been seen in their country for the space of six hundred years, 34. They lose the moderation usual to them in time of success, upon an advantage gained by Archidamus son of Agefilaus, 36. Their answer to the ambassadors of Tachos and Nectanabis, and private instructions to Agefilaus, 41. Whence the corruptions that led to their ruin, 384. Their great deference to their wives, 386.

Lacedæmonian women, i. 159. iii. 34. Philopœmen's behaviour to the Lacedæmonians, ii. 357, 358, 359. See *Spartans*.

Lacedæmonius, one of the sons of Cimon, i. 379. iii. 187.

Lacetanians, defeated by Cato the elder, i. 316.

Lachares usurps the sovereignty of Athens, v. 144. He quits the place, 145.

Lachares, father of Eurycles, v. 213.

Lachartus blames Cimon for entering the territories of the Corinthians without their leave, iii. 188.

† *Lacinium*, iv. 67.

Laco, a friend and minister of Galba, v. 412. Dispatched by the conspirators against that prince, 414.

Lacias, ward of, ii. 56.

† *Laconia*, divided by Lycurgus into thirty thousand lots, i. 132.

Laconian cup. See *Cothon*.

Laconic manner of speaking. See *Sayings*.

Laceopluti, a name given to Callias's family, and why. See *Callias*.

Lacratides, according to some accounts, it was upon his accusation that Pericles was fined, i. 387.

Lacratidas advises Agefilaus to let Lyfander's papers rest with him in the grave, iii. 121.

Lacritus, the orator, v. 65.

Lælius, happy in having no connection with more than one woman, iv. 325.

Lælius, Caius, whence his appellation of *the Wise*, v. 7.

Lælius goes in disguise from Lepidus's camp, to advise Antony to attack it, v. 175.

Læna, Popilius, the conspirators alarmed at his talking with Cæsar, v. 283.

Lærtæ, Cicero says he lived his life, v. 105.

Lævinus, the consul, answers Pyrrhus, that the Romans neither accepted him as an arbitrator, nor feared him as an enemy, ii. 18. Is defeated by Pyrrhus, 19, 20.

Lais, the Corinthian courtesan, said to be the daughter of Timandra, Alcibiades's mistress, ii. 76. Taken, when very young, at Hyccaræ, ib. iii. 170.

Lake, Alban, overflows in a very dry summer. See *Alban*.

Lake, Curtian. See *Curtian*.

Lake, Lucanian, its waters sometimes sweet and sometimes salt, iii. 391.

Lake, Thrasymenian, the battle fought near it, ii. 4.

Lamachus, joined in commission with Nicias and Alcibiades for the Sicilian war, ii. 51. Brought into disrepute by his poverty, 55. A more spirited general than Nicias, ib. Takes the opportunity of Nicias's sickness to engage the Syracusans,

iii. 273. He and Callierates, the Syracusan general, fall by each other's hand, ib.

Lamachus of Myrrhene, the Sophist, his panegyric upon Philip and Alexander, v. 48.

Lamb, yeasted with the figure of a tiara upon its head, and in another respect a monster, iv. 199. Considered as a bad omen by Alexander, ib.

Lamia, the courtesan, becomes the favourite mistress of Demetrius, though much older than he, v. 129. An entertainment of her providing, 138. Called Demetrius's *Helepolis*, ib. Objects to the sentence of Borchoris in an affair in her own way, 139.

† *Lamia*, iii. 368. iv. 304. v. 124.

Lamp, the sacred lamp at Athens, extinguished in the time of the tyrant Aristion, i. 175. Lighted again by fire gained from the sun-beams, 176.

Lampito, wife of Archidamus, and mother of Agis, iv. 1.

Lampo, the diviner, predicts from the horn of a ram growing out of the middle of his forehead, found upon Pericles's grounds, that Pericles's party would soon be greatly superior to the opposite one, i. 353.

Lamponius, the Lucanian, lieutenant to Telephus, iii. 155.

Lampra, an Athenian borough, iv. 314.

Lamprius, grandfather to Plutarch, v. 182.

† *Lampisachus*, taken by Lyfander, iii. 97. A city given to Themistocles by the king of Persia, to supply him with wine, i. 259.

Lamyrus, or the *Buffoon*, a surname of one of the Ptolemies, ii. 86.

Lanassa, daughter of Cleodes, and wife of the elder Pyrrhus, iii. 1.

Lanassa, daughter of Aga-

thocles, married to Pyrrhus, iii. 9. Leaves him, and marries Demetrius, 11.

† *Langobrite*, iii. 350.

Language, the Latin, anciently much mixed with Greek, i. 171.

Laodice of Troy, said to have had Clymene by Demophoon, i. 75. On painting her story in the Portico called Pæcile, Polygnotus puts the figure of Euphrosyne in her room, iii. 174.

Laomedon's horses, Hercules takes Troy the first time, on account of them, iii. 337.

Laomedon the Orebomeian, his cure for the spleen, v. 45.

Laomedon the Athenian, iii. 179.

Laphystius, the orator, accuses Timoleon, and insists upon finding sureties for appearing to the indictment; which Timoleon readily complies with, ii. 151.

† *Lapithæ*, Theseus assists them against the Centaurs, i. 72.

Laras, or *Lars*, a common name of the Tuscan kings, i. 254.

Larentialia, a festival kept in honour of Acca Larentia, i. 82.

Larentia, the story of Larentia and Hercules, i. 82.

† *Larissa*, iv. 17. 120.

† *Larissus*, river, ii. 348.

Lartius. See *Sputius Lartius*, and *Titus Lartius*.

† *Larymna*, iii. 151.

† *Latins* demand a number of free-born virgins of the Romans, i. 116. The Romans send them so many female slaves, who betray the camp of the Latins to the Romans, ib. 336. Invade the Roman territories, 335. Are defeated by Camillus, 338.

Latin feast. See *Festis*.

Latinus, Titus, his vision, ii. 98.

Latona, frightened by a wil-

bear near Mount Ptoom, ii.

211.

Lattamyas and the Theffilians, defeated at Gerastus, i. 321.

Laughter, temple of, iv. 405.

Laughter, a little statue dedicated to the god of laughter by Lycurgus in the public hall where they used to eat, i. 152.

Lavinia, i. 79.

† *Lavinium*, i. 107.

† *Laurentum*, i. 107.

Larentia. See *Larentia*.

† *Laurium*, a silver mine belonging to the Athenians, i. 270. Themistocles proposes that the revenues, which used to be divided amongst the people should be applied to the building of ships, ib.

† *Lauron*, a city in Spain, taken by Sertorius in fight of Pompey, iii. 356.

Law of Romulus relating to husband and wife, i. 106.

Law of Pericles against bastards. See *Bastards*.

Law of the Spartans never to make one man twice admiral, iii. 95. Easily evaded, ib.

Law, Agrarian, against bribes, &c. See *Agrarian*, *Bribery*, &c.

Lacugivers, i. 168.

Laws of Lycurgus not reduced to writing, because the practice of what they enjoined was to be interwoven with the whole course of the Spartan education, i. 137. For the particular laws of Lycurgus, see *Lycurgus*.

Laws of Draco, Gracchus, Solon, &c. See *Draco*, &c.

Laws; to men of few words few laws sufficient, i. 147. Compared to spiders webs, 205. Should be so contrived that the observance may be more advantageous than the breach of them, ib. Purposely left ambiguous to increase the power of the judges, 219.

Lawsuits ceased in Sparta,

on the prohibition of gold and silver, i. 152.

League, Achæan. See *Achæans*.

† *Lebadia*, iii. 140. Sylla's victory foretold by prophecies from thence, 141. Taken by Lyfander, 123.

† *Lechæum*, iv. 415. v. 363.

† *Leſum*, a promontory in the country of Troas, iii. 197.

† *Leges*, iv. 80.

Legion, formed by Romulus, i. 91. Doubled, 102. How many men it contained at different periods of the commonwealth, ib. n.

Lentiles offered on the tombs of the dead, iii. 312.

Lentulus Butiatus, trains up gladiators in Capua, iii. 297. They break from him, and raise war, ib.

Lentulus Spinther, iv. 282.

Lentulus, sent into Asia by Flaminius, ii. 376.

Lentulus, the consul, marches against Spartacus, and is defeated, iii. 299.

Lentulus the censor, iv. 64.

Lentulus the consul, averse to a reconciliation between Pompey and Cæsar, refuses to assemble the senate, iv. 105. Opposes Cæsar's demands, v. 167. Calls Cæsar a robber, and says there was need of arms, not voices against him, iv. 250. Drives Antony and Curius out of the senate-house, ib. v. 167.

Lentulus, Lucius, coming to Ægypt, and wandering about, ignorant of Pompey's fate, is put to death, iv. 127.

Lentulus, Cornelius, his character, v. 83. Whence his name of Sura, ib. Joins in Catiline's conspiracy, iv. 338. v. 83. Is expelled the senate, but afterwards restored, 83. n. A saying of his, ib. Infatuated by vain predictions, 84. Draws the ambassadors of the Allobroges into the conspiracy, ib. Is

convicted in full senate, taken into close custody, 85. and executed, 88.

Leo of Byzantium, a saying of his, iii. 280.

Leo the Corinthian, falls from the citadel of Syracuse, and dislodges the enemy from Achradina, ii. 134.

Leobotes the Athenian, accuses Pausanias of a treasonable design against Greece, and the Spartans join in the accusation, i. 292.

Leochares the statuary, iv. 183.

Leocrates, an Athenian of considerable note, ii. 295.

Leonatus, the Macedonian, warns Pyrrhus of the design which an Italian had upon him in battle, iii. 19.

Leonatus, one of Alexander's generals, directed, after the death of that prince, by Perdiccas, to establish Eumenes in the government of Cappadocia, iii. 368. Conceives a project to seize the kingdom of Macedon, which he mentions in confidence to Eumenes, ib. Sent by Alexander to the ladies of Darius's family, iv. 156. Employs a number of camels, to bring him earth out of Ægypt, to be used only in wrestling, 182. Joins Antipater, 307. Is killed in battle, ib.

Leonidas, uncle of Charilaus, king of Sparta, i. 125.

Leonidas, king of Sparta, tells one who talked well, but at an unseasonable time, that he was impertinent for speaking so much to the purpose, of what it was not to the purpose to speak of, i. 147.

Leonidas, slain at Thermopylæ, i. 277.

Leonidas, Alexander's tutor, iv. 138. Bids him be sparing of frankincense, till he had conquered the countries where it grew, 162.

Leonidas, king of Sparta, son of Cleonymus, iv. 383. His character, 387. He opposes Agis in his reformations, ib. Adheres to the party of the rich, who were against the remission of debts, and division of land, ib. Is accused by Lysander, and flies to the temple of Minerva for refuge, 390. Is deposed, and his son-in-law Cleombrotus set up in his stead, ib. Is restored, and Cleombrotus banished, 394. The great virtue of his daughter, who was wife to Cleombrotus, ib. 395. He compels the widow of Agis to marry his son Cleomenes, 398.

Leontides espouses the Spartan interest at Thebes, and becomes one of the tyrants there, ii. 201. Sends assassins against the exiles at Athens, who kill Androclides, ib. Is killed by Pelopidas, 206.

† *Leontines*, ii. 140. iii. 26, 266. v. 250, 259.

Leontis, tribe of, i. 267. ii. 275.

† *Leontocephalus*, i. 300.

Leos the herald discovers to Theseus the conspiracy of the Palantidæ, i. 55.

Leosthenes, the Athenian general, author of the Lamian war, iii. 2. v. 64. What passes between him and Phocion, ii. 123. iv. 304. His victories, iv. 305. His death, ib.

Leotychidas, one of the ancient kings of Sparta, asks his friend at Corinth, whether trees grew square there, i. 138.

Leotychidas, born in marriage to Agis by Timæa, but believed to be the son of Alcibiades, ii. 58. iii. 111. iv. 2. Acknowledged as his son by Agis upon his death-bed, 3. Set aside as spurious through the management of Lysander, ib. See also iii. 112.

Lepida, contracted to Cato, marries Scipio, iv. 325.

Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius, chief of the senate, ii. 192.

Lepidus, Marcus, against the inclination of Sylla chosen consul through the interest of Pompey, iv. 57. iii. 161. Attempts after the death of Sylla to make himself absolute sovereign of Rome, 58. Flies into Sardinia, and dies of grief for his wife's infidelity, ib.

Lepidus, Cæsar chooses him for his colleague in the consulship, v. 170. Forms the triumvirate with Antony and Octavianus, 110. Has Africa for his share, 185.

Leptines and Polyperchon kill Calippus, v. 271.

Leptines, tyrant of Apollonia, surrenders it to Timoleon, and is sent to Corinth, ii. 140.

Leptines, brother of Dionysius the elder, v. 236.

† *Lesbos*, ii. 43, 58.

Lesche, a place at Sparta where the old men met for conversation, to which the newborn children were carried to be examined, i. 142.

Letters, Laconic, i. 147. ii. 65. iv. 14, 266.

† *Leucadians*, ii. 124. v. 55.

Leucaria, Roma supposed by some writers her daughter by Italus, i. 79.

† *Leucas*, a Corinthian colony, ii. 130. Apollo's temple there, iv. 66.

Leucaspides, iv. 418.

Leucotheæ, i. 308.

† *Leuctra*, battle of, ii. 215, 216. iv. 31. n. 32. Another battle, iv. 403.

Leuctridæ, daughters of Scædæus, their rape, and the sacrifice to be offered to their manes, ii. 214.

† *Leucus*, river, ii. 170, 175.

Liber Pater. See *Bacchus*.

Liberalia, iv. 271.

Liberty of man not inconsistent with the co-operation of God, ii. 106.

Liberty, Games of, observed at Plataea in honour of the brave Greeks who fell in battle there. See *Games*.

Liberty proclaimed to all Greece by Flaminius at the Isthmian games. See *Games*.

Liberty, an altar reared to her by the Greeks, ii. 295.

† *Libethra*, iv. 147.

Libitina, the goddess of funerals, i. 178.

Libo had the command for Pompey of the fleet that watched the mouth of the harbour of Brundisium, v. 168.

Library, that of Alexandria, burnt, iv. 266. That of Pergamus given by Antony to Cleopatra, v. 206. That of Lucullus open to all the Grecian literati, iii. 243.

† *Libya*, iii. 16. ii. 50.

Libys, iv. 385.

† *Libyssa*, in Bithynia, ii. 385.

Lice; Sylla and others die of the lousy disease. See *Lousy Disease*.

Lichas, the Lacedæmonian, celebrated for his hospitality, iii. 181.

Licina, daughter of Licinius Crassus, and wife of Caius Gracchus, v. 19. Her discourse to her husband, 32. Deprived of her dowry after his death, 35.

Licina, the vestal virgin, M. Crassus pays his court to her, in order to buy her estate, iii. 289.

Licinius Stolo raises a great commotion in Rome, by insisting that one of the consuls should be chosen out of the plebeians, i. 343. Appointed general of horse, 344. Procures a law that no one should possess above five hundred acres of land, and is the first that breaks it, ib.

Licinius Crassus. See *Crassus*.

Licinius, servant to Caius Gracchus, v. 3. Killed in attempting to defend his master, 34.

Licinius, Publius, defeated by Perseus, king of Macedon, ii. 162.

Licinius Macer, accused when Cicero was præor, goes home and dresses himself in a white gown, as secure of being acquitted; but finding that he was cast, kills himself, v. 76.

Licinius, what he said of Marcus Crassus, iii. 297.

Licinius Cossus, i. 308.

Lictors, persons who attended on the great officers of state amongst the Romans, why so called, i. 111.

Licymnius, his monument, Pyrrhus falls there, iii. 41.

Life; a general should not be prodigal of his life, ii. 197.

Ligarius, Quintus, defended with great eloquence by Cicero before Cæsar, v. 104. Is acquitted, ib. Yet afterwards in the conspiracy against Cæsar, 279.

Light, a great one appeared over Cæsar's camp the night preceding the battle of Pharsalia, iv. 114, 260.

Lightning, a ridiculous story of a charm for it, i. 184. Places struck with lightning accounted sacred, 161.

† *Ligurians*, the expedition of Paulus Æmilius against them, ii. 158. and of Fabius Maximus, 2. Exercise piracy as far as the Pillars of Hercules, 159. Form a barrier against the Gauls, ib. Under Marius, engage with the Ambrones, iii. 61.

† *Lilybæum*, promontory of, ii. 140.

Limnæus, killed in defending Alexander in a city of the Malli, iv. 206.

Limnius, a Macedonian, conspires against Alexander, and is killed in the resistance he made to those who were sent to apprehend him, iv. 190.

† *Lindus*, ii. 265.

† *Lingones*, a people of Gaul, iv. 246.

Lions let loose in the city of Megara, v. 278.

† *Lipareans* attack the Roman ship, charged with an offering for Delphi, i. 313.

† *Liris*, river, iii. 80.

Lippinus; that defect graceful in Alcibiades, iii. 37.

Lipping of the gout, iii. 151.

Litus, the crooked staff of Romulus, used by the augurs, i. 106. Lost when the Gauls burnt Rome, and recovered by miracle, ib. 335.

Livia, the wife of Augustus, v. 227, 302.

Livius Drusus, uncle to Cato the younger by the mother's side, iv. 320.

Livius Drusus, tribune with Caius Gracchus, v. 27. The senate put him upon opposing the popular man, by acts of greater popularity, ib.

Livius Posthumus, general of the Latins, i. 126.

Livius, Marcus, what he said concerning Tarantum, ii. 27.

Livy the historian, iv. 263.

† *Locri Epizephyræ*, ii. 261.

† *Locris*, ii. 211, v. 232, 356.

Lollius, Marcus Cato's colleague in the quaestorship, iv. 332.

Lollius, Lucius, iii. 349.

Longimanus, a surname of Artaxerxes, v. 316.

Love, how defined by the philosophers, i. 118. What the love of the gods towards men, 167.

Loüs, the month so called, iv. 135.

Lousy Disease, iii. 163.

† *Lucca*, iii. 305, iv. 95.

† *Lucanian lake*, iii. 301.

Lucanians, iii. 15, 156.

Lucerenses, one of the Roman tribes so called, i. 103.

Lucilius the tribune proposes the choosing Pompey dictator,

but is opposed by Cato, and
 being turned out of of-
 fice, iv. 99.

Lucilius suffers himself to be
 taken, to save Brutus, v. 309.
 His speech to Antony, ib. He
 attends Antony in his retire-
 ment into the desert, v. 214.

Lucius, son of Camillus, i. 338.

Lucius Antonius, his rebellion
 against Domitian in Germany,
 ii. 179. The news of his being
 cut to pieces with his whole
 army, suddenly spread in Rome,
 and the author not to be found;
 yet confirmed afterwards, ib.

*See all the other LUCII under
 their family names.*

Lucretia, the wife of Numa,
 i. 192.

Lucretia, her rape the cause
 of the abolition of Kingly go-
 vernment in Rome, i. 238.

Lucretius, the father of Lu-
 cretia, elected consul, i. 250.
 His death, ib.

Lucretius Gellia besieges
 young Marius in Praeneste, iii.
 157. He applies for the consul-
 ship against the inclinations of
 Sylla, and is killed by his order,
 160.

Lucretius, Lucius, chief sena-
 tor, i. 334.

Lucullian coin, iii. 194.

Lucullian games, iii. 219.

Lucullus, Lucius, his grand-
 father a man of consular digni-
 ty, iii. 193. Metellus Numi-
 dicus was his uncle, ib. His fa-
 ther found guilty of embezzling
 the public money, and his mo-
 ther a woman of but indifferent
 reputation, ib. Detects Servil-
 us, his father's accuser, in
 some mildemeanor, and prose-
 cutes him for it, ib. Has great
 command both of the Greek
 and Latin tongues, ib. Sylla
 dedicates his Commentaries to
 him, ib. Versed in the liberal
 sciences, ib. Writes a short
 history of the Marsh in Greek
 verse, 194. His great affection

for his brother Marcus, ib.

They are created ædiles toge-
 ther, ib. Distinguishes himself

in the Marston war, though

then very young, ib. His con-
 stancy and mildness recommend

him to Sylla, who makes use of

his services from first to last, ib.

Sylla gives him the direction of

the mint, 194. Sylla sends him

out, during the siege of Athens,

with a few ships in search of

provisions, ib. He brings Crete

over to that general's interest,

ib. Puts an end to the civil

Wars in Cyrene, ib. Sails to

Egypt, and finds a magnificent

reception there, 195. Ptolemy

refuses to enter into alliance

with Sylla, but offers Lucullus

presents to the value of eighty

talents, ib. Lucullus touches

at Cyprus, ib. The stratagem

he made use of to escape the

enemy's ships, 196. Gets a

fresh supply of ships at Rhodes,

and reduces several islands in

the Ægean sea, ib. Mithri-
 dates abandons Pergamus, and

retires to Patana, ib. Fl. Flavia

desires Lucullus to shut up Mi-
 thrdates in Patana by sea, while

he attacks him by land, ib. Lu-
 culus rejects the proposal, and

suffers Mithridates to escape,

197. Defeats the king's fleet

twice, ib. Conveys Sylla and

his army from the Chersones-
 us, to the Asiatic coast, ib.

After the peace between Mi-
 thrdates and Sylla, the latter

lays a fine upon Asia of twenty

thousand talents, ib. Lucullus,

being commissioned to levy the

fine, and to coin the money,

performs the odious part of it in

as lenient a manner as possible,

197. Punishes the Mitylenæans

for having joined Marius's party,

198. Has no hand in the trou-
 bles of Italy, ib. Sylla consti-
 tutes him guardian to his son,

ib. This was the foundation of

the jealousies between Pompey

and Lucullus, *ib.* After the death of Sylla, Lucullus is chosen consul with M. Cotta, *ib.* A new war with Mithridates is proposed, *ib.* Lucullus readily supplies Pompey with money in Spain, lest he should come home, and be appointed to the command against Mithridates, *ib.* Prevents L. Quintius the tribune from rescinding the acts of Sylla, 199. The method he takes to get the government of Cilicia, *ib.* Gains the command in the Mithridatic war, *ib.* His colleague Cotta is sent with a fleet to guard the Propontis and Bithynia, 205. Lucullus passes into Asia with a legion raised in Italy on this occasion, *ib.* Finds the Roman troops in Asia, particularly those called Fimbrians, untractable and entirely corrupted, *ib.* Brings them under discipline, *ib.* Mithridates new-models his army, and brings it from show to use, *ib.* The people of Asia extremely oppressed by the Roman tax-gatherers and usurers, are inclined to serve Mithridates, 201. But Lucullus redresses their grievances, *ib.* Cotta fights Mithridates, and is entirely defeated both by sea and land, *ib.* He is shut up in Chalcedon, and Lucullus marches to his relief, *ib.* Noble sayings of Lucullus, *ib.* He goes to meet Marius, whom Sertorius had sent to Lucullus, but the two armies are parted by a prodigy, 202. Resolves to reduce Mithridates by famine, *ib.* Mithridates decamps in the night, and lays siege to Cyzicus, *ib.* Lucullus follows, and takes measures for cutting off his convoys, 203. Mithridates's men have the art to persuade the Cyziceniens, that the Romans, who lay upon the heights, were Armenians, *ib.* But Lucullus finds means to send Demonax into the town, to

acquaint them with his arrival, *ib.* Preternatural tokens of relief to the besieged, 204. A storm of wind destroys Mithridates's machines, *ib.* Mithridates, hard pressed with famine, sends off part of his forces towards Bithynia, 205. Lucullus comes up with them at the river Rhyndacus, destroys great numbers, and makes many prisoners, *ib.* Mithridates escapes by sea, 206. Lucullus strikes another great blow against his troops near the Granicus, *ib.* Gives chase to a squadron of the enemy's ships, takes them, and kills their admiral Ildorus, *ib.* Destroys more of the king's ships near Lemnos, and takes Marius, the general sent by Sertorius, prisoner, 207. Mithridates, in sailing towards Pontus, encounters with a dreadful storm, is forced to quit his own ship, and take to a shallop commanded by pirates, *ib.* The pirates bring him safe to Heraclea in Pontus, *ib.* The senate offer Lucullus three thousand talents to enable him to fit out a fleet, but he tells them he shall drive Mithridates out of the sea, with the ships which the allies would give him, 208. He resolves to penetrate into Pontus, by way of Bithynia and Galatia, *ib.* Finds provisions very scarce at first, but afterwards meets with them in extreme plenty, *ib.* His troops complain that he takes the enemy's towns by capitulation, instead of storm, *ib.* His answer to those who complained of his proceeding slowly, *ib.* He leaves the siege of Amisus to Muræna, and marches against Mithridates, who waits for him on the plains of Cabiri, 209. In the first engagement the Roman cavalry are put to the rout, 210. Pomponius, who is taken prisoner, behaves with great dignity, *ib.* Artemidorus

conducts Lucullus to a strong which commands the plains of the Cabiri, *ib.* A second encounter between the two armies, *ib.* A Dardarian grandee pretends to desert to Lucullus, with a view to assassinate him; but is providentially disappointed, 211. Several skirmishes to the disadvantage of Mithridates, 212. The king quits his camp in a disorderly manner, and would have been taken, had not a mule loaded with gold stopt his pursuers, *ib.* Lucullus takes Cabiri, and many other places, where he finds much treasure, and releases many prisoners; amongst the rest, one of the king's sisters, named Nyssa, 213. Mithridates sends the eunuch Bacchides to Pharnacia, to put his other sisters and wives to death, *ib.* The tragical story of Monime and Berenice the king's wives, *ib.* The manner in which Roxana and Statira, the king's sisters, died, 214. Mithridates flies into Armenia, *ib.* Lucullus subdues Tibarene and the Less Armenia, *ib.* Demands Mithridates of Tigranes, *ib.* Returns to the siege of Amisus, and takes it, *ib.* Callimachus, who had defended it with great ability, sets fire to it, and flies by sea, *ib.* The Romans plunder it, 215. Lucullus weeps for its fate, *ib.* Rebuilds and peoples it, *ib.* The miserable state of Asia Minor, 216. By the regulations of Lucullus, its sufferings are relieved, and its debts paid, *ib.* The farmers of the revenues raise a clamour against him in Rome, but he is adored in Asia, *ib.* Appius Clodius is misled by unfaithful guides, but at last arrives at Antioch of Daphne, where he is ordered to wait for Tigranes, 217. Clodius brings over Zartienus, king of Gordyene, *ib.* The power and pride

of Tigranes, *ib.* He refuses to deliver up Mithridates, 218. Changes his cold behaviour to Mithridates, *ib.* Metrodorus is sacrificed upon their reconciliation, 219. The Grecian cities in Asia institute a feast in honour of Lucullus, *ib.* Lucullus lays siege to Sinope and takes it, 220. Destroys the Cilicians who had thrown themselves into the town, *ib.* Endeavours to save the town, on account of a dream concerning the hero Autolykus, *ib.* The bad policy of Tigranes, in not joining Mithridates sooner, 221. Machares, son of Mithridates, sends Lucullus a crown of gold, and desires to be admitted amongst the friends and allies of Rome, *ib.* Lucullus leaves Sornatius with six thousand men in Pontus, and with little more than double that number marches against Tigranes and Mithridates, *ib.* His troops murmur, and the popular orators at Rome declaim against him, *ib.* He passes the Euphrates without difficulty, and has prefaces of success, *ib.* Passes through Sophene, and pushes his march to Mount Taurus, 222. Enters Armenia, *ib.* Tigranes behaves like a man intoxicated with prosperity, *ib.* Mithrobarzanes is the first who ventures to tell him the truth, and is sent with a body of men to take the Roman general alive, *ib.* Lucullus sends Sextilius against him, 223. Mithrobarzanes falls in the action, and most of his troops are cut in pieces, *ib.* Tigranes leaves Tigranocerta, and retires to Mount Taurus, intending to assemble all his forces there; but Lucullus cuts off the parties as they come up, *ib.* Murena attacks Tigranes in a defile, and puts him to flight, *ib.* Lucullus invests Tigranocerta, *ib.* Tigranes, con-

trary to the advice of Mithridates, marches to relieve it, *ib.* Lucullus leaves Murena to continue the siege, and goes with a small army against Tigranes, 225. Tigranes's saying on the diminutive appearance of the Romans, *ib.* He imagines Lucullus is flying, on his making a motion to pass the river, *ib.* Somebody observes that that had been a black day to the Romans, and Lucullus says he will make it a white one, 226. He gains the advantage of the summit of a hill, and bears down upon the enemy, who fly without striking a stroke, 227. Tigranes rides off, one of the first, and gives his diadem to his son, *ib.* The diadem is afterwards taken, *ib.* The prodigious carnage of the enemy, *ib.* Mithridates meets Tigranes, and endeavours to console and encourage him, 228. Lucullus takes Tigranocerta, *ib.* Finds immense treasures there, and makes a proper use of them, *ib.* Recommends himself to the eastern nations by his justice and humanity, 229. Does great honour to the remains of Zarbienus, king of Gordyene, who had been put to death by Tigranes, *ib.* Receives ambassadors from Parthia, 230. Finds the Parthians insincere, and meditates an expedition against them, *ib.* His troops prove refractory and mutinous, *ib.* He ascends Mount Taurus, and marches against Artaxata, the capital of Tigranes, 231. Defeats Tigranes in another pitched battle, 232. His army refuses to follow him to Artaxata, 233. He crosses Mount Taurus again, goes against Nisibis, and takes it, *ib.* His good fortune forsakes him, partly through his own fault, *ib.* Murmurs against him at Rome, and practices for appointing another ge-

neral, 234. His brother-in-law Clodius excites the Fimbrians against him, *ib.* His troops refuse to march for some time, but on news that Fabius was beaten by Mithridates, they put themselves in motion, 235. Triarius hastens to fight before the arrival of Lucullus, and is defeated, *ib.* Mithridates, expecting to be joined by Tigranes, avoids an action with Lucullus, 236. Lucullus proposes once more to march against Tigranes, but his mutinous troops show their empty purses, *ib.* All that they will agree to, is, to keep the field, and to fight if they should happen to be attacked, *ib.* Pompey succeeds him in the command, 237. Their common friends bring them to an interview, *ib.* They meet upon polite terms at first, but part greater enemies than ever, 237. The circumstance of the laurels which the lictors of Lucullus gave to those of Pompey, *ib.* Pompey allows Lucullus to take no more than sixteen hundred men home with him, to attend his triumph, *ib.* With difficulty he obtains his triumph, through the interest of the patricians, 238. The triumph described, *ib.* & 239. He divorces Clodia for her infamous life, and is not more fortunate in marrying Servilia, Cato's sister, 239. Soon quits the affairs of state, and retires to luxurious indulgences, *ib.* His villas, gardens, fish-ponds, purple robes, furniture for his house, and provisions for his table, 240. 241. He entertains the Grecian Etruri in his house, 242. Cicero and Pompey sup with him, and only allow him to say to his servants, "We sup in the Apollo," 243. He collects books at an immense expence, and his libraries are open to all the

world, *ib.* The Greeks in particular have his countenance, and he often confers with them on matters of learning, *ib.* He gives the preference to the old academy, 244. Occasionally attends both the senate and the forum; only quitting his pretensions to the lead, *ib.* Pompey's party suborn a person to accuse Lucullus of a design against Pompey's life, *ib.* Lucullus's intellects fail, and his brother has the care of his estate during the last year of his life, 245. The people insist on burying him in the Campus Martius, but his brother begs leave to have it done in the Tusculan estate, *ib.*

Lucullus, Marcus, his brother Lucius's particular attention to him, *iii.* 194. Appointed ædile along with his brother, *ib.* Acts as one of Sylla's lieutenants, and gains a considerable victory, 153, 154. Accused by Memmius for some of his acts when questor, but acquitted, 238.

Lucullus, Marcus, prætor of Macedonia, *iv.* 223.

Lucumo, his intrigue with Arrons's or Aruns's wife, *i.* 317, 318. Rather a title than a name, 318. *n.*

Lupercalia, a feast of purification, *i.* 105. A dog then sacrificed, 106.

Luperci run about naked and beat the women with thongs, to cure them of barrenness, *i.* 106. *iv.* 276.

† *Lusitania*, *iv.* 231. *v.* 406.

† *Lusitanians* send ambassadors to Sertorius, *iii.* 347.

Lustration, *v.* 300.

Lutatius Catulus. See *Catulus*.

Luxury flies from Sparta on the introduction of iron money, *i.* 134. Increases amazingly at Rome in a short period, *iii.* 76.

Lybis, the father of Lyfander, *iv.* 385.

† *Lycaum*, *iv.* 402.

† *Lycaonia*, *iii.* 376. *v.* 208.

Lycaum, *iii.* 135. *i.* 69.

Lycia, the actions of Brutus in that country, *v.* 294, 295, 296.

Lycimnius, his tomb in Argos, *iii.* 41.

Lycomedes the Athenian, the first who takes a Persian ship in the battle of Salamis, *i.* 285.

Lycomedes, king of Scyros, receives Theseus when banished from Athens, *i.* 76. But afterwards pushes him from a rock, and kills him, *ib.* *iii.* 178.

Lycon the player, inserts a verse in his part, by which he begs ten talents of Alexander, and that prince gives them, *iv.* 168.

Lycon of Syracuse, an accomplice in the murder of Dion, *v.* 270.

Lycophron, brother of Thebe, assists her in killing her husband, Alexander the tyrant of Pheræ, *ii.* 229.

Lycophron the Corinthian general, killed in battle by Nicias, *iii.* 257.

Lycortas, the father of Polybius, chosen general by the Achæans, revenges the death of Philopœmen, *ii.* 362.

Lycurgide, days observed in memory of Lycurgus, *i.* 161.

Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, the times in which he flourished, *i.* 122, 123. His genealogy, *ib.* He succeeds his brother Polydectes in the Spartan throne, but relinquishes it when it appears that his brother's widow is pregnant, 124. Preserves the child, and keeps the administration only as his guardian, 125. To get clear of unjust suspicions, travels into foreign countries, till his nephew Charilaus should be grown up,

ib. Visits Crete, and treasures up some of the Cretan laws, ib. Persuades Thales, the lyric poet, to go and settle at Sparta, 126. Gets a copy of Homer's poems in Ionia, ib. & 127. Selects one of the usages of Egypt, 127. Said by one historian to have visited the Gymnosophists, ib. Returns to Sparta at the request of his countrymen, and resolves to alter the whole frame of the constitution, ib. Gains the sanction of the Delphic oracle, 128. Prepares the principal citizens, and enters the marketplace with thirty persons well armed, ib. Charilaus flies to the temple of Minerva, but soon makes his appearance again, and joins in the undertaking, ib. Lycurgus institutes a senate consisting of twenty-eight persons, who were to preserve a just equilibrium between the kings and the people, 129. The ephori, when instituted, ib. A full account of those magistrates, ib. 2. Lycurgus makes an equal division of lands, 132. Bannishes gold and silver, and introduces heavy iron money, 135. This regulation eradicates luxury; but makes their mechanics excel in the necessary arts, 134. He obliges all the citizens to eat at public tables, ib. Loses one of his eyes in an insurrection, 135. A description of these public repasts, which were schools not only of temperance, but of education, 136, 137. He chooses not to commit the principles of his polity to writing, but to interweave them with the education of youth, ib. Commands them to have plain and simple dwellings, 138. Not to fight often with the same enemy, ib. His regulations concerning the virgins, 139. He fixes a mark of infamy upon old bachelors, 145. The Spartan marriages how conducted, ib. All jea-

lously removed, and adulteries prevented, by the husband's occasionally consenting to the communication of his wife's favours, 141. No weakly children-reared at Sparta, 142. The nurseries excellent, 143. The education of the boys undertaken by the public, when they reached the age of seven years, ib. The whole an exercise of obedience, ib. Their attention to literature very small, 144. They are principally taught to be valiant and hardy, ib. Encouraged in carrying things off by surprise, but punished if discovered, 145. Irens and Mellirens, what, 144. Their spare diet contributes to make them tall, 145. Extraordinary instance of fortitude in a boy, ib. They are accustomed from their childhood to think, 146. If a favourite boy offends, the person who had taken him into his protection is punished, ib. They are taught to be concise in their language, and to excel in sharp repartee, ib. Instances of that kind, 146, 147, 148. Their reverence for old age, 140, 148. The Spartan poetry and music, 148, 149. The king sacrifices to the mules before a battle, ib. Their discipline less severe in war than in peace, 150. A saying of Lycurgus concerning a large head of hair, ib. Other regulations when they had taken the field, 151. Lycurgus assists Iphitus in regulating the Olympic games, and orders a general armistice during those games, ib. The discipline of the Lacedæmonians continues, after they arrive at years of maturity; and the whole city, in point of good order, is like one great camp, ib. The citizens exercise no mechanic arts; and the Helots till the ground for them, 152. Law-suits are banished with money, ib. Lycurgus encourages face-

ness, as a seasoning of their hard exercise and diet, 153. Instructs them to live, not for themselves, but for their country, *ib.* The method which he orders, of choosing a new senator, in case of a vacancy, *ib.* & 154. His regulations with respect to burials and mourning, 154, 155. He permits only some particular persons amongst the Spartans to travel; and suffers few strangers to visit Sparta, 155. What the cryptia, or ambuscade was, 156. The Spartans treat the Helots with the greatest cruelty, *ib.* & 157. Lycurgus provides for the perpetuity of his laws, by making the people swear to observe them till his return from Delphi, 157. With the same view voluntarily puts a period to his life, 158. His establishment, and the glory of Sparta, continue for the space of five hundred years, *ib.* In the reign of Agis the son of Archidamus, money finds its way into Sparta, and with money comes corruption, *ib.* Eulogium of the Spartans, 160. and of Lycurgus, 161. Leaves a son named Antiorus, who dies without issue, *ib.* A feast called *Lycurgidæ*, is observed in memory of him at Sparta, *ib.*

Lycurgus, head of the *Pedæi*, i. 233.

Lycurgus the orator, iv. 291.

Lycurgus, the conditions on which he proposes to deliver up Byzantium to Alcibiades, ii. 67.

† *Lycus*, river, iii. 209. v. 157. ii. 148, 367.

† *Lydia*, i. 51, 79. iii. 374. v. 156, 317.

Lydian March, one of the Spartan festivals concludes with it, ii. 291.

Lygdamis, iii. 54.

Lyneus. See *Idas*.

Lyneus wrote a description of the entertainment which La-

mia provided for Demetrius, v. 138.

Lyra, iv. 275.

Lyfander of Alopece, i. 302.

Lyfander, his statue, or that of Brasidas, in the oratory of the Acanthians at Delphi, iii. 90. Aristoclitus, the father of *Lyfander*, not of the royal line, but descended from the *Heraclidæ* by another family, 91. *Lyfander* conforms freely to the Spartan discipline, *ib.* Has a firm heart, above the charms of any pleasure, except that of glory, *ib.* Pays too much attention to the great, when his own interest is concerned, *ib.* Does not love money, yet fills Sparta with it, and with the love of it too, *ib.* The Athenians, after their defeat in Sicily, become once more equal to the Lacedæmonians at sea, 92. *Lyfander* is pitched upon to act against them, *ib.* He proves a great benefactor to the city of Ephesus, *ib.* Goes to Sardis, to acquaint Cyrus with the treachery of Tissaphernes, who, contrary to the king's orders, favoured Alcibiades and the Athenians, *ib.* Ingratiates himself greatly with Cyrus, who gives him ten thousand pieces of gold, 93. Increases the seamen's pay, and, by that means, almost empties the enemy's ships, *ib.* Afraid to engage with Alcibiades, *ib.* Beats Antiochus, to whom Alcibiades had imprudently left the command of the fleet during his absence, *ib.* Erects a trophy, *ib.* Lays the foundation of aristocratical government in the cities of Asia, 94. Greatly lamented by the principal persons in those parts, when he leaves them, *ib.* Distresses his successor Callicratidas, 95. Callicratidas, who was a brave, but not a courtly man, fails in his application to Cyrus for money; and soon af-

ter is killed in the sea-fight at Arginusæ, *ib.* The command is restored to Lyfander, who was a man of as much art and duplicity as Callicratidas was of openness and integrity, 96. An instance of his duplicity, and cruelty too, with respect to the inhabitants of Miletus, *ib.* Cyrus gives him large sums, and promises him a great fleet at his return from Media, 97. Lyfander pillages Ægina and Salamis, *ib.* Visits the coast of Attica, where Agis was with his land-forces, *ib.* Takes Lampachus, *ib.* The Athenian fleet, consisting of an hundred and twenty ships, lies at Ægos Potamos, *ib.* Lyfander forms over against them for seven days together, 98. Watches his opportunity when the Athenians should abate of their care, *ib.* Alcibiades goes to the Athenian commanders, and gives them counsel, which they treat with contempt, *ib.* Lyfander falls upon the Athenian fleet when the men were gone ashore to divert themselves, and takes or destroys the whole, except the sacred galley called Paralus, and eight ships, with which Conon escapes to Evgoras king of Cyprus, 99. This finishes the Peloponnesian war, *ib.* Story of a great stone falling from heaven, 100, 101. Lyfander visits the maritime towns of Asia, and every where sets up an oligarchy composed of his own friends and creatures, 101, 102. He expels the Samians and Sestians, 102. Restores the Æginetæ, Melians, and Scionæans to their possessions, 103. Athens is greatly distressed by famine, and Lyfander obliges it to surrender at discretion, *ib.* The Athenians are obliged to pull down the fortifications of the Piræus and the long walls, to recal their exiles, and to keep such a num-

ber of ships as the Lacedæmonians are pleased to allow them, *ib.* Lyfander finds a pretence to change their form of government, 104. Burns all their ships, except twelve, and pulls down their walls, with every instance of festivity, *ib.* Sets up the thirty tyrants, *ib.* Puts a garrison in the citadel, *ib.* Lyfander sends the treasures he had taken to Athens, by Gylippus, who opens the bottoms of the bags, and takes out large sums, 105. In what manner that fraud was discovered, *ib.* Sciraphidas proposes to exclude all gold and silver money from Sparta, *ib.* Lyfander has interest enough to get it retained as the public treasure, 106. This proves a most pernicious measure for his country, *ib.* He erects his own statue, and those of his officers, in brass, at Delphi, and dedicates two golden stars to Castor and Pollux, *ib.* He likewise places there the galley made of gold and ivory, which Cyrus had presented him with, 107. Has altars erected to him, and hymns sung, *ib.* His favours to the poets who flattered him, *ib.* Flattery renders him extremely arrogant and cruel, 108. Instance of his cruelty, *ib.* On the complaint of Pharnabazus against him, the ephori send the icytale, and recal him, 109. Pharnabazus outwits him and makes him his own accuser, *ib.* Lyfander pretends an obligation to visit the temple of Jupiter Ammon, 110. Returns upon hearing that the oligarchies were going to be dissolved, *ib.* Is appointed general again, 111. Is prevented from taking Athens again, by the jealousy of Pausanias, *ib.* The Athenians soon revolt; and that circumstance redeems the reputation of Lyfander, *ib.* Several sayings of his, *ib.* On the

demise of Agis, he finds means to get Agesilaus appointed king, notwithstanding the pretensions of Isotychidas, and the lameness of Agesilaus, *ib.* & 112. Advises Agesilaus to carry the war into Asia, and goes with him as one of his counsellors, 112, 113. The king finds that Lyfander is treated with superior distinction, and humbles him more than he ought to have done such a friend, 113. Lyfander comes to an explanation with Agesilaus, and has the lieutenancy of the Hellespont given him, 114. He draws off Spithridates from the Persian interest, *ib.* He returns to Sparta, and forms a design to open a way to the throne to all the citizens at Sparta, or, at least, to all the Heraclidæ, 115. Hopes, if he cannot effect this, to have the best pretensions himself, *ib.* Gets Cleon of Halicarnassus to compose him an oration suitable to the occasion, *ib.* Endeavours to support his scheme with divine sanctions, *ib.* The priests of Ammon accuse him, but the Spartans regard them not, *ib.* Avails himself of a pretended son of Apollo, 116. Gives it out that there were certain oracles at Delphi, which none but a son of Apollo was to open, *ib.* The whole scheme miscarries through the cowardice of one of the agents; but is not detected till after the death of Lyfander, *ib.* Charged with engaging his country in the Boeotian war, *ib.* & 117. He is sent against the Thebans with one army, and Pausanias with another, 118. He takes Orchomenus and Lebadia, *ib.* Sends letters to Pausanias that he will meet him at Haliartus, *ib.* The Thebans intercept the messenger, and march in the night to Haliartus, *ib.* They order a party to wheel about, and take

Lyfander in the rear, *ib.* Another party sallies out with the Haliartians, and kills Lyfander, 119. After this, his army is put to the rout, *ib.* Pausanias marches to Haliartus, and recovers Lyfander's body by treaty, *ib.* It is buried in the territories of the Panopæans, *ib.* An ancient oracle fulfilled by Lyfander's being killed near the river Hoplites, 120. Lyfander's poverty, which was discovered after his death, proves an advantage to his character, 121. Amongst his papers, after his death, is found that political one, which discovered his design to make the crown elective, *ib.* Agesilaus is inclined to publish it, but is restrained by Laceratidas, *ib.* The Spartans fine the persons who flew off from their engagement to his daughters, *ib.*

Lyfander, son of Lybis, *iv.* 385. Chosen one of the ephori through the interest of Agis, 387. Proposes a decree for the cancelling of debts, *ib.* Accuses king Leonidas, 390. Is prosecuted by the ephori for his decree relating to debts, *ib.* Deceived by the artful Agesilaus, 391.

Lyfandridas the Megalopolitan, his advice to Cleomenes, *iv.* 419.

Lyfiadas of Megalopolis, sets himself up tyrant there, in hopes of finding superior happiness in power, *v.* 369. Is disappointed, and quits the sovereignty, *ib.* Joins his city to the Achæan league, *ib.* *iv.* 403. Is chosen general of that league, and declares war against the Spartans, *v.* 369. Quarrels with Aratus, and loses his interest, *ib.* Forms a scheme to have all the honour of bringing Aristomachus, tyrant of Argos, into the league, but is disappointed, 373. Aratus neglects to support him

with the infantry, and he is killed by Cleomenes, 375. iv. 403.

Lyficles, a man in a low sphere of life, by the instructions of Aspasia, becomes one of the principal and most polite men in Athens, i. 374.

Lyfidice, daughter of Pelops, and mother of Alcmena, i. 52.

Lyfimachus, father of Aristides, ii. 269.

Lyfimachus, son of Aristides, experiences the bounty of the Athenians, ii. 304.

Lyfimachus, grandson of Aristides, turns interpreter of dreams for his bread, ii. 304.

Lyfimachus, king, forges a letter to Pyrrhus, as from Ptolemy, iii. 7. Ravages Upper Macedonia, 11. Divides the kingdom of Macedonia with Pyrrhus, 13. Marches against him as far as Edeffa, upon which Pyrrhus retires, and loses his share of Macedonia, 14. Says to Onesicritus the historian, who read to him an account of the Amazon's visit to Alexander, "Where was I at that time?" iv. 188. Suspected by his allies on account of his great power, v. 143. Taken prisoner by Dromichætes, 150.

Lyfimachus, the Acarnanian, preceptor to Alexander, iv. 138. Desires to go with his master against the Arabians on Antilibanus, by which Alexander runs no small risk of his life, 161.

Lyfippus, the Achæan general, ii. 353.

Lyfippus, Alexander suffers no other artist to make his statue, iv. 136. Represents in figures of brass Alexander killing a lion, 183.

M.

MACARIA daughter of Hercules, ii. 214.

† *Macedonia*, subdued by the Romans in the time of Perseus, ii. 182.

Macedonians, great lovers of their kings, ii. 178.

Macedonicus, a name given to Metellus, iii. 43.

Machanidas, the Lacedæmonian tyrant, killed in battle by Philopœmen, ii. 352.

Machares, son of Mithridates, sends Lucullus a crown of gold, and desires to be admitted into the friendship and alliance of the Romans, iii. 221.

Machærones, the posterity of Anticrates, so called, iv. 38.

Mæcnas, the favourite of Augustus, v. 115.

Mælius, Spurius, stabbed by Servilius Abala for aspiring to the monarchy, v. 272.

Mæotis, Palus, iii. 54. iv. 186.

Magacus, brother to Pharnabazus, ii. 76.

Magas brother to Ptolemy king of Egypt; his life saved by Cleomenes, iv. 427.

Magi, the Persian, iv. 136. v. 318.

† *Magneſia*, a city given Themistocles by the king of Persia, to supply him with bread, i. 299.

Magneſian citizen, Antony gives his house to a cook for dressing one supper, v. 180.

† *Magneſians*, ii. 375, 380.

Mago, the Carthaginian admiral, joins Icetes in his attempt upon Syracuse, ii. 134. Miscarries, and returns to Africa, 137.

Maia, i. 189.

Maimæsterion, ii. 297.

Malchus, king of Arabia, sends forces to the assistance of Antony, v. 228.

Malcites and Diogiton, sent by the Thebans into Thessaly to revenge the death of Pelopidas, ii. 229.

† *Malea*, promontory of, iv. 387. v. 353.

Mallac Bay, i. 369.

† *Malli*, Alexander's danger in the attack of their city, iv. 198, 206.

Mallius, or *Manlius Lucius*, an assistant to Cato the elder in attempting the heights near Thermopylæ, ii. 319.

Mamercii pretend to be descendants of Mamercus the son of Numa, i. 191.

Mamercus, tyrant of Catana, forms an alliance with Timoleon, ii. 129. Envy his achievements, and enters into league with the Carthaginians, 145. Is beaten by Timoleon, and flies to Hippo tyrant of Messina, 140. Surrenders to Timoleon, and is sent to Syracuse, where, upon his trial for breach of faith and other crimes, he attempts to kill himself, but is prevented and put to a severer death, 148, 149.

† *Mamertines*, a warlike people, inhabitants of Messina, iii. 27.

Mamurius Veturius makes eleven brazen shields, in resemblance of that which Numa pretended to have fallen from heaven. See *Veturius*.

Mancinus, Caius, the consul, is beaten by the Numantines, and makes a peace, for which he is disgraced and imprisoned, and the peace annulled, v. 4, 5, 6.

† *Mandonium*, iv. 383.

Mandricidas, the Spartan, tells Pyrrhus, "If he is a god, he will do them no injustice; if a man, there will be found as good a one as he," iii. 33.

Mandroelidas, the son of Ecliphanes, assists Agis in his schemes for restoring the Spartan constitution to its original purity, iv. 385. Called to account for it by the ephori, 390.

Manilius expelled the senate by Cato, ii. 323.

Manilius the tribune, his law

in favour of Pompey, iv. 72. Accused of having robbed the public, and defended by Cicero, v. 77.

Manius Acilius Glabrio, sent against Antiochus, whom he defeats at Thermopylæ, ii. 320, 380.

Manius Aquilius, iii. 56.

Manius Curius Dentatus triumphs thrice, ii. 307. Cato the elder often visits his little farm, ib. He defeats Pyrrhus, ib. His answer to the Samnite ambassadors who offered him gold, ib.

Manlius, Titus, the temple of Janus shut in his consulship, i. 190.

Manlius, with Sylla's veterans, engaged in Catiline's conspiracy, v. 81.

Manlius Torquatus, causes his own son to be beheaded for fighting without orders, though he gained the victory, ii. 12.

Manlius saves the Capitol, i. 330. Put to death for aspiring to the supreme power in Rome, 340.

Manlius, the tribune, opposes Flaminius in his solicitation for the consulship, ii. 365.

Manlius defeated by the Ambrones, iii. 61.

Manlius, Lucius, defeated by Sertorius's lieutenant, iii. 349.

Manlius, Lucius. See *Mallius*.

Manlius conspires against Sertorius, iii. 363.

Manlius, his application to Tiberius, v. 10.

† *Mantineia*, ii. 342, 352. Taken by Aratus, iv. 402. Its name changed to Antigonía, v. 383. Battle of Mantineia, ii. 47, 352.

† *Marathon*, battle of, ii. 275. *Marathonian* bull conquered by Theseus, i. 56.

Marathus, to fulfil an oracle, offers himself up at the head of the army, i. 74.

Marcellinus and *Domitius* demand of *Pompey*, whether he will stand for the consulship or not, iii. 306. iv. 96.

Marcellus, brother-in-law to *Cæsar Octavianus*, v. 108.

Marcellus, *Marcus*, goes with *Crassus* to *Cicero's* house at midnight, with letters relating to *Catiline's* conspiracy, v. 81.

Marcellus the tribune, son of the conqueror of *Syracuse*, ii. 263.

Marcellus, son of *Caius*, his mother *Octavia* dedicates a library, and *Augustus* a theatre, to his memory, ii. 265.

Marcellus, the consul, attended by the senate, commands *Pompey* to prepare for the defence of his country, iv. 104. Opposes *Cæsar's* demands, and marches out to the army, 105.

Marcellus, the quaestor, iv. 334. Colleague with *Cato*, ib.

Marcellus, *Marcus Claudius*, the original of his family, ii. 230. Whence the surname of *Marcellus*, ib. His great skill in war, particularly in single combat, 231. He rescues his brother *Otacilius*, ib. Appointed ædile and augur, ib. Some time after the first Punic war, Rome is engaged in a war with the Gauls, ib. They are defeated by *Flaminius*, 232. *Flaminius* and his colleague being deposed, *Marcellus* is appointed consul, and takes *Cneius Cornelius* for his colleague, 234. The Romans besiege *Acerræ*, ib. *Viridomarus*, king of the *Gefatæ*, lays waste the country about the Po, ib. *Marcellus* comes up with him near *Clastidium*, 235. A battle ensues, in which *Marcellus*, with numbers greatly inferior, defeats the enemy, and kills their king *Viridomarus*, ib. Consecrates the *Spolia Opima* to *Jupiter Fereetrius*, 236. Is honoured with a triumph, ib. The Gauls obtain

reasonable conditions of peace, ib. The Romans make an offering to *Apollo* on this occasion, and send a present to *Hiero* king of *Syracuse*, 237. *Hannibal* enters Italy, and *Marcellus* is sent with a fleet to Sicily, ib. After the great blow at *Cannæ*, *Marcellus* sends fifteen hundred men to assist in the defence of Rome, 238. Is ordered to head the remainder of the Roman army, which had retired to *Canusium*, ib. The Romans wisely join the boldness of *Marcellus* with the caution of *Fabius Maximus*, ib. What *Hannibal* said of them, ib. *Marcellus* marches to the relief of *Naples* and *Nola*, ib. Recovers *Bandius* to the Roman interest, 239. *Hannibal* marches against *Nola*, in confidence of assistance from the inhabitants; but *Marcellus* is prepared, and the Romans sally out upon the enemy at three different gates, ib. The Carthaginians are defeated for the first time, 240. *Marcellus* is called to the consulate, but lays it down, upon the omens being declared inauspicious, ib. Attacks *Hannibal*, when he had sent out large detachments for plunder, and defeats him again, 241. Three hundred of *Hannibal's* cavalry come over to him, ib. On the death of *Hieronymus*, the Carthaginians assert their claim to Sicily again, and *Marcellus*, now consul the third time, is sent into that island, 242. With much difficulty he procures leave from the senate to employ the fugitives from *Cannæ*, ib. *Hippocrates*, the Syracusan general, hoping, by means of the Carthaginians, to set himself up tyrant, attacks the Romans in the district of *Leontium*, 243. *Marcellus* takes *Leontium*, ib. *Hippocrates*, by representing *Marcellus* as a sanguinary man, gains

admission into Syracuse, and bids defiance to Marcellus, ib. Marcellus attacks it both by sea and land, ib. Prepares a prodigious machine upon eight galleys fastened together, ib. Archimedes despises his preparations, ib. The great destruction which the philosopher's engines made amongst the Roman ships, 245. Marcellus's great machine, called Sambuca, is broken in pieces, 246. Archimedes has scorpions, and other engines, to act at a less distance, ib. Marcellus calls him the mathematical Briareus, ib. During the siege of Syracuse, Marcellus takes Megara in Sicily, 248. Attacks Hippocrates at Acrillæ, and kills eight thousand of his men, ib. In the conferences held with the Syracusans about the ransom of Damippus, Marcellus takes notice of a tower which might be gained, ib. In the night of Diana's festival, he gets into the city, and forcibly enters the Hexapylum, 249. The subsequent operations, ib. *n.* His officers compliment him on his taking the city, but he weeps at the thought of what it was to suffer, ib. He is much afflicted at the unhappy fate of Archimedes, 251. His mercy to the people of Engulum, 252. He is called home to carry on the war against Hannibal, 253. Carries with him the most valuable of the statues and paintings from Syracuse, ib. Is satisfied on this occasion with an ovation, 254. Accused by the Syracusans before the senate, but honourably acquitted, 256. Continues his protection to them notwithstanding, and their liberty and laws by his means are confirmed to them, 257. Marches against Hannibal, and acts with more vigour than the officers before him, ib. Reco-

vers the best towns of the Samnites, and makes three thousand of Hannibal's men prisoners, ib. Cneius Fulvius, the proconsul, with eleven tribunes, and great part of his army, is slain in Apulia, ib. Marcellus revenges his death, 257. Hannibal lays many snares for him, but he escapes them, 258. Called home to declare Quintus Fulvius dictator; his colleague having refused to nominate him, ib. Watches the motions of Hannibal, while Fabius Maximus besieges Tarentum, ib. A battle is fought at Canusium, in which Marcellus is beaten, 259. He renews the charge the next day, and amply redeems the Roman honour, 260. Marcellus retires to Sinuessæ, for the refreshment of his wounded soldiers, ib. Hannibal ravages the country, ib. Bibulus accuses Marcellus of neglect of duty, 261. He is honourably acquitted, and chosen consul a fifth time, ib. Alloys a dangerous commotion in Tuscany, ib. Does not succeed in his desire to dedicate his temple to *Honour* and *Virtue*, ib. Several prodigies happen, 262. He is extremely desirous to fight a decisive battle with Hannibal, ib. Fixes his camp between Bantia and Venusia, ib. Hannibal cuts in pieces some troops that were marching against the western Locrians, ib. Hannibal takes advantage of a hill that lay between the two camps, to form a stratagem, 262, 263. Marcellus goes with a few horse to reconnoitre the hill, in order to encamp upon it, ib. His colleague Crispinus, and his son Marcellus, attend him, 263. Hannibal's ambush rises out of the woody hollows, kills Marcellus, and mortally wounds Crispinus, ib. &c. 264. Young Marcellus is carried off wounded, 264. and Crispinus

who dies of his wounds some time after, *ib.* Hannibal after having taken Marcellus's signet, gives the body a magnificent funeral, and sends the ashes in a silver urn to his son, *ib.* Marcellus's public donations, 265. The inscription on the pedestal of his statue in the temple of Minerva at Lindus, *ib.* His posterity continues in great splendour down to Marcellus the nephew and son-in-law of Augustus, *ib.*

Marcia, daughter of Philip, and wife to Cato the philosopher, *iv.* 340. He lets Hortensius have her, and takes her again when a rich widow, 341, 363.

Marcus, or *Martius*, Numa's kinsman, persuades him to accept the crown which the Romans offered him, *i.* 169. Starves himself to death, 192.

Marcus, son of *Marcus*, marries *Pompilia* the daughter of Numa, *i.* 192. Is the father of *Ancus Marcius*, *ib.* *Publius* and *Quintus Marcus* supply Rome with water, *ii.* 77.

Marcus, *Caius Marcus*. See *Coriolanus*.

Marcus Philippus, *ii.* 192.

Marcus, employed by *Catiline* to kill *Cicero*, *v.* 82.

† *Marcus*, Mount, *i.* 336.

Marcus Crassus. See *Crassus*.

Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, declared chief of the senate by *Paulus Æmilius*, *ii.* 192.

See all the other MARCI under their family names.

Mardian, conducts the Romans out of Parthia, *v.* 193. *et seq.*

Mardon, the eunuch, *v.* 207.

Mardonius, Xerxes's general, *Pausanias* acts as commander in chief against him, *ii.* 289. and *Aristides* at the head of the Athenians, *ib.* He is killed in the battle of Plataea, 293.

Mares, the graves of those of Cimon near his own, *ii.* 311.

Magian steel, *iii.* 317.

Margites, why *Demosthenes* called *Alexander* by that name, *v.* 60. *n.*

Marica, a comedy of *Eupolis* so called, *iii.* 255.

Marician grove, dedicated to the nymph *Marica*, *iii.* 82.

Marius, *Caius*, had no third name, *iii.* 43. His statue at *Ravenna*, 44. Stern in his countenance, and untractable in his disposition, *ib.* The disadvantage of his having no knowledge of the Greek literature, *ib.* His parents obscure and indigent people, 45. His father's name the same with his, and his mother's *Fulcinia*, *ib.* Born at a village in the territory of *Arpinum*, *ib.* Makes his first campaign under *Scipio* at the siege of *Numantia*, *ib.* *Scipio* foretels that he would one day be a great general, *ib.* When tribune of the people, he proposes a law which lessened the authority of the patricians in matters of judicature, and carries it against the consul, 46. Opposes the plebeians with respect to a distribution of corn, *ib.* Applies for the office of ædile, and loses it, *ib.* Is accused of bribery in his application for the prætorship, and gains it with great difficulty, 47. Goes prætor to the farther Spain, and clears it of robbers, *ib.* Marries *Julia*, of the family of the Cæsars, 48. Instance of his fortitude in bearing an operation in surgery, *ib.* *Metellus* takes him as one of his lieutenants, in the war against *Jugurtha*, *ib.* He practises against *Metellus*, and takes every method to recommend himself to the common soldiers, *ib.* &c. 49. Prevails upon *Metellus* to pass sentence of death on his

friend Turpilius, who had lost the town of Vacca, and then insults him for it, 50. Applies to Metellus for leave to go and stand for the consulship, which he gains, only twelve days before the election, ib. On his arrival at Rome, by false charges against Metellus, and great promises to the people, he prevails on them to elect him, ib. His insolent speeches against the nobility, 51. Metellus leaves his lieutenant Rutilius to deliver up the forces to Marius, ib. Bocchus, father-in-law to Jugurtha, delivers up that prince to Sylla, Marius's quaestor; who thence endeavours to rob Marius of the honour of his exploits in Africa, as he had done Metellus, 51, 52. Marius is elected consul again, though absent, in order to his going general against the Teutones and Cimbri, who were marching towards Italy with an army of three hundred thousand men, 52, 53. He triumphs for the conquest of Jugurtha, who is led captive, 55. After the triumph, Jugurtha is thrust down naked into a dungeon, and starved to death, ib. Marius enters the senate in his triumphal robe, ib. He trains his soldiers to labour while upon the road, ib. The barbarians, instead of coming upon him immediately, invade Spain, 56. He disciplines his troops in an excellent manner, ib. He obtains a third and a fourth consulship, because the Romans did not choose to meet the barbarians under any other general, ib. The part the tribune Saturninus acted on that occasion, ib. Lutatius Catulus is appointed colleague to Marius, 57. Marius encamps by the river Rhone, and makes a cut in the mouth of that river, in order to the supplying his camp the better with provisions, ib. The Cimbri

march through Noricum against Catulus, and the Teutones and Ambrones through Liguria against Marius, ib. Marius accustoms his men to the uncouth and terrible looks of the enemy, ib. The troops complain of his restraining them from action, 58. He makes great use of the pretended prophecies of a Syrian woman, named Martha, ib. Two vultures, which the soldiers had taken and adorned with brazen collars, commonly appear before any great success, 59. Prodigies that happened before the battle, ib. What happened to Aulus Pompeius, on his endeavouring to discredit the prediction of Batabaces, ib. The Teutones attempt Marius's intrenchments, and lose a number of men, 60. They march by, and ask the Romans, whether they have any commands to Rome, ib. Marius follows, and prepares for battle near Aquæ Sextiæ, ib. Pitches upon a camp that afforded little water, ib. The attempts of the servants of the army to get water, brings on an action, ib. The Ambrones and Ligurians are the first that engage, 61. The Ambrones are defeated, 62. The Romans pass a disagreeable night, notwithstanding, ib. Marius dispatches Claudius Marcellus, to lie in ambush behind the enemy with three thousand men, ib. The battle described, 63. The troops vote Marius such of the tents as were not plundered, ib. As he is preparing to set fire to piles of the enemy's arms, news is brought him of his being elected consul a fifth time, 64. Catulus gives up the Alps to the Cimbri, and posts himself behind the river Athesis, ib. The Romans fly, and Catulus, when unable to stop them, puts himself at their head, 65. Marius

goes to Rome, but refuses the triumph that was offered him, *ib.* He joins Catulus, 66. What passed between Marius and the ambassadors of the Cimbri, *ib.* He contrives a new form for the javelin, *ib.* The battle with the Cimbri, 67, 68. The desperate behaviour of the Cimbri, and their women, on the defeat, 69. Marius gains the honour of the day, though Catulus did most service, *ib.* He is called the third founder of Rome, *ib.* He courts the people for a sixth consulship, 70. Timid in popular assemblies, *ib.* Obtains the consulship by the assistance of Glaucias and Saturninus, throws out Metellus, and gets Valerius Flaccus elected his colleague, *ib.* & 71. Abets Saturninus in his Agrarian law; in the murder of Nonius; and in a clause obliging the senate to confirm whatever the people should enact, 71. By means of the snare that lurked in that clause, and Marius's prevarication, Metellus is banished, 72. Marius acts a double part between the nobility and the seditious tribunes, 73. Saturninus, and the rest of the cabal, fly into the Capitol, but are forced to submit for want of water, *ib.* The members of the cabal are dispatched by the people, on their coming down into the forum, *ib.* Marius declines offering himself for the censorship, through fear of a repulse, 74. On the recall of Metellus, Marius takes a voyage into Asia, and endeavours to stir up Mithridates to war, in hopes of being appointed general against him, *ib.* Bocchus, king of Numidia, erects in the Capitol a set of figures comprising the history of his delivering up Jugurtha to Sylla, 75. This inflames the jealousy of Marius, *ib.* A civil war is prevented for the pre-

sent, by the breaking out of the Marrian war, or the war of the allies, *ib.* Marius does not distinguish himself in that war like Sylla, *ib.* Yet he kills six thousand of the enemy in one battle, and suffers not Popedius Silo, one of their best generals, to take any advantage of him, *ib.* He lays down his command, under pretence of inability, 76. Yet he solicits the chief command against Mithridates, through the tribune Sulpitius, *ib.* Takes his exercises in the Campus Martius, like a young man, *ib.* Sulpitius gets six hundred of the equestrian order about him, whom he calls his anti-senate, 77. That tribune kills the son of Pompeius Rufus, one of the consuls, and puts Sylla, the other consul, to flight, *ib.* Then he decrees the command to Marius, *ib.* Marius sends two officers to Sylla, with orders that he should deliver up the army, *ib.* Sylla puts those officers to death, and marches immediately towards Rome, *ib.* Marius, after some cruelties, and a vain attempt to raise forces, flies, *ib.* & 78. His friends desert him, 78. He retires to Salonium, a little villa of his; and from thence to Ostia, where he embarks, attended only by Granius, *ib.* Young Marius is in danger, but is saved by a bailiff of his father-in-law Mutius, and carried towards Rome in a cart-load of beans, *ib.* Young Marius sails for Africa, *ib.* The elder Marius coasts Italy, *ib.* Distressed by fear of his old enemies, his infirmities, and bad weather, he goes on shore at Circæum, *ib.* In great want of provisions, and hunted by Sylla's soldier's; yet encourages his little company by a prophecy that he should gain a seventh consulship, 79. He espies a troop of horie mak-

ing towards him, and with much difficulty gets on board a vessel, *ib.* The mariners, after having refused to surrender him to the horsemen, set him ashore near the mouth of the river Liris, and there desert him, 80. He applies to a cottager to hide him, *ib.* On the noise of persons sent by Geminus to search for him, he leaves the cave where he was lurking, and plunges into one of the marshes, 81. He is discovered, and carried to Minturnæ, *ib.* The magistrates place him at the house of Fannia, who had an inveterate aversion to him, *ib.* She forgets her resentment, and entertains Marius in the best manner, *ib.* He is encouraged by an omen, *ib.* The magistrates of Minturnæ pass sentence of death upon him, 82. The executioner, who was either a Gaul or a Cimbrian, trembles at the voice of Marius, and at a light which darted from his eyes, *ib.* The soldier reports this to the people, and they resolve to conduct him wherever he pleased, *ib.* They lead him even through the Marcian grove, *ib.* He goes on board a vessel provided by one Belæus, *ib.* Finds his son-in-law Granius in the isle of Ænaria, *ib.* Touches at Sicily, from whence he escapes with difficulty, 83. Is informed in the island of Meninx that his son Marius had escaped to Africa, and was gone to implore succour of Hiempsal, 83. Lands in Africa, and receives a message from the prætor Sextilius, commanding him to depart, *ib.* His noble answer, *ib.* The king of Numidia detains young Marius at his court; but a love adventure sets him free, and he returns to his father, *ib.* The omen of two scorpions fighting puts Marius upon escaping to a neighbouring island, and soon af-

ter he sees a party of Numidian horse in pursuit of him, 84. He is informed of the quarrel between the consuls Cinna and Octavius, *ib.* Octavius having expelled Cinna, and appointed another consul in his room, Cinna collects forces, and maintains the war against them, *ib.* Marius fails to join him with only a thousand men, *ib.* He arrives at Telemon, a port of Tuscany, and proclaims liberty to the slaves, *ib.* Collects a considerable force, and fills forty ships, *ib.* Makes Cinna an offer of his assistance, which is accepted, *ib.* Cinna declares him proconsul, and sends him the fasces, which he rejects, *ib.* He cuts off the enemy's convoys at sea, and makes himself master of the maritime towns, 85. Ostia is betrayed to him, *ib.* The consul Octavius is slain, *ib.* He enters Rome, after having demurred, under pretence of being an exile, 86. Marius selects a guard from the slaves, and calls them his *Bardiæans*, *ib.* These put all to death whose salutation Marius does not return, *ib.* Account of the dreadful massacres, 87. Cornutus escapes through the fidelity of his slaves, *ib.* Mark Antony the orator is discovered in his retreat, and slain, 88. Lutatius Catulus, formerly the colleague of Marius, in despair puts an end to his life, *ib.* The *Bardiæans* are cut off by Cinna and Sertorius, *ib.* News is brought that Sylla had put an end to the Mithridatic war, and was returning to Rome, *ib.* This gives a short respite to the miseries of Rome, *ib.* Marius is elected consul the seventh time, and the very day he enters on his office, orders Sextus Lucinus to be thrown down the Tarpeian rock, *ib.* Finds his faculties fail, *ib.* Has recourse

to the bottle, *ib.* Becomes delirious, 89. Dies at the age of seventy, with the chagrin of an unfortunate wretch, who had not obtained what he wanted, *ib.* His death productive of the greatest joy in Rome, 90. His son treads in the footsteps of his cruelty, and comes to an untimely end, *ib.*

Marius, son of Caius Marius, *iii.* 78. Goes to beg succours of Hiempsal king of Numidia, 83. Is detained at his court, but makes his escape by the assistance of a young woman that fell in love with him, *ib.* Is beaten by Sylla, 153. Behaves with cruelty, 90. Flies to Præneste, 155. Kills himself, 90, 159.

Marius Celsus. See *Celsus*.

Marius, Marcus, proscribed by Sylla, *iii.* 160.

Marius, Marcus, a Roman officer, sent by Sertorius to act as general for Mithridates, *iii.* 202, 207, 362.

Marius's mules, who so called, *iii.* 56.

Marphadates, a Cappadocian prince, husband to Plyche, with whom young Cato had an intrigue, *iv.* 389.

Marriage, customs and ceremonies relating to it at Rome, *i.* 94, 95, 96. Romulus's laws concerning it, 106. Regulations of Lycurgus, 140. and of Solon, about it, 222, 223.

† *Marrucinians*, *ii.* 174.

Mars, given out as the father of Romulus and Remus, *i.* 82.

† *Marseilles*, city of, founded by a merchant, *i.* 203.

† *Marfi*, Sylla persuades them to declare for the Romans, *iii.* 124.

Marfyas, put to death by Dionysius the elder, for a dream, *v.* 237.

Martha, a Syrian prophetess, dressed up by Marius with great pomp; she attends him in his

expeditions, and he makes great use of her predictions, *iii.* 59.

Martia. See *Marcia*.

Martialis, *v.* 411.

Martianus, a gladiator, *v.* 395.

Martius Rex marries Tertina the sister of Clodius, *v.* 95.

Martius, *v.* 103.

Marullus, a tribune of the people, tears the royal diadems from the statues of Cæsar, *iv.* 276. Deposed by Cæsar, 277.

Masiniſſa, king of Numidia, his wars with the Carthaginians, *ii.* 334. A steady friend to the Romans, *ib.*

Massilius, a Persian officer, behaves with great courage, *ii.* 287. Is killed in battle by the Athenians, *ib.*

Massilians, inclose their vineyards with the bones of those who fell in the battle between the Romans and the Teutones, *iii.* 63.

Matronalia, a feast in honour of the Roman matrons, for their putting an end to the war between the Sabines and the Romans, *i.* 104.

Matuta, *Mater*, the temple of a goddess so called by the Romans, *i.* 308.

Mauriscus, what he said to the senate of Rome, *v.* 396.

† *Mauritania*, *iii.* 345.

Mazeus, upon the impression made on Parmenia by the Bactrian horse, sends a party round to fall on those who guarded Alexander's baggage, *iv.* 172. Alexander's munificence to the son of Mazeus, 181.

Meal; no sacrifice to be made without it, *i.* 183.

Mecenas, *v.* 188.

Mechanics, first cultivated as a branch of philosophy by Eudoxus and Archytas, *ii.* 243.

Medea, wife of Ægeus, *i.* 55. Supposed to have anointed with naphtha the crown and veil which she gave Creon's daughter, *iv.* 177.

† *Medes*, their habits, iv. 187.

† *Medica*, ii. 165. iii. 149.

Medimnus; a sheep and a medimnus of corn, each valued at a drachma in Solon's time, i. 226. Of wheat, sold for a thousand drachmas in time of famine, iii. 137.

† *Mediolanum*. See *Milan*.

† *Mediterranean Sea*, iv. 211.

Medius, a friend of Antigonus, his dream, v. 130.

Megabacchus, famed for his strength and courage, a friend of young Crassus, iii. 318, 319. Kills himself, 320.

Megabates, son of Spithridates, a favourite of Agesilaus, iv. 12.

Megabyzus, Alexander's letter to him, iv. 184.

Megacles, archon of Athens, involves the city in the guilt of sacrilege, in the affair of Cylon, i. 211.

Megacles, father of Dinomache, and grandfather of Alcibiades, ii. 34.

Megacles, son of Alcmaeon, heads a party of the Athenians, on their breaking into factions after the departure of Solon, i. 233. Pisistratus obtains a guard, and Megacles flies, 235.

Megacles, a friend to Pyrrhus, Pyrrhus tells him that the order of the Roman army has nothing of the barbarian in it, iii. 18. Pyrrhus changes his dress with him, upon which he is attacked and killed, 20.

Megacles, brother to Dion, joined in commission with Dion by the Syracusan, v. 251.

Megalacus belonged to the court of Philip the son of Demetrius, v. 385.

† *Megalopolis*, taken by Cleomenes, ii. 345. iv. 418. Its inhabitants saved and restored by Philopœmen, ii. 346. Hard pressed by Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, 354.

† *Megara* in Sicily, ii. 248.

† *Megara* restored to liberty by Demetrius, v. 124.

Megarensians take Nisæa, and recover Salamis from the Athenians, i. 211. Salamis is recovered by Solon, 208. Their manner of sepulture, 210. The Athenians forbid them to set foot on their territories, 381. They are united to the Athenians by Phocion, iv. 298.

† *Megara* in Macedonia, iii. 2.

Megellus and *Pheristus* migrate from Elea to Agrigentum, which had been ruined by the Carthaginians during the Athenian war, ii. 149.

Megistonus marries the mother of Cleomenes, iv. 403. Taken prisoner by Aratus, v. 375.

Melancholy; Aristotle observes that persons of genius have something of it, iii. 91.

Melanippus, son of Theseus by Perigune, i. 53.

Melanopus the orator, v. 52.

Melantas, v. 332.

Melanthius the elegiac poet, iii. 173.

Melanthus of Sicyon, the celebrated painter, v. 354.

Melanthius, what he said in praise of Phocion's wife to a player, iv. 302.

† *Melas*, river, navigable from its source, iii. 146. Swells about the summer solstice like the Nile, and produces the same plants, ib.

Meleager, Theseus assists him in killing the Calydonian boar, i. 71.

† *Melibœa*, ii. 223.

Melicertes, ceremonies in the worship of him, i. 67.

Melissippidas, iv. 1.

Melissus, the philosopher, Themistocles studies under him, i. 268.

Melissus, admiral of Samos, beats the Athenians, i. 376. But is afterwards defeated by Pericles, 377.

Melians, inhabitants of Melos, one of the Cyclades, Alcibiades the chief cause of the slaughter amongst them; yet he thinks he does the island great honour by cohabiting with one of its women, ii. 49. Lyfander re-establishes them, iii. 103.

† *Melita*, an Athenian borough, i. 209. iv. 301.

† *Melitea*, city of, iii. 146.

Melitus, iv. 96.

† *Mellaria*, iii. 348.

Mellirens. See *Iren*.

Melon, one of the associates of Pelopidas in delivering Thebes, ii. 202.

Memmius, Caius, accuses the two Luculli, iii. 238. iv. 343.

Memmius, Pompey's sister's husband; Pompey, after he had reduced Sicily for Sylla, left him governor there, iv. 53.

Memmius, Pompey's lieutenant, killed in battle by Sertorius, iii. 358.

Memnon, the most able of Darius's generals, iv. 153. His death, ib. He was husband of Barfine 157.

† *Memphis*, one of the wonders of Egypt, iii. 195.

Menander, one of the Athenian generals defeated by Lyfander at Ægos Potamos, ii. 73, 74.

Menander, an officer sent by Mithridates to intercept one of Lucullus's convoys, iii. 212.

Menander, joined in commission with Nicias, iii. 277. His fatal ambition to fight, ib.

Menander had the care of Antigonus's baggage, iii. 376. Eumenes has an opportunity to take it, and forbears, ib.

Menander put to death by Alexander, for deserting a fortress of which he had the command, iv. 199.

Menander, the poet, alludes to Alexander passing through the Pamphylian sea, iv. 152.

Menas, sea-officer under Sex-

tus Pompeius, proposes to him a method to make the world his own, v. 186.

† *Mende*, castle of, iii. 336.

† *Mendes*, in Egypt, the prince of it solicits the favour of Agesilaus, iv. 42.

Meneclidas, from a principle of envy, endeavours to set up another against Epaminondas and Pelopidas, ii. 218. Is fined by the Thebans, 219.

Menecrates, the historian, i. 68.

Menecrates, an officer in the navy of Sextus Pompeius, v. 185.

Menecrates, the physician, assumes the surname of Jupiter, iv. 23.

Menedemus, an officer of the bedchamber to Lucullus, saves his master from an attempt of Olthacus upon his life, iii. 211.

† *Menelaus's* haven in Africa; Agesilaus dies there, iv. 44.

Menelaus, brother to Ptolemy king of Egypt, is defeated, and surrenders to Demetrius, v. 128, 129.

Menemachus and *Myro*, sent by Mithridates to intercept a Roman convoy; but their troops are almost totally cut off by Adrianus, iii. 212.

Menenius Agrippa, appeases a sedition by reciting a fable to the people, ii. 81, 82.

Meneſthes, one of the young men sent with Theseus by way of tribute to Crete, i. 59.

Meneſtheus stirs up the Athenians against Theseus, and takes the reins of government, i. 73, 76.

Meneſtheus, the orator, iv. 291.

Menes. See *Menas*.

† *Meninx*, an island at which Marius touches in his flight to Africa, iii. 83.

Menippus has a principal command under Pericles, i. 364.

Menippus the Carian, a rhetorician visited by Cicero, v.

71.

Menæceus, son of Creon, devotes himself to death for his country, ii. 214. n.

Menon, Phidias's scholar, accuses him, and Phidias dies in prison, i. 382.

Menon commands the Thesalian horse in the Persian expedition, v. 320. n. 331. The father of Phthia, iii. 1.

Mentor, brother of Memnon, goes with Eumenes to Alexander, when he has a certain complaint to make, iii. 366.

Menyllus commands the garrison which Antipater put in Athens, iv. 309. Offers Phocion a sum of money, which he refuses, 311.

Mercedinus, or *Mercedonius*, the Roman intercalary month so called, i. 188. iv. 274.

Merchant, his profession honourable, i. 202, 203. Solon follows it some time, ib.

Mercury, his statues, ii. 52. Cimon permitted to erect three with honourable inscriptions, on account of his victory in Thrace, iii. 177. Many of his statues defaced in one night at Athens, 267. For which Alcibiades and his friends are accused of sacrilege, ii. 52.

Mercury of Ægeus's gate, i. 55.

Merope, daughter of Erechtus, and mother of Dædalus, i. 60.

Merula. See *Cornelius*.

Mesabates, the eunuch, won of Artaxerxes at dice, by Parysatis, and ordered to be flayed alive, for having cut off the head and hand of Cyrus, v. 330.

Mesolabes, mathematical instruments, ii. 244.

† *Mesopotamia*. See the life of *Crassus*.

Messala, father of Valeria the wife of Sylla, iii. 162.

Messala Corvinus, a friend of Cassius and Brutus, fights in the right wing of their army at Philippi, v. 302. His generous answer to Augustus, 311.

Messala, consul with Domitius, iv. 99.

† *Messana*, or *Messena*, in Sicily, ii. 136. iii. 27. iv. 419. v. 271.

† *Messupians*, iii. 15. iv. 383.

† *Messene* in Peloponnesus, the fertility of the lands about it, i. 131. iv. 37. Re-established by Epaminondas, iv. 37. Freed from the tyrant Nabias by Philopœmen, ii. 354.

Messenger, a singular accident happens to one, iv. 303.

Mestrius Florus, v. 428.

Metagenes, continues the building of the Parthenon, which had been begun by Corcebus, i. 393.

Metagitnion, the month so called, i. 252. v. 65.

† *Metapontum*, ii. 23.

Metella. See *Cæcilia Metella*.

Metellus, Quintus, his invidious observation upon Tiberius Gracchus, v. 13.

Metellus, Quintus, why called *Celer*, i. 88.

Metellus, the chief pontiff, marries his daughter to Sylla, iii. 129. His death, iv. 225.

Metellus, Caius, calls upon Sylla to declare whom he will save, and whom destroy, iii. 158.

Metellus, or, as Plutarch calls him, *Metilius Cimber*, gives the signal for the attack upon Cæsar in the senate-house, iv. 281.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius, called *Numidicus*, is general in the war against Jugurtha, iii. 48. Takes Marius for his lieutenant, by whom he is supplanted, ib. His firmness and dignity of mind, 72. A saying of his, ib. Banished, 73. Recalled 74.

Metellus, son of the former, iii. 85.

Metellus Pius, invites Pompey to his assistance, iv. 50. Refuses the challenge of Sertorius, iii. 350. Plutarch's observation upon that refusal, ib. Lays siege to the city of Lagobritæ, but is forced to raise it, ib. Is wounded near Saguntum, 358. This inspires the Romans with such fury that they gain the victory, ib. Promises a hundred talents and twenty thousand acres of land to the man that should kill Sertorius, 359. His vanity upon an advantage gained of Sertorius, ib. Grows luxurious as he advances in years, 349.

Metellus Creticus, a relation of the former, iv. 71. Besieges the pirates in one of the towns of Crete, ib. Pompey commands him to desist, and he refuses, 72.

Metellus Nepos, tribune of the people, iv. 337. Opposes Cæsar's opening the treasury at Rome, 254. A decree he proposed, and the means he used to get it passed, 342. Disappointed by Cæsar, ib. His behaviour to Cicero, v. 92.

Metellus Scipio, v. 81. Father-in-law to Pompey, iv. 100. See *Scipio*.

Meteorolephæ, iii. 281.

† *Methone*, v. 353.

† *Methydrium*, iv. 401.

Metilius the tribune, kinsman to Minutius, ii. 10. Sets up Minutius against Fabius Maximus, 12.

Metæcia, a festival instituted by Theseus in remembrance of the people of Attica moving to Athens, i. 65.

Meton the astrologer, to prevent his son's going upon the Sicilian expedition, burns his own house, ii. 51. iii. 268.

Meton, the Tarentine, feigns himself drunk, to excite the attention of the Tarentines, when

he wanted to dissuade them from calling in Pyrrhus, iii. 14, 15.

Metrobius, a player, and favourite of Sylla, iii. 163.

Metrobius the Athenian, iii. 181.

Metrodorus counsellor to Mithridates, and honoured with the title of his father, iii. 218, 219. Put to death by him for want of fidelity in an embassy to Tigranes, 219.

Metron, iv. 191.

Micion commands a party of Macedonians, iv. 306. Is defeated and killed by Phocion, 307.

Micion the Athenian opposes Aratus, v. 379.

Micipsa sends the Romans a supply of corn by way of compliment to Caius Gracchus, and his ambassadors are turned out of the senate, v. 22.

Midas, iv. 152, 228.

Midias, an Athenian exile, begs Sylla to spare the city, iii. 138.

Midias, Demosthenes drops his accusation against him for a sum of money, v. 51.

† *Mixæ*. Aristotle erects a school of philosophy there for the people of Stagira, iv. 140.

† *Milan* taken by the Romans, ii. 236. What passed between the people and Augustus Cæsar, v. 315.

Milesiæes, obscene compositions of Aristides, iii. 329.

† *Miletus*, iii. 108. the people at war with those of Samos, i. 375.

Military tribunes, elected for a time by the Romans instead of consuls, i. 304. Their number, ib.

Milo, detached by Perseus to oppose Scipio Nasica in his attempting an entrance by the mountains, ii. 169.

Milô, a candidate for the consulship, iv. 359.

Milô, Anniius, the tribune,

seizes and kills Clodius, v. 100. Defended by Cicero, ib.

Miltas of Thessaly, a diviner and friend of Dion, v. 245.

Miltiades, the first in dignity and authority of the ten Athenian generals at Marathon, ii. 274. The olive crown denied him after his victory, iii. 177. 178. The father of Cimon, 173. His trophy excites the emulation of Themistocles, i. 52. Is fished, and dies in prison, iii. 173.

Milto, the favourite concubine of Cyrus the younger, is called *Aspasia*. See *Aspasia*.

Mimallones, the Bacchanals so called, iv. 135.

Mina, the value of it increased by Solon, i. 216.

Mindarus the Spartan admiral, iii. 63. Defeated by Alcibiades, and slain, 65.

Minds; great minds productive of great vices as well as great virtues, ii. 77.

Minerva the *Syllanian*, i. 130. *Opileitis*, 136. The *Itonian*, iii. 32. iv. 19. She communicates to Pericles a remedy in a dream, i. 364. Her peplum or veil, v. 125. The golden statue of her made by Phidias, i. 364. Her image brought from Troy, 323. Her temple at Athens called *Parthenon*, 363. Her temple at Sparta called *Chalcivcus*, iv. 390.

Mines; gold mines belonging to the Thasians, iii. 185. Silver mines at Laurium. See *Laurium*.

† *Minoa*, iii. 257. v. 248.

Minos demands tribute of the Athenians, on account of his son Androgeus having been killed in Attica, i. 56. What that tribute was, 57. Two of that name kings of Crete, 58. n. & 61. Why abused by the dramatic poets at Athens, 58.

Minotaur, the Cretan monster, i. 57. slain by Theseus, 58.

† *Minturnæ*, Marius lurks in the marshes near it, but is taken and brought before the magistrates of that place, iii. 81.

Minutius, Caius, i. 240.

Minutius, Lucius, Fabius Maximus appoints him his general of horse, ii. 5. His vanity and presumption, 7. Gains some advantage of Hannibal in the absence of Fabius, 10. Persuades the people to give him equal authority with the dictator, 12. Is worsted by Hannibal, and seasonably relieved by Fabius, 14. His submission and speech to Fabius, 15.

Minutius, Marcus, one of the first quæstors, i. 250.

Minutius, Therminus, tribune of the people, iv. 342.

Miracles, Plutarch's opinion of them, i. 310. See *Prodigies*.

Mirrors, concave ones, by which the fire of Vesta was to be rekindled, i. 176.

Misfortunes, in what cases a trial, ii. 20.

† *Misenum*, Marius's villa there, iii. 76.

Mithras, or *Mithra*, the sun worshipped under that name by the Persians, iv. 169, v. 319.

Mithridates, king of Pontus, gathers strength after his defeats, and becomes a formidable enemy to the Romans, ii. 387. Marius endeavours to provoke him to declare war, iii. 74. A war ensues, and Sylla is appointed to the command in it, 134. His interview and peace with Sylla, 149, 150. Before this he had caused a hundred and fifty thousand Romans to be massacred in Asia in one day, 150. He leaves Pergamus, and shuts himself up in Pitane, 196. Taught by experience rather to prepare his troops by exercise, than to furnish them with splendid arms, 200. Marches to surprise Cyzicus, 202. Account of

his operations there till provisions are extremely scarce in his own camp, and he is obliged to relinquish it, 204. Takes the opportunity of a storm to make his escape, 205. Would have been taken by Lucullus, had not the avarice of the Roman soldiers prevented it, 213. Orders his wives and sisters to be put to death, *ib.* Flies to his son-in-law Tigranes, 214. Encourages that prince after his defeat, 228. Offers to supply Sertorius with money and ships, which that general, though an exile, will not accept but upon certain conditions, 361. His saying upon it, 362. Shut up in his camp by Pompey, *iv.* 75. His dream, *ib.* Is defeated, and flies with only three friends, 76. The fidelity and services of his concubine Hypsiceratia, *ib.* Delivers poison to each of his friends, 77. His memoirs, and letters between him and Monima, 81. His death, 85.

Mithridates, son of Ariobarzanes, what passed between him and Demetrius, *v.* 120.

Mithridates the Parthian, his advice to Antony, *v.* 197, 199.

Mithridates rewarded by Artaxerxes for wounding Cyrus, *v.* 328. Put to death for claiming the honour of what he had done, 329, 330.

Mithridates, a native of Pontus, laughs at Galba's withered face and bald head, *v.* 400. Is put to death by Galba, 401.

Mithridates, king of Com-magene, *v.* 208.

Mithrobazanes, sent by Tigranes against Lucullus, *iii.* 222. Is killed in battle, 223.

Mithroperstes, nephew to Xerxes, his saying to Demaratus upon his ambition to wear a diadem, and to be carried in pomp through Sardis, *i.* 299.

† *Mitylene*, *i.* 215. *iv.* 121.

† *Mityleneans* punished by Lucullus for having joined Marius's party, *iii.* 197.

Mnasitheus, a friend of Aratus, *v.* 349.

Mnemon. See *Artaxerxes*.

Mnesicles, the Athenian architect, five years in finishing the portico of the citadel, *i.* 364.

Mnesiphilus, Themistocles's preceptor in political knowledge, *i.* 269.

Mnesiptolema, Themistocles's daughter devoted to Cybele by the direction of that goddess, *i.* 300.

Mnestheus, the notice taken of him by Homer, *iii.* 177.

Mnestra, one of Cimon's mistresses, *iii.* 174.

Modesty, the ornament of the fair sex, *i.* 197.

Molo, Apollonius, Cicero and Cæsar attend his lectures at Rhodes. See *Apollonius*.

† *Moleffians*, *vi.* 1. *et seq.*

Moleffus, an Athenian general, *iv.* 297.

Molpadia, an Amazon, *i.* 69.

† *Molus*, river, *iii.* 145.

Monarchy; Solon's dislike and refusal of that authority, *i.* 214, 215. An enemy to eloquence, which is befriended by democracy, 238. *n.* Cast off, and detested by the Romans, *iv.* 248.

Moneses, a Parthian nobleman, revolts to Antony, but soon deserts him, *v.* 190.

Moneta, her temple, *i.* 103, 340.

Money of the ancient Romans had the impression of an ox, sheep, &c. *i.* 249.

Money. See *Lucullian*.

Money, called the *finews* of business, *iv.* 421.

Money, Grecian, why stamped with the figure of an ox, *i.* 66.

Money; gold and silver money prohibited by Lycurgus, and

heavy iron money introduced, i. 135. Gold and silver, when brought in again, proves the ruin of Sparta, 159. The scarcity of it at Athens in the time of Solon, 226.

Money. See *Bribery*.

Monime refuses all the offers of Mithridates, except that of marriage, iii. 213. Lives unhappy ib. Attempts to hang herself in her diadem, and it breaks, 214.

Month, intercalary. See *Mercedinus*.

Months; the Roman, whence named, i. 188, 189. Do not answer to the Grecian months, 90. Numa adds two to the calendar, 188. The irregularity of the Grecian, ii. 142. n. 295.

Monuments, the custom of pouring oil upon them very ancient, iv. 148.

Moon. See *Eclipse*.

Moon, considered as a goddess, iii. 132.

Moons, three seen at Ariminum at one time, before the defeat of the Gauls by Flaminius, ii. 232.

† *Morius*, river, iii. 142.

Mother Earth. See *Vesta*.

Mothers, what goddesses so called, ii. 251. n.

Mourning, the time allowed for it at Rome, i. 178. and at Sparta, 154, 155.

Mountains, what the height of the highest, ii. 169.

Mucia, wife to Pompey, false to his bed while he is upon his Asiatic expedition, iv. 87. He divorces her, ib.

Mulberry, Sylla's face compared to a mulberry strewed over with meal, iii. 123.

Mules, Marius's soldiers so called. See *Marius's mules*.

Mummius, Lucius, who destroyed Corinth, prevents the defacing of Philopœmen's monument, though moved for in

form by one of the Romans, ii. 364. Gains the surname of *Achaicus*, iii. 43.

Mummius, the lieutenant of Crassus, defeated by Spartacus, iii. 299.

Mummius, Cains, iii. 135.

Munatius Plancus goes over to Antony, v. 176.

Munatius, Cato's friend, iv. 326, 344. The difference between him and Cato, 350. They are reconciled, 351.

† *Munda*, a city in Spain, iv. 271. Battle near its walls between Cæsar and the sons of Pompey, ib.

Mundus, the name of the ditch drawn about the place where Rome was erected, i. 89.

† *Munychia*, Epimenides foretells that that fort would one day contribute to the miseries of Athens, i. 212. iv. 309. v. 123.

Munychion, the month so called, iv. 318. iii. 104.

Munychus, i. 75.

Muræna, commands the left wing of Sylla's army in the battle with Archelaus near Chæronea, iii. 143.

Muræna, Licinius, v. 100.

Muræna, Lucullus's lieutenant, blocks up the city of Amisus, iii. 20. Pursues and defeats Tigranes, 223.

Muræna, chosen consul with Silanus, v. 81.

Muræna, Lucius, accused of bribery by Cato, iv. 337. Is acquitted, ib. Behaves in a very respectful manner to Cato, 343.

Murcus, v. 413.

Muse of Silence, called *Tacita*, i. 173.

Museum, i. 69.

Muses, their temple, iii. 143.

Musæ allied to war, i. 149.

The Lacedæmonian music, ib.

Muthos, Demetrius so called by Demochares, v. 138.

Mutianus, general of the army in Syria when Galba is declared emperor, v. 418.

Mutius, or *Mucius*, why called *Scævola*, i. 256. Attempts to kill Porfena, ib. Mistakes, and burns off his right hand, ib.

Mutius, father-in-law of Marius, iii. 78. His bailiff saves young Marius by sending him off in a load of beans, ib.

Mutius, a retainer to Tiberius Gracchus, made tribune through his interest, v. 12.

Mutius Scævola the lawyer, iii. 163, v. 8, 70.

† *Mycæ*, i. 350. Battle of, ii. 179.

† *Mycenæans*, a colony in Africa, iii. 346.

† *Mygdonia*, iii. 233.

† *Mylassa*, iv. 301.

Myro and *Menemachus*. See *Menemachus*.

Myron, the person who managed the charge against the persons called *execrable*, in the case of Cylon, i. 211.

Myrocles the orator, v. 52.

Myronides the Athenian orator and statesman, ii. 295.

† *Myrrhinus*, a borough of Attica, v. 48. n.

Myrtilus, chp-bearer to Pyrrhus, Gelon attempts to bring him into a plot to poison his master, but he discovers the plot to Pyrrhus, iii. 5.

Myrtilus, the historian, v. 346.

Myrto, granddaughter of Aristides, ii. 304. Socrates is said to have married her out of charity, ib.

Myrtle sacred to Venus, ii. 254.

† *Mysia*, v. 418, 423.

Mysteris of Ceres, iv. 309.

Mimicked by Alcibiades, ii. 52. Demetrius admitted to them, contrary to all the rules, v. 138.

Mythos, or *Muthos*, a name

given to Demetrius, because he had his *Lamia*, v. 138.

† *Mytilene*, iv. 86.

† *Myus*, a city given to The-mistocles to supply him with meat, i. 299.

N.

† *Nabathæan Arabs*, Demetrius marches against them, and brings off considerable booty, v. 122.

Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, surprises Messene, ii. 353, 354. But flies on the approach of Philopœmen, 354. At war with the Romans and Achæans, 355. Slain by the Etolians, 357.

Nails, Agnon the Teian wears silver ones in his shoes, iv. 182.

Names of distinction amongst the Greeks, iii. 43.

Names, Roman, iii. 43, 44. Grecian and Roman, ii. 86.

Naphtha, a kind of bitumen found in the province of Babylon, iv. 176. How easily it catches fire, ib. See *Medea*.

† *Naples*, ii. 238.

† *Narnia*, ii. 365.

Narthassus, iv. 17.

Nasica, Publius, why an enemy to Tiberius Gracchus, v. 12. Insists that the consul will proceed against Tiberius Gracchus as a tyrant, 17. Leads a party to the Capitol that kills Tiberius Gracchus, 18. The senate, after this, send him ambassador into Asia, because he is become extremely obnoxious to the people, 19. He dies near Pergamus, ib. See *Scipio Nasica*.

Naucrates the orator, persuades the cities of Lycia to oppose Brutus, v. 194.

† *Nauplia*, iii. 38.

Nausicteus, Theseus's pilot, i. 59.

† *Naxos*, i. 61. The victory

of Chabrias and Phocion there, iv. 290. Colonised by Pericles, i. 361.

Neacles the painter, v. 355. Endeavours to persuade Aratus from destroying a capital painting of a tyrant, ib.

Neander, a young man who assisted in carrying off Pyrrhus in his infancy, iii. 2.

† *Neapolis*, part of Syracuse, ii. 249.

Nearchus the Pythagorean, ii. 307.

Nearchus the Cretan uses his interest with Antigonus to save Eumenes, but fails in the attempt, iii. 387.

Nearchus banished Macedonia by Philip, but afterwards recalled by Alexander, iv. 143. Alexander's admiral, iii. 366. iv. 209. Gives Alexander an account of his voyage, 211.

Necromancy, iii. 176.

Nectanabis revolts from Tachos, iv. 41. Agefilans deserts Tachos, and serves Nectanabis, ib.

Neleus the Scephian, Theophrastus bequeaths to him his writings, iii. 151.

Nemea the courtesan, ii. 49.

† *Nemea*, i. 370. v. 349.

Nemean Games. See *Games*.

Neochorus of Haliartus kills Lylander, iii. 120.

Neocles, father of Themistocles, i. 267.

Neocles, son of Themistocles, i. 302.

Neon the Bœotian, ii. 177.

Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, settles in Epirus, and leaves a long succession of kings, iii. 1.

Neoptolemus, raised to the throne by the Molossians when they revolted from Pyrrhus, iii. 2. Pyrrhus returns, and associates him in the government, 5. He agrees, or it is pretended that he agrees, to the poisoning of Pyrrhus, ib. Is killed by Pyrrhus, 6.

Neoptolemus, one of Mithridates's officers, beaten by Lucullus at sea, iii. 197.

Neoptolemus, captain of Alexander's life-guard, after the death of that prince, endeavours to lessen the reputation of Eumenes, iii. 365. Is defeated and killed by Eumenes, 373.

Neoptolemus, father of Olympias, iv. 134.

Neptune, worshipped by the Trœzenians as their tutelar deity, i. 51. His temple in Calauria, iv. 66. His titles of *Aphalius*, i. 78. *Gaieochus*, ib. The *Equestrian*, 93. His temple at Sparta, iv. 393. Theseus reputed to be his son, i. 51.

Nero, in him Antony's offspring gain the imperial power, for he was the fifth in descent from Antony, v. 228. Proclaims liberty to Greece, at Corinth, ii. 378. His great enormities, v. 400. He kills his mother, and almost ruins the Roman empire, ib. His rage upon being informed that Galba was declared emperor, 393. His death, 395.

† *Nervii*, the most warlike of the Belgæ, defeated by Cæsar, iv. 240.

Neuters, in time of sedition, infamous by Solon's law, i. 222.

Nicæa, widow of Alexander of Corinth, is married to Demetrius, and Antigonus gets the citadel of Corinth from her, v. 358.

Nicagoras of Trœzene, makes a decree very favourable to the wives and children of the Athenians, who retired thither upon the invasion of Xerxes, i. 279.

Nicagoras the Messenian, a secret enemy to Cleomenes, iv. 428.

Nicanor, sent to receive Eumenes, who was delivered up by the Argyraspides, iii. 385.

Nicanor, the commission of Menyllus in Munychia given

him by Cassander, iv. 313. His firm dependence on Phocion, ib. He makes an attempt upon the Piræus, 314.

Nicarchus, great-grandfather to Plutarch, v. 214.

† *Nice* in Bithynia, i. 68.

Niceratus, father of Nicias, iii. 252. ii. 44.

Niceratus, the poet, the contest between him and Antimachus, which should write the best poem in praise of Lysander, iii. 107.

Nicias of Engium, ii. 252.

Nicias, son of Niceratus, iii. 252. Younger than Pericles, yet often his colleague in the wars, ib. The nobility hope he will prove a barrier against the insolence of Cleon, ib. He is equally favoured by the people, 253. Naturally timid and cold hearted, ib. Applies his wealth to the purposes of popularity, particularly in public exhibitions, ib. Enfranchises a slave who had appeared with applause in the character of Bacchus, ib. His regulations with respect to the chorus that was sent to the isle of Delos in honour of Apollo, 254. He consecrates a palm-tree of brass, and a piece of ground, to Apollo, ib. Is pious to a degree of superstition, ib. Has silver mines in the borough of Laurium, 255. Gives money not only to those who deserved his bounty, but to such as might be able to do him harm, ib. Goes seldom into company, and pretends to be for ever intent upon the business of the state, 256. His retainer Hiero holds out these pretences to the people, ib. His life is in fact a life of great fear and care, ib. When he takes the command, makes it his business to proceed upon a sure plan, 257. He takes Cythera, an island well situated for annoying Laconia, ib. Re-

covers many places in Thrace, ib. Makes himself master of the isle of Minoa, and the port of Nisæa, ib. Defeats the Megarensians and Corinthians, ib. Chooses to lose his trophy, rather than leave two of his men unburied, 258. Takes the fortrefs of Thyraë, ib. The affair of Pylos and the isle of Sphacteria is drawn out to a considerable length, ib. Cleon, the enemy of Nicias, who had prevented a peace with the Lacedæmonians, now raises a clamour against him about the business of Pylos, 259. Nicias declares he will freely give up to him the command, ib. Cleon promises to finish the expedition in twenty days, and performs his promise, ib. & 260. Nicias is no sooner clear of Cleon, than Alcibiades begins to oppose him in the administration, 261. Nevertheless, he effectuates a peace with the Lacedæmonians, ib. Alcibiades endeavours to embroil the two powers again, 263. Draws the Lacedæmonian ambassadors from Nicias by false promises, and makes them appear to prevaricate, ib. Nicias desires to be sent to Sparta, to adjust the matters in dispute, but does not succeed in that commission, 264. The Athenians enter into alliance with the Argives, Mantineans, and Eleans, ib. Alcibiades is appointed general, and the war breaks out afresh, ib. The quarrel rises so high between Nicias and Alcibiades, that the people propose to banish one of them by the ostracism, 265. Nicias and Alcibiades join interests, and turn the ostracism upon Hyperbolus, ib. The Ægeans and Leontines desire the Athenians to undertake the Sicilian expedition, 266. Nicias opposes it, but is overruled by the arts of Alcibiades,

ib. The sanguine and vain hopes of the Athenians, ib. Though Nicias is appointed general along with Alcibiades and Lamachus, he still protests against the war, ib. Demostrius procures a decree that the generals shall have discretionary powers, 267. The oracle of Jupiter Ammon is consulted, and gives an ambiguous answer, ib. All the Hermæ, except one, are mutilated, ib. Other ill omens, ib. & 268. The colleagues of Nicias are for proceeding immediately to action, but he opposes them both, 269. Alcibiades is soon called home to take his trial, ib. There is now an end of Nicias's delays, ib. The Athenians take a ship, in which were the Syracusan registers, 270. In this the oracle of Ammon is supposed to have its accomplishment, ib. Though Lamachus remains colleague to Nicias, Nicias has the chief authority, ib. He lays siege to the little town of Hybla, and does not take it, ib. Razes Hyccara, ib. Draws the Syracusan forces to Catana by stratagem, and in the mean time seizes the ports of Syracuse, and encamps in an advantageous situation, 271. Attacks with some success the Syracusans on their return, ib. The Syracusans choose three generals, instead of fifteen, and empower them to act at discretion, ib. & 272. Nicias prevents his troops from taking the temple of Jupiter Olympius, 272. Winters in Naxos, a city between Syracuse and Catana, ib. The Syracusans make another excursion as far as Catana, ib. Nicias, who is as vigorous in executing, as he is slow in resolving, returns to Syracuse, gains the peninsula of Thapfos, and gets possession of Epipolæ, ib. Beats not only

the Syracusan infantry but their cavalry, ib. Encloses Syracuse almost entirely with a wall, ib. Lamachus engages the Syracusans, during the sickness of Nicias, and falls in the action, 273. Nicias saves his camp by setting fire to the machines before the intrenchments, ib. The cities declare for Nicias, and supply him with provisions in great abundance, 274. The Syracusans are thinking of a capitulation, when Gylippus arrives in Sicily, ib. He collects a considerable army, and comes to Syracuse, ib. Offers Nicias a safe conduct, provided he will quit Sicily, 275. Is treated with scorn, ib. Defeated in the first engagement, ib. Beats the Athenians in the second, by only altering the disposition of his forces, ib. By a cross wall cuts through theirs, ib. Gains an interest in other towns in Sicily, 276. Nicias falls into his old dependence, and applies to the Athenians, either for another army, or else to be recalled, ib. They send a reinforcement and money by Eurymedon, and resolve to send Demosthenes with a respectable fleet in the Spring, ib. In the mean⁹time Euthydemus and Menander are appointed colleagues to Nicias, ib. Nicias gains some advantage by sea, ib. Gylippus takes the fort of Plemmyrium, in which were lodged the Athenian stores and money, ib. This also cuts off their convenience of convoys, ib. Menander and Euthydemus force Nicias to give battle at sea, and he is beaten, 277. Demosthenes arrives with a formidable fleet, ib. He, too, is ambitious to come immediately to a decisive action, 278. Nicias represents to him the want the Syracusans were in of money, and their being tired of Gylippus, but cannot prevail upon

him to wait, *ib.* Demosthenes attacks Epipolæ in the night, and has some advantage at first, but proceeds too far, and is entirely defeated, *ib.* & 279. Demosthenes gives his opinion for returning to Athens; but Nicias, afraid of impeachments there, opposes it, 279, 280. Fresh forces coming in to the Syracusans, and sickness prevailing in the Athenian camp, Nicias agrees to return, 280. Loses his opportunity by his superstitious fears of an eclipse of the moon, *ib.* & 281. Intent upon his sacrifices, till he is surrounded both by sea and land, 281. His fleet is defeated, and Eurymedon slain, 282. The Athenians insist on his leading them off by land, but he resolves to risk another naval action, *ib.* Abandons his great camp and his walls, *ib.* The great sea-fight described, *ib.* & 283. After the defeat of Nicias, Hermocrates, by a stratagem, prevents him from retiring in the night, when he might have done it safely, 283, 284. The Athenians at last begin their march, with every circumstance of misery before them, 284. Nicias behaves on this occasion with spirit and propriety, *ib.* Through a march of eight days, keeps his own division tolerably entire, 285. Demosthenes is surrounded at Polyzelium, and stabs himself, but the stroke does not prove mortal, *ib.* Nicias in vain offers conditions of peace, *ib.* Marches on to the river Asinarus, *ib.* A bloody scene in the river, *ib.* Nicias throws himself at the feet of Gylippus, who gives orders that the Athenians should have quarter; but those orders are slowly obeyed, *ib.* & 286. The Syracusans erect trophies, 286. March, with their prisoners, in a triumphant man-

ner to Syracuse, *ib.* The Athenians are sent to the quarries; and their generals Nicias and Demosthenes suffer death, *ib.* & 287. Many die in the quarries, 287. Some are branded in their foreheads with the figure of a horse, *ib.* Some are released for their good behaviour in servitude, and some for repeating a few of the verses of Euripides, 288. A poor barber is put to the torture for carrying the first news of this great disaster to the magistrates of Athens, *ib.*

Nicon, a slave that belonged to Craterus, *iv.* 184.

Nico, or *Nicon*, the name of an ass which Octavius met, and which he considers as a favourable omen, *v.* 211. The name of an elephant; his fidelity to Pyrrhus, *iii.* 40.

Nicocles kills Pafeas, and sets himself up tyrant of Sicyon, *v.* 346. Expelled by Aratus, *ii.* 342. *v.* 350.

Nicocles, a friend of Phocion, *iv.* 300. Is condemned to die, 317.

Nicocreon, king of Salamis in Cyprus, one of the presidents in the theatrical entertainments of Alexander the Great, *iv.* 167.

Nicodemus, a Theban, both blind and lame, Epaminondas's observation upon him, *ii.* 199.

Nicodemus, the Messenian, his excuse for changing sides, *v.* 52.

Nicogenes entertains Themistocles at Ægæ in Æolia, *i.* 295. Gets him conveyed to the Persian court in a woman's carriage, 296.

Nicolaus, the philosopher, *v.* 312.

Nicomacha, daughter of Themistocles, *i.* 302.

Nicomachus, his paintings, though excellent, appeared to be wrought off with ease, *ii.* 150.

† *Nicomachus*, a Greek set-

pled at Carræ, attends young Crassus in his Parthian expedition, iii. 320.

Nicomachus informs his brother Balinus of a conspiracy against Alexander, iv. 191.

Nicomedes, the Athenian, i. 302.

Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, reconciled to Mithridates by Sylla, iii. 148, 150. Visited by Cæsar, iv. 211.

† *Nicomedia*, iii. 207.

Niconides, the Thessalian, an engineer in the service of Mithridates, iii. 204.

† *Nicopolis*, city of, v. 209.

Nicopolis, the courtesan, leaves Sylla her heir, iii. 123.

Nicostrata, the same with Carmenta. See *Carmenta*.

Niger, a friend of Antony's, sent to him by Octavia, v. 202.

Nigidius, Publius, a friend of Cicero, v. 86.

† *Nile*; water of the Nile, as well as of the Danube, kept in the treasury of the kings of Persia, iv. 178.

† *Nisæa*, iii. 11. iv. 298.

† *Nisibis*, a city in Mygdonia, by the Greeks called Antioch, taken by Lucullus, iii. 233.

† *Nola*, ii. 238. iii. 132.

† *Nomades*, Thracians so called, iii. 297.

† *Nomentum*, marshes about it Cæsar intended to drain, iv. 274.

Nones of the Goats, *Nonæ Caprotinæ*, a feast kept by the Romans, in memory of Philotas and the other servant maids who imposed upon the Latins, i. 115, 116, 337.

† *Nonacris*, rocks of, iv. 219.

Nonius, killed by Saturninus, his competitor for the tribuneship, iii. 71.

Nonius, nephew to Sylla, rejected in his application for the consulate, iii. 134.

† *Nora*, castle of, iii. 376.

Norbanus, the consul, and

young Marius, defeated by Sylla, iii. 153.

Norbanus escapes with difficulty from Brutus, v. 299.

† *Noricum*, iii. 57.

† *Novocomum*, iv. 348.

Numa Pompilius, several Roman families trace their pedigree up to him, but not with sufficient certainty, i. 162. Rather cotemporary with Pythagoras the Spartan, than with Pythagoras the Samian, ib. On the demise of Romulus, various debates ensue about the choice of a king, 163. It is agreed at last that the Romans shall choose one out of the body of the Sabine people, 165. The interregnum, how settled, 164. Numa is the person pitched upon, 165. He was a citizen of Cures, the son of Pomponius, and had married Tatia the daughter of Tattius, Romulus's colleague, ib. His character, ib. Believed to converse with the goddess Egéria, 166. In his fortieth year when invited to the throne, 168. His answer to the ambassadors on that occasion, 169. His father and his friend Marcius prevail with him to accept the crown, 169, 170. Vettius the interrex receives him in the forum, and his election is confirmed, ib. He has happy presages in the flight of birds, 171. Immediately dismisses the guards that had been kept on foot by Romulus, ib. To the priests adds one for Romulus, ib. Moulds the people to a softer temper, by the force of superstition, 172. Has just conceptions of the first cause of all things, 173. Allows no images, nor bloody sacrifices, ib. Said to have a son named Mamercus, whom he gives the surname of Æmilius, 174. Institutes the order of priests, called pontifices, and is himself pontifex maximus, 175. The office of the

pontifex maximus described, *ib.* The holy fire to be preserved by the vestal virgins, *ib.* In what manner lighted again, when it happened to be extinguished, 176. The number of the vestals, *ib.* Obligated to preserve their virginity for thirty years, *ib.* Their privileges, 177. Their punishments, *ib.* The ceremony of their being buried alive, when they broke their vow of chastity, *ib.* The temple of Vesta built in an orbicular form, 178. Numa teaches the Romans to look upon the touching of a dead body as no pollution, *ib.* Teaches them to venerate the goddess Libitina, *ib.* Fixes the time of mourning, *ib.* His regulations concerning widows, 179. He institutes the sacred orders of the Salii and Feciales, 169, 17. The Ancilia, what, 181. He builds a palace near the temple of Vesta, and spends most of his time in religious exercises, 182. Makes the people reverent and attentive, *ib.* Many of his precepts resemble those of Pythagoras, *ib.* He brings the people to believe the most improbable tales concerning his connection with the gods, 183, 184. Not only with Egeria, but with Picus, Faunus, and Jupiter himself, *ib.* The ridiculous charm for thunder and lightning, *ib.* He builds temples to *Fides*, or Faith, and to *Terminus*, 185. Draws the people to agriculture, as another great means of peace, 186. Distributes the citizens into companies, according to their arts and trades, *ib.* This effectually incorporates the Sabines with the Romans, *ib.* He corrects the severity of the law which empowered fathers to sell their children, 187. Attempts the reformation of the

calendar, *ib.* &c. 188. The temple of Janus shut for the space of forty-three years in the reign of Numa, 190. The happy influence of his example, 191. Various accounts of his wives and children, and nothing certain but that he had a wife named Tatia, and a daughter named Pompilia, *ib.* Pompilia has Ancus Marcius by the younger Marcius, 192. Numa goes off by a gentle decline, *ib.* Buried with great honour, and sincerely lamented by his subjects, *ib.* His books buried with him, and found some ages after; but the senate thinks proper to burn them, 193, 194. The misfortunes of the succeeding kings add lustre to his character, *ib.*

† *Numantia*, Scipio's expedition against it, *iii.* 45.

† *Numantines* beat the consul Mancinus, seize his camp, and take the Romans prisoners, *v.* 5. Out of respect to Tiberius Gracchus, they grant the consul terms of peace, and let the Romans go, *ib.* This peace annulled at Rome, 6.

Number eight, why sacred to Neptune, *i.* 78.

Number twenty-eight, *i.* 129.

Number three, the perfection of it, *ii.* 6.

Numerius, a friend to Marius, provides him a ship for his escape to Africa, *iii.* 78.

Numerius, a partisan of Pompey's, taken prisoner by Cæsar, and sent to Pompey with offers of peace, *iv.* 108.

Numidian cavalry, *iv.* 268.

† *Numistro*, *ii.* 257.

Numitor, his equity and prudence, *i.* 84. Ejected from the throne of Alba by his brother Amulius, 81. Restored by Romulus and Remus, 86.

Nundina, the Roman market-days, why so called, *ii.* 93.

Nurses, Spartan, in great esteem, i. 143. The method they took with children, 142.

† *Nursia*, a city of the Sabines, iii. 338.

† *Nymphæa*, iii. 6.

† *Nymphæum*, a place near Apollonia, where are constant springs of fire, iii. 152.

Nymphs Sphragitides. See *Sphragitides*.

Nymphidia, natural daughter of Calpurnius, Cæsar's freedman, v. 397.

Nymphidius Sabinus promises the soldiers of the prætorian cohorts, and those quartered in the provinces, much larger sums than could ever be paid, for declaring Galba emperor, v. 391. Attempts to set up for himself, 395. The measures he pursues, 396, 397. His death, 401.

Nypsius, the Neapolitan, gets provisions and money to pay the troops in the castle of Syracuse for Dionysius, v. 259. He is defeated by the Syracusans, but they make an ill use of their victory, ib. Sallies out, and sets fire to the city, 262. Driven back by Dion, 263.

† *Nysa*, a city in India, besieged by Alexander, iv. 201.

Nysa, sister of Mithridates, released by Lucullus, iii. 213.

O.

OAK; every Roman who saved the life of a fellow-citizen was presented with an oaken crown, ii. 79. Sacred to Jupiter, ib.

Oak under which Alexander pitched his tent before the battle of Chæronea, shown in Plutarch's time, iv. 142.

Oarses, said to have been the original name of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316.

Oath, the method of taking the great oath amongst the Syra-

cusans, v. 270. The oath taken by the young Athenians in the temple of Agraulos, ii. 48. Red hot iron, by way of symbol, thrown into the sea by Aristides, upon taking an oath, 301.

Oath between the kings of Epirus and their subjects, iii. 5.

Oath taken with respect to the judges at public exhibitions, iii. 179. By the consuls, v. 89.

Oboli, iii. 106.

Ochus, Darius, would not visit the kingdom of Persia, though his native country, for fear of the expence in giving every woman a piece of money, iv. 211.

Ochus, one of the sons of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 339. Finds means to get two of his brothers destroyed, succeeds to the crown, and outdoes all his predecessors in cruelty, 343, 344.

Octavia, half sister of Augustus, and widow of Caius Marcellus, is married to Antony, v. 185. Reconciles her brother and husband, 189. Goes to Athens, and carries Antony considerable supplies, 202. Returns to Rome, 203. Is commanded by Antony to quit his house, which she does with great reluctance, 205. Laments that she should be numbered amongst the causes of the civil war, ib. Takes the rest of Antony's children after his death, 227.

Octavius, Cneius, permits Perseus to enjoy the protection of the temple in Samothrace, but guards against his escaping by sea, ii. 180. Perseus surrenders himself to him, ib.

Octavius, the consul, drives Cinna out of Rome, iii. 84. Is a man of great probity, but adheres too scrupulously to the laws in time of civil war, and superstition has too much hold of him, 85. Declares he will

not make slaves free of that city, from which, in maintenance of the laws, he excludes Marius, *ib.* Too much attached to diviners, *ib.* Seized and put to death by order of Marius and Cinna, *ib.*

Octavius, governor of Cilicia, dies, and Lucullus applies for that province, *iii.* 199.

Octavius, lieutenant to Crassus, in vain endeavours to console him after his defeat in Parthia, *iii.* 323. Insists on accompanying Crassus to Surena, 327. Is killed in endeavouring to prevent the Parthians from carrying Crassus off, 328.

Octavius, Lucius, sent by Pompey to supersede Metellus in Crete, *iv.* 72. Is treated by him with contempt, *ib.*

Octavius, Marcus, his message to Cato about the command at Utica, *iv.* 374.

Octavius, Caius, assumes the merit of being in the conspiracy against Cæsar, when he was not, and suffers for his vanity, *iv.* 281.

Octavius, Marcus, tribune with Tiberius Gracchus, *v.* 9. Tiberius deposes him, 11.

Octavius, Marcus, and Marcus Jullius, command the centre of Antony's forces against Augustus, *v.* 211.

Octavius. See *Augustus*.

Odeum, or Music Theatre, built by Pericles, with many seats and rows of pillars, and a conical roof, in imitation of the king of Persia's pavilion, *i.* 363.

Odours, sweet ones, how produced, *iv.* 136.

Oeconomics, a constituent part of politics, *iii.* 290.

Oedipus, *iii.* 10.

Oenanthes, an infamous minister to young Ptolemy's pleasures, is also a minister of state, *iv.* 426.

Oeneis, tribe of, *iii.* 189.

† *Oeneadæ*, their territories

ravaged by Pericles, *i.* 379. Forced to take refuge within their walls, *ib.*

† *Oeniadæ*, Alexander undertakes to revenge their cause against the Ætolians, *iv.* 192.

Oenopian, son of Theseus by Ariadne, *i.* 61.

Oenus. See *Onacion*.

Ofella, Lucretius. See *Lucretius Ofella*.

Oil, the opinion of the ancient physicians, that it is salutary when applied outwardly, and pernicious if taken inwardly, *ii.* 339.

Oily springs, found on the banks of the Oxus, and the water of that river itself oily, *iv.* 199.

† *Olbian*, *iii.* 346.

Olbius, tutor to Nicogenes's children, breaks out into a prophetic verse, *i.* 295.

Old age much honoured at Sparta, *i.* 146.

Oligarchy, at Samos, abolished by Pericles, *i.* 375. Alcibiades makes a feint of proposing one at Athens, *ii.* 61.

Olive, the sacred olive at Athens, *i.* 213. Bough of the sacred olive, bound with wool, and offered to Apollo. See *Eiresione*.

Olive, one spring called so, and another *the Palm*, *ii.* 211.

† *Olocrus*, Mount, *ii.* 174.

† *Ologuntum*, *iv.* 421.

Olthacus, prince of the Dardanians, pretends to desert from Mithridates to Lucullus, *iii.* 211. Attempts to kill Lucullus, but miscarries, 212.

† *Olympia*, oracle of, *iv.* 399.

Olympian Games. See *Games*. Several Olympic games before the common æra of Olympiads, *i.* 122. *n.*

Olympian Earth, *i.* 69.

Olympias, the fidelity of Eumenes to that prince, *iii.* 379. She invites him into Macedon, *ib.* Early initiated in the my-

series of Orpheus and Bacchus, and greatly addicted to enthusiasm and superstition, iv. 134. The night before the consummation of her marriage with Philip, she dreamed that a thunderbolt fell upon her womb, ib. Soon after, a serpent was observed to lie close by her, ib. A saying of her's upon Alexander's pretending to be the son of Jupiter, 135. Jealous and implacable in her temper, 142. Her inhumanity to Cleopatra, Philip's other wife, 144. She advises Alexander not to be so profuse to the objects of his bounty, 181. She and her daughter Cleopatra raise a party against Antipater, and divide the government during Alexander's absence, 211.

Olympiodorus, an Athenian officer, behaves with great bravery in the battle of Platæa. See *battle of Platæa*.

† *Olympus*, the height of that mountain, ii. 169.

† *Olympus*, a city in Pamphylia, ceremonies of Mithra and other mysteries performed there, iv. 67.

Olympus, physician to Cleopatra, v. 223.

† *Olynthians*, v. 48.

Omens, that happened to Romulus and Remus, i. 87, 88. To Themistocles, 283. To Antigonus, v. 140. To Camillus, i. 310. To Agefilas, iv. 6. To Alcibiades, ii. 51, 70. To Timoleon, 124, 125, 129, 141. To Paulus Æmilius, 163. To Marcellus, 254, 255. To Pyrrhus, iii. 35, 37. To Marius, 79, 81, 84. To Sylla, 152. To Mithridates, 134. To the Romans, i. 316. ii. 3. iii. 130. To Cimon, 191. To the Athenians, i. 285. ii. 51. iii. 267. v. 126. To Crassus, iii. 309, 311, 312. To Alexander, iv. 148, 161, 164, 170, 173, 199, 215. To

Cæsar, 260, 278, 279. To Galba, v. 410. To Tiberius Gracchus, 15. To Caius Gracchus, 28. To Dion and Dionysius, 247, 251. To Mark Antony, 207, 208. To Pompey, iv. 74, 114. To Octavius, v. 211. To Otho, 419. To Cicero, 86, 98, 111. To Cassius, 299, 300. To Brutus, 232, 289, 299, 308. To Aratus, 380. To Antony, 219. See *Prodigies*.

Omesles. See *Bacchus Omesles*.

Omisus presents Artaxerxes with a large pomegranate, and he accepts it with great civility, v. 319.

Omphale; Hercules gives himself up as a slave to her, in order to expiate his fault, or misfortune, in killing Iphitus, i. 51.

Onarus, a priest of Bacchus, said to have married Ariadne, after she was deserted by Theseus, i. 61.

Onatius Aurelius relates his vision, in consequence of which Pompey and Crassus are reconciled. See *Caius Aurelius*.

Onesicritus attends Alexander in his eastern expedition, iv. 208. Sent by Alexander to the Indian philosophers, ib. Pilot to the fleet of which Nearchus was admiral, in the voyage round the southern point of India, 209.

† *Onéan mountains*, iv. 415.

Onomarchus commits sacrilege at Delphi, and falls in the Sicilian wars, ii. 145.

Onomarchus, who had the custody of Eumenes for Antigonus, his conversation with Eumenes concerning the fear of death, iii. 387.

Onomastus, one of Otho's freedmen, v. 410.

Opheltas, the king of that name, and such as he could in-

fluence, conducted by Peripoltas the diviner from Thessaly into Bœotia, iii. 170.

Opheltas, prince of Cyrene, v. 127.

Opima Spolia, what, and by whom won, i. 97. ii. 237.

Opimius, Lucius, of the patrician party, loses his election for consul through the opposition of Caius Gracchus, v. 29. Is afterwards chosen, and endeavours to annul the acts of Cains, 30, 31. Upon the ruin and death of that tribune, builds a temple to Concord, 35. Uses a dictatorial power in his consulate, in condemning so many citizens of Rome unheard, ib. Is convicted of taking bribes of Jugurtha, and grows old in dishonour, ib.

Oplacus, the Italian, fixes his aim on Pyrrhus in particular in an engagement, iii. 20.

Oppius Caius, a friend of Cæsar, some account of his writings, iv. 51.

Optiletis. See *Minerva Optiletis*.

Optio, or Centurion's deputy, 410.

Oracle of Apollo at Delphi, v. 73. Of *Apollo Tegyraeus*, ii. 211. Of *Trophonius*, iii. 141. Of *Amphiaræus*, ii. 294. Of *Jupiter Ammon*, iii. 191. Of *Dodona*, i. 297.

Oracle of Pasiphæ, iv. 388, 403.

Oracle by Necromancy, iii. 176.

Oracles and prophecies concerning *Ægeus*, i. 49. Concerning the future greatness of the Romans, 113. Concerning the waters of the Alban lake, 307. The coming of the Gauls into Italy, ii. 232. The death of Cimon, iii. 191. To Marius that he should be a seventh time consul, 79. Concerning a lame king of Sparta, iv. 3.

Oracles, concerning the succession of the Spartan kings, to be opened only by a son of *Apollo*, iii. 116. The death of *Lysander*, 120. To *Alexander the Great*, iv. 147, 152, 165, 178. Concerning *Cæsar* in the battle of *Pharsalia*, 263. To *Cicero*, v. 73. Concerning the battle of *Chæronea*, iii. 141. v. 56. Three *Cornelii* to reign at *Rome*, 84. Concerning the untying of the *Gordian knot*, iv. 152. That the *Scipios* should be always victorious in *Africa*, 268. Concerning the burial of *Aratus*, v. 389. To *Otho*, 409.

Orations, Funeral. See *Funeral Orations*.

Orations and speeches of *Alexander*, iv. 182, 188. Of *Afranius* to *Pompey*, 112. Of *Appius Claudius* to the senate, iii. 22. Of *Aratus* to *Philip*, v. 387. Of *Brennus*, i. 318. Of *Cleopatra* out of the tomb of *Antony*, v. 225. Of *Cato* to the three hundred, iv. 369, 370. Of *Chelonis* the daughter of *Leonidas*, 394. Of *Cornelia* to *Pompey*, 122. Of *Cleomenes* concerning the institution of the *ephoroi*, 406, 407. Of the same concerning death, 425. Of *Coriolanus* to *Tullus*, ii. 97, 98. Of the same against the insolence of the people, 90, 91. Of *Crassus* to the army after the death of his son, iii. 321, 322. Of the same, on the going to meet his own death, 327. Of *Dion*, v. 234, 237, 260, 261, 264. Of *Eumenes* to the *Argyraspides*, iii. 386. Of *Fabius Maximus* to his army, ii. 14. To *Paulus Æmilius*, 17. Of *Caius Gracchus*, v. 23. Of *Tiberius Gracchus*, 8, 14. Of *Hannibal* before his death, ii. 386. Of *Herfilia*, i. 101, 102. Of *Licinia*, the wife of *Caius Gracchus*, v. 32. Of *Eumenes*, before his death, iii. 386. Of

Lucullus to the army, iii. 208, 209. Of Marius Celsus, v. 426. Of Minutius to his troops, ii. 15. Of Numa refusing the offered crown, i. 169. Of the father of Numa in answer, 170. Of Otho to his troops, v. 429. Of Paulus Æmilius to Perseus, ii. 181. Of the same to the young officers, on the taking of Perseus, ib. & 182. Of the same to the people of Rome, 190. Of Perpenna against Sertorius, iii. 362. Of Pompey to Cornelia, iv. 122. Of Remus to Numitor, i. 84. Of Sertorius, on the force of perseverance, iii. 353. Of Sylla to his men, 147. Of Therycion to Cleomenes, on the contempt of death, iv. 424, 425. Of Tiribazus to Darius, v. 341. Of Valeria, sister to Publicola, to Volumnia, the mother of Coriolanus, ii. 107. Of Volumnia to the Roman matrons, 108. Of the same to her son, 109, 110. Of Vinus to Galba, v. 393.

Oratory, the conciseness of that of Phocion, iv. 289.

Orator prevails more from the goodness of his heart than the eloquence of his tongue, ib.

† *Orchalion* hills, iii. 120.

† *Orchomenus*, ii. 210. iii. 118, 146, 171. iv. 404.

† *Orcynia*, in Cappadocia, 375.

Orestes, the consul of that name, v. 21.

† *Orexartes*, river, iv. 187.

† *Oricum*, ii. 184. iv. 110.

† *Oritia*, Alexander marches through their country, iv. 209.

† *Orneum*, ii. 162.

Orneus, of the family of Erectheus, i. 73.

† *Ornytus* and *Ioxus* plant a colony in Caria, i. 53.

Oroandes the Cretan, takes in Perseus's treasure, and then leaves him in the isle of Samothrace, ii. 180.

Orobazus comes from Arsaces to wait on Sylla, the first am-

bassador the Parthians sent to the Romans, iii. 126. Put to death by Arsaces for suffering Sylla to take the place of honour, ib.

Orodes, or *Hyrodes*, king of Parthia, sends an embassy to Crassus, iii. 310. Restored to his throne by Surena, 314. Conquers Crassus, 328. Is murdered by his son Phraates, 331.

Orasus the Cretan kills Ptolemy, the son of Pyrrhus, in an engagement on the march to Argos, iii. 37.

Oromasdes, or *Oromazes*, the god who is the author of good, so called by the Persians, iv. 168. v. 343.

Orontes the Persian, v. 341, 346.

† *Oropians*, their cause, ii. 329. v. 44.

† *Oroffus*, v. 143.

Orphans and widows excused from taxes by the Romans, at the first appointment of questors, i. 250.

Orpheus, iv. 135. His statue of cyprus at Libethra, 147.

Orphidius, v. 426.

Orthagoras the diviner, a friend of Timoleon, ii. 121.

Orthia. See *Diana Orisbia*.

Orthopagos, iii. 142.

† *Osca*, iii. 351.

Oscophoria, or the Feast of Boughs, instituted by Theseus, i. 63, 64.

Osoates, iv. 199.

Ostanes, brother to Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316. His saying to Timagoras, 336.

† *Ostia*, iii. 78, 85. v. 417.

Ostius, Lucius, the first parricide in Rome, i. 107.

Ostracism, against whom employed, i. 273, 292. ii. 44. On what account abolished, iii. 265.

Otacilius, brother to Marcellus, ii. 231.

Otho, his law in favour of the equestrian order, v. 80.

Otho, Marcus, his luxury and love of pleasure, v. 405. His connections with Nero, ib. Nero is inclined to put him to death, in order to have Poppæa entirely to himself, 406. But through the intercession of Seneca, he is sent out governor of Lusitania, ib. One of the first that declares for Galba, ib. Pays his court in an agreeable manner both to Galba and his minister Vinus, 407. Takes measures for being appointed successor to Galba, ib. Contracts immense debts, ib. Bribes the prætorian cohorts, ib. Rebels against Galba, upon being disappointed of the adoption, 409. Is the means of Galba's death, 413. Goes to the Capitol, as emperor, and sacrifices, 416. Pardons Marius Celsus, ib. Makes a gracious speech to the senate, ib. Divides the remaining part of his consulship with Verginius Rufus, ib. Begins his administration with several prudent and popular acts, ib. Resolves to punish Tigellinus, and that wretch cuts his own throat, ib. Otho remembers none of his private quarrels, 417. He assumes the name of Nero, to gratify the populace, ib. The prætorian cohorts, in their concern, or pretence of concern, for the emperor's safety, behave in a very turbulent manner, and go near to dispatch a great number of senators, ib. He punishes two soldiers, by way of example, 418. Has intelligence that Vitellius had taken the title of emperor upon him, ib. Receives accounts from other countries, favourable to himself, ib. Letters pass between him and Vitellius, which end in mutual reproaches, 419. Prodigious announce a change, ib. Cecina and Valens, Vitellius's generals, seize the passes of the

Alps, ib. Otho does not deprive Lucius, the brother of Vitellius of his command in the army, but orders him to attend him on his march, ib. Takes particular care of the mother and wife of Vitellius, 420. Appoints Flavius Sabinus, brother to Vespasian, governor of Rome, ib. Stops at Brixillum, and orders his army to march on under his lieutenants, Marius Celsus, Suetonius, Paulinus, Gallus, and Spurina, ib. The prætorian cohorts, unaccustomed to service, refractory and insolent, ib. They are insulted by the enemy's troops at Placentia, and behave better afterwards, ib. Some account of Cecina and Valens, Vitellius's generals, 421. Cecina, after his repulse at Placentia, marches against Cremona, ib. Celsus gains a considerable advantage of Cecina, and must have ruined his army, if Paulinus had not come up in time to second him, 422. Otho sends his brother Titianus to take the command, and gives him Proculus for his assistant, ib. Holds a council of war, in which his most experienced generals advise him to wait for his troops from Mysia and Pannonia, 423. But impatient to have the affair decided, he gives orders for a general action, 424. Retires to Brixillum, ib. His great error in that step, ib. Some skirmishes upon the Po, make Otho's troops at Bedriacum insist on being led out, ib. Proculus encamps unskilfully, 425. Marches the next day to seek the enemy, though his forces were much fatigued, ib. The battle, 426. Annus Gallus receives the scattered parties into Bedriacum, ib. Celsus and Gallus treat of peace with Cecinus and Valens, 427. Titianus repents of having agreed to such a treaty, and stands upon his

defence in Bedriacum; but his troops desert him, and join the conquerors, *ib.* Plutarch visits the field of battle long after, 428. When news is brought to Otho that the battle is lost, the troops about him give every possible assurance of their fidelity, 429. His speech, in which he assures them, that, though he knows the late battle to be by no means decisive, he will lay down his life to procure them peace, *ib.* Takes leave of the senators, and others of his friends; in particular of his nephew Cocceianus, 430. Appeases his soldiers, who thought the senators were forsaking him, 431. Sleeps sound the night following, *ib.* Falls upon his sword, and expires with one groan, *ib.* The army lament his death in the sincerest manner, and give him the most honourable burial, *ib.* A plain monument is put upon his grave at Brixillum, 432. He died at the age of thirty-seven, having reigned only three months, *ib.* By his death in some measure compensates for the disorders of his life, *ib.*

Otryæ, iii. 202.

Ovation, the smaller triumph, ii. 254. Not the same with the Greek *Evan*, 255. but derived from the Latin word *Ovis*, *ib.*

Ovicula, a name Fabius Maximus had in his youth, on account of his seeming tameness and stupidity, ii. 22.

Owl; Athenian money impressed with the figure of one, iii. 105.

Ox, said to have spoken. See *Prodigies*.

Ox, valued at five drachmæ at Athens, i. 226.

Ox, valued at a hundred oboli in the time of Publicola, i. 249.

Oxathres, the brother of Da-

rius, Alexander takes him into his friendship, iv. 186.

Oxathres, brother to Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316.

† *Oxus*, river, iv. 199.

Oxyartes, Alexander asks him whether Sisimethres, who had taken post on an inaccessible rock, was a man of courage, iv. 200. Alexander's observation on being answered in the negative, *ib.*

Oxyartes, son of Abulites, stabbed by Alexander, iv. 211.

Oxydraca. See *Malli*.

P.

Paccianus, sent by Sylla to assist Alcalis the son of Iphtha to recover his kingdom of Mauritania, is defeated and killed by Sertorius, iii. 345.

Pacher, who had taken Lesbos, being called to account by the Athenians for some misdemeanor, killed himself in open court, iii. 257.

† *Pachyraus*, promontory of, v. 248.

Pacianus, Caius, a Roman that resembled Crassus, obliged by the Parthians, to personate him, iii. 329.

Pacianus, Vibius, Crassus takes refuge with him in Spain from the cruelty of Marius, iii. 292.

Pacorus, prince of Parthia, marries the king of Armenia's sister, iii. 329. Killed in a battle by the Romans, 331. v. 187.

Pædareus, the Spartan, a saying of his, i. 153.

Pæan, the historian, i. 61.

Pæonians, iii. 9.

Painters, excellent ones at Sicyon, v. 354.

Paintings, Aratus collects them for Ptolemy, v. 354.

Palatine hill, i. 79, 100.

† *Palæscopis*, a city given

to Themistocles by the king of Persia, i. 299.

Palilia, a pastoral feast, i. 90, 105.

Palladium, or image of Pallas, i. 323.

Pallantides, next heirs to Ægeus, if Theseus had not been acknowledged his son, have recourse to arms, but are defeated, i. 55.

† *Pallantium*, v. 374.

Pallas, brother of Ægeus, i. 49.

Pallas. See *Minerva*.

Palleneans, an Athenian tribe, do not intermarry with that of Agnus, i. 56.

Palm, one spring so called, and another Olive, ii. 211.

Palm tree, shooting up near the statue of Cæsar in a temple at Tralles, considered as prefigurative of his victory at Pharsalia. See *Prodigies*.

Pammenes, Philip, king of Macedon, brought up in his house at Thebes, ii. 220.

Pamphilus, of Sicily, a celebrated painter, v. 354.

† *Pamphyliæ*, iv. 312.

Pan, i. 167.

† *Panastus*, ii. 45. v. 135.

Panætius, commands a galley of Tenos in the service of Xerxes, and revolts from him, i. 282.

Panætius the philosopher, what he said of Demosthenes, v. 52.

Panathenæa, the festival of the united Athenians, instituted by Theseus, i. 65. iv. 302.

Paneratium, what, iv. 137. n. † *Pandofia*, iii. 18.

Panemus, the month of Megarition so called by the Boeotians, i. 322.

Panic fears, iv. 114. n.

† *Pannonia*, v. 418.

† *Panopæans*, iii. 119, 140.

Panopeus, i. 71.

Pansa and *Hirtius*, the acqui-

sitions were so great in the time of Paulus Æmilius, that the Romans paid no taxes from his time to the consulate of Hirtius and Pansa, ii. 191. See *Hirtius*.

Pantaleon, a man of great power and interest amongst the Ætolians, v. 371.

Pantauchus, left by Demetrius to command in Ætolia, challenges Pyrrhus to single combat, and is overcome, iii. 8. v. 151.

Panteus, sent by Cleomenes to seize on Megalopolis, iv. 418. Kills himself in Ægypt on the body of Cleomenes, 430. His wife a woman of great beauty, courage, and dignity of sentiment, 431.

Panthers, v. 101.

Panthoides the Spartan general, Pelopidas kills him in the battle of Tanagra with his own hand, ii. 210.

Panthides marries Italia the daughter of Themistocles, i. 302.

Paphian Venus. See *Venus*. † *Paphlagonia*, iii. 148, 367. iv. 12, 153.

Papiria, wife of Paulus Æmilius, divorced by him, ii. 157.

Papirius Mæso, ii. 157.

Papirius Carbo, the consul, defeated by Sylla's lieutenants, makes his escape in the night, and gets into Libya, iii. 155.

Pappus, v. 67.

† *Parætonium*, v. 214.

Paralus, one of the sons of Pericles, his father's affliction for his death, i. 388.

Paralus, a ship so called, iii. 99.

Parali, one division of the people of Attica so called; they lived on the sea-coast, i. 233. n.

† *Parapotamians*, iii. 141.

Paris's harp preserved at Troy; Alexander refuses to see it, iv. 148.

Pariseas, an eunuch belonging to the younger Cyrus, v. 326.

† *Parma*, ambassadors from that place, iii. 69.

Parmenio, father of Philotas, warns Alexander of a supposed design of poison from his physician, iv. 154. Tells him, he would accept the offers of Darius, if he was Alexander, 168. Alexander's answer, ib. as also to his advice to fight in the night, 171. His party, in the great battle of Arbela, disordered by the Bactrian horse, 172. Sends to Alexander for succours, 185. Censured for it, ib. Alexander gives him Bagoas's house, 181. Parmenio says to Philotas, "My son, be lefs," 190. He is put to death by order of Alexander, 192.

† *Parnassus*, iii. 139.

Parrhasius, the painter, and *Silanio* the statuary, why honoured by the Athenians, i. 50.

Parricide. See *Osius*.

Parsley, used in adorning the sepulchres of the dead, ii. 141. Crowns of it bestowed on the victors in the Isthmian and Nemean games, ib.

Parthenon, the temple of Minerva at Athens, i. 363. v. 135.

Parthians defeat Crassus, iii. 318, 319. Their manner of fighting, ib. & 321. Their habits, 317. Defeated by Antony, v. 192. Attack him in his return, and harass him extremely, 194. *et seq.*

Parts; great parts produce great vices, as well as virtues, v. 118.

Parysatis, wife of Darius, and mother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316. Her attachment to her younger son Cyrus, 317. Encourages his ambitious designs, and contributes greatly to the war between the two brothers, 321. Her character, ib. Her

extreme cruelty to all that were concerned in the death of Cyrus, or in cutting off his head and hand, 323, 330. She poisons Statira the wife of Artaxerxes, 332. Is confined for some time to the city of Babylon, 333. Artaxerxes is reconciled to her, 336.

Pasacas, Cyrus's horse, v. 323.

† *Pasargadæ*, v. 317.

Paseas, the father of Abantidas, v. 343. Killed by Nicocles, 346.

Pasierates, king of Soli in Cyprus, iv. 167.

Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos, supposed to have had a criminal commerce with his general Taurus, i. 60.

Pasiphaë, her oracle, iv. 388, 403.

Pasiphon, iii. 255.

Pasitigris, river, iii. 381.

† *Passaron*, in the country of the Molossi, iii. 5.

Patæcus, i. 106.

† *Patureans*, Brutus's letter concerning them, v. 273.

† *Patræ*, ii. 47. v. 123, 208.

Patricians, whence the term i. 91. A hundred of the most eminent Romans selected by Romulus for a council, or senate, ib. He leaves them only the name of a senate without the power, 111. They conspire against him, 112. Their number increased, 103.

Patriotism, i. 153. iv. 4. n.

Patron, i. 92. ii. 15.

Patrobius, one of Nero's servants, put to death by Galba, v. 403.

Patrocles, father of Soüs, i. 123.

Patrons and clients amongst the Romans, an account of their relation, i. 92.

† *Patronis*, iii. 140.

Paulus Æmilius, Lucius, consul with Terentius Varro, ii. 16. n. Fabius Maximus advises him to avoid an engagement with

Hannibal, 17. His answer, *ib.* Killed in the battle of Cannæ, 19, 155.

Paulus Æmilius, his family supposed to be descendants of a son of Numa, *ii.* 155. Is the son of Lucius Paulus Æmilius, who fell at Cannæ, *ib.* Sets out in a different track from the rest of the young nobility, *ib.* Carries the office of ædile against twelve competitors, *ib.* When taken into the college of augurs, studies their rules and ceremonies with great attention, 156. Strict in military discipline, *ib.* Is sent prætor into Spain, with double the usual number of lictors, and reduces the barbarians who had revolted, 157. Returns to Rome not a drachma the richer, *ib.* Divorces his first wife Papiria, after he had lived long with her, and she had brought him fine children, *ib.* Marries a second wife, by whom he has two sons, 158. His sons by the first wife are adopted, the one by Fabius Maximus, the other by the son of Scipio Africanus, *ib.* One of his daughters is married to the son of Cato, and the other to Ælius Tubero, *ib.* The poverty and content in which the Ælian family lived, *ib.* In his first consulship reduces the Ligurians, and takes from them the ships which they had employed in piracy, 159. Is candidate again for the consulship, and loses it, *ib.* Inspects the education of his children, and procures them not only Roman, but Grecian masters, *ib.* Circumstances which led to the war with Perseus king of Macedonia, 160, 161. Perseus, though a man of slender capacity, by the advantage of his father Philip's preparations, defeats several Roman generals, 161, 162. Solicits succours from several nations, 162. The Romans call

Paulus Æmilius to the consulship, 163. Omen of success to him, *ib.* His speech to the people, on being appointed to the command in Macedonia, 164. Perseus, by his avarice, loses the assistance of the Bactariæ, 165. And imposes upon his friend Gentius king of Illyria, 166. Æmilius, after a safe and speedy passage, finds Perseus strongly fortified by the sea-side at the foot of Mount Olympus, 167. He finds water for his troops, by digging at the foot of the mountain, *ib.* Finds out a way of coming at the enemy, through Perrhæbia, 168. Scipio Nasica undertakes to lead the troops that were to take this circuit, and executes it with great ability, *ib.* A Cretan deserter informs Perseus of his danger, 169. Perseus sends Milo with ten thousand men, to seize the heights of Olympus, *ib.* Scipio defeats Milo, *ib.* Perseus quits his camp and retires to Pydna, 170. His friends encourage him to give the Romans battle on the adjacent plains, *ib.* Æmilius is astonished at the numbers and good order of the enemy, *ib.* Has the art to encamp without being disturbed by the Macedonians, *ib.* The different effects which an eclipse of the moon has upon the Romans and Macedonians, 171. Paulus sacrifices till he finds the desired tokens, and then announces victory to the Romans, provided that they stood upon the defensive, *ib.* A circumstance which brings the Macedonians to begin the attack, 172. The battle described, 172, 175. Marcus son of Cato, and son-in-law to Æmilius, loses his sword, and finds it again with much difficulty under a heap of the slain, 175. Scipio, the younger son of Æmilius, is missing, but returns to the camp

late in the night, 176. Perseus flies to Pella, and there dispatches Euctus and Eudæus, two of his treasurers, with his own hand, 177. All his troops forsake him, except a few Cretans, and from them he artfully gets back some gold plate which he had given them, *ib.* He sails to Samothrace, and takes sanctuary there, *ib.* Æmilius in two days time becomes master of all Macedonia, 178. Perseus engages one Oroandes a Cretan to carry off both him and his treasure, but the Cretan deceives him, 180. His favourite Ion betrays his children to the Romans, *ib.* He surrenders himself to Octavius, *ib.* Behaves meanly when brought before Æmilius, 181. Æmilius's rebuke to him, *ib.* His speech to the officers of his army on the instability of fortune, *ib.* He visits Greece, reforms abuses, and gives specimens of his bounty, 182. Erects his own statue at Delphi, on a pedestal designed for that of Perseus, *ib.* With ten commissioners from Rome, settles the government of Macedonia, *ib.* Exhibits games, *ib.* Has a happy talent for making entertainments, 183. Takes nothing of Perseus's treasures for himself, *ib.* Sacks seventy cities of Epirus, and yet the soldiers to whom the plunder was given, have no more than eleven drachmæ a man, 184. Returns to Italy, and sails in great pomp up the Tiber, *ib.* The soldiers endeavour to prevent Æmilius's triumph, *ib.* Servilius's speech on that occasion, 185. The triumph described, 186—188. Æmilius loses his two younger sons, who were not adopted into other families, 189. The magnanimity he discovered in his speech on that occasion, 190. Different accounts of the death of Per-

seus, 191. One of the sons of that prince becomes clerk to the Roman magistrates, *ib.* Æmilius brings so much money into the treasury, that the people had no occasion to pay any taxes till the times of Hirtius and Pansa, *ib.* Acceptable to the people, though he was in the interest of the nobility, 192. Is elected censor with Martius Philippus, *ib.* His moderation in that office, *ib.* Sickens during his censorship, *ib.* The cordial regard expressed for him at his funeral, not only by the Romans, but persons of the countries he had conquered, 193. Leaves a very small estate behind him, *ib.*

Paulus the consul bribed by Cæsar, *iv.* 103, 248.

Paulus, given up to the proscription by his brother Lepidus, *v.* 110, 176.

Pausanias, commander in chief of the Greeks at the battle of Platæa, *ii.* 289. *et seq.*

Pausanias, king of Sparta, marches into Attica under pretence of supporting the thirty tyrants, but really with another view, *iii.* 111. Obtains a truce, and carries off the dead body of Eysander from before the walls of Haliartus, 119. Retires to Tegea, 121. Deserted by the allies, who put themselves under the command of Cimon, 175. Unfortunately kills Cleonice at Byzantium, 176. His unhappy end, *i.* 292. *n.*

Pausanias kills Philip of Macedon for denying him redress under an unsupportable injury, *iv.* 144.

Pausanias the physician, Alexander's letter to him on the use of hellebore, *iv.* 184.

Pausanias sent by Seleucus to seize Demetrius, *v.* 100.

Pæce, of Nicias, *iii.* 261. Between the Athenians and the king of Persia, 185.

Peace of Antalcidas, iv. 24.
v. 335. Between Sylla and Mi-
thridates, iii. 150.

Peace, an altar erected to her,
iii. 185. Verses descriptive of
her, i. 190, 191.

† *Pedalion*, a rock so called,
iii. 22.

Pediæi, i. 233. n.

† *Pedum*, city of, ii. 102.

† *Pegæ*, i. 370. v. 381.

Peirithous, his friendship with
Theseus, i. 72. He marries Dei-
damia, ib. Assists Theseus in
the rape of Helen, ib. Attempts
to carry off Core the daughter of
Ailoneus, and is torn to pieces
by his dog, 73.

Pelagrus, iii. 1.

† *Pelagians*, i. 78.

Pelus, i. 54.

† *Pelignian*, ii. 173.

Pella, v. 153. ii. 176.

Pella, Lucius disgraced by
Brutus, v. 297.

† *Pellene*, recovered from the
Ætolians by Aratus, v. 370.
Taken by Cleomenes, iv. 413.

Pelopidas, the son of Hippo-
clus, nobly descended, ii. 189.
Makes a generous use of his
wealth, ib. Cannot prevail on
his friend Epaminondas to par-
take of his riches, and therefore
partakes of his poverty, ib. Mar-
ries into a noble family, yet af-
terwards by his munificence les-
sens his fortune, 199. Delights
in the exercises of the palæstra
and the field, ib. The happy
consequences to the public from
the perpetual friendship and har-
mony that subsisted between
him and Epaminondas, ib. Res-
cued in battle by Epaminondas,
200. The Lacedæmonians be-
come jealous of the Thebans
their late allies, ib. The party
in Thebes which was inclined
to an oligarchy, betrays the
Cadmea to Phœbidas the Lace-
dæmonian, ib. The Spartans
lay a fine upon Phœbidas, but
keep the citadel notwithstand-

ing, 201. Put Ismenias, one of
the popular party in Thebes, to
death, and pass sentence of ban-
ishment on Pelopidas and others,
ib. Epaminondas is disregarded
as a poor philosopher, ib. Ar-
chias and Leontidas become ty-
rants in Thebes, ib. Leontidas
sends persons to Athens, to as-
sassinate the exiles, but only one
of them falls, ib. The Athe-
nians encourage the exiles, ib.
Pelopidas prevails upon them to
attempt the deliverance of their
country, ib. They acquaint
their friends in Thebes with
their resolution, 202. Charon
offers his house for their recep-
tion, ib. Philidas, one of their
party, finds means to get himself
appointed secretary to the ty-
rants, ib. Epaminondas inspires
the youth with an ambition to
throw off the Spartan yoke, ib.
Twelve of the exiles, of whom
Pelopidas was one, having left
the rest of their party at Thria-
sium, set out in disguise with
dogs and hunting-poles, ib. One
of their friends is staggered by
the approaching danger, and the
design near being disconcerted,
203. They enter the city in
different quarters, under favour
of their disguise and the snowy
weather, and get safe to Cha-
ron's house, ib. The exiles and
others make up the number of
forty-eight, ib. Philidas had
previously invited the tyrants to
an entertainment at his house
that evening, ib. A report is
brought to Archias that the
exiles were concealed in the
city, and he sends for Charon,
204. His intrepidity before Ar-
chias prevents his being suspect-
ed, 205. Philidas drinks up the
tyrants to a high pitch, and
keeps up their expectation of
some women he had promised,
ib. A narrative is sent to Ar-
chias, from Athens, of the whole
affair, but he refuses to read it,

and says, "Business to-morrow," ib. Charon and others enter the banqueting-room disguised as women, and dispatch Archias and Philip, 206. Pelopidas goes against Leontidas, who was at home in his own chamber, and dispatches him with much difficulty, ib. Hypates shares the fate of Leontidas, 207. Epaminondas and Gorgidas join the deliverers of their country, with a considerable body of men, ib. The error of the Spartan officers in not sallying out immediately upon them from the citadel, ib. Pelopidas is elected by the people one of the governors of Bœotia, ib. Takes the Cadmea a little before succours arrived from Sparta, 208. This action of Pelopidas justly called sister to that of Thrasybulus, ib. The Athenians, alarmed at the arrival of a Spartan army on the borders of Bœotia, draw off from the Theban league, but Pelopidas finds means to embroil them with the Spartans again, 209. His agents persuade Sphodrias the Spartan to make an attempt upon the Piræus, ib. He defeats the Spartans in several encounters, 210. Circumstances which led to the battle of Tegyra, 211. The battle, 212. The sacred band, first formed by Gorgidas, and improved by Pelopidas, 213. His answer to his wife, who desires him to take care of his person, ib. Marches with Epaminondas against Cleombrotus, 214. Story of the Leuctrides, daughters of Scedæus, whose *manes* were to be appeased by the sacrifice of a red-haired virgin, ib. The battle of Leuctra, 215, 216. Pelopidas, then captain of the sacred band, has a considerable share in the honour of the victory, ib. Pelopidas and Epaminondas are appointed joint governors of

Bœotia, and make very considerable progress in Peloponnesus, 216, 217. They venture to keep their commission beyond the expiration of the year, though the penalty was capital, 217. Lay waste Laconia with an army of seventy thousand men, ib. Drive the Spartans out of Messenia, and re-establish the ancient inhabitants, ib. In their return defeat the Athenians, ib. Are capitally tried for keeping the command beyond the time allowed by law, 218. Acquitted, ib. Meneclides forms a party against them, ib. Endeavours to put Charon upon a footing with them, ib. A heavy fine is laid upon that envious man, 219. The Thessalians apply to the Thebans for assistance against Alexander the tyrant of Pheræ, ib. Pelopidas takes the command of the succours, and recovers Larissa, ib. Endeavours to humanise the tyrant, but in vain, ib. The tyrant escapes out of his hands, ib. Pelopidas goes into Macedonia, as arbitrator between Alexander and Ptolemy, 220. Brings Philip, and thirty other hostages to Thebes, ib. Philip proposes Epaminondas as his pattern in the art and conduct of war, ib. Ptolemy kills the king of Macedon, and assumes the sovereignty, ib. Pelopidas permits him to keep it on certain conditions, for the performance of which he gives his son Philoxenus as an hostage, 221. Besieges Pharsalus, ib. Alexander, the tyrant of Pheræ, approaches it with his army, and Pelopidas is imprudent enough to go to him without guards, ib. The tyrant seizes him and Ismenias, and makes himself master of Pharsalus, ib. Thebe, the tyrant's wife, visits Pelopidas in the prison, 222. Epaminondas recovers him and Ismenias out of the tyrant's

hands, 223. Pelopidas goes ambassador to the Persian court, and is highly honoured by Artaxerxes, 224. Obtains all he desires, *ib.* Accepts none of the king's presents, *ib.* The tyrant of Phææ extends his conquests and oppressions, 225. An eclipse of the sun happens, when Pelopidas is marching out against him, *ib.* He has the advantage in the battle, notwithstanding his inferior numbers; but falls a sacrifice to his resentment against the tyrant, 226, 227. The sorrow of the allies as well as Thebans, for his death, 227. His funeral solemnised by the Thessalians, 228. The Thebans send an army to revenge his death upon Alexander, 229. The tyrant is slain by his wife and her three brothers, 230.

Peloponnesian War, i. 379. Lasts twenty-seven years, *iii.* 262. *n.*

† *Peloponnesus*, *iv.* 411. i. 67, 73.

Pelops, after he was settled in Peloponnesus, formed alliances in his family with the neighbouring princes, and became the most powerful king in those parts, i. 48. Father of Pittheus and Lyfidice, 52.

Pelops of Byzantium, Cicero expostulates with him by letter for not providing for his honourable reception there, v. 90.

† *Pelusium*, v. 165, 218.

Peneus, river, *ii.* 367.

Pentacostomedimni, an order of men in Athens according to the constitution of Solon, i. 219. *ii.* 269,

Pentatblum, what, v. 346. *n.*

† *Pentele*, a borough of Attica, famed for its marble, i. 253.

† *Penteleum*, *iv.* 413. v. 377.

Pentheus, *iii.* 330. v. 413.

Peplum or sacred veil of Minerva, i. 65. *n.*

† *Percote*, a city given Themistocles by the king of Persia, to supply his wardrobe, i. 299.

Perdiccas, on the death of Hephestion, supplies his place, *iii.* 365. He establishes Eumenes in Cappadocia, 368. Marches against Ptolemy, 369. Is killed in a mutiny in Egypt, 373. Had assisted Roxana in taking off Statira and her sister, *iv.* 219.

† *Pergamus*, *iii.* 134. The library there, v. 206.

Pergamenians, Brutus's letter to them, v. 273.

Periander entertains the wise men, i. 204.

Periander, the son of Cypselus, v. 346.

Peribæa, the mother of Ajax, married to Theseus, i. 71.

Pericles, of the tribe of Acamantis, and the ward of Cholargia, i. 350. Son of Xanthippus and Agariste, both illustrious personages, *ib.* His person described, *ib.* Rallied by the comic poets on the largeness of his head, *ib.* Damon, under pretence of teaching him music, instructs him in politics, 351. He attends the lectures of Zeno the Elean, *ib.* Most indebted, for his sublime oratory and great knowledge of nature, to Anaxagoras, 352. Cured by him of superstition, 353. Patient under injuries, yet taxed with pride, *ib.* The ram with one horn, found in the grounds of Pericles, what interpretation was put upon it by Lampo and Anaxagoras, *ib.* Pericles resembles Pisistratus in his person and manner, 354. Engages in the administration, and takes the popular party, because Cimon was at the head of the nobility, 355. Lives extremely retired, for the sake of preserving his dignity, *ib.* Overthrows the power of the areopagus, by means of Ephialtes

it. Improves his eloquence by his philosophy, and from the force of it gains the surname of Olympias, 356. Said to thunder and lighten as he spoke, *ib.* Thucydides's observation on the eloquence of Pericles, *ib.* Several sayings of Pericles, 357. He first endeavours to bring himself to some sort of equality with Cimon, and for that purpose corrupts the people with the public money, *ib.* Causes Cimon to be banished by the ostracism, 358. Cimon, during his exile, attempts to join his countrymen in the battle of Tanagra against the Lacedæmonians, but is refused that favour, *ib.* Cimon is recalled, and Pericles and he take different departments in the state, 359. Pericles is unjustly charged with the assassination of Ephialtes, *ib.* Upon the death of Cimon, the nobility set up Thucydides against Pericles, 360. Pericles indulges the people more and more, *ib.* He employs sixty galleys for eight months every year, *ib.* His policy in sending out colonies, 361. He removes the public treasures of Greece from Delos, and takes them into his own custody, *ib.* Constructs noble edifices at Athens, *ib.* & 362. Rebuilds the Parthenon, 363. Phidias is superintendant of all the public edifices, *ib.* Builds the Odeum, or music-theatre, *ib.* Begins the long walls, *ib.* A workman falls from the vestibule of the citadel, and his life is despaired of, 364. A remedy for him is communicated to Pericles in a dream, *ib.* Phidias finishes the golden statue of Minerva, and inscribes his own name on the pedestal, *ib.* Pericles is accused of a variety of intrigues, *ib.* & 365. He offers the people to be at the whole charge of the public buildings himself, if they

would suffer them to be inscribed with his name instead of theirs, 365. He procures the banishment of Thucydides, and becomes sole master of Athens, 366. Treats the people with less ceremony; but is strictly just, and does not add one drachma to his paternal estate, *ib.* & 367. Holds the reins for fifteen years after the banishment of Thucydides, and for forty years in all, 367. Attentive to his own finances, *ib.* A servant, named Evangelus, is very useful to him in his private economy, *ib.* Is informed that Anaxagoras intends to starve himself, and hastens to dissuade him, 268. Sends deputies to all the states of Greece to summon them to Athens, to consult about rebuilding the Grecian temples, and the best measures for preserving the peace of Greece, *ib.* & 369. The Lacedæmonians oppose the requisition, and it comes to nothing, 369. The safety of his measures in war, *ib.* A saying of his thereupon, *ib.* Endeavours to dissuade Tolmides from his expedition into Bœotia; but Tolmides neglects his advice, and falls there, 369; 370. Pericles's expedition to the Chersonesus, *ib.* That by sea around Peloponnesus, *ib.* He sails with a strong fleet, and secures the Grecian cities in the neighbourhood of the Euxine sea, 371. Sends a colony of six hundred Athenians to Sinope, *ib.* Restraints the wild desires of the Athenians, who were possessed with a passion for conquering Sicily and other countries, *ib.* Opposes the Lacedæmonians in the sacred war, and puts the temple of Delphi in the hands of the Phocians again, 372. Inscribes the Athenian privilege of consulting the oracle first, on the side of the

brazen wolf, *ib.* The people of Eubœa and Megara revolt; and the Lacedæmonians, under their king Plistanax, invade Attica, *ib.* Pericles bribes Cleandrides, the guardian of Plistonax, to retire, *ib.* Puts down ten talents for a necessary use, and the Athenians allow it without examining the purpose, *ib.* The real use of those ten talents, 373. He chastises the Eubœans, *ib.* Agrees upon a truce for thirty years with the Lacedæmonians, 373. Makes war upon the Samians, at the instigation of Aspasia, *ib.* Some account of that celebrated woman, *ib.* Though Pericles had two sons by his wife, named Xanthippus and Paralus, they part by consent, and he marries Aspasia, 374. Has a son by her, *ib.* His operations against the Samians, who are at last entirely reduced, 375. *et seq.* He celebrates the obsequies of his countrymen who had fallen in the Samian war, and pronounces their funeral oration at Athens, 378. Upon a rupture between the Corinthians and Corcyreans, he sends Lacedæmonius, the son of Cimon, with ten ships only, to the assistance of the latter, 379. Afterwards he sends a larger fleet, *ib.* Complaints made at Sparta against the Athenians by the people of Corinth, Megara, and Ægina, bring on the Peloponnesian war, *ib.* Anthemocritus, the Athenian herald, is assassinated on his way to Lacedæmon, and all propositions of peace prove abortive, 381. Phidias is accused, by the party that opposed Pericles, of embezzling the gold, when he made the statue of Minerva; but he had contrived it so, that he could take off all the gold and weigh it, 381. Phidias, however, is condemned, for putting his own figure, and that of

Pericles, on the ægis of Minerva, *ib.* Aspasia is accused of impiety, 383. The same accusation is intended against Anaxagoras, and a charge of peculation against Pericles, *ib.* He begs Aspasia off, and conducts Anaxagoras out of Athens, *ib.* He hastens on the war, *ib.* The Lacedæmonians desire the Athenians to banish all execrable persons, hoping that Pericles would be included in the number, 384. This attaches the Athenians to Pericles still more, *ib.* He warns the Athenians of the enemy's designs to spare his lands, when they ravaged the rest, *ib.* Archidamus invades Attica, and proceeds as far as Acharnæ; but Pericles keeps the Athenians close in the city, *ib.* He divides the lands in Ægina amongst the poor citizens of Athens, 385. He ravages the Peloponnesian coast with his fleets, and lays waste the territories of Megara, 386. The plague breaks out at Athens, *ib.* He mans an hundred and fifty ships, *ib.* An eclipse of the sun happens when he is about to set sail, 387. He explains that phenomenon, so as to remove the superstitious fears of his men, *ib.* Lays siege to Epidaurus; but the sickness amongst his troops breaks his measures, *ib.* The Athenians deprive him of the command, and lay a fine upon him, *ib.* His eldest son Xanthippus behaves in a very undutiful manner, *ib.* He loses that son, and several other persons of his family, in the plague, 388. Retains his dignity of sentiment till the death of his last legitimate son Paralus, *ib.* The Athenians, disappointed in their other statesmen, call Pericles again to the administration, *ib.* He repeals the law which he had

made against bastards, having now himself only natural children left, 339. The rigour with which that law had been put in execution, *ib.* The small number of Athenian citizens, after the exclusion of those of the half-blood and the plague, *ib.* Pericles is permitted to enrol a natural son by his own name, *ib.* That son is put to death by the Athenians, after the sea-fight at Arginusæ, *ib.* Pericles takes the plague, but has it in a lingering manner, 390. His friends, when they think him insensible, and at the point of death, discourse about his bed, *ib.* The remarkable observation that he made on that occasion, *ib.* His character, 391. Much wanted in the administration, and regretted by the Athenians, *ib.*

Periclidæ, sent by the Spartans to Athens to request succours against the Helots, *iii.* 188.

Perigune, the daughter of Sippis; Theseus has a son by her, named Melanippus, whose son Ioxus migrates into Asia, *i.* 53. She afterwards, by consent of Theseus, is married to Deioneus the Oechalian, *ib.*

Perinthus, *iv.* 213, 297. *v.* 55.

Periphemus, a hero, to whom the oracle directs Solon to sacrifice in Salamis, *i.* 208.

Periphetes, surnamed *Corynetus*, or the *Club-bearer*, slain by Theseus in the territories of Epidaurus, *i.* 51.

Periphoretus, Artemon why so called, *i.* 377.

Peripolus, the diviner, conducts king Opheltus into Bœotia, *iii.* 170.

Periskulakismoi, *i.* 106.

Peritas, Alexander's dog; that prince builds a † city of the same name in memory of him, *iv.* 204.

Perithois, one of the wards of Athens, *iii.* 265. *ii.* 44.

Perpenna, joins Sertorius, *iii.* 352. Jealous of the glory of that general, and conspires against him, 361. Kills Sertorius, in spite of the sanction of hospitality, 364. Is taken prisoner, and put to death by Pompey, *ib.* & *iv.* 62.

† *Perrhæbians*, *ii.* 168, 374.

Perseus, the philosopher, commands in Acrocorinth for Antigonus, *v.* 358. Aratus takes that citadel from him, 362. A saying of his, 363.

† *Persepolis*, Alexander enters that city, *iv.* 178. Burns the palace of Xerxes there, 180.

Perseverance, the effects of it, *iii.* 353.

Perseus of the heroic times, *iii.* 172.

Perseus, king of Macedon, the son of Philip, goes to war with the Romans, *ii.* 161, 162. Said to be a supposititious child, and really the son of a sempstress, *ib.* Defeats some of the Roman generals, 162. Makes great preparations for future hostilities, *ib.* His sordid avarice, 165, 166. And timidity, 172. He is encouraged by his officers to venture upon a decisive action, 170. Said by some to have withdrawn to Pydna as soon as the battle began, 173. Defeated by the Romans, 175. His subsequent behaviour, 177. Octavius spares the sanctuary of the Cabiri, in which he had taken refuge, 180. Surrenders himself to Octavius, *ib.* Behaves meanly on being introduced to Paulus Æmilius, 181. Led in triumph, 188. Put to a cruel death, 191. Is the last of the kings of Macedon, *v.* 163.

† *Persians*, their wars with the Greeks under Darius, *ii.* 275. Under Xerxes, *i.* 284. *et seq.* With the Lacedæmonians

in the time of Agesilaus, v. 333. *et seq.* With Alexander the Great, iv. 156, *et passim*. The entrance into their country difficult, 178. Their jealousy of their women, i. 295.

Pessinus, iii. 59. iv. 331.

Pestilence at Rome, i. 109, 347. Throughout Italy, 180. At Athens, 386. In the army of Demetrius, the consequence of unwholesome diet, v. 157.

† *Petelia*, ii. 262.

† *Petelian hills*, iii. 301.

Peteus, i. 73.

Petilius, the prætor, advises the senate to burn the books of Numa, which were found about four hundred years after his death, and treated of religion and philosophy, i. 193.

Petinus, one of the evil ministers of Nero, put to death by Galba, v. 403.

Petitius, a Roman, receives Pompey into his ship, in consequence of a dream he had upon his voyage, iv. 121.

† *Petra*, in Arabia, iv. 85.

† *Petra*, near Mount Olympus, ii. 168.

† *Petrochus*, iii. 143.

Petronius, one of Crassus's officers in the Parthian expedition, his great fidelity to his general, iii. 327, 328.

Petronius Turpilianus, a person of consular dignity, put to death by Galba, v. 401.

Peucestas joins Eumenes, iii. 380. Endeavours to gain the principal authority in the army, 381. Is surprised at the news of Antigonus's approach, 383. The cavalry defeated, and the baggage taken, through his cowardice, 385. Alexander's letter to him on his being bit by a bear, iv. 183.

Pexodorus, governor of Caria, treats of marriage between his daughter and Aridæus, the son of Philip, iv. 143. Alexander's

jealousy is excited by that treaty, *ib.*

Phæa, the wild sow of Crommyon, killed by Theseus, i. 53.

Phæax, the name of one of the mariners who sailed with Theseus to Crete, i. 59.

Phæax and Nicias, the only persons able to make head against Alcibiades in the administration, ii. 44.

Phædimus informs Eumenes of a conspiracy against him, because Eumenes had borrowed money of him, iii. 384.

Phædon, archon of Athens, when the oracle directed the Athenians to carry the bones of Theseus from Seyros to Athens, i. 77.

Phædra, Theseus marries her, i. 70. The calamities said to ensue upon her unlawful passion for Hippolytus, supposed not to be fictitious, *ib.*

Phænerete, the wife of Samon, discovers Neoptolemus's conspiracy against Pyrrhus, iii. 5.

Phæton, some writers reckon him the first king of the Molossæ, after the deluge, iii. 1.

Phalanx, the Macedonian, described, ii. 172. iii. 371, 367.

Phalerum, the monuments of Naufitheus and Phæax erected there by Theseus, i. 59.

Phantom of the evil genius of Brutus appears to him, iv. 284.

Pharax, a Lacedæmonian officer, under pretence of introducing liberty into Sicily, wanted to set himself up tyrant, v. 265.

† *Pharmacusa*, iv. 221.

Pharmuthi, i. 91.

Pharnabazus endeavours to cover the Lacedæmonian ships with his land-forces, ii. 64. Is defeated by Alcibiades three several times, 65, 66, 67.

Pharnabazus complains to the

Spartans of Lyfander's having plundered his province, iii. 109. Lyfander desires him to send a letter by him, retracting what he had asserted, which he promises to do, but palms a different letter upon him, ib. Much respected by the Lacedæmonians for the services he had done them, 110. Is defeated by Spithridates and Herippidas, iv. 11, 12. His conference with Agésilas, 13. Sent by Artaxerxes, as his general, against the Egyptians, v. 337.

Pharnabazus, son of Artabazus, commands a corps of foreign horse under Eumenes, iii. 372.

Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, revolts from him to the Romans, upon which Mithridates kills himself, iv. 85. Sends presents to Pompey, ib. Defeats Domitius Calvinus, Cæsar's lieutenant, 266. Defeated by Cæsar, ib. Cæsar's laconic account of it, ib.

† *Pharnacia*, iii. 213.

Pharnapates, the most experienced general that Orodes had, killed in battle by Ventidius, v. 187.

† *Pharos*, the isle so called, its situation, iv. 163.

† *Pharalia*, battle of, described, iv. 115, 119.

† *Pharuges*, iv. 315.

† *Phaselis*, iii. 183. iv. 152.

† *Phasis*, river, iii. 234. iv. 79.

Phayllus, the Crotonian, fits out a vessel at his own charge, and joins the Greeks at Salamis, iv. 176. In memory of his zeal for the cause of Greece, Alexander sends part of the spoils of Asia to the Crotonians, ib.

Phayllus the Zacynthian, v. 327.

† *Pheneum*, iv. 413. v. 377.

Pherebæa, one of Theseus's wives, i. 71.

Pherecles sent to corrupt the oracle of Dodona, iii. 115.

Phereclus, the son of Amarsyas, i. 59.

Pherecydes the historian, i. 67. iv. 389.

Pherecydes the philosopher, his skin preserved by direction of an oracle, ii. 214.

Pherecydes the diviner dies of the lousy disease, iii. 163.

Pherondates commands the Persian land-forces, and is defeated by Cimon, iii. 183.

Pherenicus, ii. 201.

Pheristus, ii. 149.

Phidias the statuary, his Jupiter, i. 382. n. His Minerva, 364. Surveyor of the public buildings for Pericles, 363. Unjustly accused by Memnon of embezzling the gold, 382. Imprisoned for putting his own figure and that of Pericles upon Minerva's shield, ib. Dies in prison, ib.

Phiditia, the public repasts at Sparta, i. 136. Rules observed in them, ib.

Phidius defeated by Sertorius, iii. 349.

Phila, daughter of Antipater, and widow of Craterus, married to Demetrius, v. 127. Poisons herself upon the loss of the kingdom of Macedon, 155.

Philadelphus, king of Paphlagonia, takes part with Antony, v. 208.

Philadelphus. See *Ptolemy*.

Phileus, one of the sons of Ajax, i. 209.

Philagrus, preceptor to Metellus Nepos, pompously buried by him, v. 92.

Philaidæ, an Athenian tribe, i. 209.

Philargyrus, Cato's freedman, iv. 351.

Philemon the poet, i. 349.

Philidas, a friend of Pelopidas, appointed secretary to Archias and Philip in Thebes, ii.

202. Invites the tyrants to his house, and promises to provide them some fine women, 204.

Philides, the affair between him and Themistocles, i. 271, 272.

Philinna, a courtesan; Philip has his son Aridæus by her, iv. 219.

Philip, king of Macedon, in his conversation with Dionysius the younger, pretends to wonder how the elder Dionysius could find time for his poetical performances, ii. 132. Dionysius's answer, ib. A maxim of Philip's, 166. Brought up at Thebes, and imitates Epaminondas in his military conduct, 220. Sends persons to Argos to assassinate Philopœmen, 353. Initiated in the mysteries, iv. 134. Dreams that his wife's womb is sealed up with a seal, whose impression was a lion, ib. That dream interpreted, ib. Commanded by the oracle of Delphi to sacrifice to Jupiter Ammon, 135. Receives three important pieces of news in one day, 136. Affects to show his eloquence like a sophist, 137. His saying to his son, upon his managing Bucephalus, 139. Sends for Aristotle to instruct his son in philosophy, 140. Causes great disorders in his family by marrying Cleopatra, while Olympias was living, 142. Orders the Corinthians to send him Theſſalus, one of Alexander's confidants, in chains, and banishes four others, 143. Assassinated by Paulanias for refusing him justice, under a great injury he had received, 144. The state of Macedon at his death, ib. An account of the success of his arms, 145. His extravagant joy upon the victory of Chæronea, v. 57. He reflects with great emotion, after the battle of Chæronea, on the danger he had incurred, through

the opposition of Demosthenes, ib. His mild and humane behaviour, 59, 152.

Philip, the son of Demetrius the second, goes to war with the Romans, ii. 365. Sulpitius, and another Roman general, only trifle with him, 336. Flaminius very fit to act against him, on account of his engaging manner, by which he could gain the Greeks, 365. He comes to an interview with Flaminius, 369. Addresses his army from an eminence, that happens to be a burying-ground, 371. Beaten by Flaminius, at Cynoscephalæ, ib. & 372. Submits to the discretion of the Romans, 373. Prepares again in the interior parts of his kingdom for war, 161. Puts his son Demetrius to death, v. 390. He came to the crown of Macedon on the demise of his kinsman Antigonus Doseon, ii. 161. v. 383. Aratus, and the other Achæans, call him in to their assistance, 385. He gains the Cretans by his moderation, and prospers by following the counsels of Aratus, ib. Puts some of his courtiers to death for insulting Aratus, 386. His vices, which were only masked, make their appearance, ib. He corrupts the wife of Aratus's son, ib. Takes Aratus up into Ithome, and asks his opinion as to seizing that strong-hold, 387. Is defeated at sea by the Romans, 388. Causes Aratus, and the son of Aratus, to be poisoned, ib. & 390. Is obliged to receive hard conditions of peace from the Romans, 390. Suffers in his own peace, in a manner that his crimes deserved, ib.

Philip, Archias and Leontidas incite Phœbidus, the Lacedæmonian, to seize the Cadmea; and become tyrants in Thebes, ii. 200.

Philip Aridæus. See *Aridæus*.

Philip, Pompey's freedman, buries his master, with the assistance of an old Roman, who had long lived in Egypt, iv. 127.

Philip, Alexander gives him a government in India, iv. 204.

Philip, Alexander's physician, accused of an intention to poison him; clears himself of the imputation with great honour, iv. 154.

Philip, the father of Marcia, iv. 340.

Philippus, Marcius, his moderation in the office of censor, ii. 192.

Philippus, Lucius, father-in-law to Augustus, a saying of his concerning his affection for Pompey, iv. 45. Proposes to send Pompey into Spain against Sertorius, 59.

† *Philippi*, battle of, v. 302.

Philippic, a gold coin, ii. 379.

Philippides, the comic poet, an enemy to Stratocles, v. 126. A favourite of Lyfimachus, 127. Desires to be excused from hearing the secrets of princes, ib.

Philistus, the Syracusan, commended as an historian, iii. 250. Marries one of the daughters of Leptines, v. 238. Comes with a fleet from Apulia, to assist Dionysius the younger in Sicily, 256. Is beaten by the Syracusans, ib. His saying to Dionysius, ib. His accusations against Dion, 239. The barbarous treatment he suffered, 256. His death, ib.

Philo, the academician, scholar to Clitomachus, v. 70. Tutor to Cicero, ib.

Philo, the arsenal in the Piræus, his work, burnt by Sylla, iii. 129.

Philo walks in the steps of Carneades, and defends the new academy, iii. 243.

† *Philobætus*, a hill so called, iii. 140.

Philochorus, i. 56, 57, 67, 71.

Philocles, one of the Athenian commanders, defeated by Lyfander at Egos Potamos, iii. 97, 98. He had advised the Athenians to cut off the right thumbs of all their prisoners of war, 98. Lyfander's question to him thereupon, and his answer, 101. His intrepidity and death, ib.

Philocrates, the servant of Caius Gracchus, v. 34.

Philocrates the orator, v. 54.

Philocyprus, one of the princes of Cyprus, Solon advises him to remove his city from a barren hill to a fruitful plain below it, i. 230. In gratitude he calls his city *Soli*, 231.

Philomedus, or rather *Philomelus*, of Phocis, robs the temple of Apollo at Delphi, ii. 145. Punished by the gods for his sacrilege, 146.

Philologus, Quintus, Cicero's freedman, betrays Cicero to Antony's ruffians, v. 112. In what manner, and by whom put to death, 113.

Philumbrotus, Solon chosen archon next after him, i. 214.

Philomedes, of Lamprea, 17. 314.

Philonicus, the Thessalian, offers the celebrated horse Bucephalus in sale to Philip, iv. 138.

Philopæmen, the son of Crausis, or Craugis, of Megalopolis, ii. 342. Educated by Cassander in his younger years, ib. Afterwards under the tuition of Ecdemus and Demophanes, who delivered their country from tyranny, ib. Excellently formed to virtue, 343. Called the last of the Greeks, ib. His visage not very homely, ib. Simple in his manner and dress, ib. The story of his hostess at Megara, ib. What Titus Flaminius said of him, ib. His talents and inclinations propose Epaminondas as his pattern, ib. De-

spices the exercise of wrestling, 344. Makes incursions into Laconia, *ib.* Spends his leisure either in the chase or agriculture, *ib.* Reads chiefly books relative to war, 345. Considers military excellence as the highest of human improvements, *ib.* Thirty years old when Cleomenes surprised Megalopolis, *ib.* Stands upon his defence till the inhabitants had made their escape, *ib.* & 346. Persuades them not to return till Cleomenes had left the place, 346. Distinguishes himself under Antigonus in a battle with Cleomenes, *ib.* & 347. A saying of Antigonus concerning him, 347. Antigonus is desirous of retaining him in his service; but, conscious that he cannot bear a superior, he goes into Crete, where he gains a thorough knowledge of the stratagems of war, *ib.* At his return he makes a great reform in the Achæan cavalry, 348. Defeats the Ætolians and Eleans near the river Larissus, and kills Demophantus, commander of the Elean horse, *ib.* The Achæans called in foreign princes in the time of Aratus, but stand upon their own bottom in that of Philopœmen, 349. He corrects the errors of the Achæans, in drawing up their forces, and in the make of their arms, *ib.* Turns their passion for show, from dress and household furniture, to arms, 350. Takes the field against Machanidas, the tyrant of Lacedæmon, 351. And kills him in the battle of Mantinea, 352. The Achæans, on that account, erect a statue to him at Delphi, *ib.* Passes his phalanx in review at the Nemean games, and is received with great applause in the theatre, *ib.* & 353. Philip of Macedon sends some persons to Argos to assassinate him, 353. Philopœ-

men goes to rescue the Messenians from Nabis, the tyrant of Lacedæmon, and succeeds, *ib.* Blamed for going a second time into Crete, when his fellow-citizens were distressed by Nabis, 354. Philopœmen's saying concerning Ptolemy, *ib.* The Megalopolitans inclined to pass an outlawry against him, *ib.* While in Crete, he outdoes the Cretans themselves in art and stratagem, 355. At his return, he finds Philip beaten by Flaminius, and Nabis engaged in war both with the Romans and Achæans, *ib.* He is chosen general of the Achæans, *ib.* Ventures to act at sea, and is shamefully beaten, *ib.* Puts to sea again to relieve Gythium, and succeeds, 356. Nabis comes upon him as he was marching through a difficult pass, *ib.* He puts Nabis and the Lacedæmonians to the rout, and kills many of them as they endeavour to regain their city in the night, *ib.* This gives umbrage to Flaminius, who makes peace with Nabis, 357. Nabis is assassinated by the Ætolians, Philopœmen seizes Sparta, and joins it to the Achæan league, *ib.* The Lacedæmonians sell the house and goods of Nabis, and, by a public order, give the money to Philopœmen, *ib.* Timolaus is commissioned to acquaint him with that order, *ib.* Philopœmen refuses the money, *ib.* What he said on the occasion, *ib.* The Lacedæmonians having thoughts of withdrawing from the league, Diophanes, then general of the Achæans, goes with Flaminius to chastise them, 358. Philopœmen enters Sparta, and shuts its gates upon them both, *ib.* On a fresh complaint against the Spartans, he puts eighty of their citizens to death, demolishes their wall, and adds great part of their territory to that of Megalopolis, *ib.*

Compels them to give their children an Achæan education, *ib.* Laments that he had not the command of the Achæans, when Antiochus and the Syrians behaved with so little regard to discipline in Greece, 359. Con- tends with the Romans, after they had established themselves in Greece, *ib.* A saying of his on that occasion, *ib.* Elected general of the Achæans the eighth time, when seventy years of age, 360. Says, there was no great account to be made of a man, who suffered himself to be taken alive, *ib.* Dinocrates draws Messene off from the league, *ib.* Philopœmen, though sick, marches against him with a small corps of Megalopolitan volunteers, *ib.* Repulses Di- nocrates; but some fresh troops coming up, he is pushed upon the rocks, and his horse throws him, 361. Is taken alive, car- ried off in an ignominious man- ner, and put in prison, *ib.* The Messenians themselves lament his fall, *ib.* The Achæans de- mand him, 362. Dinocrates opens the dungeon in the night, and sends in his servant with a dose of poison, *ib.* Philopœmen inquires whether the Megalopo- litan cavalry had escaped, *ib.* Being answered in the affirma- tive, he drinks off the poison with great satisfaction, *ib.* His death fills all Achaia with grief and lamentation, *ib.* The Achæans march against the Mes- senians, who open their gates, 363. Dinocrates, to prevent their revenge, kills himself, *ib.* The procession of the Achæans to Megalopolis with his remains, *ib.* A Roman endea- vours long after to get his sta- tues pulled down, but Mummi- us forbids it, 363, 364.

Philosophers, the honour done them by Pompey, *iv.* 86. The difference between a speculative

and a practical philosopher, *i.* 368.

Philosophebanus, *i.* 151.

Philosfratus the philosopher, Cato pays him great respect, *iv.* 367. Octavianus dislikes him, and why, 222. In what man- ner he obtains his pardon, *ib.*

Philotas, the son of Parme- nio, provokes Alexander by his pride and arrogance, *iv.* 190. Has hunting nets that reach an hundred furlongs in length, 182. Suppresses an information of treason against the king, 190. Is seized and put to death, 191.

Philotas of Amphissa, the physician, *v.* 182. Silences an impertinent fellow by a sophism, 183. Rewarded for it by the son of Antony, with a whole service of plate, *ib.*

Philotis, or *Tutola*, a servant maid in Rome, her stratagem to preserve the honour of the Ro- man virgins, and to massacre the Latins in their camp, *i.* 116, 336.

Philoxenus, Alexander's lieu- tenant on the sea-coast, severely reproved by him for an infamous proposal, *iv.* 158.

Philoxenus, son of Ptolemy, goes with Pelopidas from Mace- donia as an hostage, *ii.* 221.

Philoxenus, the poet, his di- thyrambics, *iv.* 141.

Philoxenus marries Theste the sister of Dionysius the elder, *v.* 245.

† *Phliarus*, river, *iii.* 120.

† *Phliassians*, *iv.* 26. *v.* 377.

† *Phlius*, *iv.* 114, 424.

Phlyenians, the people of one of the wards of Athens, *i.* 211.

† *Phocæa*, *iii.* 93.

Phocion, came to the admini- stration when the commonwealth of Athens was no more than a wreck, *iv.* 235. Probably not the son of a turner, 239. E- ducated by Plato and Xeno- crates in the academic philoso- phy, *ib.* Particularities in his

character, *ib.* A good-natured man with an ill-natured countenance, *ib.* His saying upon Chares's reflecting on his countenance, *ib.* His speeches concise, but very weighty and persuasive, *ib.* & 29. He serves under Chabrias in his youth, and helps to correct the impetuosity of that general, 290. His gallant behaviour in the sea-fight off the isle of Naxos, *ib.* Goes to the islands with a single ship, and prevails with them to send their quotas of ships and money, 291. Endeavours to excel both in the civil and military department, which was not the custom in his time, *ib.* Elected general five-and-forty times, *ib.* Popular, though he opposed the inclinations of the citizens, *ib.* Several sayings of his, 292, 293, 294. He had a great deal of goodness and humanity, notwithstanding the severity of his expressions, 294. He marches against Philip of Macedon's forces, which were endeavouring to establish themselves in Eubœa, and defeats them, 295, 296. Drives Plutarch out of Eretria, 296. Makes himself master of the fort of Zaretra, *ib.* Saves Byzantium from Philip, 297. Takes several of his ships, and recovers cities which he had garrisoned, *ib.* Is wounded and returns to Athens, *ib.* Upon an application from the people of Megara, he fortifies their town, by building two good walls down to the harbour, as well as secures it on the land side, 298. Demosthenes carries it against him for war with Philip, but advises its being conducted at the greatest distance from Attica, *ib.* Phocion's saying upon it, *ib.* The Athenians are beaten, *ib.* The people are with much difficulty prevailed on by the court of Areopagus, to put their concerns in the hands of

Phocion, *ib.* He gives his opinion for a peace, but for a peace the conditions of which should be previously known, 299. The error of the Athenians in not abiding by his counsel, *ib.* He will not permit any rejoicings at Athens on the death of Philip, *ib.* Reproves Demosthenes for his invectives against Alexander, *ib.* Advises the giving up the orators which Alexander demanded, 300. Is in great esteem with that prince, who will not receive the submission of the Athenians from any other hands, *ib.* Phocion refuses Alexander's presents, 301. but applies for the liberty of his friends, *ib.* Alexander offers him his choice of four cities in Asia, but he rejects the offer, *ib.* His house shown in the time of Plutarch, *ib.* The excellent character of his wife, 302. His son Phocus wins the prize in a foot-race in the Panathenæa, *ib.* Phocus is of a disorderly turn, and addicted to drinking, *ib.* His father carries him to Lacedæmon to try what effect the discipline of Lycurgus would have upon him, 303. Alexander applies to the Athenians for ships, and the orators advise them to refuse him, *ib.* Phocion's saying upon it, *ib.* Harpalus traitorously brings off Alexander's treasures to Athens, and attempts to corrupt Phocion among the rest, but without effect, *ib.* Prevails upon Charicles, Phocion's son-in-law, to take money, 304. Charicles builds a superb monument for the deceased mistress of Harpalus, *ib.* Charicles is called to account by the people for the money he had taken, and desires the protection of Phocion, which he refuses, *ib.* Phocion's advice to the people upon the death of Alexander, *iv.* 304. He opposes the Lamian war, *ib.* Still disapproves it, notwithstanding

the success of Leosthenes, 305. At the age of fourscore, takes the command, beats the Macedonians, and kills their general Micion, 306, 307. Antipater, after his defeat in Thessaly, is joined by Craterus, and defeats the Greeks, *ib.* Antipater marches towards Athens, *ib.* Phocion is sent to treat with him for peace, and Antipater insists that the conditions of it must be left entirely to him, 308. An account of those conditions, 309. The Athenians are forced to receive a Macedonian garrison into Munychia, *ib.* Menyllus, a friend of Phocion, commands the garrison, *ib.* He offers Phocion money, 311. What Phocion said upon it, *ib.* On the death of Antipater, Nicanor is appointed governor of Munychia by Cassander, 313. Polyperchon practices upon the Athenians, in order to get the fort into his own hands, *ib.* The confidence that Nicanor placed in Phocion, *ib.* Dyrceillus forms a design to seize Nicanor, when he came down into the Piræus, *ib.* & 314. Nicanor makes an attempt upon the Piræus, and Phocion, who relied too much upon his honour, does not guard against him in due time, 314. Agnonides accuses Phocion of treason, *ib.* Phocion retires to Polyperchon, 315. Deputies are sent to the camp of that general to accuse Phocion, *ib.* Phocion attempts to make his defence before Philip Aridæus; but being often interrupted by Polyperchon, holds his peace, *ib.* He and others are declared guilty of treason, and sent back to Athens to have sentence passed upon them by the people, 316. An assembly of slaves, foreigners, infamous persons, and citizens who were taught to believe that they could not otherwise recover the popular government, decree the

death of Phocion, *ib.* Phocion labours to save his friends, but is not able, 317. The dignity of Phocion's behaviour in the last scene of his life, *ib.* What he said to Thudippus, on his bewailing himself, 318. Other excellent sayings of his on that occasion, *ib.* A decree passed, that his body should not remain within the bounds of Attica; nor that any Athenian should furnish fire for the funeral pile, *ib.* The last offices are performed in the territory of Megara, *ib.* The Athenians, soon repenting of what they had done, erect the statue of Phocion in brass, and bury his remains at the public expence, 319. They put to death his principal accuser, *ib.* His son Phocus destroys other two of his accusers, *ib.* The proceedings against him put the Greeks in mind of those against Socrates, *ib.*

Phocion war, *iii.* 117, 189.

† *Phocis*, taken by Philip of Macedon, *v.* 55.

Phocus, a friend of Solon's, *i.* 215.

Phocus, son of Phocion, is victorious in the foot-race, *iv.* 322. Other particulars concerning him, 319.

Phæbidas, the Lacedæmonian, incited by Archias, Leontidas, and Philip to seize the citadel of Thebes, *ii.* 200. *iv.* 25. In return he assists them against the democratic party in Thebes, and they become tyrants, *ii.* 200. Deprived of his command by the Lacedæmonians, for seizing the Cadmea, yet they keep the fort, 201. Killed at Thespiæ, 210.

Phæbis, *iv.* 404.

† *Phœnicia* given by Antony to Cleopatra, *v.* 189.

† *Phœnicians*, their fleet beaten by Cimon, *iii.* 184.

Phœnix, preceptor to Achilles, *ii.* 342.

Pœnix of Tenedos, one of

Eumenes's lieutenants, iii. 372.

Phœnix, the Theban, Alexander insists on his being given up to him, with Prothytes, iv. 145.

Phorbas, favourite of Apollo, i. 167.

Phorbas, father of Dexithea, i. 79.

Phormio, Demosthenes composes an oration for him against Apollodorus, and another for Apollodorus against Phormio, v. 58.

Photinus, the eunuch, minister to Ptolemy king of Egypt, advises him to put Pompey to death, iv. 125. Forms a scheme against Cæsar and Cleopatra, 265. Is capitally punished by Cæsar, 128.

† *Phraata* besieged by Antony, v. 191.

Phraates gives his father Orodes poison; and that proving ineffectual, dispatches him another way, iii. 331. His message, as king of Parthia to Pompey, and Pompey's answer, iv. 78. Beaten by Afranius, Pompey's lieutenant, 80. Forms a stratagem against Antony, v. 193.

Phraſicles, nephew to Themistocles, marries his daughter Nicomacha, i. 302.

Phrearians, the people of Phrear, one of the wards at Athens, i. 267.

Phrixus, iv. 36.

† *Phrygia*, iii. 374. iv. 152.

Phrygius, one of Alexander's companions, expelled from Macedonia by Philip, iv. 143.

Phrynichus, an Athenian general, opposes the counsels of Alcibiades at Samos, and discovers them to the enemy, ii. 60. Is stabbed by one of Hermon's men, and afterwards declared a traitor to his country, 61.

Phrynichus, the comic poet, i. 272. ii. 54.

Phrynis, iv. 389.

Phryxus. See *Phrixus*.

Phthia, wife of Admetus, king of the Molossians, i. 294.

Phthia, the mother of Pyrrhus, iii. 1.

† *Phthiote*, ii. 225, 374.

Phygadotheras, or *Exile hunter*, who so called, v. 65.

Phygea, one of the wards of Athens, ii. 56.

Phylacia, v. 371.

Phylacium, the concubine of Stratocles, v. 125.

Phylarcus, the historian, iii. 34. iv. 402.

† *Poyle*, castle of, iii. 110. v. 135.

Phyllius fights gallantly in defence of Sparta, iii. 35.

Phyalida, Theseus meets with the first instance of hospitality from them in Attica, i. 54.

† *Picenum*, or the *Picene*, ii. 232. iv. 48.

† *Picina*, or rather *Picta*, iii. 132.

Picus and *Faunus*, two demigods; the story of their being taken by Numa, and obliged to instruct him in certain charms and expiations, i. 184.

Pierio, iv. 192.

Pigris, iii. 371.

Pilots, feast of. See *Cybernesia*.

Pinarii, said to be descended from Pinus, the son of Numa, i. 191.

Pinarius, i. 119.

Pindar, verses of his, i. 149. The favourite of Pan, 167. Alexander spares his family in Thebes, iv. 145. Pindar and Epaminondas redeem the credit of Boeotia, i. 13.

Pindurus dispatches Cassius at his request, v. 178, 304.

Pirates, those of Cilicia masters of the seas, iv. 66. Their extreme insolence, ib. Conquered by Pompey, 70. Piraica gate, i. 69.

Piræus, the Athenian harbour fortified by Themistocles, i. 289. Sphodrias makes an attempt upon it, iv. 26. Erginus, a friend of Aratus, and Aratus himself, do the same, v. 372. Sylla takes it, iii. 139.

Peirithous. See *Peirithous*.

Pisander sent from Samos to Athens, to change the government from a democracy to an aristocratical form, ii. 61.

Pisander, brother-in-law to Agésilas, appointed by him admiral, iv. 11. Is defeated and slain, 18.

† *Pisaurum*, v. 207.

† *Pisidians*, i. 300. iv. 152.

Pisus, the Thespian, his authority in Thebes, v. 150. Demetrius takes him prisoner, but afterwards makes him governor of Thespizæ, ib.

Pisistratides sent ambassador from Sparta to the Persian Satrapæ, a saying of his to them, i. 153.

Pisistratus, the kinsman of Solon, i. 201. His character, ib. 234. Causes himself to be wounded in several places, and pretends to have received those wounds from the nobility, ib. & 235. Obtains a guard from the people, and, by means of that guard, sets himself up tyrant, 235. Is accused of murder, and though possessed of supreme power, submits to a trial before the court of Areopagus, 236. Makes a law in favour of such as were maimed in the wars, ib.

Piso, Calpurnius, iv. 91. 347. Cæsar marries his daughter, and makes him consul the next year, ib. 92. 232.

Piso, Caius, the historian, iii. 83.

Piso, Cicero's son-in-law, v. 96.

Piso, the consul, Clodius assigns him the province of Macedonia, v. 95.

VOL. VI.

Piso, adopted by Galba, v. 409. His excellent qualities, ib. He is killed by Otho's party near the temple of Vesta, 413.

Pisuthnes, the son of Hystaspes, a friend to the people of Samos, i. 375.

† *Pitane*, Mithridates shuts himself up in that city, iii. 196.

Pittacus, one of the seven wise men, the Mityleneans choose him for their sovereign, i. 215.

Pittheus, grandfather to Theseus, by the mother's side, founds the city of Trœzene, i. 48.

† *Pityusa*, isle of, iii. 344.

† *Placentia*, v. 420.

Plague. See *Pestilence*.

Plancus accused and cast, though Pompey appeared in his behalf, iv. 101. Goes over from Antony to Augustus, v. 206.

Planting; Solon's law concerning it, i. 217.

† *Platæa*, battle of, ii. 293; 294.

Platæans, Alexander's compliment to them upon it long after, iv. 175. They build a temple to Minerva, ii. 296. The Greeks yield them the prime honour of the day in the battle against the Persians, ib. Games of liberty celebrated amongst them, 297, 298.

Plato, a passage in his writings concerning the happy effects of royal authority, and a philosophical mind united, i. 191. v. 115. Provides for the expences of his voyage into Egypt, by the merchandise of oil, i. 203. Finds fault with Eudoxus and Archytas, for applying the mathematics to mechanic purposes, ii. 244. Three blessings, for which he thanked his good genius, iii. 89. Admires the poetry of Antimachus, and comforts him when the preference was given by Lylander to Niceratus, 108. What Cicero said of him, v. 90. The Cy-

renians apply to him for a body of laws, and he tells them it is hard to give laws to a wealthy people, iii. 194, 195. His doctrines derive their authority from his exemplary life, and from his asserting a divine principle superior to necessity and fate, 281. A maxim of his, v. 144. Another, 231. Another, 234. Directed by the gods into Sicily, 233. Sent away by Dionysius the elder, and sold at Ægina for a slave, 234. Dion, his disciple, 232. Returns to Sicily, 238. The great effect that his instructions had at first upon Dionysius the younger, 239. Entertains the Athenians with games at Dion's expence, 241. Returns a third time to Sicily, 243. Archytas demands him of Dionysius the younger, in the name of the philosophers, 244. Demosthenes his disciple, v. 45.

Plato, the comic poet, i. 351.
ii. 44.

Plebeian consul; when first created, plebeians gain the privilege of having tribunes to protect their rights, i. 249. n.

Plemmyrium, iii. 276.

Plisfarcus, the brother of Cassander, v. 143.

Plisfinus, brother to Faustus, killed in the dispute between Romulus and Remus, i. 88.

Plisfonax, king of the Lacedæmonians, retires from Attica by the advice of Cleandrides, and is fined for it so high that he is obliged to quit his country, i. 372. His answer to an Athenian, who said that the Lacedæmonians were not learned, i. 148.

Plutarch, author of these lives, confirms the reputation which Bœotia had recovered, I. xiii. Chæronea the place of his birth, xiv. He acknowledges the stupidity of the Bœotians in

general, but imputes it rather to their diet than their air, ib. The year in which he was born not easy to be ascertained, ib. He studied philosophy under Ammonius at Delphi, when Nero made his progress into Greece, ib. Ammonius did not correct his pupils with the rod, xv. Corporal punishment in our public schools, one of the worst remains of barbarism, ib. Amongst the ancients, at a very early period, they studied things instead of words, xvi. Plutarch, when he learned the Roman language, which was not till he was somewhat advanced in life, got the knowledge of words from his knowledge of things, ib. The Greeks had access to the mathematics, philosophy, and every other science, without the acquisition of any language but their own, ib. An instance of Plutarch's early skill in criticism, in his dissertation on the word *α*, engraved on the temple of Apollo, ib. New interpretation of that word, xvii. The works of their poets were almost universally committed to memory by the Greeks, xviii. The advantage Plutarch made of that mode of education, ib. Yet sometimes he made mistakes by trusting too much to his memory, xix. He was probably of the latter academy, but borrowed, notwithstanding, what he found excellent in every sect, xix, xx. His benevolent regards to the animal creation, xxi, xxii. He pays great attention to dreams, xxiii. His reading prodigiously extensive, ib. His family not without wealth, xxiv. He had the happiness to know his great grandfather Nicarchus, ib. His grandfather Lamprias, a man of great eloquence, and an excellent companion, ib. His father a learned and virtuous man, but his name not delivered down to

us, xxiv. An instance of his father's discretion, ib. Plutarch's affection to his two brothers, Timon and Lamprias, ib. He is said to have passed into Egypt, xxv. Undoubtedly visited Italy, and probably on some business of the Chæroneans, ib. Probably wrote his morals at Rome, and his lives at Chæronea, xxvi. Constantly kept a common place book, ib. Was at Rome, and other parts of Italy, almost forty years, xxvii. Collected many materials from conversation, ib. Excellence of the table-talk of the ancients, and meanness of the moderns, ib. He made no great progress in the Latin tongue, xxviii. Tells us himself that he wrote the lives of Demosthenes and Cicero at Chæronea, ib. Did not retire to Chæronea till after the death of Trajan, ib. The book of Apophthegms, supposed to be written by another hand, ib. Preceptor to Trajan, by whom he was raised to the consular dignity, and appointed governor of Illyria, xxix. His letter to Trajan, and the genuineness of it defended, xxix, xxx. The attention the Roman nobility paid to his lectures, xxx. An instance of it in Aurulenus Rusticus, ib. His friendship with Sossius Senecio, xxxi. His being preceptor to Trajan defended, ib. Errors as to the time of the establishment of his reputation in Rome refuted, and the real time asserted, xxxii. The Roman writers, who were his contemporaries, probably jealous of his fame, ib. & xxxiii. Testimonies of other writers to his merit, ib. He retires in the decline of life to Chæronea, and there writes his lives, xxxv. Critique upon those lives, xxxv. xxxvi. Plutarch's sentiments of the duty of a biographer, xxxvi. xxxvii. He was constitutionally

religious, and therefore too indulgent to superstition, xxxvii. Yet, upon the whole, had honourable notions of the Supreme Being, ib. His opinion of genii or dæmons, ib. & xxxviii. He is consecrated priest of Apollo, xxxviii. Elected archon of Chæronea, xxxix. In what manner a philosopher would administer justice, ib. He justly asserts, that the most dangerous public factions are often at first kindled by private misunderstandings, xl. He asserts all the necessity of obedience and deference to magistrates, though they happen to be our inferiors, ib. A republican at heart, and a friend to liberty, xli. His domestic connections, xlii. The name of his wife was Timoxena, ib. Her character, ib. & xliii. He had at least five children by her, four sons and a daughter, xlii. Two of his sons and his daughter die young, xliii. He left two sons, Plutarch and Lamprias. The latter has given us a catalogue of his father's writings, ib. A list of those that are lost, xliv. His nephew Sextus teaches the Greek language and learning to Marcus Antoninus, xlv. The character given by that emperor of Sextus, applicable to Plutarch, ib. Our author enjoyed that reward of philosophy, long life; but of the time of his death we have no satisfactory account, ib.

Plutarch of Eretria asks assistance of the Athenians, iv. 295. He is defeated by the Macedonians, 296. Driven out of Eretria by Phocion, ib.

Plutus, the god of riches, not only blind, but without sense and motion at Sparta, i. 135.

Plynteria, the time during which the ornaments of the Palladium, or image of Minerva, are purified, and the image itself is covered up, ii. 70.

Pnyx, i. 68, 69. The rostrum from which the Athenian orators spoke there, turned towards the sea by Themistocles, 289.

† *Po*, river, iii. 66. v. 425.

Pekile, iii. 174.

Poisoners, their heads crushed flat between two broad stones in Persia, v. 333.

Polemarchs, amongst the Spartans, i. 136. The annual governors of Bœotia so called, ii. 202. Who so called amongst the Athenians, i. 220. n.

Polemon, Alcetas and Docimus dispute the command with Eumenes, iii. 374.

Polemo, king of Pontus, Antony's ally, taken prisoner by the Parthians, v. 191.

Polichus, or *Poliuchus*, Jupiter so called, v. 153.

Poliocertes, a name given to Demetrius, v. 153.

Politics, ii. 89, 90. iv. 287, 381. v. 38, 59, 74, 80, 115.

Pollichus the Syracusan, uncle to Heraclides, goes with ten galleys against Nicias, to assist his nephew who was in danger of being taken, iii. 282.

Pollio, the troops of Otho find fault with him, v. 432.

Pollis the Spartan, takes Plato on board his ship by desire of Dionysius the elder, and sells him for a slave, v. 234.

Pollux. See *Castor* and *Pollux*.

Polus of Ægina, a celebrated actor, v. 65.

Polyænus, a friend of Philopœmen, ii. 352.

Polyarces, the Lacedæmonian ambassador, i. 380. His saying to Pericles, ib.

Polybius, son of Lycortas, carries Philopœmen's urn, which is attended with a mixture of triumphal and funeral pomp, ii. 363. Solicits Cato in favour of the Achæan exiles, 314.

Polyeletus, one of Nero's mi-

nisters, put to death by Galba, v. 403.

Polyeletus, the statuary, i. 349.

Polycrates the Sicyonian, a descendant of Aratus, v. 344. Plutarch addresses the life of Aratus to him, ib.

Polycrates, Lyfander follows his example, iii. 96.

Polyerite, daughter of Lyfimachus the son of Aristides, ii. 304. The Athenians assign her a public allowance out of regard to her grandfather, ib.

Polyeritus the Mendean, physician to Artaxerxes, v. 334.

Polydecles, son of Eunomus, and half brother to Lycurgus, i. 123, 124.

Polyderus and Theopompus, kings of Sparta, insert a clause in the *Rhetra*, i. 130.

Polyeuctus, one of the sons of Themistocles, i. 302.

Polyeuctus the Sphettian, exhorts the Athenians to war, and it proves a laborious piece of work to him to speak about it, iv. 293. Phocion's observation thereupon, ib. He calls Demosthenes the greatest orator, but Phocion the best speaker, iv. 289. v. 49.

Polygnotus the painter, supposed to have had an intrigue with Elpinice, iii. 173.

† *Polygnitus*, tower of, v. 348.

Polymachus, a Macedonian, put to death by Alexander for presuming to rifle the tomb of Cyrus, iv. 212.

Polymedes, father of Glaucus, iv. 296.

Polyperchon, or *Polyssperchon*, declared general of the army by Antipater a little before his death, iv. 313.

Polyperchon and Leptines kill Calippus, v. 271.

Polyphron killed by his nephew Alexander, tyrant of Phe-

17, who consecrates the spear with which he dispatched him, ii. 223.

Polystratus, a Macedonian, iv. 185.

Polytion joins Alcibiades in profaning the sacred mysteries, ii. 52.

† *Polyzelium*, iii. 285.

Polyzelus, i. 217.

Pomaxethres the Parthian kills Crassus, iii. 328. Obtains the customary reward, 320.

Pomariam, what, and why so called, i. 89.

Pompeia, the third wife of Cæsar, suspected of an intrigue with Clodius, v. 94. Cæsar divorces her, 95.

Pompedius Silo, iii. 75. iv. 321.

† *Pompeii*, v. 76.

Pompeus, a senator, accuses Tiberius Gracchus of aspiring to the sovereignty, v. 13.

Pompeius Aulus. See *Aulus Pompeius*.

Q. *Pompeius Rufus*, consul with Sylla, iii. 77. n. 129. His son is killed by the tribune Sulpitius, 77.

Pompey, son of Strabo, as much beloved by the Romans as his father was hated, iv. 44. His excellent qualities, 45. The beauty and dignity of his person, ib. Like Alexander the Great, ib. Flora's passion for him, ib. Simple in his diet, 46. His saying upon his physician's ordering him a thrush, ib. Serves under his father against Cinna, ib. Saves himself and his father from being assassinated, and prevents the troops from deserting, 47. Defends himself, and his deceased father, at the bar, with applause, ib. The prætor Antistius gives him his daughter, ib. He repairs to Cinna's camp, but soon after disappears for some time, 48. On the death of Cinna, Carbo takes the reins, ib. Pompey raises forces in the

Picene, ib. Marches to join Sylla, 49. On the way defeats three generals of the opposite party, ib. Scipio the consul advances against him, and his men desert to Pompey, 50. Pompey defeats Carbo's cavalry, ib. Sylla marches to Pompey, and salutes him Imperator, ib. Pompey goes at the request of Metellus, to his assistance in Gaul, ib. He is persuaded to divorce Antistia, and to marry Æmilia, daughter-in-law to Sylla, 51. The affecting circumstance of that divorce, ib. Æmilia dies in childbed, ib. He expels Perperna from Sicily, and recovers that island, 52. Puts Carbo to death, ib. Spares the Himereans for a bold saying of their countrymen Sthenis, 51. & 53. Sails to Africa with a powerful fleet and army, 53. Seven thousand of the enemy revolt to him, ib. His soldiers, with a spirit of infatuation, dig for treasure about the ruins of Carthage, ib. He defeats and kills Domitius, 54. The battle described, ib. Takes Hiarbas prisoner, and gives his crown to Hiempsal, ib. Reduces Africa in forty days, ib. Sylla sends him an humiliating order with regard to the disposition of his troops, ib. The army express their indignation, ib. At his return to Rome, Sylla gives him the surname of Magnus, 55. He demands a triumph, and gains it, after some opposition from Sylla, 56. Refuses to flatter the army, 57. Gets Lepidus returned consul, against the will of Sylla, ib. Sylla's prediction thereupon soon verified, ib. & 58. Sylla takes no notice of him in his will, yet he procures Sylla interment in the Campus Martius, though opposed by Lepidus, 57. Lepidus collects the remains of the Marian faction, and sets up for dictator, 58. Pompey is

sent against him by Catulus the other consul, and soon defeats Lepidus and all his partizans, *ib.* Behaves dishonourably to Brutus, who had surrendered Mutina, *ib.* Lepidus flies into Sardinia, where he dies of grief for the infidelity of his wife, *ib.* Pompey has interest enough to be sent in aid to Metellus Pius against Sertorius in Spain, 59. Sertorius expresses his contempt of him, *ib.* He is afflicted at the loss of Lauron, which Sertorius burns in his presence, 60. He defeats Herenius and Perpenna, *ib.* Fights the battle of Sucro, from which he escapes by quitting his horse with gold trappings, *ib.* Behaves with great respect to Metellus, 61. Applies to the senate for money to pay his troops, and Lucullus, who was jealous of him as a competitor for the command against Mithridates, takes care to see the money sent, *ib.* Sertorius is assassinated, and Perpenna undertakes to supply his place, *ib.* Pompey, by a stratagem, draws Perpenna into the field, defeats, and puts him to death, 62. Very prudently destroys the papers of Sertorius, *ib.* Returns to Italy when Crassus had almost finished the war with the gladiators, and happening to kill five thousand of those slaves, acquaints the senate that he had cut up the war by the roots, *ib.* It is apprehended that he will retain his troops, that they may raise him to the dictatorship, but he dismisses them immediately after his triumph, 63. He restores the tribunes of the people their authority, *ib.* A second triumph is decreed him, together with the consulship, *ib.* Crassus is appointed his colleague, *ib.* & 64. They disagree in every thing, 64. Pompey permits judges to be ap-

pointed out of the equestrian order, *ib.* When consul, he appears before the censors to give an account of his having served the campaigns required by law, *ib.* Crassus and he are reconciled by a command announced as from Jupiter, 65. Pompey leaves the bar, seldom appears in public, and never but amidst a large company of friends and retainers, *ib.* Some account of the strength and audacity of the Cilician pirates, 66, 67. Gabinus proposes an edict for sending Pompey against them, and investing him with a most extensive command both at sea and land, 67, 68. The people, and Cæsar for his own views, approve the edict; but it displeases the senate, and one of the consuls ventures to say, if Pompey imitates Romulus, he will not escape his fate, 68. After this bill is passed, Pompey procures an enlargement of his powers, 69. He divides the Mediterranean into thirteen parts and appoints a lieutenant for each, *ib.* Numbers of the pirates are reduced, and the rest retire to Cicilia, *ib.* He clears the sea of all the piratical adventurers in forty days time, *ib.* The consul Piso inveighs against him at Rome, *ib.* He returns to Rome, *ib.* Gabinus prepares a decree for deposing Piso, but Pompey will not suffer him to propose it, *ib.* Pompey re-embarks, and touches at Athens, *ib.* The honour the Athenians paid him, *ib.* He defeats the pirates on the Cilician coast, and compels them to surrender all their castles, 70. Places the pirates in inland towns, 71. Guilty of an invidious action, in attempting to strip Metellus of his command in Crete, *ib.* & 72. The tribune Manilius procures a decree which gives Pompey the direction of the

war against Mithridates and Tigranes, and makes him, in fact, sovereign of the Roman empire, 72. The injustice thereby done Lucullus, 73. The artificial behaviour of Pompey, when he receives the news, *ib.* He takes all opportunities to annul the acts of Lucullus, 74. The two generals have an interview, which only makes the breach the wider, *ib.* Pompey seduces all Lucullus's soldiers, except sixteen hundred, *ib.* Lucullus departs for Rome, and Pompey marches in quest of Mithridates, 75. Pompey's operations against Mithridates, *ib.* He routs him entirely near the Euphrates, 76. Mithridates flies with only three attendants, one of which was his concubine Hypsicratia, *ib.* Tigranes sets a price upon his head, 77. Mithridates directs his flight through Colchis, *ib.* Pompey enters Armenia, on the invitation of young Tigranes, who had revolted from his father, 77. Tigranes the elder receives a Roman garrison into his capital, and makes his personal submission to Pompey, *ib.* Pompey continues to Tigranes the dominions that he has in his hands, and offers to make his son king of Sophene, *ib.* The father is very happy in these conditions; but the son murmurs, and is reserved in chains for Pompey's triumph, 78. Pompey marches in search of Mithridates, *ib.* The Albanians attack him, and are defeated, *ib.* & 79. He grants them peace, 79. Defeats the Iberians, who were never conquered till his time, *ib.* Enters Colchis, in order to pursue Mithridates, who concealed himself about the Bosphorus and the Palus Mœotis, *ib.* Is called back by the revolt of the Albanians, *ib.* Defeats them again, and kills Cosis, the king's bro-

ther, with his own hand, *ib.* Designs to visit Hyrcania, but is prevented by the great number of serpents he finds on the way, 80. Takes the route from Armenia the less, *ib.* Gives audience there to the ambassadors of the Elymæans and the Medes, *ib.* Sends Afranius against the Parthians, who were laying waste Gordyene, *ib.* Afranius defeats, and pursues them as far as the province of Arbelis, *ib.* Pompey's polite behaviour to Stratonice, favourite concubine to Mithridates, 81. The king of Iberia sends him rich presents, and he delivers them to the quæstors, to be applied to the public revenue, *ib.* Finds in the castle of Cænon Mithridates's private papers, by which he discovers him in his real character to be cruel and libidinous, *ib.* Goes to Amisus, where he distributes governments, before the war is finished, though he had blamed that measure in Lucullus, 82. Twelve kings appear before him there, *ib.* He is desirous to recover Syria, and push his conquests as far as the Red Sea; and in the mean time takes measures for reducing Mithridates by famine, *ib.* Inters the bodies of those Romans who fell under Triarius three years before, 83. Subdues the Arabians about Mount Amanus, *ib.* Converts Syria into a Roman province, *ib.* Reduces Judæa, and takes its king Aristobulus prisoner, *ib.* Administers justice, and decides disputes between cities and princes, particularly between the Armenians and Parthians, *ib.* Too indulgent to his own ministers, *ib.* The insolent use that his freedman Demetrius made of his favour, *ib.* and 84. Pompey's theatre beautiful and grand, but his house not ostentatiously great, *ib.* He marches

against Petra in Arabia, 85. Near that place, he receives the news of the death of Mithridates, *ib.* Marches to Amisus, where he finds presents from Pharnaces, together with the body of Mithridates, *ib.* Moves with great pomp towards Italy, 86. His bounty to philosophers and other learned men at Rhodes and at Athens, *ib.* At his return to Italy, has the mortification to find that his wife Mucia had dishonoured his bed, 87. He divorces her, *ib.* Apprehensions in Rome that he will keep his army on foot, and make himself absolute master, *ib.* Removed by his disbanding it immediately, *ib.* The cities pour out their inhabitants, to welcome and conduct him to Rome, *ib.* Finding Cato the only person that ventured to oppose him in the administration, he endeavours to gain him by proposing a family alliance, but is rejected, *ib.* & 88. Bribes publicly for one of his friends, 88. His triumph remarkable in being over the third quarter of the world, after his former triumphs had been over the other two, 89. He advances the Roman revenues from fifty to eighty-five millions of drachmæ, and brings the value of twenty thousand talents into the treasury, *ib.* Ruined by the weight of his own power, 89. Lucullus gets his acts confirmed, which Pompey had annulled, 90. Pompey having lost his majority in the senate, has recourse to the tribunes of the people, *ib.* Clodius insists on his sacrificing Cicero, and he complies, *ib.* Cæsar, on his return from Spain, reconciles Pompey and Crassus, *ib.* Cæsar, in consequence of that union, is appointed consul, and proposes several laws agreeable to the people, but not to the senate, 91. Pompey de-

clares he will defend those laws with the sword, *ib.* Marries Julia, Cæsar's daughter, who had been promised to Cæpio, *ib.* Gives his own daughter to Cæpio, who had been promised to Faustus, *ib.* The consul Bibulus and others are driven out of the forum by violence, and the law for the division of lands is carried, *ib.* The acts of Pompey are confirmed, and the two Gauls with Illyria are given to Cæsar for five years, 92. Cato foretells the calamities that would fall upon the commonwealth and on Pompey himself, *ib.* Lucullus retires from state affairs, *ib.* Pompey becomes extremely uxorious, *ib.* Clodius behaves to him with extreme insolence, *ib.* Culleo advises Pompey to repudiate Julia, others to recal Cicero, 93. He embraces the counsel of the latter, *ib.* Cicero, at his return, reconciles the senate to Pompey, and procures for him the important charge of supplying Rome with corn, 94. He executes it with great ability, *ib.* During the wars in Gaul, Cæsar is privately making preparations in Rome for his future sovereignty, 95. Pompey and Crassus give him the meeting at Lucca, where it is agreed that they two shall have the consulship the ensuing year, and Cæsar his command continued for five years more, *ib.* Marcellinus attempts to bring the matter to an eclaireissement, 96. The answers that Pompey and Crassus gave him, *ib.* Domitius is persuaded by Cato to stand for the consulship; but he and all his friends are driven out of the forum by an armed force, *ib.* Pompey prevents Cato from being elected prætor, by a pretence of having seen an inauspicious flight of birds, *ib.* The greatest part of the Roman em-

pire is divided amongst the triumvirate, *ib.* & 97. Pompey is to have Africa and both the Spains for his share, 97. Crassus repairs to his province of Syria, *ib.* Pompey exhibits games, on the dedication of his theatre, *ib.* Julia's great affection to Pompey, *ib.* She dies in childbed, and the child does not long survive her, 98. Crassus is slain by the Parthians, and thus the last obstacle to a civil war is removed, *ib.* Pompey affects to despise Cæsar, 99. Suffers anarchy to prevail, in order that he himself may be appointed dictator, *ib.* Is prevented by Cato for a time, *ib.* Suffers confusion to take place again, *ib.* Bibulus makes a motion that Pompey should be declared sole consul, and Cato approves of it, *ib.* & 100. Pompey marries Cornelia the daughter of Metellus Scipio, 100. Her great accomplishments, *ib.* He makes laws against bribery, and against encomiums upon persons accused, but is extremely partial in the execution of them, 101. Takes his father-in-law for his colleague, the last five months of his time, *ib.* & 102. His governments are continued to him for four years more, and he has a thousand talents a-year allowed for the subsistence and pay of his troops, 102. Cæsar's friends demand that he should either have another consulship, or the term of his governments prolonged, and Pompey favours that requisition; but Cato's ill-timed severity prevents any accommodation, *ib.* Pompey sends for the two legions he had lent Cæsar, and Cæsar sends them home liberally rewarded, *ib.* Great rejoicings are made in Italy for Pompey's recovery from sickness, *ib.* He is lulled asleep with the pride of power, and makes no preparations for

war, 103. Cæsar, now not far from Italy sends his soldiers to vote in elections, and makes powerful friends in Rome by his money, *ib.* Curio the tribune makes plausible proposals in the name of Cæsar, 104. The consul Marcellus insists that Cæsar should be declared an enemy to the state, if he did not lay down his arms, *ib.* Cæsar's friends remonstrate, and make other motions, but in vain; and Marcellus, at the head of the senate, marches out of the city to Pompey, 105. Pompey has no success in the new levies, *ib.* Cicero endeavours to bring about a reconciliation, but without effect, *ib.* Cæsar, having seized Ariminum, marches with a small body of men, and passes the Rubicon, *ib.* Tullus asks Pompey what forces he has ready for the war, and receives an unsatisfactory answer, 106. Pompey is invested with discretionary powers, *ib.* He declares he will consider those who remain in Rome as the partisans of Cæsar, 107. Cæsar arrives at Rome, and is severe to no man but the tribune Metellus, who endeavours to prevent his touching the money in the public treasury, *ib.* Cæsar hastens to drive Pompey out of Italy, before his forces could arrive from Spain, *ib.* Pompey sails from Brundisium to Dyrrhachium, having first filled the principal streets of Brundisium with sharp stakes, and covered them with earth, 108. Cæsar having made himself master of all Italy in sixty days, marches into Spain with an intent to gain Pompey's forces there, *ib.* & 109. Pompey exercises his new raised troops with great diligence and activity, 109. Many kings and princes repair to his camp, and he has a complete senate about him, *ib.* Even Labienus and

Brutus repair to his standard, *ib.* Cicero, though he had advised otherwise, and Tadius Sextus, though extremely old, do the same, 110. The humane decree made at the motion of Cato, *ib.* Cæsar, having made himself master of Pompey's forces in Spain, marches back through Italy, sails to Oricum, and sends Vibullius Rufus to Pompey with proposals of peace, 110, & 111. Pompey, instead of accepting the proposals, secures the ports and strong holds, 111. Cæsar often attacks Pompey's intrenchments, and in one of those attacks is in danger of losing his whole army, *ib.* Pompey does not pursue his advantage, *ib.* Cæsar, for want of provisions, is forced to decamp, and takes his way to Thessaly, 112. Upon this, Pompey's troops are too much elated, and impatient for a decisive action, *ib.* Afranius advises Pompey to regain Italy, *ib.* His reasons for refusing that advice, *ib.* He pursues Cæsar, and comes up with him on the plains of Pharsalia, 113, 114. Is teased into a battle, against his better judgment, 114. His dream, *ib.* Another presage of his defeat, *ib.* Cæsar's saying when he perceived the enemy prepared for battle, 115. The disposition of the two armies, 116. Pompey orders his to wait for the enemy's charge, *ib.* The numbers on each side, *ib.* The battle, 117, 118. Pompey quits his ranks, and retires to his camp; but finding that not secure, he changes his habit and flies, 119. The number of the slain, 120. The enemy finds Pompey's camp full of preparations of festivity, *ib.* Pompey finding himself not pursued, quits his horse, passes by Larissa, and comes to Tempe, *ib.* Goes down to the sea-coast, and pas-

ses the remainder of the night in a fisherman's cabin, *ib.* Coasts along in a small river boat, *ib.* Is taken up by Petittius, a Roman citizen, into a ship of burden, 121. The person he took with him, *ib.* Steers for Mitylene, to take up Cornelia and his son, *ib.* Their distressful meeting, 122. The advice he gave the people of Mitylene, 123. He complains to Cratippus of Providence, *ib.* Sets sail with his wife and friends, *ib.* Touches at Atalia, where he is joined by some Cilician galleys, *ib.* Finds in a little time sixty senators about him, *ib.* Is informed that his fleet is entire, and that Cato is gone with it to Africa, *ib.* Laments his great error in giving Cæsar battle at a distance from his fleet, *ib.* Raises men and money, *ib.* Deliberates about the country he should retire to, and fixes at last upon Egypt, 124. Notifies his arrival to Ptolemy, *ib.* The young king demands of his council in what manner he ought to treat him, and concludes to put him to death, 125. A boat is sent to receive him, *ib.* Cornelia divines his fate, 126. The last words he said to her, *ib.* Ptolemy's people fit, fullen in the boat, *ib.* Assassinate Pompey as he is getting out, *ib.* Dies the day after his birth-day, at the age of fifty-nine, *ib.* Cornelia makes her escape, 127. The body of Pompey is thrown out naked, *ib.* Buried by his freedman Philip, and an old Roman soldier, who was a sojourner in Egypt, *ib.* Cæsar arrives in Egypt, and executes vengeance on the murderers of Pompey, 128.

Pompey the younger, that is Sextus, seizes Sicily, and infects the Italian coasts, v. 185. His answer to Mark Antony, 186.

Menas proposes to make him master of the world, *ib.* His answer to Menas, *ib.*

Pampon, son of Numa, i. 191.

Pomponia, the wife of Quintus Cicero, 112.

Pomponius, the father of Numa, persuades his son to accept the Roman crown, i. 169, 170.

Pomponius, the prætor, gives a concise but plain account of the loss of the battle at the Thrasymenian lake, ii. 5.

Pomponius, wounded and taken prisoner by Mithridates, iii. 210. He answers, with a dignity becoming a Roman, to Mithridates's proposal, *ib.*

Pomponius, killed in defence of Caius Gracchus, v. 34.

Pontifices, instituted by Numa, i. 174.

Pontifex Maximus, his office, i. 175.

Pontius Cominius ascends the Capitol, to inform the senate of Camillus's victory over the Gauls, i. 328.

Pontius, a servant of a Roman of that name meets Sylla in a prophetic rapture, and tells him he brings him success from Belona, iii. 153.

Pontius Glaucus, the title of one of Cicero's poems, v. 70.

† *Pontus*, iii. 134.

Popedius Silo, attempts to intimidate Cato, when a child, iv. 321.

Popilius, the prætor, banishes the friends of Tiberius Gracchus, v. 23. Obligated to quit Italy himself, *ib.*

Popilius, the tribune, murders Cicero, though defended by him under an accusation of parricide, v. 112.

Popilius Lena, his address to Brutus and Cassius, v. 282. His discourse with Cæsar, 283.

Poplicola. See *Publicola*.

Poplicola, one of Antony's lieutenants, v. 211.

Poppea, the wife of Crispinus,

her connections with Otho and Nero, v. 405, 406.

Populace, whether most influential to good men when government prospers; or in the contrary circumstances, iv. 286.

Popularity, iv. 381, 382.

Porcia, sister to Cato the younger, iv. 319.

Porcia, the daughter of Cato, first married to Bibulus, iv. 340. Her excellent character, v. 281. Gives herself a private wound, by way of trial of what she could bear, *ib.* Her discourse to Brutus, *ib.* Her great anxieties on his account, 282. How affected at the sight of a picture at Elea, 288. Said by some to have swallowed hot ashes, by others to have died in another manner, 312.

Porcia Basilica, or *Porcian Hall*, built by Cato the censor, iv. 325.

Porcii, whence that family name, i. 249.

Porcius, son to Cato of Utica, gives into debauchery, iv. 380. Atones for it by the valour he exerted in the battle in which he fell, *ib.*

Porfena adopts the cause of Tarquin, and declares war against the Romans, i. 254. They retire before him, *ib.* Besieges Rome, 255. The bold attempts of Mucius Scævola, 256, 257. Porfena's generous behaviour to him, and to the Romans in general, 256, 258. They erect his statue in brass, *ib.*

Porus, one of the principal kings in India, his prodigious stature, iv. 203. Taken prisoner by Alexander, 204. When asked how he desired to be treated, answers only, "Like a king," *ib.* Restored to his dominions, *ib.*

Posideon, one of the Athenian months, iv. 255.

Posidonius the philosopher,

iii. 39. Cicero his disciple, v. 72.

Tavo Posidonii, iv. 86. n.

Posthuma, Sylla's daughter by Valeria, iii. 164.

Posthumius the soothsayer requires to be bound and imprisoned till Sylla had conquered Marius, iii. 132.

Posthumius Albinus, rallied by Cato for writing a history in Greek, and asking pardon for improprieties of language, ii. 318.

Posthumius Tubertus created consul, i. 253. Appointed dictator, to act against the Æqui and Volsci, i. 305.

Posthumius, Spurius, rivals Tiberius Gracchus, v. 7.

Potamo the Lesbian, iv. 204.

† *Potamos*, a place in Attica, where the Athenians assign the daughter of Aristides a farm for her dowry, ii. 304.

Pothinus, v. 207.

† *Potidea*, ii. 39. iv. 136.

Powerty, ii. 339.

Power, what its effect, iii. 158. Arbitrary power a burden to the possessor, as well as to the people, ii. 131.

Pæcia, a courtesan, her influence in Rome, iii. 199.

† *Prænestines*, iii. 159.

Prætecta, a Roman garment edged with purple, i. 103. n.

Prætorian cohorts, v. 396.

Prænicus the poet, iv. 192.

Prayer, i. 183. Of Camillus, 309.

Praxagoras advises the Neapolitans to offer sacrifices to the gods for Pompey's recovery from sickness, iv. 102.

Præxiægidæ, the persons who performed certain ceremonies about the image of Minerva, ii. 70.

† *Priene*, i. 204. v. 205.

Prima, said to be the daughter of Romulus by Hersilia, i. 94.

Principia, the general's quarters in the Roman camp, esteemed sacred, on account of the images of the gods being placed there, v. 399.

Priscus. See *Helvidius Priscus*.

Priapus, i. 80.

Procrustes. See *Damastes*.

Proculius, employed by Augustus to get Cleopatra alive into his hands, v. 221.

Proculus, Julius, makes oath that Romulus had appeared to him in a form more than mortal, i. 163. Sent to offer Numa the crown, 168.

Proculus, captain of the guards to Otho, v. 422.

Prodici, the guardians of kings who were minors, so called by the Lacedæmonians, i. 124.

Prodigies; the sweating of the image of the god *Adrianus*, and the brandishing of his spear, ii. 129. The preternatural overflowing of the *Alban* lake, i. 306. The vanishing of the body of *Alemena*, 114. What happened in marking out the foundations of *Alexandria*, iv. 164. Stone said to fall from heaven, iii. 100. What happened to a person who leaped upon the altar of the twelve gods, 267. One of *Antony's* statues at *Alba* sweats for many days, v. 208. An *Altar* emits a bright flame, when the fire seems to be extinguished, 86. At *Argos* the priestess of the Lycian *Apollo* runs into the street, and cries out that she sees the city covered with blood and gore, iii. 38. The vanishing of *Aristeus* the Proconnesian, i. 113. Incidents relating to *Bees* interpreted as prodigies, v. 247, 300, 308. The raining of *Blood*, i. 108. *Ceres* and *Proserpine* attiring themselves for a journey, ii. 124. The vanishing of *Cleomedes* the *Asty-*

palenſian, i. 113. The entwining of a ſnake about the face of *Cleomenes* on the croſs, iv. 432. A child born with an elephant's head, ii. 262. *Crows* conduct Alexander through the Lybian deſerts to the temple of Ammon, iv. 165. *Eagles*, and ſtandards ſo called, prodigies relating to them, iii. 79, 312. iv. 173. v. 28, 247, 299, 308. *Entrails* ſlip out of the hands of Craſſus, iii. 312. A *Fiſh* ſeizes the hinder parts of a hog intended for ſacrifice, iv. 310. A *Flame* iſſues from the ſtandard, iii. 130. A globe of *Fire* falls between two armies, 202. A double *Gall* belonging to one victim and enclotied in one caul, v. 380. The *Hermæ* deſaced in Athens in one night, ii. 52. iii. 267. *Liver* without a head, ii. 263. iii. 37, 191. iv. 215. *Lightning*, prodigies relating to it, ii. 178, 262. v. 208, 258. *Moons*, three ſeen at one time, ii. 232. *Orpheus's* ſtatue of cypreſs wood ſweets profuſely, iv. 148. *Oxen*, prodigies relating to them, ii. 262. iii. 38. v. 258. *Palm-tree* grows up by the baſe of Cæſar's ſtatue, iv. 263. *Ram* with one horn, i. 253. *River* in the Picene, appears to flow with blood, ii. 232. *Ravens* devour their young in the city of Rome, iii. 130. *Rats* gnaw the conſecrated gold, 130. *Serpents* creep into a helmet, and lay their eggs there, v. 16. *Shields* and ſpears, and perſons fighting, ſeen in the ſky, iii. 59. *Sound* of a *Trumpet* in a mournful tone heard in the air, 130. Crown of *Victory* falls upon the head of Timoleon in the temple of Delphi, ii. 124. Tumbles down at Pergamus, iii. 134. *Victim* without a heart, iv. 278. *Voice* from heaven announces the coming of the Gauls, i. 316, 317. See *Omens*.

Prolyta and *Apolia*, daughters of Ageſilaus, iv. 20.

Promachus, victorious in a drinking-match, dies in three days, iv. 212.

Promathion the hiſtorian, i. 80.

Prometheus, iv. 44.

† *Promontories* of Diana, iv. 310.

Prophantus, brother to Clinias; his wife ſaves Aratus, v. 345.

† *Propontis*, iii. 200.

Proſerpina, the wife of Aïdoneus, king of the Moloffi, i. 73.

Proſerpine, the ceremonies of her feaſt, iii. 204. Her robe worn by the perſon who took the great oath, v. 270.

Prosperity, iii. 228, 375.

Protagoras, the philoſopher, i. 388. Banished Athens for aſcribing extraordinary phenomena to natural cauſes, iii. 281.

Proteas deſires of Alexander a proof of his being reconciled to him, and he gives him five talents, iv. 181.

Protheus the Spartan endeavours to prevent the war with the Thebans, iv. 30.

Prothytes and *Phænix* demanded by Alexander of the Thebans, as authors of the war, iv. 145.

Protogenes the Caunian, a celebrated painter, v. 134.

Protus, a merchant, founder of Maſſilia or Marſeilles, i. 203.

Proverbs. Nothing without *Theſeus*, i. 71. *Business to-morrow*, ii. 205. *A platter will not hold a dolphin*, iii. 219. *He plays the Cretan with a Cretan*, 109. *He wears wiſps on his horns*, 297. *Dead men do not bite*, v. 296. iv. 125. *Such a one has need of nothing but paſſey*, ii. 141. *The die is caſt*, iv. 106, 251. v. 369. *In wine there is truth*, v. 329. *Woe to the conquered*, i. 331.

Providence, particular, ii. 133.

Proxenus the Macedonian, discovers a spring of an oily nature on the banks of the river Oxus, iv. 199.

Prusias, king of Bithynia, Hannibal flies to his court, and is demanded of him by the Romans, ii. 385.

Prytanes, members of the Athenian senate who composed a court of judicature, and continued in office the tenth part of a year, i. 221. n.

Prytaneum, i. 59, 65, 221, 222.

Prytanis, the grandfather of Lycurgus, i. 123.

Psammo the philosopher, asserts the Divine Power and Providence, iv. 166.

Psenophis, priest of Heliopolis, i. 230.

Psyche, the wife of Marphadates the Cappadocian, corrupted by the sons of Cato of Utica, iv. 380.

Psylli, Africans who cured persons bitten by serpents, by sucking the parts affected, iv. 366.

Psædorus of Megara, vindicated by Dion, v. 242.

Ptolemais, the daughter of Ptolemy, given in marriage to Demetrius, v. 143, 156.

Ptolemy restored to his kingdom by Gabienus and Mark Antony, v. 164.

Ptolemy, natural son of Amyntas the second, makes war upon his brother Alexander, king of Macedon, ii. 220. Is the father of Philoxenus, 221.

Ptolemy, son of Pyrrhus and Antigone, iii. 6. Killed in the battle with the Lacedæmonians on the way to Argos, 37.

Ptolemy Ceraunus, king of Macedon, killed in battle by the Gauls, iii. 26. News of that event is carried to Pyrrhus, ib.

Ptolemy Lamyrus, king of Egypt, appoints Lucullus a table in the palace, and offers him presents to the value of eighty talents; but he refuses them, and takes nothing but ships, which he was sent by Sylla to procure, iii. 195.

Ptolemy, nephew to Antigonus, sent as a hostage for Eumenes to come and treat, iii. 377.

Ptolemy Dionysius, king of Egypt, deliberates on the measures he should take with respect to Pompey, iv. 125. An account of his vile ministers, who persuade him to destroy that great man, ib. Defeated in battle by Cæsar, and never heard of afterwards, i. 78, 266.

Ptolemy Lagus, afterwards king of Egypt, one of Alexander's principal officers, marries Apama, iii. 366.

Ptolemy, king of Egypt, Cato's advice to him, iv. 349.

Ptolemy, king of Cyprus, the proposals Cato made him, iv. 348. He poisons himself, 349.

Ptolemy Philometor, makes proposals of marriage to Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi, v. 2.

Ptolemy, the son of Chrysermus, visits Cleomenes in prison, iv. 429. He is killed, 430.

Ptolemy Evergetes, his friendship to Aratus, and favours to the Sicyonians on his account, v. 353, 355. Declared head of the Achæan league, 364. Demands of Cleomenes his mother and children as hostages, iv. 417. Behaves with some degree of generosity to that prince, but refuses to send him back to Greece, 426. His death, ib.

Ptolemy Philopater, son of Evergetes, his effeminate life, and ill treatment of Cleomenes, iv. 426. Orders the body of Cleomenes to be fastened to a cross, 431. A serpent entwines

about the head of Cleomenes, 432. The superstitious fears of Philopater on that occasion, ib.

Ptolemy, governor of Alexandria, killed by Cleomenes, iv. 430.

Ptolemy the diviner, his prediction to Otho, v. 409.

Ptoom, ii. 211.

Publicola, Valerius, descended from the ancient Valerius, who was the chief author of the union between the Romans and the Sabines, i. 238. Distinguished under the kings by his eloquence and riches, ib. Employs both with great propriety, ib. The people rise against Tarquin the Proud, on account of the injury done Lucretia and her unhappy fate, ib. Valerius assists Brutus in expelling the king and his family, ib. Stands for the consulship with Brutus, and loses his election, 239. Is the first that takes the oath proposed by Brutus, to support the Roman liberty; though before he had retired from public business in discontent, ib. Tarquin by his ambassadors proposes to treat, but Valerius will not suffer them to be heard, 240. The exiled king demands his effects, and obtains a grant of them, notwithstanding the opposition of Brutus, who calls his colleague Collatinus traitor, ib. The ambassadors, during their stay in Rome, corrupt the Aquilli and Vitelli, who were nephews to Collatinus the consul, 241. The Vitelli draw in two of the sons of Brutus, ib. They assemble in the house of the Aquilli, to bind the conspiracy with a dreadful sacrifice and oath, ib. A slave named Vindicius discovers the plot to kill the consuls, and informs Valerius of it, 242. He and his brother secure the conspirators, and seize the

letters that were to be sent to Tarquin, ib. The conspirators acknowledge their crime, 243. Brutus condemns his own sons, and gives orders for their execution, ib. The firmness with which he beholds that scene, ib. The consul Collatinus, being accused of favouring his relations who had conspired against the commonwealth, is degraded, 244. Those relations of his suffer death, ib. Publicola is substituted in his place, ib. Vindicius is rewarded for his information, ib. The goods of the Tarquins are plundered, and their palace levelled with the ground, 245. A field which had been in their possession, is consecrated to Mars, ib. Tarquin applies to the Tuscans, who give the Romans battle, 246. Aruns, the son of Tarquin, and Brutus, the Roman consul, fall by each other's hand, ib. The armies, after great slaughter, are separated by a storm, ib. The Tuscans desert their camp, and near five thousand are taken prisoners, 247. Valerius triumphs, and is the first consul that enters Rome in a chariot and four, ib. Pronounces the eulogium of Brutus, ib. Thence the custom of funeral orations, ib. Valerius is envied for his governing without a colleague, and for his lofty house, ib. Gains the name of Publicola, 248. Fills up the senate, 249. Passes an act for liberty of appeal from the consuls to the senate, ib. Exempts artificers, and others, from taxes, ib. What the value of an ox, and a sheep, was in his time, ib. He makes it lawful, without form of trial, to kill any man who should attempt to set himself up for king, ib. &c. 250. Places the public treasure in the temple of Saturn,

and permits the people to choose quæstors for the management of it, 250. Takes Lucretius, and afterwards Marcus Horatius, for his colleague, *ib.* Is desirous to have the dedicating of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, which was built by Tarquin, 252. But the senate gives that honour to Horatius, *ib.* History of that temple, 253. Tarquin having applied to Porfena for assistance, that prince declares war against the Romans, 254. Porfena gains a considerable advantage, and pursues the Romans to the neighbourhood of Rome, *ib.* Publicola gives him battle, in which he is defeated, and carried off wounded, *ib.* Horatius Cocles, with two other brave Romans, defends the wooden bridge, till the Romans break it down behind him, 255. Publicola stands chiefly upon the defensive, *ib.* Defeats a flying party that was ravaging the country, *ib.* Provisions extremely scarce in Rome, *ib.* The story of Mucius's attempt upon the life of Porfena, *ib.* & 256. Publicola refers the dispute between the Romans and Tarquin to Porfena, *ib.* Tarquin refuses to abide by his arbitration, 257. Porfena makes peace with the Romans, *ib.* The conditions of the peace, and the hostages which the Romans were to give, *ib.* The story of Clælia, one of the hostages, *ib.* Porfena leaves the camp full of provisions for the Romans, 258. They erect a statue to him, *ib.* The Sabines invade the Roman territories, *ib.* Marcus, brother to Valerius, defeats them in two battles, and is honoured with a triumph, *ib.* Publicola consults the Sibyl's books upon certain natural appearances of an alarming kind, 259. Appius

Clausus, founder of the Claudian family, migrates, with a very considerable number of Sabines to Rome, 260. The Sabines renewing the war, form an ambuscade for the Romans; but Publicola, by a counter stratagem, defeats them with great slaughter, *ib.* & 261. He is honoured with a triumph, *ib.* Dies soon after, and is buried at the public charge, 261, 262. The women continue the mourning for him a whole year, *ib.*

Publicus steals the scabbard of Mithridates's sword, and sells it to Ariarathes, *iv.* 86.

See all the PUBLICI under their family names.

Purple; that of Hermoine much esteemed, *iv.* 178. Preserves its colour an hundred and ninety years, *ib.* In what manner prepared, *ib.*

† *Puteoli*, *iii.* 163.

Pyanepsion, the month so called, *v.* 65.

† *Pydna*, *iv.* 190. *i.* 294.

Pylades, the musician, *ii.* 353.

Pylius adopts Hercules, previous to his initiation, *i.* 75.

† *Pylos*, *iii.* 258. *ii.* 45, 89.

† *Pyramia*, *iii.* 40.

† *Pyrenees*, *i.* 317. *iii.* 343.

Pyrilampes, a person connected with Pericles, *i.* 365.

Pyrrha, *iii.* 1.

Pyrrhidae, the successors of Neoptolemus, so called, *iii.* 1.

Pyrrhus, the son of Æacides and Phthia, *iii.* 2. His saying concerning the Romans, *ii.* 369. Some account of the peopling and polishing of his country, *iii.* 1, 2. Has two sisters named Deidamia and Troias, 2. His father is deposed, and the sons of Neoptolemus brought in, *ib.* Pyrrhus is carried off, when an infant, by two faithful servants, named Androclides and Angelus, to the court of Glaucias, king of Illyria, and laid as a suppliant at his feet, 2, 3.

Glaucius, after some hesitation, takes the infant into his protection, 3. Cassander, king of Macedonia, demands him of Glaucius, who refuses to deliver him up, *ib.* Glaucius conducts him, at an early period, into Epirus, and places him on the throne, *ib.* His person described, *ib.* Believed to cure the swelling of the spleen, by touching the part affected with his toe, *ib.* About five years after he goes out of his own territories, to attend the nuptials of one of Glaucius's sons, 4. The Molossians take that opportunity to revolt to Neoptolemus again, *ib.* Pyrrhus applies for protection to Demetrius, who had married his sister Deidamia, *ib.* Accompanies Demetrius at Ipsus, and distinguishes himself in that battle, *ib.* Keeps for Demetrius the cities of Greece, *ib.* Goes a hostage into Egypt, where he gains the favour of Ptolemy and Berenice, *ib.* Marries Antigone, the daughter of Berenice, by Philip, her former husband, *ib.* Antigone procures him men and money, which enable him to recover the kingdom of Epirus, 5. He associates Neoptolemus in the kingdom, *ib.* The kings of Epirus took an oath in the manner of the kings of England, *ib.* Neoptolemus attempts, or it is pretended that he attempts to poison Pyrrhus, *ib.* Pyrrhus dispatches Neoptolemus, 6. Has a son by Antigone, whom he names Ptolemy, *ib.* Builds the city of Berenices, *ib.* Alexander the son of Cassander, applies to him for assistance against his brother Antipater, who had driven him out of Macedonia, *ib.* He demands the maritime part of Macedonia for his reward, *ib.* Lysimachus, who was inclined to assist Antipater, forges letters as from Ptolemy king of

Egypt, to retard the progress of Pyrrhus, 7. Pyrrhus detects the fraud, *ib.* Demetrius, who had likewise been applied to, arrives, kills Alexander, and gets himself proclaimed king of Macedonia, *ib.* Demetrius is jealous of the growing power of Pyrrhus and goes to seek him in the field, *ib.* They inadvertently pass each other, *ib.* Pyrrhus finds Pantauchus, Demetrius's lieutenant, and gives him a great overthrow, 8. The Macedonians conceive a high opinion of his valour, and discover in him a strong resemblance of Alexander the Great, *ib.* Antigonus's saying concerning him, *ib.* Not easily provoked, quick to repay a kindness, 9. Saying of his, *ib.* After the death of Antigone, he marries several wives for the purposes of interest and power, *ib.* Beside his son Ptolemy, already mentioned, he has Alexander by Lanassa, the daughter of Agathocles, and Helenus by Bircenna, the daughter of Bardyllis, *ib.* Says he will leave his kingdom to the son who has the sharpest sword, 10. The Epirots give him the name of Eagle, *ib.* Has intelligence that Demetrius is sick, enters Macedonia and penetrates as far as Edessa, *ib.* Demetrius marches against him, and he retires, *ib.* Demetrius meditates an expedition for the recovery of his paternal kingdom, *ib.* The other kings desire Pyrrhus to exert himself on this occasion, 11. Pyrrhus loses his wife Lanassa, and the Isle of Corcyra, both of which are gained by Demetrius, *ib.* He marches against Berœa, *ib.* His dream concerning Alexander the Great, *ib.* Takes Berœa, 12. Demetrius, apprehending that his army might revolt to Lysimachus, if he con-

tinued his march against him, turns against Pyrrhus, *ib.* The Macedonians revolt to Pyrrhus, and he is proclaimed king of Macedon, *ib.* Lyfimachus makes his appearance soon after, and pretending that he had contributed equally to the flight of Demetrius, demands his share of the kingdom, which Pyrrhus agrees to, *ib.* & 13. The insignificance of treaties between kings, 13. Pyrrhus enters the citadel of Athens, *ib.* Advises the Athenians never to admit another king within their walls, *ib.* Takes the Grecian cities from Demetrius, notwithstanding the peace he had made with him, *ib.* Demetrius's affairs being entirely ruined, Lyfimachus marches against Pyrrhus, debauches his army, and dispossesses him of his share of Macedonia, 14. Pyrrhus's impatience of inaction is relieved by an application from the Tarentines for assistance against the Romans, *ib.* Meton the Tarentine endeavours to dissuade his countrymen from calling in a foreign prince; and to excite their attention, he feigns himself intoxicated, *ib.* & 15. Cineas, first minister to Pyrrhus, draws him into a conversation, in which he shows him the vanity of ambition, but does not cure him of that disease, 16, 17. He meets with a dreadful storm in his passage to Italy, 17. Makes the land with great difficulty, and marches with the scattered remains of his forces to Tarentum, *ib.* & 18. Corrects the luxury of the Tarentines, and introduces strict discipline, 18. Has intelligence that Lævinus the Roman consul is coming against him, *ib.* Goes to the river Siris, to reconnoitre the enemy's army, *ib.* What he said on the occasion, *ib.* His proposal of acting as medi-

ator is rejected, *ib.* The action on the banks of the Siris, in which Pyrrhus proves victorious chiefly by means of his elephants, 19, 20. The battle described, *ib.* Notwithstanding his victory, he sends Cineas to Rome with propositions of peace, which are rejected, 21. The speech of Appius Claudius against those propositions, 22. Cineas calls the senate of Rome an assembly of kings, 23. Fabricius sent ambassador to Pyrrhus, to treat about the ransom and exchange of prisoners, *ib.* Pyrrhus offers him money, which he refuses, though his circumstances were very mean, *ib.* Pyrrhus's physician makes Fabricius an offer of poisoning him, 24. Fabricius discovers the traiterous design to Pyrrhus, *ib.* Pyrrhus defeats the Romans again at Asculum, 25. Says to those who complimented him upon it, Such another victory, and we are undone, 26. Receives invitations from the Macedonians on one hand, and from the Sicilians on the other, *ib.* Leaves a garrison in Tarentum, contrary to the inclinations of the people, and passes into Sicily, *ib.* & 27. Finds the most agreeable reception there, 27. Ravages the Carthaginian province, takes Eryx by storm, and celebrates the games which he had vowed to Hercules, *ib.* Defeats the Mamertines, a numerous and warlike people about Messane, *ib.* The Carthaginians court his friendship; but he insists on their evacuating Sicily, which they refuse, 28. His next object is Africa; and wanting mariners, he compels the Sicilians to supply him, *ib.* Degenerates from a moderate prince into a tyrant, *ib.* Ungrateful to Thonon and Sosstratus, the persons who first introduced him into

Syracuse, *ib.* Loses his influence in Sicily, *ib.* What he said on leaving it, 29. The Mamertines attack him, after his return to Italy, *ib.* He cleaves down one of their soldiers, who challenged him to single combat, *ib.* Marches against Manius Curius, who lay at Beneventum, and is defeated, 30. The battle described, *ib.* Returns to Epirus, enters Macedonia, defeats Antigonus, and is once more raised to the throne of Macedonia, 31. Marches to Sparta, at the request of Cleonymus, 32. His operations before Sparta, 33, 36. He is repulsed, 36. On the invitation of Aristæus, marches to Argos, 37. His son Ptolemy is killed by the way, *ib.* He sends a challenge to Antigonus, 38. That prince's answer, *ib.* He enters Argos, *ib.* His actions there, 39. His orders are mistaken, 40. He takes the plume from his helmet, 41. Struck down by a poor old woman with a tile, *ib.* Dispatched by Zopyrus, who cuts off his head, 42. A magnificent funeral pile provided for him by Antigonus, who gives his ashes to his son Helenus, 43.

Pythagoras, a Spartan, remarkable in the Gymnastic exercises, visits Italy, *i.* 162.

Pythagoras the philosopher, went into Italy about five ages after Numa, *i.* 162. Affects to be thought something superior to the rest of the human race, 172. Uses a tame eagle, to serve that purpose, and shows his golden thigh, 173. Believes the Supreme Being to be incorruptible, impassive, invincible, and an object only of the mind, *ib.* Sacrifices nothing to

him that has life, *ib.* His precepts, 182, 183. A statue erected to him at Rome, as the wisest of the Greeks, 174. Eulogium of him, *J.* xxii. xxiii.

Pythagoras, the diviner, *iv.* 215.

Pytheas, the orator, severely reproved by Phocion, for his impudence in speaking to the people, *iv.* 303. Tells Demosthenes that his orations smell of the lamp, *v.* 47. Demosthenes's answer, *ib.* Joins Antipater, 64. Speaks to the Arcadians against the Athenians, *ib.* Is answered by Demosthenes, *ib.*

Pythian Apollo. See *Apollo Pythius*.

Pythian games. See *Games*.

Pythionice, the mistress of Harpalus, *iv.* 304. He erects a magnificent monument to her memory, *ib.*

† *Pythium*, *ii.* 168.

Pythocles, son of Polycrates, a descendant of Aratus, *v.* 345. Plutarch writes the life of Aratus for the benefit of him and his brother, *ib.*

Pythocles, one of those that suffered death with Phocion, *iv.* 317.

Pythoclides said to teach Pericles music, *i.* 351.

Pythodorus lies in wait for Themistocles, *i.* 295.

Pytholaus, brother to Thebe, the wife of Alexander of Pheræ, assists her in dispatching him, *ii.* 229.

Pythôn, one of Alexander's officers, *iv.* 213.

Pythôn, the musician, *iii.* 9.

Pythôn, the Byzantine orator, answered by Demosthenes, *v.* 48.

Pythôn, the serpent killed by Apollo, *ii.* 211.

† *Pythopolis*, *i.* 68.

Q.

QUADRANS, a small piece of brass coin, v. 95. which each Roman citizen contributed towards Publicola's funeral, i. 262.

Quadrantaria, or **Quadrantula**, a name given an infamous sister of Clodius, v. 95.

Quails, ii. 41.

Quarrels. See *Dissentions*.

Quæstor, the office what, i. 250. By whom first instituted, ib.

† **Quinda**, iii. 379. v. 143.

Quintilis, i. 111, 189.

Quintio, one of Cato the Censor's freedmen, ii. 328.

Quintius, Titus and Lucius, brothers. See *Flaminius*.

Quintius, Lucius, the tribune, attempts to rescind the acts of Sylla, but is opposed by Lucullus, iii. 199. Obtains a decree for recalling Lucullus, 234.

Quintius. See *Capitolinus*.

Quintus Cassius goes with Antony to Cæsar, v. 167.

Quintus, one of Crassus's lieutenants, and his quæstor Sero-phæ, fly from Spartacus, iii. 301.

See all the other **QUINTI** under their family names.

Quirinal Mount in Rome, i. 115, 182.

Quirinalis, *Flamen*, i. 171.

Quirinus, Romulus so called, i. 113, 115, 163.

Quiris, the meaning of the term, i. 102, n. 115.

Quirites, the Romans why so called, i. 102 165.

Quiritis. See *Juno Quiritis*.

R.

RAIN; an attempt to account for its falling in great quantities after a battle, iii. 63, 64.

Ram with one horn, found in

the grounds of Pericles, i. 353. Explained in the way of omen, ib. Accounted for philosophically, ib.

Rape of the Sabine virgins, i. 93. Occasions a war, 96. Productive of better consequences, 102. Rape of Helen by Theseus. See *Helen*.

Rape, how punished by Solon's laws, i. 225.

Rat heard to cry, when Minucius named his general of horse, ii. 234.

Ratumena, one of the gates of Rome, near the Capitol, i. 251.

† **Ravenna**, iii. 44.

Registers, the Syracusan, taken by the Athenians, iii. 270.

Religion, its exercises to be performed with great reverence and attention, i. 182. How defined, ii. 156. The regard the Romans paid to it for a long time, 233.

Remonium, a strong situation on Mount Aventine, where Romus proposed to build the city, i. 87.

Remus, twin-brother of Romulus, seized and carried before Numitor, 84. His speech, ib. & 85. Faustulus carries to court the trough, or cradle, in which Romulus and he were taken up, and he is acknowledged by Numitor, 85. What occasioned his death, 88. He is buried in Remonium, ib.

Resignation, v. 59.

Retreat of the ten thousand Greeks under Xenophon. See *Xenophon*.

Rhadamanthus, a judge under Minos, i. 58. Said to have married Alcmena after the death of Amphitryon, iii. 119. The Hæliartians show his tomb at Alea, 118.

† **Rhamus**, iv. 306. v. 144.

Rhamnus, one of Antony's freedmen, v. 199.

Rhamneses, i. 103.

Rhea, Iliu, or *Sylvia*, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus, i. 81.

Rhea, the mother of Sertorius, iii. 338.

† *Rhegiens*, ii. 126.

† *Rhegium*, ii. 25. v. 249, 271.

Rhenia, a little island near Delos, in which Nicias prepared the procession and choirs that were to perform in honour of Apollo, iii. 254.

Rhetoric, the art of ruling the minds of men, i. 366.

Rhetæ, the fundamental statutes of Lycurgus, i. 137. He calls them so, because he would have them thought oracular, ib.

† *Rhine*, Cæsar lays a bridge over it, iv. 242.

† *Rhodes* taken by Cassius, v. 294.

† *Rhodians*, their brave defence against Demetrius, v. 134. They desire him to leave one of his engines as a monument of the siege they had undergone, 133.

Rhodogune, daughter of Artaxerxes, married to Orontes, v. 341.

Rhodon, v. 223.

Rhœsaces, Cimon's generous answer to him, iii. 182.

Rhœsaces and *Spithridates* attack Alexander on his passing the Granicus, iv. 150. Alexander kills Rhœsaces, ib.

† *Rhoetium*, iv. 418.

† *Rhone*, river, iii. 57, 339.

Rhopoperperethres, a name given Demosthenes, v. 49.

Rhus, i. 70.

Rhynitalces, i. 98.

† *Rhyndacus*, river, iii. 25.

Rhyntaces, a Persian bird so called, v. 332.

Riches and eloquence, the means by which the Romans gained a place in the administration, iii. 47.

Riches, not to desire them more glorious than to use them

well, ii. 83. A competency preferable to them, i. 202. The true use of them, ii. 198.

† *Riphaean* mountains, i. 317.

Roads, the attention of C. Gracchus to the repairing of them, v. 26.

Romans rise to the height of empire by means of temperance and fortitude, i. 113. Admit no use of images in the worship of the gods, for an hundred and seventy years after the building of Rome, 173. Retire into the Capitol on the coming of the Gauls, 323. Distressed by famine, 331. Delivered by Camillus, 332. Defeated by Hannibal in the great battle of Cannæ, ii. 20. Behave with dignity on that occasion, 21. Their attention to religious ceremonies, 100. Offer human sacrifices on the invasion of the Gauls after the first Punic war, 232. The Romans, for some ages, unpolished, and skilled only in agriculture and war, 253. Marcellus first gives them a taste for paintings, and other curiosities of art, for which he is blamed by the graver citizens, ib. Lose both their consuls by one of Hannibal's stratagems, 263, 264. Degenerated in the time of Cato the Censor, 309. He compares them to sheep, 313. They reject the presents of Pyrrhus, and all propositions of peace, while he remains in Italy, iii. 22. Proclaim liberty to the Greeks, ii. 374.

Roma, one of the Trojan matrons, who came with Æneas into Italy, i. 78. Advises her female companions to burn the ships, 79. Rome said to be called after her, or after Roma, the daughter of Italus and Leucaria, ib.

Romanus, son of Ulysses and Circe, i. 79.

Rome, built by Romulus, i. 89. The time of its founda-

tion, 90. Its ferocious and uncivilized state at the accession of Numa, corrected by the influence of religion, 172. Burnt by the Gauls, 326. Rebuilt by Camillus, and adorned by Marcellus, ii. 253.

Romulus, various accounts of his origin, as well as that of Rome, i. 78, 81. The son of Ilia, Rhea, or Sylvia, the daughter of Numitor, 81. Amulius, the brother of Numitor, orders Romulus and his brother Remus to be destroyed, but the servant only exposes them by the river, ib. There they were suckled some time by a she-wolf, ib. Taken up by Faustulus, and nursed by his wife Acca Larentia, 82. Sent to Gabii for education, 83. Their powers of body and mind, generous inclinations and actions, ib. They distinguish themselves in a fray between the herdsmen of Numitor and Amulius, ib. While Romulus is employed in divination, Remus is taken prisoner, and brought to answer for the late violence, 84. The reigning prince leaves the correction of him to Numitor, who feels an instinctive kindness for him, ib. His speech to Numitor, ib. & 85. who conceives hopes of his being his grandson, 85. Faustulus desires Romulus to assist his brother, and informs him of the particulars of his birth, ib. Faustulus hastens with the cradle to Numitor, but is questioned by Amulius's guards, who inform that prince of their suspicions, ib. Romulus arrives, brings a considerable force with him, and many of the citizens join him, 86. Amulius is taken and slain, ib. The two brothers resolve to build a city in the place where they had their first nourishment, ib. Open a place of refuge for fugitives, 87. A dispute arises between

them about the situation of their intended city, which is referred to the decision of augury, and carried in favour of Romulus, ib. Remus ridicules, and leaps over the ditch which Romulus opened, 88. Remus is slain, probably by the hand of Romulus, ib. Faustulus falls in the scuffle, ib. Ceremonies observed in founding Rome, under the direction of proper persons from Hetruiria, 89. The twenty-first of April celebrated as the birthday of Rome, 90. Forms the most warlike of the people into legions, 91. Constitutes a senate, ib. Appoints the connection between the patricians and plebians, as patrons and clients, 92. Exhibits games, at which the intended rape of the Sabine women is put in execution, 93. Marries Herfilia, and has by her Aollius and Prima, 94. The original of the nuptial acclamation *Talafia*, 94, 95, 96. The Sabines demand their women, 96. Romulus kills Acron, king of the Ceninensians, with his own hand, and dedicates the *Spolia Opima* to Jupiter Fereetrius, 97. Tatius leads the rest of the Sabines against the Romans, 98. Tarpeia betrays the Capitol to the Sabines, ib. & 99. A battle ensues between the Sabines and the Romans, in which the Romans give ground, 99, 100. Romulus prays to Jupiter, and the Romans return to the combat, 101. The Sabine women interpose, ib. The speech of Herfilia on that occasion, ib. & 102. A peace is concluded, ib. The conditions of it, ib. The Sabines are incorporated with the Romans; an hundred additional senators are elected; and the number of soldiers in a legion is doubled, ib. The tribes and wards of Rome, originally what, 103. The privileges of the Sabine women, ib. Romu-

lus and Tatius meet each his hundred senators separately for some time, but afterwards assemble together, *ib.* Story of the cornel-tree propagated from the shaft of Romulus's spear, 104. The Sabines receive the Roman months, and the Romans come into the use of their shields, *ib.* The feasts of Matronalia and Carmentalia instituted, *ib.* The Lupercalia, 105. Romulus introduces the sacred fire at Rome, and appoints the vestal virgins, 106. Is skilled in divination, *ib.* The Lituus what, *ib.* His law concerning divorces, *ib.* Appoints no punishment for actual parricides, but calls all murder parricide, 107. Tatius is killed at Lavinium, for the criminal behaviour of some of his people to certain ambassadors, *ib.* Romulus gives the body of Tatius an honourable interment, but does not punish his murderers, *ib.* & 108. Thought necessary to his death, *ib.* The Sabines remain quiet, *ib.* The Latins send ambassadors to him, *ib.* Takes Fidenæ and makes it a Roman colony, *ib.* The plague breaks out at Rome, *ib.* The Camerians attack the Romans, *ib.* Romulus defeats them, takes and colonizes their city, *ib.* & 109. The Veientes declare war against the Romans, 109. Extravagant account of the valour of Romulus, *ib.* The Veientes obtain a truce for a hundred years, by giving up the district of Septempagium, 110. Romulus triumphs for his victory, *ib.* After he has reduced the neighbouring countries, assumes the monarch to an odious degree, *ib.* Gives offence by his dress, by his guards and lictors, *ib.* On the death of his grandfather Numitor, he leaves the administration of Alba in the hands of the inhabitants, 111. The Sa-

bines in Rome have also a magistrate of their own, *ib.* Specimens these of a free commonwealth, *ib.* Romulus dictates to the senate, and the patricians go into the house only to learn the news of the day, *ib.* Other arbitrary acts of his, *ib.* He disappears unaccountably, *ib.* Various stories concerning his death, 112. All agree in this, that the senators dispatched him, *ib.* The senators tell the people that Romulus was caught up to heaven, *ib.* Julius Proculus confirms it on the strength of a pretended apparition, 113.

Romus, son of Æmation, i.

79.

Roscius, the actor, iii. 163. v. 73.

Roscius, defended by Cicero against Sylla's prosecution, v. 71.

Roxana, sister to Mithridates, iii. 213. Dies untimely, executing her brother, 214.

Roxana, pregnant by Alexander, iv. 219. Is jealous of Statira, and procures the death both of that princess and her sister, *ib.*

Roxanes, a Persian officer, addresses Themistocles in reproachful terms as he passes him in the court, i. 298.

† *Rubicon*, Cæsar passes it, but first deliberates, iv. 105, 251.

Rubrius, prætor in Macedonia, iv. 326.

Rufinus, one of the ancestors of Sylla, expelled the senate for being possessed of more than ten pounds weight of plate, iii. 122.

Rufus, Lucius, boasts of being concerned in killing Caius Gracchus, v. 18.

Rufus, Cluvius, v. 417. n.

Rumilia, the tutelar goddess of children at the breast, i. 81.

Ruminalis, what so called, and why, i. 81.

Rumours, extraordinary ones, ii. 178, 179.

Rustius, or *Roscius*, iii. 329.

Rutillius, lieutenant to Metellus, iii. 51.

Rutillius Rufus, the historian, iii. 71. iv. 82.

S.

SABACO, Cassius. See *Cassius Sabaco*.

Sabbas, one of the kings of India, his revolt from Alexander, iv. 207.

† *Sabines*, supposed to be a colony of Lacedæmonians, i. 96, 162. Attack the Romans on account of the rape, 96. Invade the Roman territories, and are defeated by Marcus Valerius, brother to Publicola, losing thirteen thousand of their men, 258. Again defeated by Publicola, 261.

Sabine women carried off by the Romans, i. 94. Run in between the Romans and the Sabines, 101. Their eloquent remonstrance on that occasion, which conciliates a peace, ib. & 102.^o The honours paid them by the Romans on that account, 102, 103.

Sabinus, v. 90.

Sacred Mount, ii. 81.

Sacred band of Thebans. See *Band*.

Sacred war, ii. 145. n.

Saculio, a buffoon, v. 305.

Sadales. See *Adallus*.

† *Sagra*, river, ii. 178.

† *Salamus*, said to be the first given up to the Athenians by Philæus and Euryfaces, the sons of Ajax, i. 209. The Athenians lose it, and, after many vain trials, make a law that there shall be no more attempts for recovering it, 207. Recovered by Solon, 208, 209. The Grecian and Persian fleets engage in the straits of Salamis, 285.

Salaminian galley, i. 355. ii. 55.

† *Salamis*, city of, v. 119.

Salii, priests instituted by Numa, to take charge of the brazen shield that fell from heaven, i. 180. An account of their procession, 181.

Salinator, *Julius*. See *Julius Salinator*.

Salus, commander of the Pelignians, throws his standard amongst the enemy, ii. 173.

Sautius, a person of Samothrace or Mantinea, said to have taught the dance in armour, i. 181.

Salonium, iii. 78.

Salonius, steward to Cato; Cato the Censor, in his old age, marries his daughter, ii. 332.

Salonius, *Cato*. See *Cato Salonius*.

Salt-springs, or salt-works, i. 110.

Sallust, the historian, mistaken in saying that camels were first seen by the Romans in the battle fought by Lucullus near the river Rhyndacus, iii. 205.

Salvius, a Roman who had served under Pompey, takes part in his assassination, iv. 123.

Samena, a kind of ship so called, i. 376.

Sambuca, a machine invented by Marcellus in the siege of Syracuse, ii. 245. It is destroyed by Archimedes, ib.

† *Samians*, beat the Athenian fleet after Pericles was gone, and brand the prisoners in the forehead with the figure of an owl, i. 376. The Athenians had branded them with a *Samæna*, and thence they were called by Aristophanus a *lettered people*, ib. They are entirely reduced by Pericles, 377. Their flattery to Lysander, iii. 307.

† *Samnites*, iii. 15. v. 6.

Samon, chief herdsman to Neoptolemus, iii. 5.

† *Samos*, Pericles beats down the walls of its capital, i. 378.

† *Samofata*, v. 187.

† *Samothrace*, or *Samothracia*, iii. 207. iv. 66.

Samothracian gods. See *Cabiri*.

Samothracians at Sparta, iv. 404.

Sandace, sister to Xerxes, her three sons sacrificed by the Greeks to Bacchus Omestes, i. 283.

† *Sapha*, iii. 219.

† *Sappho*, v. 148.

Sardians to be sold, why proclaimed by the crier at Rome before every sacrifice for victory, i. 110.

† *Sardis*, iii. 97, 374. iv. 10. v. 156.

Sardonic laugh, v. 30.

Sarmentus, v. 207.

Sarpedon, preceptor to Cato the Younger, iv. 321.

Satibarzanes, an eunuch belonging to Artaxerxes, v. 326.

† *Satricum*, taken by the Tuscans, i. 341. Retaken by Camillus, ib.

Satureius, Publius, the tribune, gives Tiberius Gracchus the first wound, v. 17.

Saturnalia, feast of, i. 195. iii. 84. v. 144.

Saturninus, Lucius, a furious tribune, iii. 56. Supports Marius in all his measures, ib. & 70. Proposes an Agrarian law, 71. Banishes Metellus, ib. Retires into the Capitol, 73. Is promised indemnity on surrendering himself, ib. Killed, notwithstanding, as soon as he enters the forum, ib.

Satyr brought to Sylla, iii. 152.

Satyrus, the diviner, or, as he is called by others, *Orthogoras*, assists in killing Timophanes, the brother of Timoleon, ii. 122.

Satyrus, the actor, forms the pronunciation and delivery of Demosthenes, v. 46.

VOL. VI.

Sayings and apophthegms of *Acuphis*, iv. 201. *Æmilius*, ii. 182, 183. v. 390. *Æsop*, i. 232. *Afranius*, iv. 259. *Agésilæus*, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25. *Agis*, 386, 396, 397. *Alibiades*, ii. 39, 41, 48, 56. *Alexander* the Great, iv. 16, 137, 141, 145, 147, 148, 153, 166, 168, 171, 182, 183, 203, 215. *Anacharsis*, i. 205, 206. *Antalcidas*, 138. iv. 28, 34. *Antigonus*, i. 98. ii. 197. iii. 8, 376, 382. v. 122. *Antipater*, iv. 285. *Antisthenes*, i. 160. *Archelaus*, 128. *Archestratus*, ii. 49. *Archidamidas*, i. 148. *Archidamus*, iv. 421. *Argileonis*, i. 153. *Aristides*, ii. 272, 273, 274, 301. *Augustus*, v. 113. *Artaxerxes*, 319.—Of *Barca*, ii. 20. *Brutus*, v. 282, 297.—Of *Cleopatra*, 184. *Cæsar*, *Julius*, i. 98, 348, iv. 115, 116, 229, 256, 258, 263, 268, 269, 380. *Camillus*, i. 314, 332. *Callieratidas*, ii. 197. *Cassius*, iii. 325. v. 301. *Cato* the Censor, ii. 196, 312, 316, *et passim*. *Cato* the Younger, iv. 336, 344. *Cicero*, v. 73, 75, 91, 92, 93, 103, 105. *Cimon*, iii. 182. *Cleomenes*, iv. 401. *Craffus*, iii. 290, 291. *Cratesiclea*, iv. 417, 418. *Curius Dentatus*, ii. 307. *Corbylus*, v. 55.—Of *Deiotarus*, iii. 308. *Demades*, i. 218. iv. 421. *Demaratus*, i. 147. iv. 15, 179. *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, v. 122, 134. *Demetrius* the Pharian, v. 387. *Demosthenes*, iv. 290. v. 47, 49, 50, 53, 54, 63, 66. *Diogenes*, ii. 12. iv. 147. *Dionysius*, ii. 131, 132. *Draco*, i. 219.—Of *Epaminondas*, 138. *Epimenides*, 212. *Eumenes*, iii. 374, 376, 384.—Of *Fabius Maximus*, ii. 8, 26, 27. *Favonius*, iv. 259. *Flaminius*, ii. 382.—Of *Gracchus*, *Gaius*, v. 22. *Galba*, 404. *Gorgo*, i. 139.—Of *Hannibal*, ii. 14, 18, 19, 26, 264.—Of *Iphicrates*, 197.—Laconic sayings

ings, instances of them, i. 146, 147, 148. v. 152.—Of *Leo* of Byzantium, iii. 280. *Leonidas*, i. 147. *Lucullus*, iii. 201, 215. *Lycurgus*, i. 147, 150. iii. 91. *Lycurgus* the orator, iii. 332. *Lyfander*, 96, 111.—Of *Marius*, 66, 68, 70, 76, 83, 291. *Metellus*, 50, 72, 73.—Of *Pædaretus*, i. 153. *Parthenio*, iv. 190. *Pelopidas*, ii. 199, 211, 213, 222. *Pericles*, i. 356, 357, 369, 370, 390. *Philip*, 349, iv. 139. *Philopæmen*, ii. 354, 358. *Phocion*, iv. 289, 292, 293, 294, 298, 299, *et passim*. *Pitheus*, i. 49. *Plato*, 366. ii. 90, 116. iii. 194. v. 118, 244. *Pliftonax*, i. 148. *Pifistratidas*, 153. *Pompey*, iv. 46, 56, 92, 95, 131. *Pompeius, Sextus*, v. 186. *Pomponius*, iii. 210. *Philippides*, v. 127. *Ptolemy*, v. 121. *Pyrrhus*, iii. 9, 10, 26, 29. *Pytheas*, v. 47.—Of *T. Quintius Flaminius*. See *Flaminius*.—Of *Romulus*, i. 108.—Of *Sertorius*, iii. 342, 343, 356, 357, 362. *Solon*, i. 205, 214, 215, 220, 232, 234, 235. *Sthenis*, iv. 52. *Stilpo*, v. 124. *Stratoniceus*, i. 160. *Sylla*, iii. 136, 137, 138, 156. *Sopas*, ii. 324.—Of *Theano*, 56. *Themistocles*, i. 270, 287, 288. *Teleclides*, ii. 123. *Theodorus*, ii. 70. *Theopompus*, i. 131, 159. *Thesle*, v. 244. *Tigranes*, iii. 225. *Timoclea*, iv. 146. *Timon*, ii. 49. *Timotheus*, 197.

Scævola. See *Mutius*.

Scambonis, a ward in Athens, ii. 56.

Scapte Hyle, what, iii. 173. n.

Scaurus, his daughter *Æmilia* is Pompey's second wife, iv. 51. iii. 160.

Scædæus, the story of his daughter, ii. 214.

Scellius, a friend of Antony, attends him in his flight at the battle of Actium, v. 212.

Scenes, a slave of Pompey, iv. 126.

Scenical Entertainments. See *Theatrical*.

Seuthas and *Teebnon*, servants to Aratus, v. 347.

Scinocephalus, a name given to Pericles, i. 350.

† *Scilloustis*, Isle of, iv. 209.

† *Scionaans*, re-established by Lyfander, iii. 103.

Scipio, Publius Cornelius, surnamed *Africanus*, undertakes to remove the Carthaginian war from Italy into Africa, ii. 28. His great actions there, 30. He defeats Hannibal, ib. Has an interview with Hannibal at Ephesus, 386. They debate who was the greatest general in the world, 387.

Scipio Nasica, son-in-law to Africanus, offers to fetch a compass, and conduct a party for Æmilius, to take Perseus on the more accessible side, ii. 168. Executes the service with great ability, 169. An enemy to Tiberius Gracchus, and why, v. 12. Puts Tiberius to death, 17, 18.

Scipio Æmilianus, or the second Africanus, happily formed for virtue, valiant and ambitious of glory, ii. 176. The army afraid that he was lost in the action with Perseus, ib. Favours the people in his administration, 192. In that respect different from his father, ib. Foretels the future greatness of Marius, iii. 45. Different accounts of his death, v. 28.

Scipio, Metellus, father-in-law to Pompey, iv. 100. Pompey assigns him the command in Macedonia, 258. The altercation between him and other friends of Pompey about succeeding Cæsar in the pontificate, 114. He commands the main body in the battle of Pharsalia, 115. He and Cato retire into Africa, 267. Is received by Juba, king of Mauritania, iv. 267. Tiberius Gracchus

terves under him, v. 4. Is defeated by Cæsar at Thapfus, iv. 269.

Scipio Salutiarius, a mean person in Cæsar's army, Cæsar gives him the titular command, in order to turn an ancient prophecy on his side, iv. 268.

† *Sciradium*, promontory of, i. 209.

Sciron slain by Theseus, i. 53.

Scirophorion, iv. 3.
Scirus provides Theseus with a Salaminian pilot, i. 59.

Scopas the Theffalian, a saying of his, ii. 324.

Scorpions seen fighting by Marius on the African coast; it is deemed ominous, iii. 84.

† *Scotusa*, ii. 223, 370. iv. 115.

† *Scotussa*, i. 70.
Scropha, quæstor to Crassus, iii. 301.

Scribonia, v. 409.
† *Scyros*, isle of, Theseus retires thither, i. 76. Taken by Cimon, iii. 178.

Scytale, what, i. 159. iii. 109.

Scytale, serpents so called, iii. 329.

Scythia, one of the Lacedæmonians sent to Larissa by Agefilaus, iv. 17.

† *Scythians*, iii. 317. v. 131.
Sea. See *Caspian* and *Mediterranean*.

Secession of the Roman people to the sacred mount, ii. 81.

Secundus, secretary to Otho, v. 424.

Sedition. See *Neuters*.
Seisachia, what, i. 218.

† *Seleucia* upon the Tigris, iii. 219, 310.

Seleucus I. surnamed Nicanor, recovers Babylon from Antigonus, v. 122. He marries Stratonice the daughter of Demetrius, 143. Quarrels with Demetrius, 144. Discovers by means of his physician that his

son Antiochus is desperately in love with Stratonice, 148. Gives up Stratonice to his son, and assigns him a considerable territory, 149. Enters into alliance with Ptolemy and Lyfimachus against Demetrius, 154. Gains over the army of Demetrius, and keeps him a prisoner at large, 159, 160. A saying of his, 160.

† *Sellasia*, battle of, ii. 346.
† *Selybria*, taken by Alcibiades, ii. 66.

Sempronius, Tiberius, consul, ii. 233. Much beloved by the people of Rome, ib. Permitted to nominate his own successors, ib.

Sempronius Indistrus, or rather *Densus*, a centurion, without any particular obligation to Galba, stands up in his defence, and is killed in the attempt, v. 413.

Senate of Sparta, of what number it consisted, i. 129. The method of choosing its members, 154. Is the principal support of the Spartan state, 129.

Senate of Athens, i. 220, 221. v. 125.

Senate of Rome, oppose Caius Gracchus with his own weapons, v. 27.

Senators, Roman, called *Fathers*, and *Conscript Fathers*, i. 91, 92. A hundred members from the Sabines added to their number, 102. Judges of all causes, till the Gracchi added an equal number of the equestrian order to the bench, v. 24.

Seneca, in his friendship for Otho, persuades Nero to send him into Lusitania, v. 406.

Senecio. See *Sossius*.

† *Senones*, i. 317.

Sentius, the Roman governor of Macedon, iii. 135.

Septempagium, i. 110.

Septimius, who had served under Pompey, assists in the murder of that great man, iv. 126.

Septimulcius connected with the consul Opimius, v. 34.

† *Sequani*, iii. 66. iv. 239.

Serapion, a young man who played with Alexander at tennis, what he said to that prince, iv. 181.

Serapis, iv. 216, 218. His temple and oracle at Babylon, ib.

Serbonis, an Egyptian marsh, v. 165.

Sergius the player, a retainer to Antony, v. 170.

† *Seriphus*, i. 288.

Serpent, the fable of its tail quarreling with its head, iv. 382.

Serpents said to be produced from the human marrow, iv. 432.

Sertorius, Quintus, of a respectable family in the town of Nursia, and country of the Sabines, iii. 338. Lost his father when a child, ib. Had a liberal education given him by his mother Rhea, ib. Makes his first campaign under Cæpio against the Cimbri and Teutones, 339. Swims the River Rhone in his armour, ib. Acts against the same enemy under Marius, and goes amongst them as a spy, ib. Goes in capacity of tribune under Didius into Spain, and takes up his winter-quarters in Castulo, ib. The barbarians attack the Romans there, and kill many of them, ib. Sertorius gets out of the town, collects some scattered soldiers, enters it again, and puts the inhabitants to the sword, 340. Disguises his party in the clothes and arms of the barbarians, marches against the Gyriscenians, and cuts them off, ib. He is appointed quæstor in the Cisalpine Gaul, where he is very active in the cause of Marius, ib. Stands for the office of tribune of the people, and loses it through the opposition of Sylla's faction, 341.

Joins Cinna against Octavius, ib. Cinna is beaten in the forum, and forced to quit Rome, ib. He and Sertorius collect fresh forces in Italy, ib. Marius returns to Italy, and offers to join Cinna, ib. Sertorius opposes it, till he is informed that Marius came upon the invitation of Cinna, ib. Remonstrates to Marius and Cinna against his savage proceedings after victory, 342. Destroys Marius's Bardizæans, ib. After the death of the elder Marius, finds the war against Sylla in Italy badly carried on, and retires into Spain, 343. Pays toll to the barbarians for his passage over the Pyrenees, ib. His saying upon it, ib. Finding the Spaniards averse to the Roman government, he lowers the taxes, and excuses them from providing quarters for the soldiers, ib. Sends Julius Salinator to block up the passes of the Pyrenees, ib. Salinator is assassinated, and Annius, lieutenant to Sylla, gains his passage, 344. Sertorius sails for Africa, but the Moors refuse to receive him, and he returns to the Spanish coast, ib. Lands in the isle of Pityusa, ib. Prepares with some piratical vessels to fight Annius, but is prevented by a storm, ib. Passes the straits of Gades, and lands in Bætica, ib. There meets with some mariners who give him an account of the Atlantic or Fortunate Islands, ib. He is desirous to go and live there, 345. The Cilician pirates leave him, and go to restore Ascalius to the throne of Mauritania, ib. Sertorius supports the Moors against Ascalis, ib. Sylla sends Paccianus to the assistance of Ascalis, ib. Sertorius defeats and kills Paccianus, ib. Takes the city of Tingis, ib. The story of Antæus, who was buried there, 346. The Lusitanians invite him to take

the command amongst them, *ib.* The character of Sertorius, *ib.* A little changed in the latter period of his life by his misfortunes 347. As general of the Lusitanians, reduces the neighbouring provinces, and numbers come over to him, *ib.* The great use he made of a white hind, which he pretends to be a gift from Diana, *ib.* & 348. With a small force carries on the war against four Roman generals, 348. Beats Cotta at sea, *ib.* Defeats Phidius in Bætica; Domitius and Lucius Manlius in the Hither Spain; and kills Thoranius, who was sent against him by Metellus, 349. Reduces Metellus to such extremities that he is forced to call in Lollus to his assistance from Gallia Narbonensis, and Pompey the Great is sent with another army from Rome, *ib.* Metellus marches against the Langobritæ, who had but one well in their city, 350. Sertorius sends them two thousand skins filled with water, *ib.* Metellus sends out Aquilius to collect provisions, but Sertorius lays an ambush for him, and cuts off the convoy, 351. Sertorius arms and trains the Spaniards in the Roman manner, *ib.* Collects the children of the nobility from the several nations of Spain into the city of Osca, and gives them masters to instruct them in the Grecian and Roman literature, *ib.* By this means the children become so many hostages for the fidelity of their parents, *ib.* Multitudes lay themselves under engagements, if Sertorius should fall in battle, to die with him, 352. Perpenna arrives in Spain, and his troops insist upon his joining Sertorius, the rather because Pompey had now passed the Pyrenees, *ib.* Sertorius applies to the senses of the Spaniards by a symbol, recommend-

ing to them unanimity, perseverance, and obedience to their general, 353. The means he took to subdue the Characitani, who dwelt in caves upon a mountain in all appearance impregnable, 354. Takes the city of Lauron, though Pompey was come to its relief, and lay close by him, 356. Beats Pompey in the battle of Sucro, 357. Pompey is wounded, and obliged to quit his horse, but escapes while the barbarians are quarreling about the furniture, *ib.* Loses his hind, but is happy enough to find her again, *ib.* Gives Metellus and Pompey battle on the plains of Saguntum, and, Metellus being wounded, the Romans exert themselves in such a manner that they defeat Sertorius, 358. Sertorius retires into a fortress, while his officers assemble fresh forces, *ib.* He cuts off the Roman convoys both by sea and land, 359. Metellus retires into Gaul, and Pompey sends a message to the Roman senate, expressing his distress, *ib.* Metellus offers a great reward to any Roman that should take Sertorius, *ib.* His vanity upon an advantage gained of that general, *ib.* Sertorius forms a senate out of the patricians who had taken refuge with him, 360. His passion to be restored to his country, *ib.* His extreme grief upon the news of the death of his mother, *ib.* The greatness of his behaviour, and regard to the dignity of his country in his treaty with Mithridates, 361. Mithridates's saying upon it, 362. Mithridates, by that treaty, is to have Capadocia and Bithynia, and Sertorius to supply him with a general and some troops; the king, on the other hand, is to furnish Sertorius with three thousand talents, and forty ships of war, *ib.* Sertorius sends him a gene-

ral named Marcus Marius, ib. Perpenna and others cabal against Sertorius, and cause some of the cities of Spain to revolt, ib. & 363. Sertorius, exasperated at this, puts some of the children of the Spanish nobility to death, and sells others for slaves, 363. Perpenna draws Sertorius, by false pretences, to an entertainment in his tent, ib. The conspirators take that opportunity to dispatch Sertorius, 364. Perpenna gives Pompey battle, and is defeated and put to death, ib.

Servile war, iii. 300. iv. 62.

Servilia, sister to Cato of Utica, iv. 320. Married to Lucullus, and divorced for infidelity to his bed, 339. Attends Cato in his expeditions, 364. Is left with her child at Rhodes, ib.

Servilia, another sister of Cato of Utica, married to Silanus, iv. 337.

Servilia, the mother of Brutus, v. 272. Debauched by Cæsar, 275. Sends Cæsar a billet, which is delivered to him in the senate-house, ib. Cato insists that the billet is from the conspirators, and Cæsar shows it him, ib. See also iv. 339.

Servilius the augur, prosecuted by Lucullus for undue proceedings in his office, iii. 193. Acquitted, ib.

Servilius Cæpio. See *Cæpio*.

Servilius Isauricus. See *Isauricus*.

Servilius the prætor, sent by the senate to forbid Sylla's approaching Rome in arms, is treated by the soldiers with great indignity, iii. 132.

Servilius, upon Pompey's refusing to flatter his soldiers, declares him truly great and worthy of a triumph, iv. 57.

Servilius Abala, M. Brutus descended from him, v. 272.

Stabs Spurius Mælius for aspiring to the monarchy, ib.

Servilius, employed by Pompey to guard the Pontic Sea, meets him at Colchis, iv. 79.

Servilius, Marcus, his speech in behalf of Paulus Æmilius, and in reply to Sulpitius Galba, ii. 185, 186.

Servius Galba opposes the granting Paulus Æmilius a triumph, ii. 185. Cato, at the age of ninety, accuses Servius Galba, 321.

Servius, a friend of Sylla, is candidate for the consulship, and the people reject him, in order to show their disapprobation of Sylla, iii. 134.

Sestius, governor of Sicily, v. 274.

Sestius, Publius, what Cicero said to him, v. 92.

† *Sestos* taken from the Athenians by Lysander, iii. 102.

† *Setia*, iv. 274.

Seven wise men, i. 204.

Sextilis, month of, iii. 68.

Sextilius, prætor in Africa, sends a message to Marius to forbid his entrance, iii. 83. Marius's remarkable answer, ib.

Sextilius the prætor carried off by pirates, with all the ensigns of his dignity, iv. 67.

Sextilius, Lucullus's lieutenant, his exploits, iii. 223.

Sextius, Lucius, the first consul chosen out of the plebeians, i. 249. n. 347.

Sextus Ælius. See *Ælius*.

Sextus Lucinus, thrown, by order of Marius, from the Tarpeian rock, iii. 88.

Sextus Pompeius. See *Pompey the Younger*.

Sextus, nephew to Pompey, iv. 322.

Sheep, the price of one at Athens in the time of Solon, i. 226.

Shield that fell from heaven. See *Ancylia*.

ihyls, their books consulted on great emergencies, i. 259. n. ii. 6. The persons employed to consult them were under the obligation of secrecy, ib. Their prediction concerning the battle of Chæronea, v. 56, 57.

† *Sicambri*, iv. 242.

Sicinius Vellutus, one of the first tribunes of the people, ii. 82. Opposes the sending a colony to Vellitræ, but is overruled by C. Marcius Coriolanus, 87. Pronounces sentence of death against Marcius, 93. Agrees that Marcius shall have a farther trial before the people; upon which Marcius is adjudged to banishment, 95.

Sicinus, tutor to Themistocles's children, i. 282. Sent privately by Themistocles to Xerxes, ib.

Sicyon, rescued by Aratus from tyranny, v. 350. Joins the Achæan league, 351. Famed for its painters, 354, 355.

† *Sidon*, v. 201.

† *Sigliuria*, i. 254.

Silanio, a celebrated statuary, i. 50. Honoured by the Athenians for his statue of Theseus, ib.

Silanus, Junius, elected consul, v. 81. Declares for the highest punishment upon the accomplices of Catiline, iv. 338. Qualifies that declaration, ib. Marries Servilia, the sister of Cato, 337. In what respect blamed by Cato, 338.

Silanus, Marcus, quits Antony, v. 207.

Silanus, said to be the son of Apollo, to be sent to Delphi, to demand certain oracles by which Lyfander designed to change the Spartan constitution, iii. 116.

Silicius, Publius, why proscribed, v. 291.

Sillaces, one of the Parthian generals, iii. 313, 330.

Silo, Popedius. See *Popedius Silo*.

† *Silvium*, iii. 153.

Similes. See *Comparisons*.

Simmus, a friend of Philopœmen, ii. 352.

Simmias the Athenian, i. 387.

Simulus the poet, i. 99.

Sinnis the Pine-bender, slain by Theseus, i. 52.

† *Sinnaca*, mountains of, iii. 325.

† *Sinope*, delivered from the tyranny of Timefilaus by Pericles, who sends thither six hundred Athenian colonists, i. 371. Taken by Lucullus, iii. 220.

Sinope the daughter of Alopus, iii. 220.

† *Sinuessa*, ii. 260. v. 476.

Sippius, a noted epicure, iv. 323.

Siris, river, iii. 18.

Sisenna the historian, iii. 194.

Sisimethres, besieged by Alexander upon a rock that was deemed impregnable, iv. 200.

Simatia, the monument of those that were killed by an earthquake at Sparta, iii. 188.

Sitting at table, a posture of mourning among the Romans, iv. 367.

Slaves, Spartan. See *Helots*.

Slaves, Roman, their liberty during the Saturnalia. See *Saturnalia*.

Smyrna, Homer said to have died there, iii. 338.

Socharès the Decelean, what he said to Miltiades, iii. 178.

Socrates opposes the Sicilian expedition, in consequence of admonitions from his good genius, ii. 50, 51. iii. 268. The purity of his love for Alcibiades, ii. 36. Yields to Alcibiades the prize of valour, 40. Is saved by Alcibiades in the battle of Delium, ib. The qualities of his mind, how different from what his person promised, 312.

Admired by Cato the Cenſor for his behaviour in his family, 326. Condemned to die for his philoſophy, iii. 281. His fate like that of Phocion, iv. 319.

† *Soli*, a city of Cyprus, i. 231. iv. 167.

† *Soli*, a city of Cilicia, repaired by Pompey, iv. 71.

Solon, the ſon of Exceſtides, a deſcendant of Codrus, i. 201. Connected with Piſiſtratus, not only by friendſhip but by blood, ib. His father hurts his fortune, which originally was not great, ib. He endeavours to retrieve it by merchandiſe, 202. but has no attachment to riches farther than they are uſeful, ib. This expreſſed in ſome agreeable verſes of his, ib. The uſe he made of his poetical talents, 203. Cultivates that part of moral philoſophy which treats of civil obligations, ib. Has little knowledge of natural philoſophy, 204. No one of the ſeven wiſe men will allow himſelf to be the wiſeſt of the ſeven, ib. Solon takes Anachariſis into his friendſhip, 205. Their converſation concerning laws, ib. He is entertained by Thales at Miletus, and aſks him why he does not marry, ib. The contrivance of Thales thereupon, ib. The Megareſians having taken Salamis, a decree is paſſed at Athens, that no attempt ſhould be made for the recovery of it, 207. Solon feigns himſelf inſane, and gets the decree repealed, 208. Different accounts of the manner of his retaking the iſland, ib. & 209. The diſpute concerning the iſland continues till it is determined by the Lacedæmonians, 209. Solon procures a decree from the Amphictyons for chaſtiſing the Cirrhæans, who had ſacrilegiouſly laid ſiege to Delphi, 210. Brings the long

diſputes about the affair of Cylon to a concluſion, 211. Prodigies appear, and Athens labours under ſuperſtitious fears, 212. Epimenides is called in from Crete to perform his ceremonies of expiation, ib. His character, ib. He propheſies that the Athenians will one day repent of having raiſed the fortunes of Munychia, 213. An account of the parties in Attica, and of the miſeries the poor laboured under by reaſon of their debts, ib. To rectify the diſorders, Solon is appointed archon and lawgiver, 214. Many exhort him to aſſume regal power, but he declines it, ib. He cancels debts, and makes an order that for the future no man ſhould take the body of his debtor for ſecurity, 216. Enlarges meaſures and the value of money, ib. Unhappily diſcovers his deſign to cancel debts to ſome of his friends, who make a villanous advantage of it, ib. & 217. Sets the firſt example of the remiſſion of debts, 217. The rich are diſpleaſed at the cancelling of debts, and the poor at his not making an equal diviſion of lands, ib. They are reconciled to him, and inveſt him with full powers of legiſlation, 218. He repeals the laws of Draco, except thoſe concerning murder, ib. Appoints four orders of citizens according to their property, 219. Perſons of ſuperior property to bear offices, ib. The Thetes, who are the loweſt order, have no other right than that of voting in the general aſſembly; but this appears in time to be a matter of great importance, 219. He eſtabliſhes the court of Areopagus upon a better footing, 220. Appoints a ſenate of four hundred, 221. One of his laws declares the perſon infamous who

stands neuter in time of sedition, 222. His laws concerning heiresses, *ib.* Concerning marriage, 223. Against speaking ill of the dead, *ib.* Against reviling the living on certain public occasions, *ib.* Concerning wills, *ib.* & 224. He regulates the journeys, mournings, and sacrifices of the women, 224. A son not obliged to maintain his father, if he had not taught him a trade, 225. Bastards excused from relieving their fathers, *ib.* The court of Areopagus to examine into every man's means of subsistence, and to chastise the idle, *ib.* Some absurdity in his laws concerning women, *ib.* His laws concerning wells, planting of trees, and raising stocks of bees, 226, 227. No product of the earth, except oil, to be exported from Attica, 227. Laws relating to wolves and dogs, 226, 227. To the naturalising of foreigners, 227. To the going to public entertainments, *ib.* These laws of his were to continue in force for a hundred years, 228. He amends the kalendar, 229. When his laws took place he withdrew from the captious importunity of the citizens, and travelled for ten years, *ib.* & 230. He visits Egypt, and gets an account from the priests of the Atlantic Island, which he attempts to describe in verse, *ib.* Sails to Cyprus, and is very serviceable to one of the kings in building a new city, which is called Soli, *ib.* & 231. His interview and conversation with Croesus upon happiness, 231, 232. What Æsop the fabulist said to him, *ib.* When Croesus is on the point of suffering death before Cyrus the Great, he calls on the name of Solon, and relates the conversation, which saves his life, 233. The three parties in Attica quarrel with each other during

Solon's absence, *ib.* The character of Pisistratus, who was at the head of one of these parties, 234. He wounds himself in order to procure a guard, *ib.* Solon, who was now returned, opposes it, but in vain, 235. Thespis exhibits in tragedy, 234. Solon's opinion of such exhibitions, *ib.* Pisistratus seizes the citadel, and with it absolute power, 235. Solon exhorts the Athenians to recover their liberty, but without effect, *ib.* His answer to those who asked him how he durst speak so freely, 236. Pisistratus observes the greatest part of Solon's laws; upon which Solon gives him some countenance, *ib.* Plato attempts the description of the Atlantic Island, but does not live to finish it, 237. Solon's ashes said to have been scattered about the isle of Salamis, *ib.*

Solon of Plataea, *iv.* 315.

Soloon, one of the companions of Theseus in his expedition against the Amazons, *i.* 68. Drowns himself in consequence of his hopeless passion for Antiope, *ib.* The river called by his name, *ib.*

Sonchis the Pate, the most learned of the Egyptian priests, gives Solon an account of the Atlantic Island, *i.* 230.

Sophanes, *ii.* 337.

† *Sophene*, country of, *iii.* 222, 229. *iv.* 77.

Sophax, son of Hercules, by Tinga the widow of Antæus, builds a city which he calls Tingis, after the name of his mother, *iii.* 346.

Sophocles carries the prize of tragedy from Æschylus, *iii.* 179. A saying of his, *iii.* 270.

Sophrosyne, a daughter of Dionysius the elder, by Aristomache, *v.* 234.

Soranus, father to Atilia, Cato's first wife, *iv.* 325.

Sorex, the mimic, one of the

people that Sylla amused himself with, iii. 163.

Sornatius, an officer under Lucullus, defeats a party of Mithridates's that attacked a convoy, iii. 212. Left in Pontus by Lucullus, 221.

Sofibius, minister to Ptolemy Philopater, forms a scheme against Cleomenes, iv. 428.

Soficles and *Aminias* thrust Ariamenes, Xerxes's brave admiral, with their pikes into the sea, i. 284.

Sofigenes, a friend of Demetrius Poliorcetes, v. 159.

Sofis, the Syracusan, his infamous character, v. 255. Plots against Dion, ib. Condemned by the Syracusans, and capitally punished, 256.

Soso, though sister to Abantidas the reigning tyrant of Siccyon, saves Aratus when a child, v. 345.

Sossius Senecio, a Roman of consular dignity, Plutarch dedicates his lives to him, i. 47. v. 231.

Sossius, Mark Antony's lieutenant, v. 188.

Sqstratus, a person of great authority in Syracuse, invites Pyrrhus into Sicily, iii. 28. Pyrrhus grows jealous of him, and he is forced to fly, ib.

Soteria, a feast in honour of Aratus the deliverer of his country, v. 389.

Soul, its immortality, i. 114. Possessed of a self-directing power, 348.

Souis, king of Sparta, one of the ancestors of Lycurgus, i. 123. Under his conduct the Spartans subdue the Helots, ib. He over-reaches the Clitorians, ib. & 124.

Sow, the wild one of Crommyon, i. 53.

† *Spaniards* disciplined in the Roman manner, and a number of their children educated by order of Sertorius, iii. 351. They

devoted their lives for their generals, 352.

Spanus makes Sertorius a present of a white hind, iii. 347.

Sparamixes, the eunuch, employed by Parysatis to ruin Mithridates the Persian, v. 329.

† *Sparta*, the only city where riches had no influence, Plutus being there lame as well as blind, i. 135. The whole city, in the regularity which the inhabitants were obliged to observe, resemble one great camp, 151. Fortitude cultivated there more than justice, 156. Luxury enters that city along with money, iv. 385. United by Philopœmen to the Achæan league, ii. 357. Oppressed by tyrants, 358, 359.

Spartacus, the gladiator, originally a Thracian shepherd, but a man of great spirit and understanding, iii. 297. The prodigy of a snake twining about his face, explained by his wife, ib. He escapes by stratagem from a mountain where he was besieged, puts the Romans to flight, and takes their camp, 298. Defeats Furius the lieutenant of Varinus, and Cossinius Varinus's colleague, ib. Makes his way in spite of Lentulus and Cassius, 299. Beats Mummus, lieutenant to Crassus, ib. Finds a method of getting over the wall which Crassus built across the peninsula of Rhegium, 300. His subsequent success makes his troops refractory, and he is forced to try a general action, 301. Previous to this he kills his horse, 302. He makes great havoc of the enemy, kills two centurions with his own hand, and falls overpowered by numbers, ib.

† *Spartans*, the privacy of their commerce with their brides, i. 140. The education of their children, 143. The chief end of their discipline

was to teach them obedience, patience under toil, and ambition to conquer, *ib.* Their beds, 144. Their thefts, *ib.* Whipped for want of dexterity, if discovered in their thefts, *ib.* The resolution of a young Spartan, in suffering a fox which he had stolen to gnaw out his bowels, rather than he would be detected, 145. Their short sayings and sharp repartees, 147, 148. Their poetry and music, 149. Sacrifice to the Muses before a battle, *ib.* Nourish their hair, and dress it elegantly, 150. Their diet better, and discipline less severe in time of war, *ib.* The method of electing their senators, 153, 154. Their burials, and time of mourning, 155. Their *Ambuscade*, a cruel way of lessening the number of the *Helots*, 156. Applied to by the people of other countries for generals, 160. Their youth seasoned with an early desire of glory and dread of disgrace, *iii.* 91. See *Lacedæmonians*.

Sparto, the Rhodian, *iv.* 301.

Sparton, the Bœotian general, defeats the Athenians, *iv.* 19.

Spectres. See *Apparitions*.

Spendon, a Lacedæmonian poet, *i.* 157.

† *Sperchius*, river, *i.* 75.

Speusippus, the philosopher, intimately acquainted with Dion at Athens, *v.* 241. Dion gave him a piece of pleasure-ground when he went to Sicily, *ib.*

† *Sphaîeria*, *isle of*, *ii.* 46. *iii.* 238.

Sphærus, the historian, his account of the number of *Lycurgus's* associates, *i.* 129.

Sphærus, the Borysthenite, instructs Cleomenes in philosophy, *iv.* 399. Assists him in forming the Spartan youth, 407.

† *Sphettus*, a borough of Attica, *i.* 55.

Sphines, the true name of *Calanus*, *iv.* 209.

Sphinx, an ivory one given by way of gratuity to Hortensius in a certain cause, *v.* 75. Cicero rallies him upon it, *ib.*

Sphodrias the Spartan, of a violent temper, and very capable of being flattered, *iv.* 26. Attempts the Piræus, *ib.*

Sphragitides, nymphs so called, *ii.* 294.

Spicillus, the gladiator, *v.* 396.

Spinther, the consul, why he favoured Pompey's appointment to the sovereign command for supplying Rome with corn, *iv.* 94.

Spinther, Domitius and Scipio contend for Cæsar's pontificate before the battle of Pharsalia, *iv.* 114. 260.

Spiral form of drawing up an army, *ii.* 350.

Spithridates, a Persian officer, killed by Clitus in the instant that he was aiming a blow at Alexander, *iv.* 150.

Spithridates, the father of Megabates, *iv.* 8. Brought over to the Grecian interest by Lyfander, *ib.*

Spolia Opima. See *Opima*.

Springs. See *Mountains*.

Spurinna, one of Otho's generals, *v.* 420.

Spurius Lartius assists in defending the bridge against Porfenna, *i.* 225. See the other *SPURII* under their family names.

† *Stagira*, the birth-place of Aristotle, *iv.* 140. Rebuilt at his request, *ib.*

Staphylus, son of Theseus by Ariadne, *i.* 61.

Stars, the opinions of Anaxagoras and other philosophers concerning them, *iii.* 100.

Stasierates makes a proposal to Alexander to cut Mount Athos into a statue, *iv.* 215.

Statesman, what course he should steer, iv. 286, 381.

Statianus, one of Antony's officers, killed by the Parthians, v. 191.

Statilius. See *Statyllius*.

Statira, sister to Mithridates, the fortitude with which she dies, iii. 214.

Statira, wife of Darius, treated with great respect by Alexander, iv. 157. Dies in childhood, 168.

Statira, daughter of Darius, and wife of Alexander, iv. 212. Murdered by Roxana, 219.

Statira, wife of Alexander Mnemon, v. 316. Poisoned by Parysatis, the queen-mother, 332.

Statius Murcus kills Piso, v. 413.

Stator. See *Jupiter Stator*.

Statyllius affects to imitate Cato of Utica, iv. 375. Would have killed himself, as he did, had he not been prevented, 381. A friend of Brutus, ib. v. 280. His hardy enterprise, 310, 311. His death, 311.

Stephen, an experiment of the power of naphtha made in the presence of Alexander upon his body, iv. 177.

Stephanus, v. 53.

Stesimbrotus, the historian, censured for inconsistency, i. 365, 376. His account of Cimon, iii. 173.

Sthenis, an orator of Himera, iv. 53. For a frank and bold saying of his, he and his fellow-citizens are spared by Pompey, ib.

Stilbides, the diviner, attends Nicias into Sicily, iii. 281.

Stilpo, the philosopher, tells Demetrius, "He found none that wanted to steal any knowledge," v. 124.

† *Stiris*, in Phocis, iii. 171.

Stira, ward of, ii. 62.

Stoic philosophy, iv. 399.

Stolo. See *Licinius*.

Strabo, the philosopher, iii. 227.

Strabo, the father of Pompey, hated by the people as much as his son was beloved, iv. 44. Killed by lightning, ib.

Straits of Thermopylae, iv. 18, 145. v. 135. Of Salamis, i. 281. Of Symbolum, 299.

Stratagems; of Alcibiades, ii. 65, 67. Of Aratus, v. 347, 348, 38, 374. Of Cæsar, iv. 244. Of Camillus, i. 345. Of Cimon, iii. 191. Of Dion, v. 249. Of Eumenes, iii. 371, 375, 384. Of Hannibal, ii. 9, 13, 22. Of Lucullus, iii. 198, 210. Of Mithridates, 211. Of Nicias, 271. Of the Parthians, v. 192, 197. Of Sertorius, iii. 314, 356. Of Solon, i. 207, 208, 209. Of Spartacus, iii. 298. Of Themistocles, i. 281. Of Tirobazus, v. 38. Of Timoleon, ii. 126.

Strato, the friend of Brutus, said to have assisted him in dispatching himself, v. 311.

Stratocles, the Athenian orator, 125, 126. His impudence and fervility, ib. The extravagant decrees he procured in favour of Antigonus and Demetrius, ib.

Stratonice, a favourite concubine to Mithridates, iv. 83.

Stratonice, daughter of Demetrius by Phila, v. 143. Married to Seleucus, ib. by whom she has a son, 148. Given up by Seleucus to his son Antiochus, who was discovered to be desperately in love with her, 149.

Stratonice, daughter of Coræus, and wife of Antigonus, v. 118.

Stratonicus, i. 160.

Sublician. See *Bridge*.

† *Suero*, river, iv. 60.

Suetonius Paulinus, one of Otho's generals, v. 420.

† *Suevi*, iv. 242.

Suicide condemned, iv. 425.

Sullius, why a Roman name,

i. 249.

Sulpitius, or *Sulpicius*, elected consul, iv. 360.

Sulpitius, a bold and insolent tribune of the people, brings Marius into the forum, and declares him proconsul and general in the Mithridatic war, iii. 76, 131, 132. Takes a guard of six hundred horse, whom he calls his anti-senators, 77. Kills the son of Pompeius Rufus the consul, ib. Condemned by the senate, 133. Betrayed by one of his slaves, ib. and executed, ib.

Sulpicius Quintus, degraded from the priesthood, ii. 234.

Sulpitius, Caius, v. 85.

Sulpitius, the *Interrex*, declares Pompey sole consul, iv. 100.

Sulpitius, who commanded in Macedonia, ii. 366.

Sun, eclipses of it, iv. 18. The opinion of astronomers concerning its motions, 286.

† *Sunium*, v. 373.

Superstition, the great evil of it, iv. 217.

Sura. See *Lentulus*.

Surena, the Parthian general, iii. 313. His character, 314. The privilege of his family to crown the king of Parthia, ib. He hides his main force behind the first ranks, 316. Defeats Crassus with great slaughter, 319. Sends proposals of a conference, in order to be informed whether Crassus was retired into Carræ or not, 326. By his artful measures gets Crassus into his hands, 328. Sends the head of Crassus to Orodes, ib. Burlesques the Roman triumph, 329. Produces to the senate of Seleucia the books found in the baggage of Roscius, ib. This puts the senators in mind of Æsop's wallet, ib. His army compared to the serpents called *Sey-*

talæ, ib. He is put to death by Orodes, 330.

Surnames. See *Names*.

† *Susa*, iv. 15. The wealth there found by Alexander, 178.

Susamithres, uncle to Pharnabazus, undertakes to dispatch Alcibiades, ii. 76.

† *Sutrium*, i. 335. Taken and retaken the same day, 339.

Swordsmen. See *Machæriones*.

Sybaris, one of the daughters of Themistocles, i. 302.

† *Sybaris*, a city in Lucania, colonised by Pericles, and called *Thurii*, i. 361.

Sybarite says, "It was no wonder that the Spartans freely risked their lives, because they had nothing worth living for," ii. 196.

Sycophant, the original meaning of the word, i. 227.

Sylla, Lucius Cornelius, the consul Rufinus was one of his ancestors, iii. 122. Born to a scanty fortune, ib. His figure, 123. Whence his name of *Sylla*, ib. Fond of players and jesters, and joins in every drolery in company, though grave and austere when he had business to transact, ib. Addicted to debauchery through life, ib. Nicopolis the courtesan, leaves him her estate, ib. His mother-in-law does the same, ib. He goes quæstor with Marius into Africa, ib. Gains great honour in the military department, ib. Makes a friend of Bocchus, king of Upper Numidia, ib. Bocchus delivers up Jugurtha to him, 124. Marius is jealous of *Sylla*'s fame, ib. That jealousy is increased by the signet which *Sylla* makes use of, ib. Yet Marius continues to employ him in his wars, ib. *Sylla* takes *Copillus*, chief of the *Tectosagæ*, prisoner, ib. Persuades the *Marsi* to declare for the Romans, ib. Acts under *Catulus*,

the colleague of Marius, *ib.* Procures provisions for the camps both of Catulus and Marius, 125. Applies for the prætorship, and loses it, *ib.* Gains it the next year, *ib.* Cæsar tells him he bought it, *ib.* Re-establishes Ariobarzanes in Cappadocia, and restrains Mithridates in his progress of power, *ib.* & 126. Is the first Roman that received an ambassador from Parthia, *ib.* A person in the train of that ambassador foretells Sylla's future greatness, *ib.* Censorinus prepares to accuse him of extortion, but does not proceed, *ib.* The quarrel between Sylla and Marius breaks out afresh, on occasion of Boechus's erecting certain statues in the Capitol, *ib.* Sylla performs great things in the Marston war, 127. His enemies represent him rather as a fortunate than a great general, *ib.* He glories in being the favourite of fortune, *ib.* Advises Lucullus to attend to the visions of the night, 128. Has many inconsistencies in his character, *ib.* Overlooks the crime of his soldiers in killing Albinus, one of his lieutenants, *ib.* Elected consul with Quintus Pompeius, when he was fifty years of age, 129. Marries Cæcilia, the daughter of Metellus the chief pontiff, *ib.* The names of others of his wives, *ib.* Ambitious of the conduct of the Mithridatic war, *ib.* Finds a rival for that post in Marius, *ib.* Prodigies announce the civil war, 130. The observations of the Tuscan diviners upon them, *ib.* Sulpitius, the abandoned tribune, decrees the command in the Mithridatic war to Marius, 131. Pompeius Rufus and Sylla order a cessation of all public business, *ib.* Sylla is compelled by Sulpitius to revoke it, *ib.* The son of Pompeius is killed, and Sylla saves his life

by escaping into the house of Marius, *ib.* Sylla gets to the camp before Marius's officers, and they are stoned, 132. Marius plunders, and puts to death the friends of Sylla in Rome, *ib.* Sylla marches to Rome, *ib.* Attacks it with fire and sword, 133. Marius is forced to fly, *ib.* Sylla assembles the senate, and gets Marius and Sulpitius condemned to death, *ib.* Sets a price upon the head of Marius, *ib.* The people reject his nephew Nonius, in his application for the consulship, 134. His saying upon it, *ib.* He proposes Cinna, who was of the opposite faction, for the consulship; but first makes him swear to do nothing against him, *ib.* Cinna is no sooner elected than he impeaches Sylla, *ib.* Sylla leaves the impeachment behind him, and sets forward against Mithridates, *ib.* Prodigy that happened to Mithridates, and other circumstances of his affairs, *ib.* On the arrival of Sylla in Greece, all the cities, except Athens, submit to him, 135. He besieges Athens, which was held by the tyrant Aristion for Mithridates, *ib.* Cuts down the groves of the Academy and Lyceum, *ib.* Violates the treasures of Greece, and spares not even the temples, *ib.* His saying upon Caphis's scruple to touch those of Delphi, 136. Aristion insults him and Metella from the walls, 137. Famine prevails in Athens, *ib.* The tyrant's extreme insolence and cruelty to the people during the famine, *ib.* Sylla scales the walls near the Hep-tachalcos, *ib.* He pulls down part of the wall, and enters the town at midnight, 138. A dreadful slaughter ensues, *ib.* Sylla at last stops the carnage, *ib.* What he said on that occasion, *ib.* The tyrant retires to the citadel, 139. Is forced

to surrender for want of water, *ib.* Sylla likewise takes the Piræus, and lays most of it in ashes, *ib.* Taxiles, the enemy's general, moves down from Thrace with a great army, *ib.* Sylla marches into Bœotia for the sake of provisions, *ib.* Hortensius joins him with a reinforcement from Thessaly, *ib.* His army but a handful in comparison of the enemy, 140. He keeps close in his intrenchments, and the enemy straggle off, *ib.* In their excursions they sack the cities of Panopea and Lebadia, *ib.* Sylla tries whether labour would not make his troops more willing to face danger, and it has its effect, 141. Orders them to seize a difficult post sword in hand, *ib.* Archelaus moves against Chæronea, and Sylla sends it succours, *ib.* Circumstances previous to the battle of Chæronea, 142. The battle described, 143—145. Out of such prodigious numbers of the enemy, only ten thousand reach Chalcis, 145. Sylla misses only fourteen men, *ib.* He inscribes his trophies to Mars, Victory, and Venus, *ib.* Celebrates games at Thebes, *ib.* Takes from the Thebans half their territories, *ib.* Marches to oppose Flaccus, but returns upon intelligence that Dorylaus had entered Bœotia with Mithridates's best troops, 146. That general accuses Archelaus of treachery; but, after some slight skirmishes with Sylla, agrees with Archelaus that the war ought to be protracted, 146. Yet the plains of Orchomenus tempt the king's generals to engage, *ib.* Account of the battle, *ib.* & 147. Metella comes from Rome with an account that Cinna and Carbo, beside other outrages, had burnt Sylla's houses, 147. Archelaus proposes a peace, 148. The

conditions on which Sylla grants it, *ib.* Mithridates demurs, and desires to be excused as to certain articles, 149. The rather because Fimbria, who had killed the consul Flaccus, was marching against him, *ib.* But Sylla, who has an interview with him at Dardanus, obliges him to ratify the whole, 150. He reconciles Ariobarzanes and Nicomedes to him, *ib.* Mithridates delivers up seventy of his ships, and five hundred archers, *ib.* The Romans think the conditions too easy for that prince, who had murdered an hundred and fifty thousand Romans in one day, *ib.* Sylla marches against Fimbria, who was encamped at Thyatira, *ib.* Fimbria's troops go over to Sylla, and Fimbria kills himself, *ib.* Sylla lays a fine upon Asia of twenty thousand talents, and compels the people to quarter his soldiers, at a vast expence, 150, 151. He sails to Athens, where he is initiated in the mysteries of Ceres, 151. Carries from thence the library of Apollon, in which were the works of Aristotle and Theophrastus, *ib.* Having something of the gout, he goes to the warm baths at Ædephus, *ib.* Encourages the Alæans to rebuild their city, *ib.* Goes to Apollonia, where a satyr is brought to him from a place called Nymphæum, 152. He is afraid that his troops will disperse as soon as they reach Italy; but they voluntarily come and take an oath to stand by him to the last, *ib.* Has to cope with fifteen generals in Italy, who have under them twenty-five legions, *ib.* Several presages of his being victorious, 153. He defeats young Marius, and Norbanus the consul, *ib.* Other predictions and presages, *ib.* Marcus Lucullus, one of Sylla's lieutenants, defeats the enemy

with a very inferior force, 154. Sylla corrupts Scipio's soldiers, under pretence of treating of peace, ib. Beats Marius, now consul, and kills ten thousand men, with the loss only of twenty-three, 155. His lieutenants are every where victorious, ib. Carbo passes over into Africa, ib. Sylla's last conflict is with Telesinus the Samnite, whom he overcomes with difficulty, ib. The battle described, 156, 157. Sylla wears in all his battles a golden image of Apollo, 156. His address to it on this occasion, ib. Crassus's great services in the action with Telesinus, ib. The remains of the broken faction send deputies to him at Antenna, 157. He promises them impunity on certain conditions; but, after they have performed the conditions, destroys them in cold blood in the circus at Rome, ib. The senate, which he is haranguing, listens with terror to their cries, ib. What he said upon it, ib. He fills the city with massacres, 158. C. Metellus ventures to ask him when there would be an end of them, ib. His proscriptions and confiscations, 159. Young Marius kills himself at Præneste, ib. Sylla's cruelty to the people of that place, ib. The noble behaviour of one of Sylla's friends in that city, ib. Catiline having killed his own brother, Sylla, at his request, puts him amongst the proscribed, ib. Sylla declares himself dictator, 160. Makes Pompey divorce his wife and marry his daughter-in-law Æmilia, ib. Lucullus Ofella, who had acted as his lieutenant against Præneste, aspires to the consulship without his consent, and is killed by his order, ib. Sylla leads up his triumph, in which the restored exiles make the most agreeable appearance, 161.

Takes the additional name of Felix, ib. Gives the names of Faustus and Fausta to the twins he had by Metella, ib. Lays down the dictatorship, ib. Dedicates the tenths of his substance to Hercules, 162. Metella dies, and he marries Valeria, ib. Falls into the lousy disease, 163. Circumstances preceding his death, ib. His burial and epitaph, 164.

Sylla, Sextius, i. 94.

Syllanian Jupiter. See *Jupiter*.

Syllis, a poem so called, v. 241.

Sylvia, *Ilia*, or *Rhea*, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus, i. 81.

† *Symbolum*, v. 299.

Synalis, governor of Minoa, v. 248. A friend of Dion, ib.

Syphax. See *Sophax*.

† *Syracusans*, their war with the Athenians, iii. 271. Decoyed to Catana by Nicias, ib. Instead of fifteen generals, elect three, whom they invest with a discretionary power, ib. Draw a cross wall from the city to hinder the Athenians from finishing their's, 273. Ready to capitulate when Gylippus arrives, 274. Give the Athenians a total defeat under the conduct of Gylippus, 283. Keep a festival in memory of their taking Nicias prisoner, 286. Delivered by Dion from the tyranny of Dionysius, v. 257. Their ingratitude to Dion, 258. Recall that deliverer, 260. Their miserable state after his death, ii. 119. Their affairs retrieved by Timoleon, 139, *et seq.*

† *Syracuse*, a Corinthian colony, ii. 119. *n. v.* 261. Besieged by the Romans. See *Marcellus*.

Syrians, said to be descended from Syrus the son of Apollo, and the nymph Sinope, iii. 220.

Syrmus, king of the Triballi, Alexander defeats him soon after his accession, iv. 145.

Syrtes, v. 248.

Syrus, son of Apollo, iii. 220.

T.

TABLE, Cato the Censor thought it the properest place for the forming of friendships, ii. 333. Cato's agreeable behaviour at his own table, ib. He would suffer no evil to be spoken at it of any man whatever, ib.

Tables, silver ones, which Caius Gracchus was possessed of, v. 3.

Tachos, the Egyptian, entertains Agesilaus in his service, iv. 39. Leaves Agesilaus only the command of the mercenaries, 40. Agesilaus goes over from him to Nectanabis, 41. Tachos, thus deserted, takes to flight, 42.

Tacita, the muse to whom Numa pays his homage, i. 173.

Tactics, ii. 345.

† *Tanarus*, iv. 66. 311. v. 213.

† *Tagus*, river, iii. 354.

Talafius, a young Roman of note at the time of the rape of the Sabine virgins, i. 94.

Talasio, the nuptial acclamation, supposed to be first used on his account, i. 95. iv. 48.

† *Talaura*, iii. 214.

† *Tamyna*, iv. 295.

† *Tanagra*, i. 358. ii. 210. iii. 189.

† *Tanais*, river, iv. 187.

† *Taphobris*, v. 229.

Tarchetius, king of Alba, i. 80.

Tarcondemus, king of Upper Cilicia, is in Antony's army, v. 208.

† *Tarentines* call in Pyrrhus

to their assistance against the Romans, iii. 15. One of their citizens warns them of the restraints they would be laid under, ib. Their archers, iv. 403.

† *Tarentum* recovered from Hannibal by Fabius Maximus by means of a woman, ii. 24. Fabius said, he would leave that city its angry gods, 26.

Tarpeia betrays the Capitol to the Sabines, who promise her what they wore upon their left arms, i. 98. She dies overwhelmed by their shields, 99.

Tarpeia, a vestal virgin, admitted at Numa's second consecration, i. 176.

Tarpeian rock, whence so called, i. 99.

Tarpeius, intrusted by Romulus with the defence of the Capitol against Tatius, i. 98. According to Juba the historian, guilty of betraying it, 99.

Tarquinius, the vestal virgin, said by some to have given a field to the public, which was afterwards called the *Campus Martius*, i. 245. How honoured for that gift, 246.

Tarquinius, son of Demaratus, according to some authors, the first that triumphed in a chariot, i. 98.

Tarquinius Sextus, i. 238. n.

Tarquinius Superbus, either son or grandson of Tarquinius the son of Demaratus, i. 231. Attains the Roman crown in an iniquitous manner, and governs like a tyrant, i. 238. Expelled on his son's committing a rape upon Lucretia, ib. Sends to Rome to demand his goods, 240. Finds shelter with the Tuscans, who send him back with a numerous army, 246. Is defeated, and his son Aruns slain, ib. Retires to Lara Porfenna at Clusium, 254. Refuses to refer his cause to Porfenna, 256.

Tarracinia, iv. 274.

Tarracina, iii. 78, 81.

Tarrutius, marries *Lucretia*, i. 82.

Tarutius, calculates the day and hour of *Romulus's* nativity, from the circumstances and actions of his life, i. 90.

Tatia, daughter of *Tatius*, and wife of *Numa*, i. 165.

Tatienfes, i. 103.

Tatius, general for the *Sabines* against the *Romans*, i. 98. Gives the *Romans* battle, upon which the *matrons* interpose, 101. Reigns in conjunction with *Romulus*, 102. Killed as he was sacrificing with *Romulus* at *Lavinium*, 107. Buried in an honourable manner on *Mount Aventine*, 108.

Taureus, ii. 49.

† *Tauromenium*, ii. 126.

Taurus, general and prime minister in *Crete*, i. 57. His connection with *Pasiphaë*, 60. Vanquished by *Theseus* in the games which *Minos* exhibited, ib.

† *Taurus*, *Mount*, iii. 222. v. 101.

Taurus commands *Augustus's* land forces, v. 211.

Tax, paid by the *Greeks* for carrying on the *Persian* war, ii. 300.

Taxes in *Greece* trebled in sixty years time, ii. 300. n.

Taxiles, *Mithridates's* general, comes down from *Thrace* and *Macedon*, to join *Archelaus*, iii. 139. Defeated by *Muraena*, *Sylla's* lieutenant, 145. Sent by *Mithridates* to *Tigranes*, to advise him to avoid a general action with the *Romans*, 225. His answer to *Tigranes*, who observed to him that the *Romans* were flying, ib.

Taxiles, one of the kings of *India*, the extent of his dominions, iv. 201. His sensible address to *Alexander*, and that prince's answer, ib. Gives and receives presents, 202.

† *Taygetus*, i. 142. iii. 188. iv. 387.

Technon, a servant of *Aratus*, v. 360.

† *Tectosagæ*; *Sylla*, when lieutenant to *Marius*, takes *Copillus*, chief of the *Tectosagæ*, prisoner, iii. 124.

† *Tegea*, i. 73. iv. 37, 391, 417.

Tegetæ, ii. 294.

† *Tegyraë*, battle of, described, ii. 212. This battle a prelude to that of *Leuctra*, 210.

Teius, *Marcus*, or rather *Ateius*, iii. 138.

Telamon, grandson of *Sciron*, i. 54.

† *Telamon*, a port of *Tuscany*, iii. 84.

Teleclides, his verses, in which he describes the power of *Pericles* amongst the *Athenians*, i. 367. Of *Nicias*, iii. 255.

Telemachus, i. 79.

Telemachus, the *Corinthian*, ii. 129.

Teleontes, an *Athenian* tribe, i. 226.

Telephus, the son of *Hercules*, i. 79.

Telefides, one of the auxiliaries whom the *Syracusans* commissioned to go to *Dion*, v. 260.

Telestinus, the *Samnite*, his operations against *Sylla*, iii. 155. He decamps in the night, and marches to *Rome*, ib.

Telefippa, a courtesan above the condition of a slave, *Alexander* affixes a private soldier in his application to her, iv. 184.

Telestus, the poet, iv. 141.

Teletias, half brother to *Agessilaus*, appointed admiral, iv. 22.

Tellus, the *Athenian*, preferred by *Solon* in point of happiness to *Cræsus*, i. 232.

Tellus, her temple, v. 285.

† *Telmessus*, iv. 134.

† *Tempe*, the charms of that vale described, iii. 367. Pom-

pey passes through it after the battle of Pharsalia, iv. 120.

† *Tenchteri* and *Uspetes*, iv. 241. Defeated by Cæsar, ib.

† *Tenedos*, iii. 197.

Tenſæ, the chariots in which the images of the gods were carried in procession, ii. 100.

Teratius, i. 80.

Terentia, the wife of Cicero, meddles with politics, v. 86. Proud, and uneasy in her temper, 94. Hates Clodius, ib. Neglects Cicero in his banishments, 105. Divorced, ib.

Terentius Varro. See *Varro*.

Terentius Culeo, the tribune, persuades the people to give order for the admission of many persons to the right of citizens, iii. 383.

Terentius, Lucius, conspires against Pompeius Strabo and his son, iv. 47.

Terentius, said to be the person who killed Galba, v. 431.

Termerian Mischief, a proverbial expression, i. 54.

Temerus, slain by Hercules, i. 54.

Terminus, the god of boundaries, a temple built to him by Numa, i. 185. His sacrifices, what, ib.

Terpander, the poet, i. 149, 15. iv. 389.

Tertia, the little daughter of Paulus Æmilius, her saying "Perseus is dead," considered as a lucky omen, ii. 163.

Tertia, sister to Clodius, v. 95.

Tesserarius, the person who carried the Word, in the Roman army, v. 410.

Tſſaments, or Will, i. 223.

Tethys, her oracle. See *Oracle*.

† *Tetrapolis*, i. 56.

Teucer, one of the accusers of Alcibiades, ii. 54.

Teutamus, one of the principal officers of the Argyræpides,

iii. 379. Conspires against Eumenes, 384.

† *Teutones* and *Cimbri* invade Italy, iii. 53. Defeated by Marius, 63. See *Cimbri*.

Thais, the courtesan, Ptolemy's mistress, persuades Alexander to burn the palace of Xerxes in Persepolis, iv. 180.

Thalea, the first Roman wife who had any quarrel with her mother-in-law, 198, 199.

† *Thalamie*, iv. 388.

Thales, one of the seven wise men, i. 204. Goes upon mercantile business into Asia, 203. The first who extended his inquiries beyond matters necessary for practice, 204.

Thales, the lyric poet, i. 126.

Thallus, the son of Cineas, his valour, iv. 296.

† *Thapſacus*, iv. 211.

† *Thapſus*, iii. 272. iv. 268, 269.

Thargelia, i. 373.

Thargelion, month of, ii. 70. v. 123.

Tharrytas, king of the Molossians, iii. 1.

† *Thasians* beaten in a sea-fight, iii. 185.

Thasian marble, iv. 328.

† *Thasos*, i. 365. v. 299.

Theagenes, commander of the Thebans against Philip in the battle of Chæronea, iv. 146. Falls in that battle, ib. The noble behaviour of his sister, ib.

Theano says, "She is a priestess for prayer, but not for ex-
"cratation," ii. 56.

Thearidas the Megalopolitan, iv. 419.

Thearides, son of Dionysius the elder, v. 234.

Theatrical Entertainments, i. 234. iv. 167, 302, 358, 408.

† *Thebans*, suspected by the Lacedæmonians, after they had distinguished themselves as auxiliaries to that people in the first battle of Mantinea, ii. 199.

Their decree in favour of the Athenians, who were oppressed by the thirty tyrants, iii. 117. Their gallant behaviour in the battle of Chæronea, and retreat after it, v. 57. Invade Læconia, iv. 34. Pass the Eurotas, ib. Lay siege to Sparta, ib. Revolt from Alexander, 144. The terrible revenge taken by Alexander, 145. The best soldiers in Greece, v. 55.

Thebe, daughter of Jason, and wife of Alexander the tyrant of Phære, ii. 222. Compassionates the sufferings of Pelopidas, and visits him in prison, ib. Conspires against her husband, and assists in killing him, iv. 230.

† *Thebes*, its citadel seized by Phœbidas the Lacedæmonian, iv. 25. Twice taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes within a short period, v. 150, 151.

† *Themisyræ*, iii. 208.

Themis, iv. 195.

Themistocles, the son of Neocles, an inferior citizen of Athens, i. 267. His mother a foreigner, ib. Consequently deemed illegitimate by the laws of Athens, ib. Declares that the trophies of Miltiades would not suffer him to sleep, 52. Persuades several of the nobility to take their exercise amongst the illegitimate at Cynosarges, 267. Related to the Lycomedians, ib. His natural qualities, 268. What his tutor said of him, ib. Not acute in learning the politer arts, ib. The names of his masters, ib. The irregularities of his youth, 269. The emblem by which his father endeavoured to deter him from aiming at a share in the administration, ib. His great ambition, ib. His difference with Aristides, ib. He foresees the Persian war, 270. Manages the public treasury with prudence, ib. Persuades the Athenians to build

ships, ib. Why he heaps up riches, 271. Draws much company to his house by entertaining an excellent lyrist, 272. Keeps a magnificent equipage, ib. Exhibits a tragedy at his own expence, ib. Beloved by the common people, ib. What passed between him and Simonides the poet, 273. Gives Epicydes money, to engage him not to apply for the command, ib. Puts the interpreter of the Persian ambassadors to death, ib. Gets Arthmius degraded, 274. Raised to the command by the Athenians, ib. Persuades them to quit the city, and embark on board their ships, ib. Gives up the chief command of the confederates to Eurybiades, and thereby saves Greece, 275. Prevents Architeles from quitting the fleet, ib. The action at Artemisium, 276. His stratagem with regard to the Ionians, 277. The artifice by which he drew the Athenians to the ships, 278. His interpretation of the oracle concerning Salamis, ib. The means he made use of to get money for the embarkation, 279. He procures a decree for recalling Aristides, 280. His answer to Eurybiades, 281. Retort upon an insolent officer, and on a certain Eretrian, ib. His stratagem to prevent the confederates from separating, 282. Xerxes, in consequence of a private message from Themistocles, gives orders that the Greeks should be surrounded in the straits of Salamis, ib. What passed between Aristides and Themistocles on that occasion, ib. Xerxes sits down on an eminence to view the sea-fight, 283. Themistocles sacrifices three Persian captives to Bacchus Omettes, ib. Happy in the choice of time, as well as place, for engaging,

284. The battle of Salamis described, *ib. et seq.* Themistocles sounds Aristides about breaking down the bridge over the Hellespont, 286. Aristides's answer, *ib.* Themistocles, under pretence of friendship, advises Xerxes to fly, before his bridge over the Hellespont is broken down, *ib.* Amongst the cities, Ægina bears away the palm, and amongst the commanders, Themistocles, 287. How honoured at Sparta, and at the Olympic games, *ib.* His sayings, *ib. et seq.* He amuses the Spartans, while the Athenians rebuild their walls, 289. He fortifies the Piræus, *ib.* Encourages trade and navigation, which greatly advance the democratic party, *ib.* Places the rostrum in Pnyx, so as to face the sea, *ib.* Forms a design to increase the naval strength of Athens, *ib.* Is ordered to communicate it to Aristides, 290. The Athenians reject it, because it is an unjust one, *ib.* He carries it against a proposal of the Lacedæmonians in the assembly of the Amphictyons, *ib.* Incurs their hatred on that account, and that of the other allies by his exactions, *ib.* What he said to the people of Andros, and their answer, 291. Envied by the Athenians, and forced often to recount his own services, *ib.* He offends them by farther building the temple of Diana Aristobule, 292. From his statue in this temple, it appeared that his aspect was as heroic as his soul, *ib.* He is banished by the ostracism, *ib.* Refuses to join in the plot of Pausanias, but does not discover it, 293. Accused of being an accomplice in it, *ib.* His defence by letter, *ib.* The Athenians send persons to seize him, but he escapes to Corcyra, *ib.* Flies from thence to the court

of Admetus, king of the Molossians, who had long been his enemy, *ib.* Embarks at Pydna for Asia, 294. His danger near Naxos, whither he was driven by a storm, *ib.* Part of his treasures conveyed to him by his friends, and the rest confiscated, 295. He arrives at Cuma, where he finds a proclamation of the king of Persia's, of two hundred talents reward for apprehending him, *ib.* Flies from thence to Ægæ, where he is concealed by his friend Nicogenes, *ib.* His dream, in consequence of which he flies to the Persian court, *ib.* The manner of his conveyance, 296. His address to Artabanus, *ib. et seq.* His speech to the king, 297. He relates to the king his vision, and an oracle he had from Dodona, *ib.* The joy his arrival gave the king, 298. The courtiers treat him with rancour, *ib.* But, at his second audience, the king speaks to him graciously, tells him he owed him two hundred talents, promises many other favours, and asks him what he had to propose concerning Greece, *ib.* He desires a year to learn the Persian language, *ib.* The great honours conferred on him by the king, and the free intercourse he has with him, 299. He is instructed in the learning of the Magi, *ib.* The king is reconciled to Demaratus the Lacedæmonian at the request of Themistocles, *ib.* Gives the latter three cities for his maintenance, *ib.* What Themistocles said to his children, *ib.* Epixyes, governor of the Upper Phrygia, employs persons to assassinate him, 300. He is informed of it in a dream; in consequence of which he builds a temple to Cybele Dindymene, and consecrates his daughter Mnesiptolema to her service, *ib.*

Asks the governor of Lydia's permission to send to Athens a statue of brass which he found in Sardis, *ib.* & 301. The governor threatens to inform the king of it, 301. After this, he behaves with more prudence, and lives long in great security in Magnesia, *ib.* On the revolt of Egypt, and the great advantages gained by Cimon at sea, the king calls upon Themistocles to take the direction of an expedition, *ib.* His reasons for declining that command, *ib.* He puts a period to his life by drinking bull's blood, 302. How many years he lived, *ib.* His children by his two wives, *ib.* The Magnesians erect a monument to his memory, and continue the honours and privileges granted his posterity, down to Plutarch's time, *ib. et seq.* Verses in the nature of an epitaph, *ib.*

Theodestes of Phaelis, the honours paid by Alexander to his statue, *iv.* 152.

Theodorus, accused of joining Alcibiades in his burlesque upon the mysteries, *ii.* 52.

Theodorus, the Athenian high-priest, says, the execrations pronounced against Alcibiades, were null of themselves, if he had not injured the commonwealth, *ii.* 70.

Theodorus, the Tarentine, disgraced by Alexander for his infamous traffic, *iv.* 158.

Theodorus, the atheist, *iv.* 319.

Theodorus, tutor to Antyllus the son of Antony, his villany and punishment, *v.* 223.

Theodeses, *v.* 238.

Theodotus, of Chios, his advice to Ptolemy to take away the life of Pompey the Great, *iv.* 125. Flies, and lives a wretched vagabond, 128. Put to death at last by Brutus, *v.* 296.

Theomnestus, the academic, *v.* 289.

Theophanes, the Lesbian, supposed to have censured Rutilius the historian unjustly, *iv.* 82. His opinion that it was best for Pompey to retire to Egypt, 124. A saying of Cicero concerning him, *v.* 103.

Theophilus, the father of Hipparchus, *v.* 213.

Theophrastus, his observation concerning Demosthenes and Demades, as orators, *v.* 49. Leaves his works to Neleus, *iii.* 151.

Theophrastus, refusing to quit Corinth, is put to death by Aratus, *v.* 363.

Theopompus, king of Sparta, inserts a clause in the *Rhetra*, to prevent the people from altering or corrupting any law, *i.* 130. A saying of his, 131.

Theopompus, the Theban, joins Pelopidas in his enterprise for the recovery of liberty, *ii.* 202.

Theopompus and Gorgoleon, the Spartan generals, killed in the battle of Tegyra, *ii.* 202.

Theopompus, of Cnidos, the fabulist, *iv.* 264. Cæsar enfranchises the Cnicians at his request, *ib.*

Theopompus, unjust in accusing Demosthenes of unsettled principles with respect to the commonwealth, *v.* 51.

Theori, who, *v.* 125.

Theoria, what, *iii.* 254.

Theoris, the priestess, Demosthenes accuses her of teaching the slaves to cheat their masters, *v.* 53. She is put to death for that and other enormities, *ib.*

Theorus, *ii.* 35.

Theramenes the son of Agnon; the Athenians, by his advice, submit to the Spartan injunction to pull down their long walls, *iii.* 103. Why surnamed the *Bushman*, *iii.* 252. *v.* 104.

Thericion, iv. 404, 424.

† *Thermodon*, a river of Pontus, iii. 208. iv. 79.

† *Thermodon*, a small river near Chæronea, anciently so called, but afterwards *Hæmon*, i. 70. v. 56, 57.

Thermopylæ. See *Straits*.

Therycion advises Cleomenes to retire from the storms that beat upon him, into the harbour of death, iv. 424, 425. He dispatches himself, 425.

Thesæa, i. 50. 76.

Thesæan feasts, i. 50.

Thesæis, a kind of tonsure, i. 50.

Theseus, descended by the father's side from Erectheus, and, by his mother, from Pelops, i. 48. Pittheus, founder of Træzene, was his grandfather by the mother's side, ib. *Ægeus*, afterwards the father of *Theseus*, receives an oracle at Delphi, and applies to Pittheus for the interpretation of it, 49. Pittheus procures a private commerce between *Ægeus* and his daughter *Æthra*, ib. *Ægeus* hides certain tokens under a great stone, and gives *Æthra* directions, if she should have a son, to send him to him, when arrived at man's estate, with those tokens; but with great privacy, on account of the *Pallantidæ*, ib. *Theseus*, why so named, 50. Brought up by Pittheus, ib. His tutor *Connidas* honoured with sacrifices by the Athenians in the *Thesæan* feasts, ib. He offers the first fruits of his hair to Apollo at Delphi, but shaves only the fore part of his head, ib. That kind of tonsure thence called *Thesæis*, ib. He is reported to be the son of Neptune, ib. Takes up the tokens of his origin, 51. Chooses to go to Athens by land, though the roads were infested by rufians, ib. Emulates the actions

of Hercules, to whom he was nearly related, 52. Determines to injure no one, but to take vengeance of such as should offer him violence, ib. Attacked by Periphetes, surnamed *Corynetes*, or the Club-bearer, whom he slays, and then takes the club for his weapon, ib. Destroys *Cinnis* the Pine-bender, ib. Has a son named *Melanippus*, by *Perigune* the daughter of *Sinnis*, 53. Kills a wild sow named *Phæa*, ib. Destroys *Sciron*, a famous robber, ib. Engages in wrestling with *Cercyon*, and kills him on the spot, 54. Dispatches *Damastes*, surnamed *Procrustes*, in the same manner as he had dispatched others, ib. Meets with the first instance of hospitality from the descendants of *Phytalus*, and is purified by them, ib. Finds Athens and the family of *Ægeus* in great distraction, 55. *Medea* persuades *Ægeus* to poison him at an entertainment; but, *Theseus* preparing to carve with his sword, *Ægeus* knew him to be his son, ib. *Ægeus* acknowledges him before the people, ib. The *Pallantidæ* commence hostilities, but are defeated through the treachery of a herald named *Leos*, 56. *Theseus* goes against the *Marathonian* bull, brings him alive to Athens, and sacrifices him to the *Delphinian* Apollo, ib. Is entertained by *Hecale*, ib. The tribute is demanded by the *Cretans* the third time, on account of *Androgeus* having been slain in Attica, ib. The tribute consisted of seven young men and as many virgins, 57. The *Minotaur*, and *Cretan* labyrinth, what, ib. The Athenians expressing their resentment, that *Ægeus*, who was the cause of their misfortunes, took no share in them, *Theseus* offers himself

as one of the seven, 58. The ship is sent out with a black sail, *ib.* But a white one is also given the pilot, to be hoisted if he brought Theseus safe back, *ib.* Theseus said to have a pilot from Salamis, because the Athenians had not as yet applied themselves much to navigation, 59. Makes an offering for himself and his companions to the Delphinian Apollo, *ib.* That offering, what, *ib.* Commanded by the oracle to take Venus for his guide, *ib.* On his arrival in Crete, Ariadne falls in love with him, and gives him a clue of thread, by which he might pass and repass through the labyrinth, *ib.* He kills the Minotaur, and carries off Ariadne and the young Athenians, *ib.* Other accounts of Theseus's expedition to Crete, *ib.* Other accounts of Ariadne, *ib.* & 60. He puts in at Delos, and sacrifices to Apollo, 62. Thence the annual deputation of the Athenians to Delos, *ib.* 2. On his approach to Attica, forgets to hoist the white sail, *ib.* Ægeus throws himself from the rocks, and is dashed to pieces, *ib.* Theseus sends a herald to Athens with an account of his safe return, *ib.* Enters the city with sorrow, but is received with great rejoicing, 63. The *Oschophoria* celebrated in memory of that event, 63. & 64. The vessel in which Theseus sailed preserved to the times of Demetrius Phalereus, 63. A temple erected, and sacrifices offered to Theseus, the care of which he commits to the Phylidæ, 64. He settles all the inhabitants of Attica in Athens, 65. Erects a democracy, *ib.* Connects the citadel with the city, *ib.* Institutes the Panathenæa and Metœcia, *ib.* Invites all strangers to equal privileges in Athens, 66. Distinguishes the people

into noblemen, husbandmen, and mechanics, *ib.* Theseus the first that inclined to a popular government, *ib.* Gives the impression of an ox to the Athenian money, *ib.* Adds Megara to the territory of Athens, *ib.* Sets up a pillar in the Isthmus, as a mark of distinction between Peloponnesus and Ionia, *ib.* & 67. Institutes the Isthmian games in honour of Neptune, 67. Makes war upon the Amazons, and receives Antiope as the reward of his valour, *ib.* One of his companions, named Soloon, falls in love with Antiope, and drowns himself in consequence of his hopeless passion, 68. Theseus calls the river after his name, and builds a city, which he names Pythopolis, *ib.* The Amazons cross the Cimmerian Bosphorus upon the ice, and march to Athens, 69. Theseus sacrifices to *Fear* before he engages them, *ib.* The success of the action dubious, *ib.* A peace concluded after four months, *ib.* Theseus has by the Amazon a son named Hippolitus, or, according to Pindar, Demophon, 70. Marries Phædra after the death of Antiope, *ib.* His other marriages and amours, 71. He assists the Lapithæ against the Centaurs, *ib.* And Adrastus in recovering the bodies of those that fell before Thebes, *ib.* The friendship between Theseus and Pirithous, *ib.* Theseus, on occasion of his friend's marriage, goes with him into the country of the Lapithæ, and joins them against the Centaurs, 72. Procures Hercules admission to the mysteries of Ceres, *ib.* Carries off Helen when he was fifty years old, *ib.* He and his friend Pirithous are pursued as far as Tegea, 73. He places Helen at Aphidnæ under the inspection of his mother, *ib.* Goes with Pirithous

into Epirus, to fetch off the daughter of Aidoneus, *ib.* Pirithous is destroyed by Aidoneus's dog Cerberus, and Theseus is imprisoned, *ib.* Meantime Mnestheus excites a sedition in Athens, *ib.* and invites Castor and Pollux into Attica, 74. Academus informs them where Helen was concealed, *ib.* The academy always spared by the Lacedæmonians for his sake, *ib.* The Tyndaridæ beat their adversaries in a set battle, and demolish Aphidnæ, *ib.* Æthra, the mother of Theseus, is carried to Lacedæmon, and from thence, with Helen, to Troy, 75. Theseus is released by Aidoneus, at the intercession of Hercules, 76. Returns to Athens, and attempts to reduce the Athenians by force, but is overpowered, *ib.* Sends his children into Eubœa, and retires to the isle of Scyros, where he is treacherously destroyed by Lycomedes, *ib.* Mnestheus dying in the expedition to Troy, the sons of Theseus recover the kingdom, 77. After the Median war, the Athenians are commanded by the oracle to bring the bones of Theseus to Athens, 77. This is carried into execution by Cimon, who places the remains near the Gymnasium; and Theseus's oratory is made a place of refuge, 78.

Thesmophoria, the feast of Ceres, *ii.* 200. *v.* 67.

Thesmophoriæ, *v.* 270.

Thesmophetæ, *i.* 220. *n.*

† *Thespiæ*, *iii.* 119. *iv.* 26. *v.* 150.

† *Thespiæ* begins to exhibit tragedies, *i.* 234. The opinion of Solon as to the exhibition of fictions, *ib.*

† *Thesprotians*, *iii.* 1.

† *Thessaly*, *i.* 70. 79. *iv.* 264.

† *Thessalonica*, *iv.* 328.

Thessalonica, widow of Cassander, murdered by her son Antipater, *iii.* 6. *v.* 146.

Vol. VI.

Thessalus, one of the sons of Cimon, *iii.* 187. Lodges an information against Alcibiades, for his burlesque on the mysteries of Ceres, *ii.* 56. The form of that information, *ib.*

Thessalus, the player, sent by Alexander on a commission to Pexodorus, governor of Caria, *iv.* 143. Alexander's concern for his losing the prize in tragedy, 167.

Thessalus, the son of Pisistratus, *ii.* 332.

Thesle, sister of Dionysius the elder, and wife of Philoxenus, *v.* 244. Her dignity of behaviour, 224. The regard the Syraculans had for her, *ib.*

Thetes, the lowest order of the Athenians so called, *i.* 213. 219.

Thetys, or rather *Themis*, her oracle, *i.* 80.

Thimbro commands the Lacedæmonian forces in their first attempt to deliver the Asiatic Greeks, but without success, *v.* 333.

Thoas, *i.* 68.

Thonon, one of the principal persons in Syracuse, ungratefully put to death by Pyrrhus, *iii.* 28.

Thonis, the Egyptian courtesan, *v.* 139.

Thor, in the Phœnician language, a *Heifer*, *iii.* 142.

Thoranius, lieutenant to Metellus, sent against Sertorius, and killed by that general, *iii.* 349.

Thorax commands the Spartan land forces at the siege of Lampacus, and gives his soldiers the plunder after the town was stormed, *iii.* 97. Put to death by the Ephori, because there was silver found in his possession, 109.

Thorax of Larissa, the only person that paid any attention to the dead body of Antigonus, *v.* 141.

Thoth, the Egyptian month so called, i. 91.

† *Thrace*, iii. 185.

† *Thraceia*, village of, iii. 203.

Thracian officer pushed into a well by Timoclea. See *Timoclea*.

Thraseas, iv. 340, 350.

Thrasylbulus, the son of Thraso, goes from Samos to Athens, on purpose to accuse Alcibiades, ii. 73. Marches from Thebes, and recovers the castle of Phyle in the neighbourhood of Athens, iii. 117.

Thrasyldeus, one of Philip's ambassadors to Thebes, v. 56.

Thrasyllus, an Athenian general, his troops despised by those of Alcibiades, for the defeat which Pharnabazus had given them near Epheus, ii. 65. Afterwards victorious in conjunction with Alcibiades, ib. & 66.

† *Thrasymenus*. See *Thrasymenian* lake.

Thriambus, one of the titles of Bacchus, ii. 255.

† *Thriasia*, i. 285. iv. 26.

Thucydides, the son of Milesias, his answer to Archidamus, who asked whether he or Pericles was the best wrestler, i. 356. Encouraged by the Athenian nobility to oppose Pericles, 360. Banished, 365. His character as a statesman, 366.

Thucydides the historian, descended from king Olorus, and a relation to Cimon, iii. 173. His death and sepulchre, ib.

Thudippus, condemned to die with Phocion, iv. 317.

† *Thurii*, a city in Italy, built by Dionysius Chalcus, iii. 256. Colonized by Pericles, i. 361.

Thurian Apollo. See *Apollo Thurius*.

† *Thurium*, iii. 132. iii. 142. v. 65.

Thuro, mother of Chæron,

the founder of Chæroneæ, iii. 142.

† *Thyatira*, iii. 150.

† *Thymetadæ*, i. 60.

† *Thyreatis*, iii. 40.

† *Thyræa*, iii. 258.

Thyreus, sent by Augustus to Cleopatra, v. 217. Chastised by Antony, ib.

Tiara, a lamb yeaned with the figure of one upon its head, deemed ominous by Alexander, iv. 199.

† *Tibarene*, iii. 208.

† *Tiber*, river, i. 78. ii. 184. iv. 273.

Tiberius Gracchus. See *Gracchus*.

Tiberius Sempronius. See *Sempronius*.

Tidius Sextius, though old and lame, joins Pompey in Macedonia, iv. 110.

Tigellinus, captain of the prætorian band in Nero's time, v. 391. The people insist upon his being capitally punished, 404. He bribes Vinius, chief minister to Galba, 403. Pretends to be sick, but soon makes the most insolent rejoicings for his recovery, 404. Makes magnificent presents to Vinius's daughter, ib. Otho sends for him, 417. He cuts his own throat, ib.

Tigranes, son-in-law to Mithridates, iii. 209. His conquests, 217. His pride, 218. Refuses to deliver up Mithridates, and tells Appius the Roman ambassador, that he is able to repel force with force, ib. Changes his behaviour to Mithridates, ib. His imprudence in not joining that prince while his forces were entire, 221. He beheads the first person who gave him notice of the approach of Lucullus, 222. Sends Mithrobarzanes, who was so hardy as to tell him the truth, with orders to bring Lucullus a-

live, *ib.* Quits Tigranocerta, and retires to Mount Taurus, 223. Attacked by Murena in a desile, and put to flight, *ib.* Resumes his foolish confidence, on being joined by the neighbouring kings, 224. Defeated in a general action by Lucullus, 227. His crown carried to Lucullus, *ib.* Refuses to receive Mithridates when defeated by Pompey, and sets a price upon his head, *iv.* 77. Receives a Roman garrison into his capital, *ib.* Makes a mean submission to Pompey, *ib.* Pompey restores him his kingdom on conditions, *ib.*

Tigranes, the younger, revolts from his father to Pompey, *iv.* 77. Not satisfied with the kingdom of Sophene, which Pompey allotted him, *ib.* Imprisoned by Pompey, and reserved for his triumph, 78.

† *Tigranocerta*, *iii.* 223, 228.

† *Tigris*, river, *iii.* 222.

† *Tigurini*, *iv.* 237.

† *Tilphosium*, *iii.* 146.

Timæa, wife of Agis, king of Sparta, has a son by Alcibiades, *iv.* 2. Proud of that connection, *ib.* *ii.* 58. Her son excluded the succession, as a bastard, though acknowledged by Agis on his death-bed, *iv.* 3.

Timæus persuades Andocides to acknowledge himself and some others guilty of defacing the Hermæ, *ii.* 55.

Timæus the historian, for what censured by Plutarch, *iii.* 250. *v.* 256, 257. For what commended by Cicero, *iii.* 251. *n.*

Timagenes, *iv.* 94.

Timagoras, the Athenian ambassador to the court of Persia, *v.* 336. Suffers death on his return, for receiving presents while he acted in that capacity, *ib.* See also *ii.* 224.

Timandra, the mistress of Alcibiades, faithful and affection-

ate to him in the last offices, *ii.* 76.

Timanthes, the painter, a history-piece of his representing Aratus's actions at Pellene, *v.* 371.

Timeſitheus, governor of Lipara, persuades his people to spare a Roman vessel charged with offerings to Apollo at Delphi, *i.* 313. The Romans acknowledge the favour, *ib.*

Time, the best counsellor, *i.* 370.

Time, the greatest of all sacrifices, *v.* 182.

Timeſileos, the tyrant of Sinope, expelled by the Athenians, who send thither six hundred colonists, *i.* 371.

Timoclea, sister to Theagenes, the injury she suffered in the sack of Thebes, *iv.* 146. Her revenge, *ib.* The dignity with which she behaved when brought before Alexander, *ib.*

Timoclidæ and Clinias elected governors of Sicily, *v.* 345.

Timocrates marries Arete, who was separated from her husband Dion by the tyranny of Dionysius, *v.* 244. Commands in the absence of Dionysius, 250. Flies, *ib.*

Timocreon, his severe verses against Themistocles, *i.* 291.

Timodemus, the father of Timoleon, *ii.* 120.

Timoleus, his connections of hospitality with Philopœmen, *ii.* 357. Sent to him by the Spartans with a present of an hundred and twenty talents, *ib.* Loth to declare his commission, *ib.* Philopœmen's answer to it when declared, *ib.*

Timoleon, the distracted state of the Syracusan affairs before he was sent into Sicily, *i.* 118. Dionysius takes advantage of the distractions, to re-establish himself, after he had been expelled ten years, 119. The most con-

siderable of the Syracusans fly to Icetes prince of Leontium; and afterwards, on appearance of a Carthaginian fleet, apply to the Corinthians for assistance; for the Syracusans were a colony from Corinth, *ib.* Icetes acts a double part on that occasion, 120. The Corinthians grant the succours, and give the command of them to Timoleon, the son of Timodemus and Demariste, *ib.* His character, *ib.* He saves the life of his brother Timophanes, in one of his expeditions, 121. Endeavours to dissuade his brother from setting himself up tyrant in Corinth, *ib.* Finds him obstinate, and is instrumental in his death, *ib.* Is much afflicted on account of his mother's aversion to him, and gives himself up a prey to melancholy, 122. Twenty years after, is appointed to the command in Sicily, 123. What Teleclides said to him on that occasion, *ib.* The Corinthians have clear proof of Icetes's duplicity, 124. Omens of success to Timoleon, *ib.* He arrives at Rhegium with ten galleys, 125. Icetes, having beaten Dionysius in a set battle, sends the Carthaginians with artful propositions to Timoleon, but secretly charges them to prevent his landing in Sicily, *ib.* Timoleon outwits them, and lands at Tauromenium, 126. Andromachus, the prince of that city, permits him to make it a place of arms, 127. The Sicilians having been often deceived by pretended deliverers, no other city, except Adranum, is inclined to receive Timoleon, *ib.* A battle is fought between Icetes and Timoleon near Adranum, in which the former is defeated, 128. Several cities join in alliance with Timoleon, particularly Catana and its prince Mamercus,

129. Dionysius offers to deliver up to him both himself and the citadel of Syracuse, *ib.* Timoleon sends four hundred men, by a few at a time, into the citadel, *ib.* This corps takes possession of the arms, stores, and all that belonged to the tyrant, except his money, *ib.* With his money he gets on board a ship, and escapes to the camp of Timoleon, *ib.* Is sent with a very moderate sum of money to Corinth, *ib.* An account of his former sufferings, 130. The mean life he led at Corinth, *ib.* Sayings of his which seem to indicate that he bore his misfortunes with some firmness, 131. His answer to a man who attempted to be arch upon him, *ib.* and to Philip of Macedon, 132. The Corinthians send Timoleon a reinforcement, which stops at Thurium, because the sea was beset with the Carthaginian fleet, *ib.* Icetes carries on the siege of the citadel with great vigour, 133. Sends two men to Adranum to assassinate Timoleon, *ib.* Timoleon's providential deliverance, *ib.* Icetes takes an army of Carthaginians into Syracuse, 134. The citadel is much distressed, but Timoleon finds means to send provisions into it, *ib.* Mago, the Carthaginian general, and Icetes, go against Catana, from whence those provisions came, *ib.* Leo, the governor of the citadel, sallies out, defeats the troops that were left in the city, and takes Achradina, a considerable quarter of the city, *ib.* Hanno goes to parade before Syracuse with the pretence of a victory, and in the mean time the Corinthian reinforcement lands in Sicily, and joins Timoleon, 135, 136. Timoleon takes Messena, 136. Marches to Syracuse, *ib.* Mago

is apprehensive of a revolt amongst the troops of Icetes, and retires to Africa, 137. Icetes stands boldly on his defence; but Timoleon attacks the city in several quarters at once, and carries it without the loss of one Corinthian, *ib.* He calls the citizens together to destroy the citadel which had been the seat of tyranny, 138. Erects upon the place a common hall, *ib.* Syracuse being in want of inhabitants, he applies to the Corinthians for a supply, *ib.* The Corinthians collect the Syracusan exiles, and with some new colonists, make up a supply of ten thousand, 139. Timoleon collects a much greater number, *ib.* Divides the lands among them gratis, but sells the houses for a thousand talents, *ib.* This money becomes a supply for the public treasury, which was exhausted by the war, *ib.* Before this, the Syracusans had condemned and sold the statues of their kings and tyrants, sparing none but that of Gelo, *ib.* Timoleon delivers the other cities from their tyrants, 140. Reduces Icetes to a private station, *ib.* Leptines, a prince of Apollonia, is also deposed, and sent to Corinth, *ib.* Timoleon assisted by commissioners from Corinth, gives the Syracusans a body of laws, *ib.* Sends his lieutenants to ravage the Carthaginian province, *ib.* The Carthaginians arrive at Lilybæum with a numerous and well appointed army, *ib.* Asdrubal and Hamilcar march in great fury against the Corinthians, 141. Timoleon meets them near the banks of the Crimæsus, with a handful of men, *ib.* Dexterously turns an imagined ill omen into a sign of victory, *ib.* Another good presage, *ib.* He and his troops have a distinct view of the enemy, before they

are seen themselves, *ib.* He attacks them as they are passing the river, 142. The battle described, 143. A thunder storm befriends the Greeks, *ib.* Timoleon, on the news of the victory, sends the handsomest of the Carthaginian arms to Corinth, 144. At his return to Syracuse, he banishes the thousand mercenaries who had deserted him before the battle, 145. Mamerus and Icetes revolt, and call the Carthaginians in again, who send another army under Gisco, *ib.* The confederates gain some advantage against Timoleon; but he loses only the mercenaries, *ib.* While he is besieging Caulauria, Icetes makes an inroad into the Syracusan territories, and in his return insults Timoleon, himself, 146. The latter lets him pass, but pursues and defeats him on the banks of the river Damyras or Lamyrias, *ib.* Takes him alive at Leontium, and puts him to death, together with his son Eupolemus and Euthymus his general of horse, 147. Suffers the Syracusans to destroy the women of Icetes's family, *ib.* Mamæus of Catana, and Hippo of Messena, are also reduced, and capitally punished, 148, 149. The Carthaginians conclude a peace with him, 148. Agrigentum and Gela are now repeopled, 149. He is happy in the affections of the Sicilians, in an ease and elegance that attend all his actions, and in the perpetual favour of Fortune, *ib.* & 150. Spends the remainder of his life amongst the Syracusans, and enjoys the blessings he had procured, 150. The answers he made on being attacked by two demagogues, 151. In his old age loses his sight, *ib.* He is consulted, notwithstanding, on all important points, and in every respect treated with great

honour by the Syracusans, 152. His easy death, and magnificent funeral, 153. His memory celebrated with annual games, *ib.* A palæstra is erected around his monument, *ib.* The Syracusans happy in his laws for a long course of years, *ib.*

Timon the poet, i. 173. v. 241.

Timon the *Man-hater*, passes others by without notice, but addresses Alcibiades with great kindness, because he thought he would do much mischief, ii. 49. v. 215. His answer to Apemantus, *ib.* His address to the people of Athens, *ib.* His epitaph, 215.

Timon the Phliasian, i. 352.

Timonassa of Argos, ii. 332.

Timonides, v. 246, 253.

Timophanes, Timoleon's elder brother, ii. 120. Of a sanguine and ambitious disposition, *ib.* Commands the Corinthian cavalry in a battle with the Argives, 121. In great danger, but relieved by his brother, *ib.* The Corinthians, for the security of their city, entertain four hundred mercenaries in their service, and gives the command to Timophanes, *ib.* By the assistance of these mercenaries he enslaves his country, *ib.* Timoleon and his friends entreat him to relinquish the tyranny, *ib.* Timophanes absolutely rejecting their advice, is poniarded, 122.

Timotheus, the Athenian general, ii. 197. His observation, that a commander in chief ought to be ashamed of needlessly hazarding his person, *ib.* Will attribute nothing to Fortune, iii. 287. Is banished, 128.

Timotheus the poet, ii. 253. and musician, iv. 389.

Timoxenus, elected general of the Achæan league, v. 375.

Tinga, widow of Antæus, has a son called Sophax, by Hercules, who had killed her husband, iii. 346.

† *Tingis*, a city in Africa, built by Sophax, and so named from his mother Tinga, iii. 345.

Tinnius, the husband of Fannia, iii. 81. The quarrel between him and his wife, *ib.* Their cause comes before Marius, *ib.* How decided, *ib.*

Tireus, an eunuch of Darius's bedchamber, iv. 168.

Tiribazus, iv. 24. What Artaxerxes said to him, on his putting on the king's robe, v. 319. When he mounts Artaxerxes on a fresh horse, after he had been dismounted in the battle with Cyrus, desires him to remember that day, 324. The many changes in his fortune, 338. 341. Delivers Artaxerxes and his whole army, in the expedition against the Cadusians, 333. Artaxerxes promises him his daughter, and disappoints him, 341. In revenge he stirs up Darius against his father, *ib.* His character, *ib.* His speech to Darius, *ib.* His designs being discovered, he is surpris'd by the guards, and dies fighting in his own defence, 342.

Tisius, ii. 43.

Tisiphonus, ii. 229.

Tisaphernes, an officer in the army of Cyrus, killed in battle by Artaxerxes, v. 324.

Tisaphernes, the king of Persia's lieutenant, though a great enemy to the Greeks, is charmed with the behaviour of Alcibiades, ii. 59. After the great naval victory which Alcibiades gained of the Lacedæmonians, is afraid of the resentment of his master the king of Persia, seizes Alcibiades, and sends him to Sardis, 64. Agrees upon a truce with Agesilaus, promising to set free the Asiatic Greeks, but soon breaks it, iv. 8. Defeated by Agesilaus, 10. Put to death by the king of Persia's order, *ib.*

Tisaphernes discovers Cyrus's conspiracy against his brother

Artaxerxes Mnemon, and communicates it to the king, v. 317, 320. Put to death, 336.

Titans, i. 184. v. 391.

† *Tithora*, iii. 139.

Tithraustes, successor to Tisaphernes, puts him to death by order of the king of Persia, iv. 10. Proposes terms of peace to Agesilaus, and promises him large sums of money, ib. Defeated by Cimon, iii. 183.

Titianus, the brother of Otho, v. 422.

Titillius, sent by Flaminius into Thrace to expel the garri- sons of Philip, ii. 376.

Titinius, the friend of Cassius, v. 304. Kills himself, ib.

Titius, Quintus, foretels a victory to Sylla, iii. 142.

Titius, quæstor to Antony, v. 194. Goes over to Octavianus, 206.

Titurius and *Cotta*, officers in Cæsar's army, cut off by Ambiorix, iv. 244.

Titus Lartius, left by Cominius to command at the siege of Corioli, while he went to fight the Volscians, ii. 82.

Titus the Crotonian sets out with letters to Catiline from the conspirators in Rome, v. 84. Seized by order of Cicero, 85. Upon a promise of impunity, discovers all he knew of the plot, ib.

Titus, one of the sons of Junius Brutus, put to death for conspiring with the Tarquins against the commonwealth, by order of his father, and in his fight, i. 243.

See the other TITI under their family names.

Tityus, ii. 211.

Toe of Pyrrhus, which was believed to have a healing virtue in it, untouched by the fire when his body was burnt, iii. 4.

† *Tolerium*, ii. 102.

Tolmæus, i. 369.

Tolmides, son of Tolmæus,

Pericles endeavours to dissuade him from an unnecessary expedition into Bœotia, i. 369. Killed in battle, 370. iv. 19.

Tolumnius, the Tuscan general, killed by Cornelius Cossus, who thereupon is entitled to the *Spolia Opima*, i. 97. n. 98.

Torquatus and *Dolabella*, Sylla's officers, advise him to delay his engagement with the Lucanians and Samnites before the gates of Rome, iii. 156.

Torquatus, Manlius. See *Manlius*.

Toryne, taken by Cæsar, v. 209.

† *Trachin*, i. 72.

Trades, mechanic ones, thought beneath the citizens of Sparta, i. 196.

Tragiseus, v. 368.

Tragedy. See *Theatrical Entertainments*.

† *Tralles*, iv. 263.

† *Trallians*, a people of Thrace, demand a consideration of Agesilaus for his passage through their country, iv. 17. Defeated by him, ib.

† *Trapezus*, iii. 367.

Travelling, not allowed all persons by Lycurgus, lest they should bring foreign manners and customs into Sparta, i. 135.

Trebatius, v. 102.

Trebellius, one of the friends of Antony, v. 169.

Trebia, battle of, ii. 3.

Trebonius, Caius, tribune of the people, proposes a decree by which provinces were to be continued or given to Cæsar, Crassus, and Pompey, iv. 97. 354. Holds Antony in conversation without the court, while Cæsar is killed in the senate-house, iv. 280. n. v. 280.

Tresantas, what, 33.

Triarius, Lucullus's lieutenant, defeated by Mithridates iv. 83. iii. 235.

† *Tribali*, iv. 145.

Tribes, the people of Rome

originally divided into three, i. 91, 92. *n.* 220.

Tribes of Athens, i. 220. *n.* 226.

Tribunes, military, elected for a time instead of consuls, i. 304.

Tribunes of the people, when first obtained, ii. 82. and *n.* Their power consisted principally in putting a negative on the proceedings they disliked, v. 9, iv. 336. Could not effect any thing as a body, if one were dissentient, *ib.* The only officers who preserved their authority when a dictator was appointed, ii. 11. Justly compared to a violent medicine, iv. 336.

Tricæans, iv. 412.

Tripod, sent by the seven wise men from one to another, i. 204.

Tripylus, by order of Cleomenes, offers Aratus a yearly pension of twelve talents, on condition that Cleomenes were declared general of the Achæan league, v. 379.

Tritta, v. 353.

Triumph of Paulus Æmilius described at large, ii. 186, 188.

Troas, iii. 149, 206.

Troezene, i. 48.

† *Trojans*, i. 78.

Trojan women, i. 78.

Trojan course, iv. 322.

Troias, wife of Arybas, and mother of Æacides, iii. 1.

Troias, daughter of Æacides and Phthia, and sister of Pyrrhus, iii. 2.

Trophonius, his cave and oracle, ii. 293. iii. 141.

† *Troy*, how often taken, iii. 337.

Troy. See *Trojan course*.

Tubero, Ælius, son-in-law to Paulus Æmilius. See *Ælius*.

Tubero, the Stoic, calls Lucullus the Xerxes of peace, iii. 240, 241.

Tubertus. See *Posthumius*.

† *Tuder*, iii. 295.

† *Tudertum*, iii. 59.

Tullia, daughter of Cicero, goes to meet him at Brundisium on his return from exile; v. 105. Dies in childbed, 106.

Tullius. See *Cicero*.

Tullus, Appius, or Attius, king of the Volsci, v. 69.

Tullus Hostilius succeeds Numa, i. 192. His superstition, 193. His death, *ib.*

Tullus, Amphidius, or Aufidius, his great authority among the Volscians, ii. 96. His personal enmity to Coriolanus, 97. The application and speech of Coriolanus to him, *ib.* & 98. His reception of that great man, 98. Joined in command with him, 101. Resolves to destroy him upon his withdrawing from before Rome, 112. He and his party fall upon Coriolanus, as he is preparing to make his defence, and accomplish their purpose, 113. He is killed in a battle with the Romans, 114.

Tullus asks Pompey, what forces he had to oppose Cæsar, and finding him ill prepared, advises him to treat of peace, iv. 106.

Tullus, a friend of Cicero, v. 94.

Turpilius, master of the board of works, in the army of Metellus, iii. 49. His fate, 50.

† *Tuscans*, skilled in religious rites, i. 89. *n.* Originally a colony of the Sardians, 110. Take and lose Sutrium, the same day, 338. Take Satricum, 341. Are defeated by Camillus, *ib.*

Tuscan diviners, iii. 130.

† *Tusculum*, people of, revolt from the Romans, i. 342. On hearing that Camillus was advancing against them, put on an appearance of peace, *ib.* Figs of Tusculum, iv. 113.

Tutola. See *Philotis*.

Tyche part of Syracuse, ii. 249.

Tychon, ii. 223.

Tydeus, his insolence to Al-

cibiades, who came to make some necessary remonstrances to the Athenians on the situation of their affairs, ii. 74. iii. 98.

Tyndaridæ. See *Castor* and *Pollux*.

Tyndarus, the father of *Helen*, i. 73.

Tynondas, the Eubœans choose him for their king, i. 214.

Typhon, v. 165.

Tyrannio, the grammarian, corrects the copies of Aristotle's and Theophrastus's works, which he found in the library of Apellicon the Teian, iii. 151. The injustice done him by Murena, 215.

Tyranny, Solon's saying concerning it, i. 215.

Tyrants, live in continual fear, v. 366. The miserable life of the tyrant Aristippus described, ib. Few die a natural death, or leave any posterity, ib.

† *Tyre*, besieged and taken by Alexander, iv. 160, 162.

Tyro, Cicero's freedman, v. 113.

Tyrtæus the poet, i. 130.

V.

VACCA, city of, iii. 49.

† *Vacceians*, iii. 359.

Vagises, the Parthian ambassador, his commission to Crassus, iii. 310. His reply when Crassus said, he would deliver his answer at Seleucia, ib.

Valens, Fabius. See *Fabius Valens*.

† *Valencia*, iv. 60.

Valeria, the daughter of *Publicola*, one of the hostages given to *Porfena*, i. 257.

Valeria, the sister of *Publicola*, as she is at her devotions in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus has a sudden impulse to go to the ladies of *Coriolanus's* fa-

mily, ii. 107. Her speech to them, ib.

Valeria, the daughter of *Messala*, and sister to *Hortensius*, iii. 162. Makes advances to *Sylla*, and *Sylla* marries her, ib.

Valerii, all the branches of that family for six hundred years, acknowledge *Publicola* as the fountain of their honour, i. 261, 263. Have a particular burying place assigned them, 262.

Valerius. See *Publicola*.

Valerius, or rather *Tiberius*, one of the sons of *Janius Brutus*, put to death by his father for treason against the commonwealth, i. 243.

Valerius, *Marcus*, brother to *Publicola*, beats the *Sabines* in two battles, i. 258. Honoured with a triumph, and a house built on the Palatine hill at the public charge, ib. Obtains the surname of *Maximus*, iv. 55.

Valerius Potitus, charged with a commission to consult the oracle at *Delphi*, i. 308.

Valerius Flaccus, his character, ii. 307, 308. The generous encouragement he gave his country neighbour *Cato*, 308. *Cato* chosen consul with him, and censor, ib. & 323. Appointed chief of the senate, 323.

Valerius Flaccus, chosen consul with *Marius*, iii. 71.

Valerius Corvinus, the only person beside *Marius* who had been six times consul, iii. 71.

Valerius Antius, i. 94.

Valerius Maximus, the historian, v. 312.

Valerius, *Quintus*, a man of great learning, put to death by *Pompey*, iv. 52.

Verinus, *Publius*, defeated by *Spartacus*, iii. 298.

Varius has a command under *Antony*, v. 178. Surnamed *Cotylon*, ib.

Varro, the philosopher, desires *Tarutius* to calculate the day and hour of *Romulus's* na-

tivity from the circumstances and events of his life, i. 90.

Varro, Terentius, the consul, a man of obscure birth, ii. 16. Raises himself by declaiming against the slow operations of Fabius, ib. His army greater than any the Romans had sent against Hannibal, ib. Totally defeated in the battle of Cannæ, 19. The senate, at his return, thank him for not despairing of the commonwealth, 22.

Varro and *Afranius*, Pompey's lieutenants in Spain, iv. 254. Cæsar makes himself master of their camps and troops, ib.

Varus, his disputes with Scipio, iv. 367.

Varus, Alphænus, general of the Batavi, v. 426.

Vatinius, appointed prætor in preference to Cato, through the influence, or rather violence, of Pompey's party, iv. 96. 354. Cicero's puns upon *Vatinius*, v. 77. 91.

† *Veientes*, beaten by Romulus, i. 109.

† *Veii*, the capital of Tuscan, i. 110. Taken by Camillus, after it had stood a ten years' siege, 309. Camillus's prayer upon that great success, ib. His triumph in a chariot drawn by four white horses, 311.

† *Velabrum*, i. 82.

Velesus, i. 168.

Velia, i. 262. ii. 192.

† *Velitra*, taken by the Romans, i. 346. A colony sent thither in the room of those that were swept away by the pestilence, ii. 87.

Vellutus. See *Sicinius*.

Vengeance, divine, ii. 146.

Ventidii, two brothers of Carbo's faction, banished from Auximum by Pompey, who then acted for Sylla, iv. 49.

Ventidius, sent by Antony against the Parthians, v. 187. Defeats Pacorus, son of Orodes, ib. Besieges Antiochus in Sa-

mosata, ib. The first Roman that was honoured with a triumph over the Parthians, 188.

Venus Epitragia, i. 59.

Venus Ariadne, i. 61. The *Paphian*, iv. 348. *Nicephora*, or the *Victorious*, 114, 259. Lucullus's dream in the temple of *Venus*, iii. 206.

Venus, a cast on the dice so called, iv. 324. Thence the proverb, "*VENUS forbids*," ib.

† *Venusia*, ii. 19, 262.

Ver Sacrum, what, ii. 6..

Verania, one of the vestal virgins consecrated by Numa, i. 176.

Verania, the wife of Piso, v. 414.

† *Vercella*, iii. 67.

Vercingetorix, general of the Arverni and Carnutes, iv. 245. Defeated by Cæsar, 246.

Vergilia, the wife of Coriolanus, ii. 107.

Verrès, accused by Cicero, v. 74. Fined, 75.

Verrucosus, ii. 2.

Vespasian, general of the army in Judæa, acknowledges Otho, v. 418.

Vesta, i. 80. Numa builds a temple to that goddess, 178. Marius driven into her temple, iii. 133. Vestal virgins established at Rome by Romulus, i. 106. Yet some ascribe the institution to Numa, ib. Guardians of the sacred fire, 175. Their number, 176. Their prerogatives, 177. The punishments inflicted on them when they broke their vow, ib.

Veteb, in Latin *Cicer*, thence Cicero's family had their surname, v. 69.

Vettius, Spurius, *Interrex* till the election of Numa, i. 170.

Vettius, a friend of Caius Gracchus, v. 20.

Vetturius, the tribune, v. 25.

Veturius corrupts the prætorian cohorts, v. 410.

Veturius Mamurius makes

the brazen shield for Numa, i. 181.

Veturius, Publius, one of the first quaestors, i. 250.

Via Sacra, v. 82.

Vibius Pacianus. See *Pacianus*.

Vibius, the Sicilian, his ingratitude to Cicero, v. 97.

† *Vibo*, a city of Lucania, anciently called *Hipponium*. See *Hipponium*.

Vibullius Rufus, a friend of Pompey, taken by Cæsar in Spain, and sent to him to treat of an accommodation, iv. 111.

Victory considered as a goddess, iii. 145.

Villius, Publius, sent to treat with Antiochus, ii. 376.

Vindex, Junius. See *Junius Vindex*.

Vindicius, a slave, discovers the plot of the *Aquilii* and *Vitellii* in favour of Tarquin, i. 242. Made a citizen of Rome, 245.

Vindicta, the act of manumission, why so called, i. 245.

Vindius, killed by the Picentines for calling Pompey a school boy, iv. 49.

Vinius, Titus, one of the commanders of the prætorian cohorts, and first minister to Galba, v. 193. Libidinous and avaricious, 398. Proposes Otho as a proper person to be adopted by Galba, 407. Appointed consul, ib. Killed, 414.

Vipsanius's portico, v. 412.

Virginus, Caius, prætor in Sicily, refuses Cicero entrance into that island, notwithstanding his obligations to him, v. 97.

Virginus, one of the tribunes of the people prevailed upon by Cinna to commence a criminal process against Sylla, iii. 134.

Virginus, or rather *Verginius Rufus*, general in Germany, v. 394. Refuses to take the imperial title, and declares himself an enemy to all who shall assume it without the appoint-

ment of the senate, ib. Defeats Vindex, ib. His merit and declarations alarming to Galba, ib. Delivers up the command to Flaccus Hordeonius, who was sent by Galba to succeed him, 398. Treated with coldness by Galba, ib. Again pressed to accept the empire, but abides by his first resolutions, 432. Otho takes him partner in the consularship, 415.

Viridomarus, king of the Gauls, killed by Claudius Marcellus, who thereupon is entitled to the *Spolia Opima*, i. 98. ii. 236.

Virtue, her works attract our imitation, i. 348.

Virtues of the same name different in different characters, iv. 288.

Virtue, her divinity to be acknowledged, i. 114. Impossible for Fortune to conquer her, iv. 432. The honour which she enjoys all her own, iii. 166.

Vitellii and *Aquilii* conspire with Tarquin against the commonwealth, 241.

Vitellius, his descent and qualities, v. 408. Saluted emperor by the troops in Germany, ib. Puts to death all those who had claimed rewards for destroying the friends of Galba, 414.

Vitellius, Lucius, the brother of the emperor, v. 419.

Uliades, the Samian, attacks the galley of Pausanius, by way of proof that the confederates would no longer submit to his command, ii. 299.

Ulysses, i. 79. iv. 5.

Umbricius, the diviner, announces to Galba the impending danger, v. 410.

Unanimity between generals of the same nation, ii. 199.

Union of states and cities, its happy effects, v. 364.

Unity, fire so called by the Pythagoreans, i. 178.

Voconius, one of Lucullus's officers, gives Mithridates an

opportunity to escape out of Bithynia, iii. 207. Cicero's inhuman saying upon him and his daughters, v. 93.

† *Volsci* invade the Roman territories, i. 335. Reduced by Camillus, 338. Take up arms again, and, together with the Prænestines, ravage the countries of those who were in alliance with Rome, 341. Again defeated by Camillus, ib. Collect all their force to relieve the city of Corioli, ii. 82. Give shelter to Coriolanus, who heads their armies, 98, 102. Dispatch that general, and then regret his death, 113. Entirely subdued by the Romans, ib.

Volumnia, the mother of Coriolanus, ii. 80, 107. Her answer to the speech of Valeria, 108. Her speech to Coriolanus, pressing him to draw off his forces from before Rome, 109, 110.

Volumnius, a mimic, put to death by Brutus, v. 306.

Volumnius, Publius, a friend of Brutus, v. 311.

Vopiscus, ii. 86.

Uspetes and *Tenchteri*, people of Germany, break into Gaul, iv. 241. Defeated by Cæsar, 242.

† *Utica*, iv. 53, 369. iii. 50.

Vulcan, his temple, i. 109.

† *Vulturius*, river, by the Greeks called Lothronus, ii. 8.

Vultures, Romulus sees twelve, and Remus only six, i. 87. Two with brazen collars appear before Marius's victories, iii. 59.

W.

WALLS, long ones, which fortified Athens down to the sea, iv. 24.

War cannot be brought to any set diet, iv. 421. The error of repeated wars with the

same enemy, i. 138. Lycurgus endeavoured to guard against that error, ib.

Wards. See *Curie*.

Wasps breed from dead horses, iv. 432.

Water with which springs are supplied, supposed by some to be immediately formed by the condensation of vapours. See *Fountains*.

Water of a fountain, in which Bacchus was washed immediately after his birth, said to taste like wine. See *Ciffusa*.

Water of the Nile and Danube, preserved among the treasures of the kings of Persia, to show the extent of their dominions. See *Danube*.

Way, the Appian, Cæsar lays out a great deal of his own money upon it, iv. 224.

Wells at Athens, if public ones, all that were within the distance of four furlongs, had the privilege of them, i. 226. Other regulations of Solon concerning wells, ib.

Wheat, medimnus of it sold for a thousand drachmæ, iii. 137.

Wheels, Egyptian, an emblem of the instability of fortune, i. 183.

White Day, i. 377.

Wife; Archidamus, king of Sparta, fined for marrying a little woman, iv. 2.

Wine, a remedy against vomiting, and some kinds of poison, v. 197.

Wine, according to Numa's institutions, not to be offered in sacrifice, except from a vine that was pruned, i. 182, 183.

Wine mingled with spices, used in washing of feet, iv. 302.

Wolf, a she one suckles Romulus and Remus, i. 81.

Wolf of brass at Delphi, i. 372. Priority of privilege in consulting the oracle engraved upon it, ib.

Wolf and bull in brass, in act.

to fight at Argos, iii. 40. The occasion of their being so represented, ib. Pyrrhus why disheartened at the sight, ib.

Wolf carries off dispatches designed for Dionysius, v. 249.

Women of Sparta, i. 197, 198. Their courage, iii. 34. Their influence over their husbands, i. 139. iv. 386. The share they had in their honours, i. 139.

Women of Athens, Solon's laws concerning their journeys, mourning, and sacrifices, i. 224.

Women of Rome, i. 198. Temple erected to the *Fortune of Women* by the Romans, when Coriolanus was prevailed upon by his wife and mother to retire from before Rome, ii. 111.

Women of Macedon, much exercised in the ceremonies of Orpheus and Bacchus, iv. 135.

Women of Germany, great pretenders to prophecy, iv. 238. In their divination observe the flowing and noise of streams, ib.

Women belonging to the Ambrones, iii. 61. and Cimbri, 69.

Wrestlers. See *Athleta*.

X.

† **XANTHIANS**, iv. 151. v. 273. The passionate desire that people had of death, 295.

Xanthippus, the father of Pericles, defeats the king of Persia's generals at Mycale, i. 350. Marries Agariste the niece of Clisthenes, who expelled the race of Pisistratus, ib.

Xanthippus, the son of Pericles, profuse in his expences, and disrespectful in his behaviour to his father, i. 387, 388.

Xenagoras, the son of Eumelus, his account of the height of Mount Olympus, ii. 169.

Xenarchus, an insipid and frivolous writer, iii. 251.

Xenares, an intimate friend of Cleomenes, gives him, at his request, an account of Agis's designs for the reformation of the commonwealth, iv. 400. Finds him much inclined to the same system, and withdraws from the connection, ib.

Xenocles, of the ward of Chologargus, builds the dome of the temple at Eleusis, i. 363.

Xenocles, an exile from Sicyon, and friend of Aratus, v. 347.

Xenocles, the Spartan, sent by Agefilasus to Larissa, iv. 17.

Xenocles, the Adramyttian, Cicero's visit to him, v. 72.

Xenocrates, the philosopher, the vanity of his saying to the children of Lycurgus the orator, who had delivered him from a prosecution for the *Metæcia*, ii. 377. Plato advises him to sacrifice to the Graces, iii. 44. Alexander offers to make him a present of fifty talents, but he accepts only a small sum, iv. 141. n. In great esteem with the Athenians, 308. What he said of Antipater, and the terms he offered, 309. Refuses the freedom of Athens, 311.

Xenodochus, the Cardian, Alexander's question to him, iv. 193.

Xenophantus, a celebrated performer on the flute, v. 162.

Xenophilus, captain of a band of robbers, Aratus hires some troops of him, v. 348.

Xenophon fights as a volunteer under Agefilasus in the battle of Chæroneia, iv. 18. Sends his children to Sparta for the benefit of education, 21. Conducts the ten thousand Greeks in their retreat out of Asia, v. 197, 333. n.

Xerxes endeavours to join the isle of Salamis to the continent, i. 285. Loses the battle of Salamis, 286. Flies in conse-

quence of a stratagem of Themistocles, *ib.* Alexander debates with himself, whether he should rear the statue of Xerxes that was fallen down, *iv.* 179. Alexander burns the palace of Xerxes, at the instigation of a courtesan, 180.

Xerxes, father of Artaxerxes Longimanus, *v.* 316.

Xeuxidamus, *iv.* 1.

Xypete, *i.* 363.

Y.

YEAR, the Roman year somewhat reformed by Numa, more perfectly by Julius Cæsar, *For these two articles see KALENDAR.*

Year in which Rome was built, *i.* 90.

Year, the great year, *iii.* 130.

Z.

ZACYNTHIANS assassinate Dion, *v.* 270.

Zacynthus, isle of, *ii.* 382. *iii.* 281. *v.* 245.

Zaleucus, *i.* 168.

Zarbienus, king of Gordyene, brought over to the Roman interest by Clodius, Lucullus's lieutenant and brother-in-law, *iii.* 217. Put to death with his wife and children by Tigranes, before the Romans entered Armenia, 219. His obsequies ce-

lebrated in a magnificent manner by Lucullus, *ib.*

† *Zaretra*, a castle in Eubœa, taken by Phocion, *iv.* 296.

Zela, a city of, *iv.* 266.

Zeno, of Elea, in natural philosophy, a follower of Parmenides, and a subtle disputant, *i.* 351. Pericles was his disciple, *ib.* See also, *iv.* 399.

Zeno, the Citieian, *iv.* 399.

Zeno, the Cretan, *v.* 335.

† *Zenodotia*, *iii.* 309.

Zenodotus, *i.* 94.

Zeugitæ, the third class of men amongst the Athenians, *i.* 219. Why so called, *ib.* *z.*

Zeuxidamus, king of Sparta, father of Archidamus, *iii.* 187. *iv.* 1.

Zeuxis tells Agatharcus, who boasted of his dispatch in painting, that he painted very slow, *i.* 362.

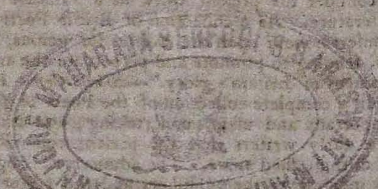
Zoilus, an artificer in steel, *v.* 133.

Zopyrus, though a slave, appointed by Pericles schoolmaster to Alcibiades, *ii.* 34. *i.* 143.

Zopyrus, an officer in the army of Antigonus, cuts off Pyrrhus's head, *iii.* 42.

Zoroaster, king of the Bactrians, and lawgiver, supposed to be inspired, *i.* 168.

Zosima, the wife of king Tigranes, led captive in Pompey's triumph, though he restored the kingdom of Armenia to Tigranes, *iv.* 89.



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