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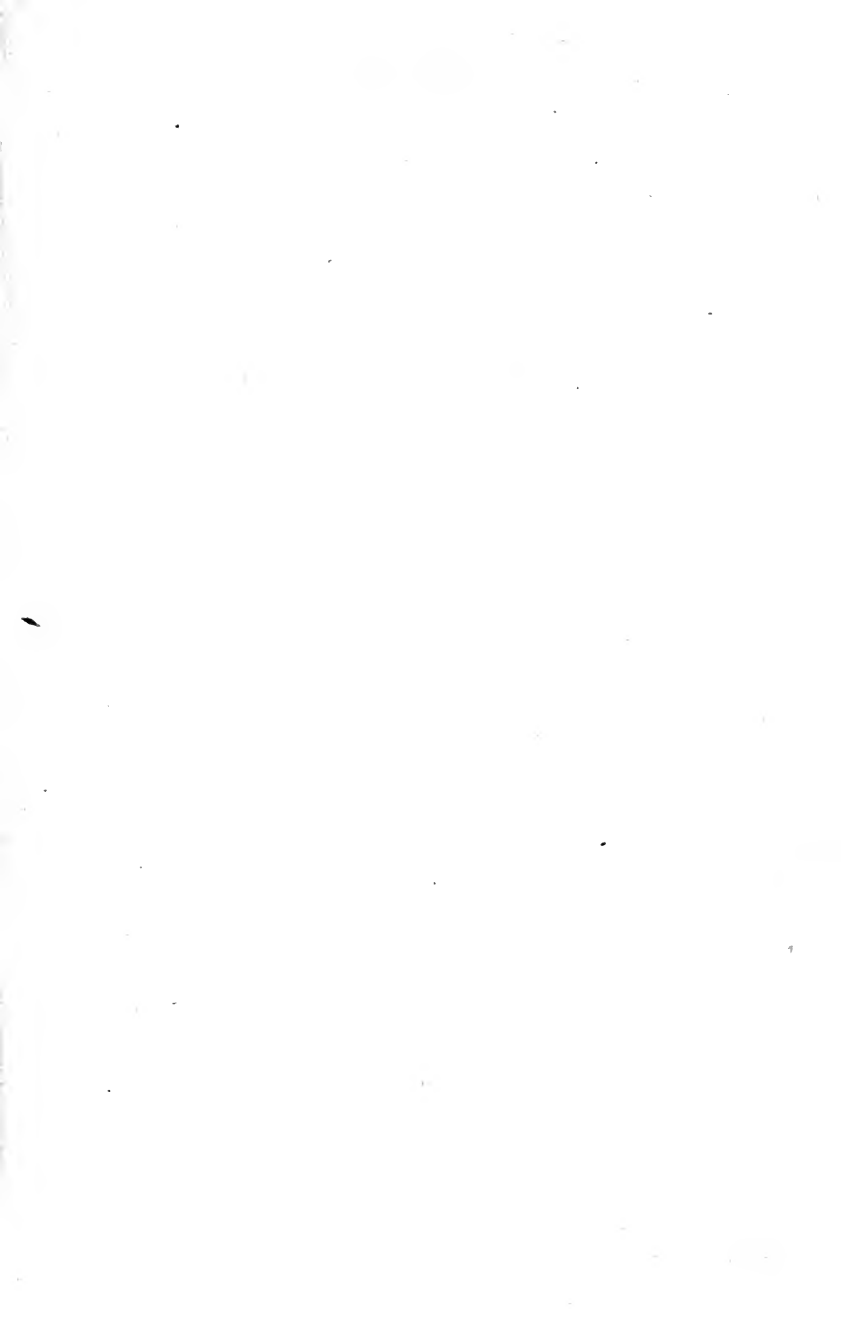
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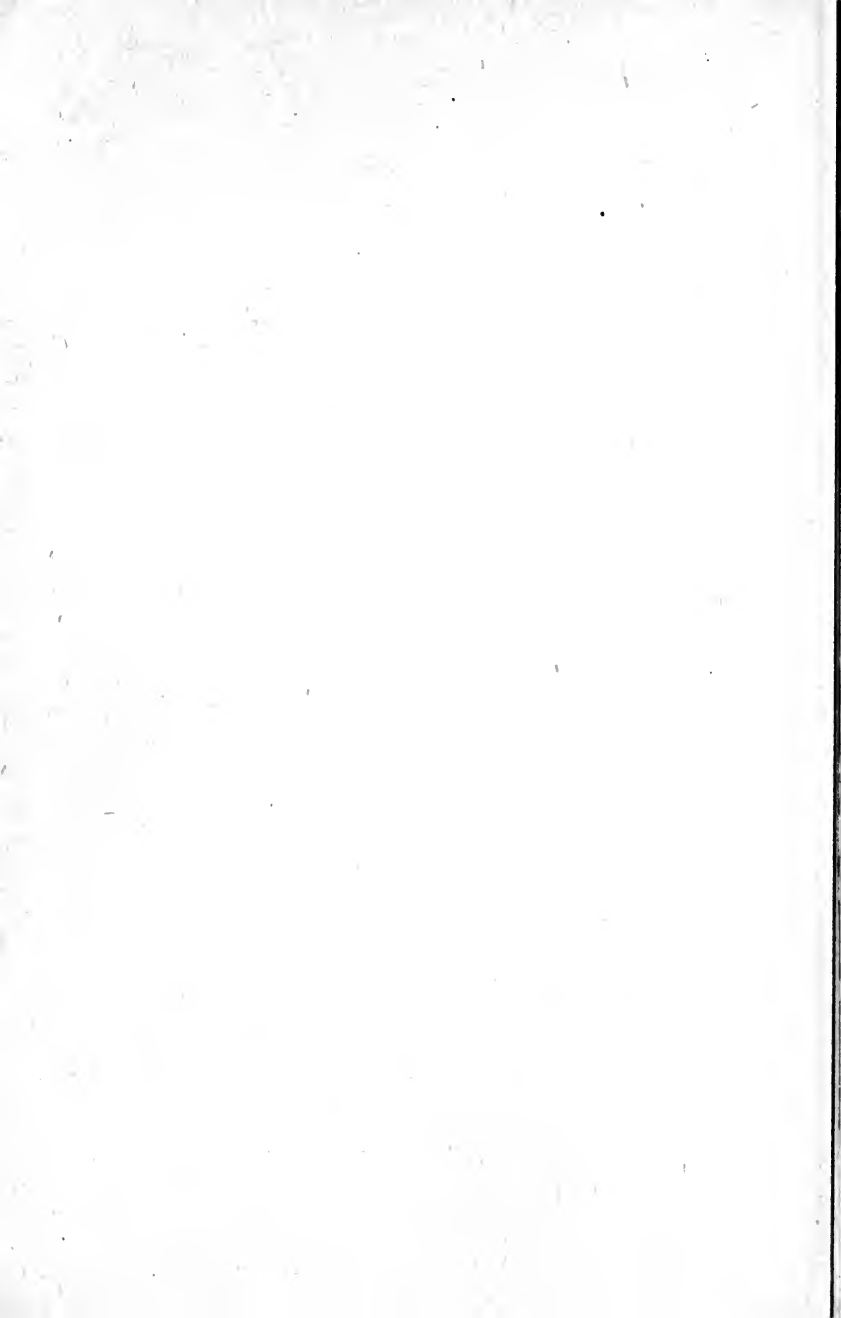


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**New Classical Library**

EDITED BY DR EMIL REICH

AN ALPHABETICAL  
ENCYCLOPÆDIA

# THE NEW CLASSICAL LIBRARY

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AN ALPHABETICAL  
ENCYCLOPÆDIA  
OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS,  
EVENTS, ETC., OF ANCIENT HIS-  
TORY AND GEOGRAPHY

BY

DR EMIL REICH

*Editor of "The New Classical Library,"  
etc. etc.*



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**REESE**

## PREFACE

READERS of the Greek and Roman classics, who have little or no acquaintance with ancient history, are frequently confronted by references to persons and events with which they are unfamiliar. It is to meet the need of such readers that this volume is designed, with a view to supplying, in a handy form, a brief account of the more important personages, events, and places of classical antiquity.

The omission, however, of some very famous names, especially in the world of letters and art, requires a little explanation. As a companion volume to this, it is proposed to issue an abridged edition of Seyffert's "Dictionary of Classical Antiquities," and in this second volume will be found, along with accounts of the institutions, etc., of the Greeks and Romans, biographies in brief of many important people whom it has been found necessary to exclude from the present volume.

EMIL REICH.





# An Alphabetical Encyclopædia

## GLOSSARY

### A

**ABARIS** : a Hyperborean priest of Apollo ; came to Greece about 570 B.C.

**ABDERA** : town in Thrace, noted for the stupidity of its people

**ABYDOS** : (1) town on the Hellespont ; revolted from Athens, 411 B.C. (2) city in Upper Egypt ; here was found the "Table of Abydos," with list of Egyptian kings

**ACHAËAN LEAGUE** : a combination of Peloponnesian states by the Achaeans to throw off the Macedonian yoke, 281 B.C.

**ACHAËMENES** : (1) ancestor of the Persian kings. (2) son of Darius I., and commander of Egyptian fleet during invasion of Greece, 480 B.C.

**ACILIA GENS** : plebeian, with surnames Aviola, Balbus, and Glabrio

**ACILIUS, CAIUS** : quaestor, 203 B.C. ; interpreter to embassy from Athens, 155 ; wrote a history of Rome in Greek

**ACRON** : well-known physician of Agrigentum in Sicily ; was in Athens during the plague, 430 B.C.

**ACTIUM** : promontory in Acarnania ; famous for victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra, 31 B.C.

**ADEIMANTUS** (1) Corinthian admiral in time of Xerxes' invasion, 480 B.C. (2) Athenian commander at Ægospotami, 405 B.C. (3) brother of Plato

**ADIATORIX** : governor of Galatia, period of Antony and Augustus

**ADMETUS** : king of the Molossians ; gave sanctuary to Themistocles

**ADRASTUS** : king of Argos ; famous for the wars of the " Seven against Thebes " and of the " Epigoni "

**ADRIANUS** : a Greek rhetorician ; born in Tyre ; settled in Rome, where he died, 192 A.D.

**ADUATUCI** : a people of Gallia Belgica

**ÆACIDES** : descendants of Æacus, from one of whom, Achilles, Pyrrhus of Epirus, claimed descent

**ÆDUI** : a people of Gaul ; first Gallic people who made alliance with Romans

**ÆGATES INSULAE** : off the west coast of Sicily ; noted for Roman naval victory over Carthaginians, 241 B.C.

**ÆGINETAN WARS** : Ægina was an independent maritime rival of Athens ; distinguished itself at Salamis on the side of Greece ; but after Persian war, 451 B.C., Athenians made war on them, and destroyed their fleet ; inhabitants were driven out of the island, 429

**ÆGOSPOTAMI** : river and town in Thracian Chersonesus ; noted for the defeat of Athenians by Lysander, 405 B.C.

**ÆGUSA** : one of three islands of the Ægates group, off Sicily, where Romans defeated Carthaginians, 241 B.C.

**ÆMILIA GENS** : patrician, with surnames Barbula, Buca, Lepidus, Mamercus, Papus, Paullus, Regillus, Scaurus

**ÆQUI** : a people of the upper valley of the Anio in Italy ; subdued by Rome, 304 B.C.

**ÆTOLIAN LEAGUE** : formed to unite the various tribes of Ætolia ; rendered important opposition to Macedonian kings and to the Achaean League

**AFER, DOMITIUS** : of Nemansus in Gaul ; an orator in Rome ; died, 60 A.D.

**AFRANIA GENS** : plebeian, with surname Stellio

**AFRANIUS, L.** : a supporter of Pompey ; consul, 60 B.C. ; defeated by Caesar in Spain, 49 ; present at Pharsalia, 48 ; and at Thapsus, 46

**AFRICANUS, SEX. CAECILIUS** : Roman jurist, 138-161 A.D. ; noted for his abstruse definitions

**AGATHARCUS** : a Syracusan admiral, 413 B.C.

**AGATHOCLEA** : mistress of Ptolemy IV. of Egypt

**AGATHOCLES** : (1) tyrant of Syracuse, 317 B.C. ; defeated by Carthaginians at Himera, 310 ; carried war into Africa ; returned again to Sicily, 307 ; died, 289. (2) of Pella, the father of Lysimachus. (3) son of Lysimachus ; defeated by king of the Getae, 292 B.C. ; victory over Demetrius Poliorcetes, 287 ; murdered, 284

**AGELAUS** : brother of Meleager, the Ætolian hero of Calydon

**AGESILAUS I.** : king of Sparta, about 900 B.C.

**AGESILAUS II.** : king of Sparta, 398-360 B.C. ; one of the best Spartan generals, though lame ; though Sparta

fell in his reign, it was in fulfilment of an oracle which said her fall would come in a "lame" sovereignty

AGESIPOLIS : kings of Sparta.

AGESIPOLIS I. : son of Pausanias ; reigned, 394-380 B.C.

AGESIPOLIS II. : son of Cleombrotus ; reigned, 371 B.C.

AGESIPOLIS III. : deposed by his colleague, Lycurgus, 220 B.C., soon after accession

AGIS : kings of Sparta

AGIS I. : founder of the family

AGIS II. : reigned, 427-398 B.C. ; active in the Peloponnesian war

AGIS III. : reigned, 338-330 B.C. ; defeated and killed in battle by Antipater, 330

AGIS IV. : reigned, 244-240 B.C. ; put to death in attempting to reform the Spartan state

AGLAOPHON : (1) of Thasos ; a painter, about 500 B.C. (2) also a painter, about 420 B.C.

AGNODICE : an Athenian maiden, and the first woman who learnt midwifery, under disguise

AGNONIDES : Athenian demagogue ; instrumental in the death of Phocion, 318 B.C.

AGRICOLA, CN. JULIUS : consul, 77 A.D. ; had charge of government of Britain, 78-85

AGRIGENTUM : a town on S. coast of Sicily ; destroyed by Carthaginians, 405 B.C.

AGRIPPA : (1) one of the later school of Sceptic philosophers.

(2) Castor, a historian ; lived about 135 A.D. (3)

Fonteius, one of the accusers of Libo, 16 A.D. (4)

Fonteius, proconsul in command of the province of

Asia, 69 A.D. (5) D. Haterius, tribune, 15 A.D. ;



praetor, 17; consul, 22. (6) Herodes I., called Agrippa the Great; after 41 A.D. was of assistance to Claudius in gaining possession of the empire. (7) Herodes II., son of (6); deprived of his tetrarchies by Claudius; ultimately given Chalcis; died, 100 A.D. (8) Postumus, son of M. Vipsanius Agrippa; banished by Augustus; put to death by Tiberius, 14 A.D.

AGRIPPINA I. : wife of Germanicus and mother of Caligula; banished by Tiberius, 30 A.D.

AGRIPPINA II. : daughter of (I.) and mother of Nero; poisoned Claudius, 54 A.D.; put to death by Nero, 59

AHALA, C. SERVILIUS STRUCTUS : magister equitum, 439 B.C., when he killed Sp. Maelius in the forum

AHENOBARBUS, DOMITIUS : (1) Cn., tribune, 104 B.C.; introduced *Lex Domitia*, and was made Pontifex Maximus. (2) L., aedile, 61 B.C.; fell at Pharsalia, 48. (3) Cn., son of (2); commanded fleet in Ionian Sea, 44 B.C.; consul, 32; deserted to Augustus after battle of Actium. (4) L., son of (3); consul, 16 B.C.; commanded in Germany

ALBINUS, POSTUMIUS : (1) Sp., consul, 344 B.C.; again in 321, when he was defeated by Samnites at Caudine Forks. (2) A., called Luscus; consul, 180 B.C. (3) L., praetor, 180 B.C., in Farther Spain; consul, 173; served in Macedonia, 168. (4) A., consul, 151 B.C.; legate to Greece, 146; wrote a Roman history in Greek

ALBIS : the River Elbe in Germany

ALCAEUS : of Messene; an author of epigrams, about 200 B.C.

ALCETAS : (1) I., king of Epirus; expelled, but restored by

elder Dionysius of Syracuse ; ally of Athenians, 373 B.C. (2) II., king of Epirus, 313-303 B.C. (3) king of Macedonia, and father of Amyntas I. (4) brother of Perdiccas ; one of Alexander's generals

**ALCIBIADES** : born, 450 B.C. ; brought up by Pericles ; led a dissolute life ; after death of Cleon took to politics, and was head of war party ; went on Sicilian expedition ; put on trial for mutilation of Hermes' busts ; took refuge in Sparta ; then went over to Tissaphernes ; recalled by Athens, 411, when he again commanded armies ; returned to Athens in triumph, 407 ; went into exile, 406 ; after fall of Athens took refuge with Pharnabazus ; killed, 404

**ALCIDAS** : a Spartan admiral, 428-427 B.C.

**ALCINOUS** : a philosopher of the Platonic school, about the time of the Caesars

**ALEMANNI** : a confederacy of German tribes

**ALEXANDER** : (1) Lyncestes, accomplice in murder of Philip, 336 B.C. ; with Alexander in Asia ; put to death, 330. (2) son of Aristobulus II. of Judaea ; defeated by Romans, 56-55 B.C. ; put to death, 49. (3) Balas, usurper of Syria, 150-146 B.C. (4) Cornelius Polyhistor, a Greek writer ; taken to Rome as a slave, 87-84 B.C., and restored to freedom. (5) I., king of Epirus ; killed in Italy, 326 B.C. (6) II., king of Epirus, 272 B.C. (7) Jannæus, king of the Jews, 104-77 B.C. ; noted for his cruelties. (8) Isius, commander of the Ætolians ; in embassy to Rome, 189 B.C., to secure peace for Ætolians. (9) III. of Macedon, called " the great " ; born, 356 B.C. ; battle of Chaeronea, 338 ; becomes king, 336 ; takes Thebes ; elected by Greece to command against Persia ; victory at Granicus, 334 ; defeat of

Darius ; conquest of Phoenicia, 332 ; victory at Guagamela, 331 ; crosses Paropamisus, 329 ; crosses the Indus ; defeats Porus, and returns, 327 ; reaches Susa, 325 ; Babylon, 324 ; died, 323. (10) tyrant of Pherae ; became Tagus of Thessaly, 369 B.C. (11) son of Polysperchon ; fought against Cassander, 318 B.C.

ALIMENTUS, L. CINCIUS : Roman annalist ; praetor, 209 B.C.

ALLIA : a tributary of the Tiber ; defeat here, 390 B.C., of Romans by the Gauls

ALLOBROGII : a people of Gaul, between the Rhone and the Isara

ALLYATTES : king of Lydia, 617-560 B.C.

AMASIS : king of Egypt, 572-528 B.C.

AMASTRIS : wife of Xerxes

AMBIORIX : a chief of the Eburones in Gaul ; defeated Romans, 54 B.C.

AMPHICRATES : (1) a rhetorician of Athens, 70 B.C. (2) a Greek sculptor, about 500 B.C.

AMYNANDER : king of the Athamanes in Epirus

AMYNTAS : (1) I., king of Macedonia, 540-500 B.C. (2) II., king of Macedonia, 393-370 B.C. (3) Macedonian fugitive to Darius ; present at battle of Issus, 333 B.C.

ANABASIS : an expedition up from the coast, and especially that of the younger Cyrus, related by Xenophon

ANACHARSIS : a Scythian ; came to Athens, 594 B.C. ; counted as one of the seven sages

ANAXAGORAS : a sculptor of Ægina, about 480 B.C.

**ANAXARCHUS** : a philosopher of Abdera ; went with Alexander into Asia, 334 B.C.

**ANAXIBIUS** : a Spartan admiral, 400 B.C.

**ANAXILAUS** : (1) tyrant of Rhegium ; seized Zancle, 494 B.C., and called it Messene. (2) physician and Pythagorean philosopher ; banished from Italy by Augustus, 28 B.C., for dabbling with magic

**ANCUS MARCIUS** : fourth king of Rome, 640-616 B.C.

**ANDROCLES** : Athenian demagogue, and enemy of Alcibiades ; put to death, 411 B.C.

**ANDROMACHUS** : (1) called "the elder," born in Crete ; physician to Nero, 54-68 A.D. (2) "the younger," son of (1) ; also physician to Nero, 54-68 A.D.

**ANDRONICUS** : (1) Livius, a Greek, brought to Rome, 275 B.C., where he became the slave of M. Livius Salinator, and taught his sons ; he received the name of Livius on obtaining his freedom ; he translated into Latin the Odyssey and some Greek tragedies and comedies, and in 207 was appointed to write a poem to commemorate the victory at Sena. (2) of Rhodes ; peripatetic philosopher at Rome, about 58 B.C.

**ANTAGORAS** : of Rhodes ; epigrammatist and poet, about 270 B.C.

**ANTALCIDAS** : a Spartan, known in connection with the treaty with Persia called the "Peace of Antalcidas," 387 B.C.

**ANTIGONUS** : (1) king of Asia ; a general of Alexander, after whose death he obtained several provinces of Asia ; defeated Eumenes, 316 B.C. ; made war against Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus ; assumed title of king, 306 ; defeated and killed at Ipsus

by confederacy of above four generals, 301. (2) Gonatas, grandson of (1); king of Macedonia, 277-239 B.C.; captured Athens, 263. (3) Doson, nephew of (2); king of Macedonia, 229 B.C.; defeated Cleomenes of Sparta at Sellasia, 221

ANTILOCHUS : a Greek historian, who wrote on the Greek philosophers

ANTIMACHUS : a sculptor, who excelled in statues of ladies

ANTINOUS : a chief of Molossians in Epirus; fell, 168 B.C.

ANTIOCHUS : (1) of Ægæe in Cilicia; a sophist who liked to be known as a Cynic philosopher, about 200 A.D. (2) of Alexandria; a writer on the Greek poets of the Middle Attic Comedy. (3) of Arcadia; sent as envoy to Persian court, 367 B.C. (4) of Ascalon; philosopher of the Fifth Academy; died, 68 B.C. (5) an Athenian admiral; defeated by Lysander, 407 B.C. (6) of Syracuse; historian of Sicily, about 423 B.C.

ANTIOCHUS : kings of Commagene

ANTIOCHUS I. : ally of Romans; friend of Cicero; died, 31 B.C.

ANTIOCHUS II. : put to death by Augustus at Rome, 29 B.C.

ANTIOCHUS III. : 29 B.C. to 17 A.D., when Rome took over his kingdom

ANTIOCHUS IV. : his kingdom restored to him by Caligula, 38 A.D.; deposed in 72 for conspiracy

ANTIOCHUS : kings of Syria

ANTIOCHUS I. : Soter, 280-261 B.C., when he fell in battle against the Gauls

- ANTIOCHUS II. : Theos, 261-246 B.C. ; engaged in war with Ptolemy II. of Egypt
- ANTIOCHUS III. : the Great, 223-187 B.C. ; defeated at Raphia by Ptolemy II., 217 ; engaged in Eastern Asia, 212-205 ; conquered Palestine and Coele-Syria, 198 ; campaign in Greece, 192-190, where he was defeated by Romans
- ANTIOCHUS IV. : Epiphanes, 175-164 B.C., son of III. ; engaged in war against Egypt, 171-168 ; revolt of Jews in his reign
- ANTIOCHUS V. : Eupator, 164-162 B.C.
- ANTIOCHUS VI. : Theos, or Dionysus Epiphanes, 144-142 B.C.
- ANTIOCHUS VII. : Sidetes, 137-128 B.C., when he was defeated and killed by Parthians.
- ANTIOCHUS VIII. : Grypus, 125-96 B.C.
- ANTIOCHUS IX. : Cyzicenus, king of Coele-Syria and Phoenicia, 122-95 B.C.
- ANTIOCHUS X. : Eusebes, 95 B.C.
- ANTIOCHUS XI. : Epiphanes
- ANTIOCHUS XII. : Dionysus ; defeated and killed by Aretas of Arabia
- ANTIOCHUS XIII. : Asiaticus, 69-65 B.C., when Syria was converted to a Roman province
- ANTIPATER : (1) a Macedonian officer of Philip and Alexander, and regent ; defeated Spartans at Megalopolis, 330 B.C. ; besieged in Lamia, 323 ; victory at Crannon, 322. (2) grandson of (1) and son of Cassander ; put to death in attempting to gain Macedonia, 295 B.C. (3) L. Caelius, a Roman jurist and historian, 123 B.C.

(4) father of Herod the Great ; procurator of Judæa, 47 B.C. (5) son of Herod the Great ; put to death for conspiracy against his father. (6) of Sidon, poet and epigrammatist, about 108-100 B.C. (7) of Tarsus, a Stoic philosopher, about 144 B.C. ; succeeded Diogenes at Athens. (8) of Tyre, a Stoic philosopher, died about 46 B.C. (9) of Tyre, a Stoic philosopher in time of Cato <sup>95</sup><sub>36</sub>.

ANTIPHON : (1) an Attic orator ; connected with the Four Hundred, 411 B.C. (2) a tragic poet at Syracuse. (3) of Athens ; a sophist and epic poet ; opponent of Socrates. (4) younger brother of Plato. (5) an Athenian ; put to death for attempt on the Piræus, 342 B.C. (6) a Greek sophist of anterior date to Aristotle. (7) a Greek author who wrote on men distinguished for virtue. (8) a writer on agriculture

ANTISTIA GENS : plebeian, with surnames Labeo and Vetus

ANTIUM : a town of Latium ; taken by Romans, 467 B.C. ; again in 338

ANTONIA : (1) daughter of Antonius, consul in 99 B.C. ; seized by pirates and ransomed. (2) daughter of C. Antonius, consul in 63 B.C. ; married C. Caninius Gallus. (3) younger daughter of C. Antonius ; married M. Antonius, triumvir ; divorced, 47 B.C. (4) daughter of M. Antonius, triumvir, and (3) ; married M. Lepidus, 36 B.C. (5) Major, daughter of M. Antonius and Octavia ; grandmother of Nero. (6) Minor, younger sister of (5) ; mother of Germanicus and Claudius ; grandmother of Caligula. (7) daughter of Claudius ; put to death by Nero for refusing to marry him

ANTONIUS, MARCUS : (1) orator ; praetor, 104 B.C. ; consul,

99 ; censor, 97 ; put to death by Marius and Cinna, 87. (2) son of (1), called Creticus ; praetor, 75 B.C. ; died in Crete. (3) the triumvir, son of (2) ; consul, 64 B.C. ; with Caesar in Gaul, 54 ; consul with Caesar, 44 ; defeated at Mutina, 43 ; battle of Philippi, 42 ; falls victim to Cleopatra, and accompanies her to Egypt ; defeated at Actium, 31 ; puts an end to himself, 30. (4) called Antyllus, son of (3) ; put to death by order of Octavianus, 30 B.C.

**ANXUR** : a town of Latium

**APICIUS** : three gluttons of this name. (1) lived in time of Sulla. (2) M. Gabius, in time of Tiberius ; proverbial in having wasted an immense fortune in gluttony. (3) lived in time of Trajan

**APOLLONIUS** : (1) of Alabanda ; a rhetorician at Rhodes, about 120 B.C. (2) of Alabanda, surnamed Molo ; also taught rhetoric at Rhodes ; envoy to Rome, 81 B.C. (3) of Athens ; a sculptor in first century B.C. ; son of Nestor. (4) of Athens ; a sculptor of same period ; son of Archias

**APRONIUS, L.** : served in Germany, 14-15 A.D. ; proconsul of Africa, 20 ; praetor of Lower Germany, where he was killed in war with the Frisii

**APSINES** : (1) of Gadara ; a sophist ; taught rhetoric at Athens, about 235 A.D. (2) an Athenian sophist mentioned by Suidas. (3) also a sophist ; grandson of (2)

**AQUAE SEXTAE** : Roman colony in Gallia Narbonensis ; defeat here of the Teutones by Marius, 102 B.C.

**AQUILA, L. PONTIUS** : a murderer of Caesar ; killed at Mutina, 43 B.C.



- AQUILONIA** : a town of Samnium ; destroyed by Romans in Samnite wars
- ARAROS** : son of Aristophanes ; a poet of the Middle Comedy, about 375 B.C.
- ARATUS** : born at Sicyon, 271 B.C. ; a general of the Achaean League
- ARAUSIO** : a town and Roman colony in Gallia Narbonensis
- ARBACES** : founder of the Median empire
- ARBELA** : city in Assyria ; from which is named the battle between Darius and Alexander, 331 B.C.
- ARBITES, C. PETRONIUS** : a voluptuary at the court of Nero
- ARCANUM** : an estate belonging to Cicero's brother Quintus, S. of Arpinum
- ARCESILAUS** : Greek philosopher, and founder of the Second Academy, 315-240 B.C.
- ARCHAGATHUS** : Greek physician ; the first to settle in Rome, 219 B.C.
- ARCHEDEMUS** : (1) called "blear-eyed" ; a leader in Athens ; took action against generals from Arginusæ, 406 B.C. (2) an Ætolian general, 199-197 B.C. ; his defeat by Romans, and flight, 168
- ARCHELAUS** : (1) son of Herod the Great ; banished by Augustus, 7 A.D. (2) a general of Mithridates ; employed in the invasion of Greece, 87 B.C. (3) king of Macedonia, 413-399 B.C. (4) a philosopher of Athens, about 450 B.C. (5) a Greek poet and epigrammatist, who lived in Egypt under the Ptolemies
- ARCHIAS** : (1) of Corinth ; founded Syracuse, 734 B.C. (2) A. Licinius, Greek poet in Sicily ; born about 120 B.C.

ARCHIDAMUS : kings of Sparta

ARCHIDAMUS I. : 668 B.C.

ARCHIDAMUS II. : 469-427 B.C.; engaged in the Peloponnesian war

ARCHIDAMUS III. : 361-338 B.C.; won the "Tearless Battle"; killed in battle in Italy

ARCHIDAMUS IV. : 296 B.C.; defeated by Demetrius Poliorcetes

ARCHIDAMUS V. : on murder of his brother Agis, 240 B.C., he fled from Sparta, but afterwards obtained the throne; he was slain soon after his return

ARCHIGENES : a Greek physician; settled in Rome, 98-117 A.D.

ARCHINUS : an Athenian; helped to overthrow Government of the Thirty, 403 B.C.

ARCHIPPUS : an Athenian poet of the Old Comedy, about 415 B.C.

ARDEA : chief town of the Rutuli in Latium

ARETAS : kings of Arabia Petraea

ARETAS I. : about 170 B.C.

ARETAS II. : lived in the time of Pompey; invaded Judaea, 65 B.C.

ARETAS III. : father-in-law of Herod Antipas

ARETE : daughter of Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy; she instructed her son in the principles of his system

AREUS : kings of Sparta

AREUS I. : 309-265 B.C.

AREUS II. : 265-256 B.C.

ARGILEONIS : the mother of Brasidas

ARGINUSAE INSULAE : off the coast of Æolis ; naval victory of the Athenians, 406 B.C.

ARGOS : (1) Homeric—(a) Pelasgic Argos in Thessaly ; (b) Achæan Argos, or the Peloponnese, sometimes meaning the district, sometimes the town. (2) a district of the Peloponnese called Argolis. (3) capital of Argolis and an important town in the Peloponnese. (4) Amphilocheium, chief town of Amphilocheia in Acarnania. (5) Hippium, or Arpi, a town in Apulia in Italy

ARIABIGNES : son of Darius Hystaspis ; fell in battle of Salamis, 480 B.C.

ARIAEUS : friend of Cyrus, and general at Cunaxa, 401 B.C.

ARIARATHES : kings of Cappadocia

ARIARATHES IV. : 220-163 B.C. ; assisted Antiochus in his war against Romans

ARIARATHES V. : son of IV., 163-130 B.C. ; surnamed Philopator ; well known for his culture

ARICIA : a town of Latium

ARIMINUM : a town in Umbria in Italy

ARIOBARZANES : kings of Pontus

ARIOBARZANES I. : about 400 B.C.

ARIOBARZANES II. : 363-337 B.C.

ARIOBARZANES III. : 266-240 B.C.

ARIOBARZANES : kings of Cappadocia

ARIOBARZANES I. : Philoromæus, 93-63 B.C.

ARIOBARZANES II. : Philopator, 63-51 B.C.

- ARIOBARZANES III. : Eusebes and Philoromæus, 51-42 B.C.
- ARIOBARZANES : satrap in time of Alexander, who tried to secure the Persian gates after Gaugamela, 331 B.C.
- ARIOVISTUS : a German chief ; defeated by Caesar, 58 B.C.
- ARISTAENUS : of Megalopolis ; at times a general of the Achaean League, 198-185 B.C.
- ARISTAGORAS : of Miletus ; attempt on Naxos, 501 B.C. ; capture of Sardis, 499 ; his overthrow by Persians ; death in Thrace, 497 B.C.
- ARISTARCHUS : an Athenian, and a leader of the Four Hundred, 411 B.C.
- ARISTEAS : of Proconnesus ; an epic poet of the mystic order
- ARISTEIDES : see ARISTIDES
- ARISTEUS : son of Adeimantus, a Corinthian ; commander of troops at Potidaea, 432 B.C.
- ARISTIDES : an Athenian, called "the just" ; served at Marathon, 490 B.C. ; at Salamis (doubtful), 480 ; Plataea, 479 ; drew up rules of the Maritime Confederacy, 477 ; died, 468
- ARISTION : a philosopher, and tyrant of Athens, 87 B.C.
- ARISTO, T. : a Roman jurist ; lived in time of Trajan
- ARISTOBULUS : princes of Judæa
- ARISTOBULUS II. : deposed by Pompey, 63 B.C., and taken a prisoner to Rome
- ARISTOBULUS IV. : called "the younger," and grandson of Herod the Great
- ARISTOBULUS V. : son of Herod of Chalcis ; made by

Nero king of Armenia Minor, 55 A.D. ; joined Romans in war against Antiochus of Commagene, 73 A.D.

ARISTOCLES : of Pergamus ; a sophist and rhetorician ; lived in time of Trajan and Hadrian

ARISTOCRATES : (1) king of Orchomenus, 680-640 B.C. ; leader of the Arcadians in second Messenian war. (2) an Athenian of the " Four Hundred " ; one of the generals executed after Arginusæ, 406 B.C.

ARISTODEMUS : (1) descendant of Heracles ; according to tradition came to Sparta, where he was the first king. (2) one of the heroes of the first Messenian war ; he sacrificed his own daughter to save the state. (3) tyrant of Cumæ ; Tarquinius Superbus died at his court, 496 B.C. (4) of Miletus ; a friend of Antigonus, king of Asia ; went to Greece, 315 B.C. (5) tyrant of Megalopolis in reign of Antigonus Gonatas. (6) of Nysa in Caria ; grammarian, and teacher of Pompey. (7) also of Nysa in Caria ; grammarian, and teacher of Strabo

ARISTOGEITON : (1) an Athenian ; one of the murderers of Hipparchus ; considered by Athenians a martyr and patriot. (2) an Athenian orator, and rival of Demosthenes

ARISTOMACHUS : (1) tyrant of Argos in time of Antigonus Gonatas. (2) tyrant of Argos ; resigned power, 229 B.C., to enable Argos to join Achaean League ; afterwards put to death by Achæans for desertion. (3) of Croton ; led popular party in war with Hannibal, about 215 B.C.

ARISTOMENES : (1) Messenian ; known in connection with heroic and legendary exploits in the second war with

Sparta. (2) of Athens; a comic poet during Peloponnesian war. (3) of Acarnania; governed Egypt during minority of Ptolemy V.

ARISTON: (1) king of Sparta, about 560-510 B.C. (2) of Tyre; a friend of Hannibal. (3) of Ceos; head of the Peripatetic school of philosophers, 224 B.C. (4) a Stoic philosopher; disciple of Zeno, 260 B.C.

ARISTONICUS: (1) of Pergamus; laid claim to kingdom which was left to Romans; defeated, 130 B.C.; carried away to Rome, 129, and put to death. (2) of Alexandria; a grammarian in time of Strabo

ARISTOPHON: (1) an orator of Azenia in Attica; defended law of Leptines against Demosthenes, 354 B.C. (2) orator of Colyttus; contemporary of Demosthenes

ARISTOTELES: one of the thirty tyrants of Athens, 404 B.C.

ARMINIUS: chief of the Cherusci in Germany; admitted to Roman citizenship; took up arms against Romans, 9 A.D.; had to defend his country against Germanicus, 14 A.D.

ARMORICA: the N.W. coast of Gaul, from the Loire to the Seine

ARPINUM: a town in Latium

ARRUNTIUS, L.: (1) proscribed, 43 B.C.; escaped to Pompey in Sicily; again restored; commanded left wing of fleet at Actium, 31; consul, 22. (2) son of (1); consul, 6 A.D.; lived in time of Augustus and Tiberius

ARSACES: Parthian kings

ARSACES I.: founder of Parthian empire, about 250 B.C.

ARSACES XII., or PHRAATES III.: lived at time of war between Romans and Mithridates of Pontus

**ARSACES XIV.,** or **ORODES I.** : his general, Surenas, defeated Romans, 53 B.C. ; his son Pacorus resisted Romans in Syria, etc., 51-38 B.C., when he was killed

**ARSACES XV.,** or **PHRAATES IV.** : noted for his cruelties ; poisoned by his wife, 2 A.D.

**ARSACES XIX.,** or **ARTABANUS III.** : came to the throne, 16 A.D. ; owing to oppression, Tiberius interfered ; exiled, and again restored

**ARSACES XXIII.,** or **VOLOGESIS I.** : conquered Armenia, and gave it to Romans, 55 A.D. ; in 58 he gave it again to his brother, and declared war on Romans ; defeated, and peace concluded, 62 A.D.

**ARSACES XXX.,** or **ARTABANUS IV.** : the last of the Parthian kings ; defeated in three great battles by Artaxerxes ; taken prisoner, and killed, 226 A.D.

**ARSACIDAE** : a dynasty of kings of Armenia founded by Artaxias I., 149 B.C. to 428 A.D.

**ARSINOË** : daughter of Ptolemy I. ; married Lysimachus, king of Thrace, B.C. 300, and after his death, 279 B.C., her own brother, Ptolemy II., Philadelphus

**ARTABANUS** : a Hyrcanian ; murdered Xerxes, 465 B.C. ; himself killed by Artaxerxes

**ARTABAZUS** : (1) son of Pharnaces ; a commander in Xerxes' invasion of Greece, 480 B.C. ; under Mardonius, 479 B.C. ; after defeat at Plataea fled to Asia. (2) Persian general, 362 B.C. ; revolted, 356, and fled to Philip of Macedon ; pardoned, and allowed to return to Persia

**ARTAPHERNES** : (1) son of Hystaspes ; satrap of Sardis, 500 B.C. (2) son of (1) ; commanded, with Datis, Persian army of Darius ; defeated at Marathon, 490

- B.C. ; again held a command in Xerxes' expedition of 480
- ARTAVASDES** : (1) king of Greater Armenia ; ally of Romans, 54 B.C. ; for treachery he was carried off prisoner by Antony, 34 ; put to death by Cleopatra, 30. (2) king of Media Atropatene ; successfully resisted Antony, 36 B.C.
- ARTAXATA** : capital of Greater Armenia ; founded by Artaxias ; burnt by Romans, 58 A.D.
- ARTAXERXES** : Persian kings
- ARTAXERXES I.** : called Longimanus, 465-425 B.C. ; defeated by Amyrtaeus and Athenians, 449
- ARTAXERXES II.** : called Mnemon, 405-359 B.C. ; revolt of his brother Cyrus, and latter's defeat at Cunaxa, 401 ; concluded " Peace of Antalcidas," 388
- ARTAXERXES III.** : called Ochus, 359-338 B.C. ; a cowardly tyrant who resumed possession of Phoenicia and Egypt by help of Greek generals and troops
- ARTAXIAS I.** : founder of the kingdom of Armenia, 188 B.C. ; conquered and taken prisoner by Antiochus IV., Epiphanes, 165
- ARTAXIAS II.** : king of Armenia, 34 B.C. ; Tiberius sent, in 20, orders for his deposition in favour of Tigranes, but he was put to death in the meantime
- ARTAYCTES** : a Persian ; governor of Sestos, 478 B.C.
- ARTEMISIA** : (1) queen of Halicarnassus in Caria ; was with Xerxes' expedition, and distinguished herself at Salamis, 480 B.C. (2) sister, wife, and successor of Mausolus of Caria ; reigned 352-350 B.C. ; distinguished for the building of the Mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of the world



- ARTEMISIUM : country on N. coast of Euboea, off which Greeks defeated fleet of Xerxes, 480 B.C.
- ARVERNI : a people of Aquitania in Gaul ; defeated by Romans, 121 B.C.
- ASANDER : son of Philotas, and a general of Alexander ; governor of Lydia, 334 B.C. ; satrap of Caria ; defeated by Antigonus, 313
- ASCLEPIADES BITHYNUS : physician, settled in Rome about middle of first century B.C.
- ASCULUM : (1) Picenum ; chief town of Picenum, destroyed by Romans, 89 B.C. (2) Apulum ; a town of Apulia, near which Romans were defeated by Pyrrhus, 279 B.C.
- ASINIA GENS : plebeian, from Teate, the chief town of the Marrucini, chief surnames being Gallus and Pollio
- ASIUS : of Samos ; an early Greek poet, about 700 B.C.
- ASPASIA : (1) of Miletus ; a Greek Hetaerae who took up her residence at Athens ; visited by men of position for her cultured reunions ; especially attached to Pericles. (2) a Phocæan ; the favourite concubine of Cyrus the Younger
- ASTYAGES : last king of Media, 594-559 B.C.
- ASTYCHUS : Spartan admiral on coast of Asia Minor, 412 B.C.
- ATHANARICUS : king of the Visigoths during their invasion of Dacia
- ATHENAEUS : a Greek physician ; practising at Rome about 50 A.D.
- ATHENAGORAS : an Athenian philosopher of the second century A.D., who became a Christian

**ATHENODORUS** : (1) called Cordylio ; a Stoic philosopher of Tarsus, who went to Rome. (2) called Cananites ; a Stoic philosopher of Tarsus ; went with Octavius to Rome

**ATHOS** : a mountainous peninsula in Chalcidice in Macedonia

**ATIA** : the mother of Augustus

**ATIA GENS** : plebeian, with surnames Balbus, Labienus, Rufus, Varus

**ATILIA GENS** : principal members of which have the surnames Calatinus, Regulus, Serranus

**ATILIUS, M.** : a Roman poet who imitated Greek comedies, 200 B.C.

**ATINAI GENS** : a plebeian, with surname Labes

**ATTALUS** : (1) a Macedonian, and uncle of Cleopatra, who was married to Philip, 337 B.C. (2) son of Andromenes, and one of Alexander's officers ; defeated in Pisidia by Antigonus, 320 B.C.

**ATTALUS** : kings of Pergamus

**ATTALUS I.** : 214-197 B.C. ; allied with the Romans against Philip and the Achæans

**ATTALUS II.** : called Philadelphus, 159-133 B.C. ; an ally of the Romans

**ATTALUS III.** : called Philometor, 138-133 B.C. ; he left his kingdom by will to the Romans

**ATTIANUS, CAELIUS** : tutor and friend of Hadrian

**ALTICA** : a division of Greece, bounded on N. by Boeotia and on the other sides by the Ægean Sea

**AUGURINUS, L. MINUCIUS** : (1) consul, 458 B.C. ; engaged

in war against the Æqui. (2) praefect of the corn market, 439 B.C., where he won the gratitude of the people

**AUGUSTA**: the name of towns founded or colonised by Augusta, such as Augusta Asturica, Augusta Taurinorum, etc.

**AUGUSTODUNUM**, or **Autun**: the chief town of the Ædui in Gallia Lugdunensis

**AUGUSTUS**: first Roman emperor; original name C. Octavius, and by adoption C. Julius Caesar Octavianus; appointed praetor; defeated Antony at Mutina, 43 B.C.; marched on Rome, and demanded consulship, which was conferred on him; appointed one of the triumviri; published *proscriptio*, and put an end to his enemies; victory at Philippi, 42; Perugia, 40; his fleet defeats Sex. Pompeius; defeats Antony at Actium, 31; triple triumph at Rome, 29; title of Augustus bestowed on him by senate, 27; henceforth holds supreme power in Rome

**AULIA GENS**: probably plebeian, with surname Cerretanus

**AURELIA**: wife of C. Julius Caesar and mother of C. Julius Caesar, the dictator; died, 54 B.C.

**AURELIA GENS**: plebeian, chief surnames being Cotta, Orestes, Scaurus

**AUSCULUM**: see ASCULUM

**AUTOLYCUS**: a mathematician of Pitane in Æolis, about 340 B.C.

**AUTOPHRADATES**: a Persian general under Artaxerxes III. and Darius Codomannus, and in command of fleet in Ægean Sea after death of Memnon, 333 B.C.

## B

BAEBIA GENS : a plebeian house, of which the most important surnames were DIVES, SULCA, and TAMPHILUS

BAETICA : a Roman province in S.E. Spain

BAGOAS : trusted eunuch of Artaxerxes III., whom he poisoned, 338 B.C. ; tried to poison Darius III., and put to death, 336

BAIAE : a famous watering - place in Campania, near Naples

BALBUS, M'. ACILIUS : (1) consul, 150 B.C. (2) consul, 144 B.C.

BALBUS, T. AMPIUS : tribune of the plebs, 63 B.C. ; supported Pompey, 49 ; pardoned by Caesar

BALBUS, M. ATIUS : married Julia, sister of Julius Caesar ; his daughter Atia was mother of Augustus

BALBUS, L. CORNELIUS : (1) of Gades ; served under Metellus Pius and Pompey in Spain, 79-72 B.C. ; came to Rome, 71 ; sided with Caesar, 49 ; attached himself to Octavian, and became consul, 40. (2) nephew of (1) ; quaestor in Spain, 43 ; proconsul in Africa, 20

BALBUS, LUCILIUS : (1) L., a jurist. (2) a Stoic philosopher ; *flor. circ.* 150 B.C.

BALBUS, OCTAVIUS : a judex of integrity in Cicero's time ; executed by triumvirs, 43 B.C.

BALBUS, SP. THORIUS : tribune of the plebs, and proposed agrarian law, 111 B.C.

BALEARES : two islands off Spain in the Mediterranean, famous for their slingers ; now Majorca and Minorca

- BAMBALIO, M. FULVIUS : father of Fulvia, wife of M. Antonius
- BARBATUS, M. HORATIUS : consul, 449 B.C.
- BARBULA, ÆMILIUS : (1) Q., consul, and conquered Apulia, 317 B.C.; consul, and fought the Etruscans, 311. (2) L., consul, and fought the Samnites, etc., 281 B.C. (3) M., consul, and fought the Ligurians, 230. B.C.
- BARCA : *vide* HAMILCAR
- BARDESANES : a Syrian writer who lived about the latter half of second century, A.D.
- BARDYLLIS : an Illyrian chieftain ; defeated and slain by Philip of Macedonia, 359 B.C.
- BAREA SORANUS : a man of high integrity ; consul, 52 A.D. ; proconsul of Asia, 53 ; put to death by Nero, 66
- BARIUM : a town in Apulia
- BARSINE : (1) daughter of Artabazus and wife of Memnon ; married to Alexander the Great, *circ.* 331 B.C. ; put to death by Polysperchon 309. (2) otherwise called Statira, daughter of Darius III., married Alexander at Susa, murdered by Roxana after Alexander's death
- BASILUS, L. MINUCIUS : served under Caesar in Gaul and during the civil war, 58-48 B.C. ; joined Caesar's murderers, 44 ; himself murdered, 43
- BASSUS, AUFIDIUS : orator and historian, *circ.* 5 B.C.-25 A.D.
- BASSUS, Q. CAECILIUS : a supporter of Pompey, who fled to Tyre after Pharsalia, 48 B.C. ; maintained himself in Apamea until deserted by his troops, 46-43
- BASSUS CAESIUS : Roman poet ; killed during the eruption of Vesuvius, 79 A.D.

BASSUS SALEIUS : Roman epic poet, *circ.* 70 A.D.

BASTERNAE : a warlike German tribe.

BATAVI : a Celtic tribe, settled near the mouth of the Rhine

BATHYCLES : of Magnesia ; a celebrated artist ; *flor. circ.* 550 B.C.

BATHYLLUS : (1) of Samos ; a beautiful youth. (2) of Alexandria ; freedman of Maecenas and perfecter of the *Pantomimus*

BATO : the name of two persons who led the revolt of the Pannonians and Dalmatians, 6 A.D. ; one put the other to death, and finally surrendered to Tiberius, 9

BATTIADAE : kings of Cyrene. (1) BATTUS I., founded Cyrene, 631 B.C. ; died, 599. (2) ARCESILAUS I., 599-583 B.C. (3) BATTUS II., 583-560 ; defeated the Libyans and Egyptians, 570. (4) ARCESILAUS II., 560 - 550. (5) BATTUS III., 550 - 530 B.C. (6) ARCESILAUS III., 530-514. (7) BATTUS IV. ; date uncertain. (8) ARCESILAUS IV. ; died, 450, after which Cyrene became a democracy

BAVIUS and MAEVIUS : two minor poets, who attacked Virgil and Horace

BEDRIACUM : a small town in Cisalpine Gaul, near which Otho, and later the troops of Vitellius, were defeated, 69 A.D.

BELGAE : a great people in Gaul, living between the mouth of the Rhine and that of the Seine

BELLOVACI : the most powerful tribe of the BELGAE

BENEVENTUM : an ancient town in Samnium

BENEVENTUM (BATTLE OF) : the last battle which Pyrrhus

of Epirus fought in Italy, and in which he was heavily defeated by the Romans, 275 B.C.

**BERENICE** : (1) wife of Ptolemy I; famous for her beauty and virtue. (2) wife of Antiochus Theos of Syria, 249 B.C.; murdered by Laodice, divorced wife of Antiochus, 247. (3) wife of Ptolemy III.; put to death by her son, 221 B.C. (4) married Ptolemy X., and murdered by him, 81. (5) put on the throne in place of her father, Auletes, 58 B.C.; married Archelaus, 57; executed on restoration of Auletes, 55. (6) sister of Herod the Great, wife of Aristobulus, and mother of Agrippa I. (7) daughter of Agrippa I.

**BEROSUS** : priest of Belus at Babylon, and historian of Babylon, *circ.* 255 B.C.

**BERYTUS** : an ancient seaport of Phoenicia

**BESSI** : a powerful Thracian tribe

**BESSUS** : satrap of Bactria; murdered Darius III., and put to death by Alexander, 330 B.C.

**BESTIA, CALPURNIUS** : (1) L., tribune of the plebs, 121 B.C.; consul, and bribed by Jugurtha to make peace, 111; condemned, 110. (2) L., conspired with Catiline, 63 B.C.; aedile, 59

**BIAS** : of Priene; one of the Seven Sages; *flor. circ.* 550 B.C.

**BIBACULUS, M. FURIUS** : a Roman poet and epigrammatist of Julius Caesar's time

**BIBRACTE** : the principal town of the Ædui in Gaul

**BIBULUS, CALPURNIUS** : (1) M., curule aedile, 65 B.C.; praetor, 62; consul, 59, and opposed ineffectually the first triumvirate; proconsul in Syria, 51; commanded

Pompey's fleet in Adriatic, and died, 48. (2) L., son of (1); fought under Brutus at Philippi, 42 B.C.; pardoned by Antony, and died, *circ.* 31

BILBILIS : a town in Spain (Tarraconensis)

BION : (1) of Smyrna; bucolic poet; *flor. circ.* 280 B.C.  
(2) of Borysthenes; Cyrenaic philosopher; *flor. circ.* 250 B.C.

BITHYNIA : a country in Asia Minor just S. of the Euxine Sea

BITUITIS : king of the Arverni; defeated by Q. Fabius Maximus, and taken prisoner, 121 B.C.

BITURIGES : a great Celtic people

BLAESUS, C. SEMPRONIUS : consul, and lost a fleet in a storm during the first Punic war, 253 B.C.

BLAESUS, JUNIUS : governor of Pannonia, 14 A.D.; governor in Africa, and defeated Tacfarinas, 21; committed suicide, 36

BLOSIUS, C. : a friend of Tib. Gracchus; fled from Rome, 133 B.C.; committed suicide, 130

BOADICEA : queen of the Iceni in Britain; raised an insurrection against the Romans, was defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, and committed suicide, 61 A.D.

BOCCHARIS : king of the Mauri in N. Africa

BOCCHUS : (1) king of Mauretania; father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he betrayed to the Romans, 106 B.C.  
(2) son of (1); king of Mauretania; sided with J. Caesar, and later with Octavian; died about 33 B.C.

BOEOTIA : a country in Greece just N. of Attica

BOGUD : king of Mauretania with his brother Bocchus;



sided with Caesar, and later with Antony; ousted from the throne by Bocchus, 38; killed, 31

**BOII**: a great Celtic people, dwelling partly between the Po and the Apennines, and partly in Boihemum (Bohemia)

**BOIORIX**: a leader of the Boii against the Romans, 194 B.C.

**BOMILCAR**: (1) commanded the Carthaginians against Agathocles, 310 B.C.; crucified for attempted insurrection, 308. (2) fought under Hannibal at Cannae, 216. (3) confidential adviser of Jugurtha

**BONONIA**: (1) a town in Gallia Cispadana. (2) a town in N. Gaul. (3) a town on the Danube in Pannonia

**BORYSTHENES**: a river in Europe flowing into the Euxine Sea

**BOSPORUS**: (1) THRACIAN; the strait which connects the Sea of Marmora with the Black Sea. (2) CIMMERIAN; the strait which connects the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea

**BOVIANUM**: a town in Samnium

**BOVILLAE**: an ancient town in Latium

**BRACHYLLES**: of Boeotia; supported Macedonia against the Romans; fought at Cynoscephalae, 197 B.C.; murdered, 196

**BRASIDAS**: a famous Spartan general in the Peloponnesian war; deprived Athens of many cities in Macedonia, and took Amphipolis, 424 B.C.; defeated Cleon near Amphipolis, and killed, 422

**BRENNUS**: (1) leader of the Senonian Gauls; defeated the Romans at Allia, 390 B.C. (2) leader of the Gauls

who invaded Macedonia and Greece, 280 B.C. ; defeated near Delphi, and committed suicide, 279

**BRIGANTES** : powerful British tribe, inhabiting the country between the Cheviots and the Humber

**BRITANNICUS** : son of Claudius and Messalina ; born, 42 A.D. ; poisoned by Nero, 55

**BRIXELLUM** : a town on the Po

**BRIXIA** : a town in Gallia Cisalpina

**BRUCTERI** : a German people, living along the River Ems

**BRUNDISIUM** : a famous seaport in Calabria

**BRUTTIUM** : the S.W. extremity of Italy

**BRUTUS, JUNIUS** : (1) L., the leader of the revolution which expelled Tarquinius Superbus from Rome, 509 B.C. ; held the first appointment as consul, 508 ; killed in battle, 508. (2) D., magister equitum, 339 B.C. ; consul, and fought the Vestini, 325. (3) D., consul, and conquered the Faliscans, 292, B.C. (4) M., tribune of the plebs, 195 B.C. ; praetor, 191 ; consul, 178. (5) P., tribune of the plebs, 195 B.C. ; curule aedile, 192 ; praetor, 190 ; propraetor in Spain, 189. (6) D., consul, and fought successfully in Spain, 138 B.C. (7) D., son of (6) ; consul, 77 B.C. (8) D. (**ALBINUS**), served under Caesar in Gaul and during the civil war, 58-48 B.C. ; joined Caesar's murderers, 44 ; captured and executed by Antony, 43. (9) M., praetor, and supported Marius, 88 B.C. ; committed suicide, 82. (10) L. (**DAMASIPPUS**), praetor, and supported Marius, 82 B.C. (11) M., tribune of the plebs, 83 B.C. ; supported Lepidus, and executed by Pompey, 77. (12) M., son of (11) ; the murderer of Caesar ; joined Pompey in civil war, 49 B.C. ; pardoned by Caesar, and made governor of Cisalpine Gaul, 46 ;

- praetor, and murdered Caesar, 44 ; went to Macedonia,  
 . and organised his forces, 44-43 ; defeated at Philippi  
 by Antony and Octavian, and committed suicide, 42
- BRYAXIS : of Athens ; a statuary, 372-312 B.C.
- BUBASTIS : an important city in Lower Egypt
- BUBULCUS, C. JUNIUS : consul, 317 B.C. ; consul, 313 ;  
 consul, and defeated the Samnites, 311 ; censor, 309 ;  
 dictator, and defeated the Æquians, 302
- BUCEPHALA : a city founded by Alexander the Great on  
 the Hydaspes in honour of his famous horse
- BURGUNDII : a great German nation, inhabiting the country  
 along the Rivers Vistula and Oder
- BURRUS, AFRANIUS : praefectus praetorio, 52 A.D. ; tutor  
 of Nero, by whom he was poisoned, 63
- BUTEO, FABIUS : (1) N., consul during first Punic war, 247  
 B.C. (2) M., consul, 245 B.C. ; dictator, 216. (3) Q.,  
 praetor, 181 B.C. ; propraetor in Cisalpine Gaul, 180
- BUXENTUM : a town on the W. coast of Lucania
- BYZANTIUM : a famous town on the Thracian Bosphorus :  
 rebuilt as Constantinople by Constantine, 330 A.D.

## C

- CADMUS : son of Scythes, tyrant of Cos ; famous for his  
 honesty ; resigned his throne on moral grounds, and  
 died at Zancle ; *flor. circ.* 480 B.C.
- CADMUS : of Miletus ; one of the earliest Greek historians ;  
*flor.* before 490 B.C.
- CAECILIA GENS : plebeian, comprised the families of

BASSUS, DENTER, METELLUS, NIGER, PINNA, and RUFUS, of which the most distinguished was METELLUS. The first member of the GENS to attain consular rank was L. Caecilius Metellus Denter, in 284 B.C.

CAECILIUS, SEXT. : illustrious Roman jurist, who flourished about the time of Antoninus Pius—viz. 138-161 A.D.

CAECILIUS CALACTINUS : a famous Greek rhetorician and grammarian of the time of Augustus (B.C. 23-14 A.D.)

CAECILIUS STATIUS : prolific Roman comic poet ; a native of Milan ; ranked by Roman critics with Plautus and Terence ; died, 168 B.C.

CAECINA, A. : exiled by Julius Caesar, 48 B.C. ; pardoned, and returned to Rome, 46

CAECINA, A. SEVERUS : *circ.* 50 B.C.-21 A.D. ; distinguished Roman general ; governor of Moesia, and defeated rebels in Dalmatia and Pannonia, 6 A.D. ; defeated Arminius at Long Brides, 15 ; received the honour of a triumph, 16

CAECINA, A. ALIENUS : a popular, though not very able, Roman general, who espoused and deserted the causes of three emperors—Galba, Vitellius, and Vespasian ; worsted by Otho at Placentia and Loca Castrorum, and defeated Otho at Bedriacum, 69 A.D. ; appointed consul by Vitellius, 69 ; abandons Vitellius for Vespasian, 69 ; executed for plotting against Vespasian, 79

CAELES (OR CAELIUS) VIBENNA : Etruscan general, said to have settled with his troops upon the Coelian Hill in Rome in the age of Romulus or Tarquinius Priscus

CAELIA GENS : plebeian, traced its origin from Caeles Vibenna the Etruscan ; first member to enter the

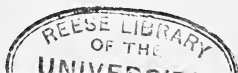
consulate was C. Caelius Caldus in 94 B.C. ; family names CALDUS, RUFUS

CAEPIO, SERVILIUS : (1) CN., consul, 253 B.C. ; cruised to Africa with Sempronius Blaesus during first Punic war. (2) CN., curule aedile, 207 ; praetor, 205 ; consul, and opposed Hannibal in South Italy, 203 ; died of plague, 174 B.C. (3) CN., son of (2) ; curule aedile, 179 ; praetor of Spain, 174 ; consul, 169. (4) Q., son of (3) ; consul, 142. (5) CN., son of (3) ; consul, 141 ; censor, 125. (6) CN., son of (3) ; consul, fought Viriathus in Lusitania, and secured his assassination, 140. (7) Q., son of (6) ; consul, and proposed restoration of judicial powers to senate, from whom they had been taken by Lex Sempronia of C. Gracchus, 106 ; fought against the Cimbri, and severely defeated, 105 B.C. ; indicted for conduct of this war, and imprisoned, 95 ; died in prison or escaped. (8) Q., quaestor urbanus, 100, and opposed Saturninus and Drusus ; killed in Social War, 90 B.C.

CAERE : an ancient city of Etruria

CAERELLIA : an accomplished Roman lady of Cicero's time

CAESAR, JULIUS : (1) SEX., praetor of Sicily, 208 B.C. (2) SEX., curule aedile, 165 B.C. ; consul, 157. (3) L., aristocrat and soldier ; consul, 90 ; censor, 89 ; executed by order of Marius, 87 B.C. (4) C. (called STRABO VOPISCUS), brother of (3) ; a brilliant orator and poet ; curule aedile, 90 ; executed by order of Marius, 87 B.C. (5) L., son of (3) and uncle of Marcus Antonius ; consul, 64 B.C. ; at first an aristocrat, he later joined C. J. Caesar, and served under him in Gaul ; after C. J. Caesar's murder he opposed Marcus Antonius, was proscribed in 43 B.C., but obtained a pardon.



(6) L., son of (5); sided with Pompey during the civil war; served in Africa under Cato in 46 B.C., surrendered to C. J. Caesar, and was put to death, but by whose orders is not known. (7) C., father of C. J. Caesar (9); praetor; died suddenly in 84 B.C. (8) SEX., brother of (7); consul, 91. (9) C. (100-44 B.C.), son of (7) and of Aurelia; one of Rome's greatest generals, and virtually founder of the empire; though of an ancient aristocratic family, Caesar early advocated democratic ideas, imbibed, no doubt, from his uncle, Marius; in 84 he married Cornelia, daughter of Cinna, another democratic connection; roused the enmity of Sulla, and fled from Rome, 83; served under Thermus in Asia Minor with great distinction, 80; returned to Rome on death of Sulla, and prosecuted Cn. Dolabella for extortion, 78-77; journeyed to Rhodes; on his way captured by pirates, whom he outwitted; remained in Rhodes, studying oratory with Apollonius, 76-73; returned to Rome, and exercised every art to win popular favour, 72-69; appointed quaestor, 68; and aedile, 65; accused of complicity in Catilinarian conspiracy, but the charge never brought home to him, 63; elected Pontifex Maximus, 63; appointed praetor, 62; propraetor in Farther Spain, where he scored some brilliant military successes, 61; formed coalition with Pompey and Crassus, the first triumvirate, 60; held the consulship, during which he won the favour of the people and knights, put Pompey under obligations, and obtained the provinces of Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum, with three legions, for five years, 59; married his daughter Julia to Pompey, 59; departed for Gaul; defeated the Helvetii at Bibracte; defeated Ariovistus at Vesontio, 58; marched

against the Belgae, whose army dissolved ; practically exterminated the Nervii in a battle on the Sambre, 57 ; conference with Pompey and Crassus at Lucca, by which Caesar secured an extension of his command ; conducted a successful sea and land campaign against the maritime tribes headed by the Veneti ; established a shorter route between Italy and Gaul over St Bernard and along Lake Geneva, 56 ; utterly defeated the German tribes, Usipetes and Tencteri ; invaded Germany for eighteen days ; crossed to Britain, and received the submission of a few towns, 55 ; second invasion of Britain ; submission of Trinobantes ; terms arranged with Cassivellaunus ; returns to Gaul ; Julia dies, 54 ; great revolt of Eburones under Ambiorix and Catuvolcus, joined by Nervii, Senones, Carnutes, Menapii, and some German tribes ; the revolt crushed, and Germany invaded, 53 ; another general revolt of Gaul under Ariovistus ; rebel stronghold, Avaricum, taken ; Gergovia besieged, but, owing to the defection of the Ædui to the rebels, the siege is abandoned ; rebellion extends ; rebels take their stand at Alesia ; siege and capture of Alesia and extinction of rebellion, 52 ; completion of the subjugation of Gaul, 51-50 ; breach between Pompey and Caesar begins to widen ; senate decrees that Caesar shall disband his army ; Caesar crosses the Rubicon, and advances upon Rome ; Pompey abandons Rome, and withdraws to Greece ; Caesar goes to Spain, and crushes Pompey's legates, Afranius, Petreius, and Varro ; returns to Rome, and is appointed dictator ; resigns dictatorship, and prepares for war with Pompey, 49 ; crosses to Greece, is repulsed before Dyrrachium ; withdraws to Thessaly, followed by Pompey ; utterly defeats Pompey at

Pharsalia ; pursues Pompey to Egypt, and finds he has been murdered ; is appointed dictator again, becomes enamoured of Cleopatra, and is involved in war in Egypt, 48 ; defeats the Egyptian king, and places Cleopatra on the throne ; returns to Rome, defeating on his way Pharnaces of Pontus in the battle of Zela ; sets sail for Africa against Scipio and Cato, 47 ; utterly defeats Scipio at Thapsus ; returns to Rome ; is appointed dictator for ten years ; holds triumphs for victories in Gaul, Egypt, Pontus, and Africa ; introduces various social and legislative reforms ; corrects the Roman calendar, 46 ; sets out for Spain, and crushes Sextus and Cneius Pompeius at Munda ; returns to Rome, holds a further triumph, and is loaded with honours by the senate ; contemplates all sorts of measures for the improvement of Rome and protection of the empire, 45 ; is offered the royal crown by Antony, but refuses it (15th February) ; murdered by Brutus, Cassius, Casca, and others (15th March), 44

CAESAR (LUCIUS and CAIUS) : sons of M. Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, the daughter of the Emperor Augustus ; Lucius died at Massilia, 2 A.D. ; and Caius from a wound in Lycia, 4 A.D.

CAESARION, otherwise called PTOLEMAEUS : reputed son of C. Julius Caesar and Cleopatra of Egypt ; born, 47 B.C. ; king of Egypt, 42-30 ; executed by order of Augustus, 30

CAESIUS, T. : a Roman jurist, friend of Cicero, and disciple of Servius Sulpicius (*circ.* 60 B.C.)

CAESONIA : mistress, and afterwards wife, of Caligula ; executed, 41 A.D.



- CAIETA** : a seaport in Latium
- CALABRIA** : the heel of Italy
- CALAGURRIS** : a town in Hispania Tarraconensis
- CALANUS** : an Indian gymnosophist, who followed Alexander the Great from India, and burnt himself to death, 323 B.C.
- CALATINUS, A. ATILIUS** : consul, and fought successfully in Sicily during first Punic war, 258 B.C. ; consul again, 54 ; dictator, 249, when he fought again in Sicily, the first time in history that a dictator had commanded an army outside Italy
- CALAVIUS, PACUVIUS** : of Capua ; induced Capuans to join Hannibal after battle of Cannae, 216 B.C.
- CALDUS, C. CAELIUS** : a great orator of humble birth ; tribune of the plebs, 107 B.C. ; consul, 94 ; sided with Marius against Sulla, 83
- CALENUS, Q. FUFIUS** : as tribune of the plebs, saved Clodius when accused of sacrilege, 61 B.C. ; praetor, 59 ; joined Caesar and served with him in Gaul, 51 ; accompanied Caesar to Spain and Epirus, 49-48 ; did good service in Greece, 48 ; consul, 47 ; after Caesar's death joined M. Antonius, 44 ; commanded the legions of Antonius in N. Italy, and died, 41
- CALIDIUS** : (1) Q., tribune of the plebs, 99 B.C. ; praetor of a Spanish province, 79 ; condemned for extortion, 68. (2) M., son of (1) ; distinguished orator ; praetor, 57, when he supported Cicero's recall from exile ; in 49 he joined Caesar, and became governor of Gallia Togata, where he died, 48
- CALIGULA** : son of Germanicus and Agrippina ; one of the most cruel and licentious of Roman emperors ; suc-

ceded Tiberius, 37 A.D.; restored Agrippa and Antiochus to their respective thrones of Judæa and Commagene; entered upon a course of debauchery and cruelty which lasted to the end of his reign; plundered Gaul, 40; assassinated by Cassius Chaerea, 41

**CALLIAS and HIPPONICUS**: a distinguished Athenian family of great wealth; hereditary torchbearers at the Eleusinian Mysteries. (1) **HIPPONICUS I.** acquired a large fortune by fraudulently using information he obtained from Solon about the introduction of his financial measure, *Seisachtheia*, 594 B.C. (2) **CALLIAS I.**, son of *Phaenippus*; opposed *Pisistratus*; contested successfully in Olympic and Pythian Games. (3) **HIPPONICUS II.**, son of (2). (4) **CALLIAS II.**, son of (3); fought at *Marathon*, 490 B.C.; went on an embassy to *Artaxerxes*, and said to have negotiated a peace most humiliating to Persia, 449; on his return accused of bribery, and fined fifty talents. (5) **HIPPONICUS III.**, son of (4); general; was killed at *Delium*, 424; his divorced wife married *Pericles*. (6) **CALLIAS III.**, son of (5) by his divorced wife; dissipated the wealth of his house; took an active part in politics and war between 400 and 371 B.C.

**CALLIAS**: (1) a wealthy Athenian; no connection, apparently, with the distinguished family. (2) tyrant of *Chalcis* in *Euboea*; defeated by Athenians under *Phocion*, 350 B.C.; went to Macedonian court, where he failed to get assistance; then made an alliance with Athenians, and secured his throne. (3) comic poet, *circ.* 412 B.C. (4) of *Syracuse*; Greek historian, *circ.* 317-289 B.C.

- CALLICRATES** : (1) an Achæan ; a supporter of Roman influence in Greece ; died at Rhodes, 149 B.C. (2) a Greek architect ; helped to build the Parthenon. (3) a Lacedæmonian sculptor in ivory ; famous for the minuteness of his work
- CALLICRATIDAS** : famous Spartan admiral ; succeeded Lysander in 406 B.C. ; in command of Spartan fleet, and drove Conon into Mitylene ; defeated and killed in battle with Athenian fleet off Arginusæ, 406
- CALLIMACHUS** : (1) famous Athenian polemarch, who commanded the Athenian right wing at Marathon, and fell fighting bravely, 490 B.C. (2) celebrated poet and grammarian, who flourished about 300-240 B.C. ; chief librarian of the library of Alexandria ; founded a famous grammatical school at Alexandria. (3) statuary and architect, said to have been the inventor of the Corinthian column ; he lived before the fourth century B.C.
- CALLIMEDON** : of Athens ; an orator in the Macedonian interest ; condemned to death, 317 B.C.
- CALLINUS** : of Ephesus ; the earliest Greek elegiac poet ; *flor. circ.* 700 B.C.
- CALLIPHON** : a Greek philosopher, probably an Epicurean
- CALLIPPUS** : (1) an Athenian, who murdered Dion at Syracuse in 353 B.C. ; then became tyrant of Syracuse, but was soon expelled and killed by his own party. (2) an astronomer of Cyzicus, who helped Aristotle in his work ; invented the Callippic cycle of seventy-six years, beginning in 330 B.C.
- CALLISTHENES** : of Olynthus ; a relation and pupil of Aristotle ; accompanied Alexander to the East ; lost

the king's favour, and condemned for plotting against his life, 327 B.C.

**CALLISTRATUS** : (1) great Athenian orator, contemporary of Demosthenes; supported Sparta, and was condemned to death by Athenians, 361 B.C.; went into exile, but was put to death upon his return to Athens. (2) a Greek grammarian, who flourished about 250 B.C.

**CALLIXENUS** : led the prosecution of the Athenian generals after the victory of Arginusæ in 406 B.C.; condemned by the Athenians in a fit of repentance, but escaped; returned to Athens, was refused food or drink, and died of starvation, 403

**CALPURNIA** : wife of Julius Caesar, whom she married, 59 B.C.

**CALPURNIA GENS** : plebeian house, of which the chief families were **BESTIA**, **BIBULUS**, **FLAMMA**, and **PISO**

**CALVENA, C. MATIUS** ; a man of great learning; friend of Caesar and Cicero; joined Octavianus after Caesar's murder, 44 B.C.; had great influence with Octavianus as emperor

**CALVINUS, DOMITIUS** : (1) **CN.**, curule aedile, 299 B.C.; consul, 283; dictator and censor, 280; defeated the Gauls and Etruscans during his consulship. (2) **CN.**, tribune of the plebs, 59 B.C., when he opposed Caesar; praetor, 56; consul, 53; deserted Pompey and joined Caesar, 49; commanded the centre in the battle of Pharsalia, 48; fought in Asia, 47, and in Africa, 46, against Pompeians; joined Octavian and Antony against the republicans, 44; consul again, 40, and proconsul of Spain, 39

**CALVUS, LICINIUS** : *vide* **LICINIUS**

CAMALODUNUM : *i.e.* COLCHESTER, the capital of the Trinobantes

CAMARINA : a town on the S. coast of Sicily

CAMBYSSES : (1) father of Cyrus the Great. (2) son of Cyrus ; a cruel king of Persia, 529-522 B.C. ; conquered Egypt, 525 ; lost an army in the desert, and failed in invasion of S. Egypt ; died of a wound at Ecbatana, when marching against a pretender to the throne, 522

CAMILLUS, FURIUS : (1) M., one of the greatest heroes and generals of republican Rome ; censor, 403 B.C. ; consular tribune, 401 and 398 ; dictator, defeated the Faliscans and Fidenates, and took Veii, 396 ; consular tribune, 394 ; accused of unfair partition of booty from Veii, and went into exile, 391 ; recalled, and defeated the Gauls, 390 ; dictator again, and defeated the Volscians and Æquians 389 ; consular tribune, 386, 384, and 381 ; dictator again, to oppose rogations of C. Licinius Calvus Stolo, 368 ; again dictator, and defeated the Gauls, 367 ; died of plague, 365. (2) M., proconsul of Africa in reign of Tiberius, and defeated Tacfarinas, 17 A.D. (3) M. SCRIBONIANUS, consul, 32 A.D., under Tiberius ; revolted against Claudius, conquered, and exiled, 42 A.D. ; died, 53

CAMPANIA : a district of Italy S.E. of Latium, and bordering upon the Tyrrhenian Sea

CAMPI LAPIDEI : a stony plain in the S. of Gaul, near Massilia (*Marseilles*)

CAMPI RAUDII : a plain in N. Italy ; famous for the defeat inflicted on the Cimbri by Catulus and Marius, 101 B.C.

CANACHUS : (1) of Sicyon ; an artist ; *flor. circ.* 540-508 B.C.  
 (2) another Sicyonian artist ; *flor. circ.* 410 B.C.

CANASTRUM : the S.E. extremity of the peninsula Pallene in Macedonia

CANDACE : queen of Æthiopians ; invaded Egypt, 22 B.C., and was defeated by Petronius, the Roman governor

CANDAULES : last Heraclid king of Lydia ; murdered by Gyges at the instigation of his queen, who afterwards married Gyges, 716 B.C.

CANNAE (BATTLE OF) : the most severe defeat which Hannibal inflicted upon Rome, 216 B.C. ; the Roman army, 80,000 or 90,000 strong, under Æmilius Paulus and Terentius Varro, was encamped along the River Aufidus ; Æmilius saw the advantage of maintaining their position and acting on the defensive, but Varro, upon his day of command, deployed the army on the plain before the Carthaginians ; Hannibal formed his army in a crescent shape, with a weak centre ; the Romans drove in the centre, which purposely fell back, whereupon the Carthaginian wings closed round and enveloped the Roman army ; the slaughter was prodigious, and among the killed was Æmilius Paulus ; Varro escaped

CANOBUS : an important city on the coast of Lower Egypt

CANTABRI : a people of N. Spain

CANULEIUS C. : tribune of the plebs, 445 B.C. ; proposed the law allowing intermarriage between patricians and plebs

CANUSIUM : an important town in Apulia

CANUTIUS : (1) P., distinguished Roman orator of Ciceronian or pro-Ciceronian times. (2) TI., tribune of the plebs,

44 B.C., and violent opponent of Antony and Octavian ; executed by Octavian, 40

CAPITO, C. ATEIUS : (1) tribune of the plebs, 55 B.C., and opponent of Pompey, Caesar, and Crassus. (2) son of (1) ; eminent Roman jurist ; curator of the public water supply of Rome, 13 A.D. ; died, 22

CAPITO, COSSUTIANUS : an avaricious and impudent advocate of the time of Claudius and Nero ; governor of Cilicia, 56 A.D. ; condemned and degraded for extortion, 58 ; assisted in securing condemnation of Thræsea Paetus, 66

CAPITOLINUS, M. MANLIUS : *vide* MANLIUS

CAPITOLINUS, T. QUINTIUS : *vide* QUINTIUS

CAPPADOCIA : a district in Asia Minor

CAPREAE : an island off Campania, the famous retreat of the Emperor Tiberius in his declining years

CARACTACUS : king of Silures in Britain during reign of Claudius ; defeated by Romans, and betrayed by Queen Cartimandua, 51 A.D. ; pardoned by Claudius

CARBO, PAPIRIUS : (1) C., a great orator and violent democrat ; one of the commissioners appointed to carry out the agrarian laws of Tib. Gracchus ; tribune of plebs, 131 B.C. ; suspected of having murdered Scipio Africanus, 129 ; after the murder of C. Gracchus, left the popular party ; committed suicide, 119. (2) Cn., consul, 113 ; defeated by Cimbri at Noreia ; accused by M. Antonius, and committed suicide. (3) C., son of (1) ; supporter of the aristocracy ; consul, 90 B.C., and extended the Roman franchise to federate towns ; murdered by order of young Marius, 82 ; (4) Cn., son of (2) ; supporter of Marius ; consul, 85, 84, 82

B.C. ; took up arms against Sulla, abandoned Italy, went to Sicily, where he was captured, and executed by Pompey, 82

CARCINUS : (1) a comic poet, *circ.* 410 B.C. (2) a tragic poet, *circ.* 380 B.C.

CARDIA : a town on W. of Thracian Chersonese

CARDUCHI : a powerful people of S.E. Armenia

CARIA : a district in S.W. Asia Minor

CARMANIA : a province of the Persian empire, situated E. of Persia

CARMELUS : a mountain range in Palestine

CARNEADES : of Cyrene, *circ.* 213 B.C. ; a famous philosopher, founder of the New Academy, and opponent of the Stoics ; visited Rome on diplomatic business, 155 B.C., and made a great impression by his eloquence and subtlety ; died, 129

CARNUTES : a powerful people of Gallia Lugdunensis

CARRHAE (BATTLE OF) : fought between the Romans under M. Crassus, the triumvir, and the Parthians, 53 B.C. ; the Romans were caught in a trap, and annihilated ; Publius Crassus, the triumvir's son, fell in the battle

CARRINAS : (1) C., a leader of the Marian party ; fought against Pompey and Sulla, 83-82 B.C. ; captured and executed after defeat of Marians at Colline Gate, 82. (2) C., son of (1) ; sent by Caesar against Sext. Pompeius in Spain, 45 B.C., but accomplished nothing ; consul, 43 ; served under Octavian against Sext. Pompeius in Sicily, 36 ; proconsul in Gaul, 31. (3) SECUNDUS, rhetorician ; expelled from Rome by Caligula for declaiming against tyrants



CARTHAGO : one of the most famous cities of antiquity, situated on the N. coast of Africa, upon the bay formed by *C. Farina* and *C. Bon*

CARTHAGO NOVA : a most important seaport on the E. coast of Hispania Tarraconensis ; the modern *Carthagena*

CARTHALO : (1) Carthaginian admiral in the first Punic war. (2) leader of cavalry in Hannibal's army ; cut to pieces a reconnoitring force under L. Hostilius Mancinus, 217 B.C. ; murdered, 208. (3) a democratic leader in Carthage after the second Punic war, who provoked Massinissa into open war ; the Romans, who had already interfered ineffectually, now began to make preparations for the third Punic war ; the Carthaginians, in alarm, attempted to conciliate the Romans by executing the authors of the disturbances with Massinissa, among whom was Carthalo

CARVILIUS MAXIMUS : (1) Sp., consul, and fought successfully against the Samnites, 293 B.C. ; consul, and concluded the Samnite war, 273. (2) Sp., son of (1) ; consul, 234, 228

CASCA, P. SERVILIUS : tribune of the plebs and one of Caesar's murderers, 44 B.C. ; died, 42

CASCELLIUS, A. : eminent Roman jurist and staunch republican, *circ.* 50-51 B.C.

CASPIAE PYLAE : a pass from Media into Parthia

CASSANDER : son of Antipater, who was left as governor of Macedonia during Alexander the Great's absence in the East ; after Alexander's death Cassander, with the aid of Ptolemy and Antigonus, wrested Greece from Polysperchon, whom Antipater had left as regent

of Macedonia, 318 B.C. ; he then waged war with Olympias, shut her up in Pydna, and put her to death upon surrender, 317 ; imprisoned Roxana and her son Alexander ; married Thessalonica, half-sister of Alexander the Great ; joined Seleucus, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus in war against Antigonus, 315 ; peace made, 311 ; Cassander appointed regent of Macedonia until Alexander, son of Roxana, came of age ; but he murders the child and his mother ; in 310 Polyperchon put up Hercules, son of Barsine, as claimant to the throne ; but Cassander bribes him to murder them both, 309 ; assumes title of king, 306 ; wages an unsuccessful war with Demetrius Poliorcetes, 308-302 ; is at last confirmed in his power over Macedonia and Greece by his victory at Ipsus over Demetrius and Antigonus ; died, 297

CASSIUS : (1) SP. VISCELLINUS, consul, 502 B.C., when he conquered the Sabines ; consul again in 493 and 486 ; in latter year he introduced an agrarian law in favour of the plebeians, was promptly accused of aiming at royal power, and executed, 485. (2) C. LONGINUS, consul, 171 B.C. ; censor, 154. (3) Q. LONGINUS, praetor urbanus, 167 B.C. ; consul, 164 ; died during his consulship. (4) L. LONGINUS RAVILLA, noted for his justice and severity ; tribune of plebs, 137 ; consul, 127 ; censor, 125. (5) L. LONGINUS, praetor, 111, and brought Jugurtha to Rome ; consul, 107, with Marius ; opposed the invasion of the Cimbri, but was defeated and killed by the Tigurini. (6) L. LONGINUS, tribune of plebs, 104 B.C. ; active opponent of aristocracy. (7) C. LONGINUS VARUS, consul, 73 ; defeated by Spartacus, 72 ; supported Pompey ; proscribed and executed by the trium-

virs, 43. (8) C. LONGINUS, one of Caesar's murderers ; in 53-51 he showed great military talent in Parthia ; sided with Pompey and the aristocrats against Caesar, 49 ; was commander of the Pompeian fleet, and surrendered to Caesar after battle of Pharsalia, 48 ; pardoned by Caesar, and elevated to praetorship, 44 ; formed conspiracy against Caesar, and murdered him, 44 ; joined Brutus in Greece, commanded a wing at Philippi, was defeated by Antony, and committed suicide, 42. (9) L. LONGINUS, supporter of Caesar, 49-44 ; took no part in the conspiracy ; sided with Octavian against Antony, but was reconciled with Antony in 41. (10) Q. LONGINUS, a man of cruel and rapacious disposition ; supported Caesar in 49, and made governor of Hither Spain ; his conduct caused rebellion and mutiny, from the dangers of which he was rescued, only to be drowned on his way home, 47. (11) L. LONGINUS, one of the Catilinarian conspirators, who escaped execution, 63 B.C. (12) L. LONGINUS, consul, 30 A.D. ; proconsul in Asia, 40 ; fell under the suspicion of Caligula. (13) C. LONGINUS, celebrated jurist ; governor of Syria, 50 A.D. ; banished by Nero, 66 ; recalled by Vespasian. (14) P'ARMENSIS, one of Caesar's murderers ; opposed the triumvirs ; but after the battle of Philippi joined Antony, and after the battle of Actium was put to death by Octavian, 30 B.C.

CASSIVELAUNUS : British chieftain ; defeated by Caesar, 54 B.C.

CASTALIA : the famous spring on Mt. Parnassus, in which the priestess of Apollo used to bathe

CASTOR : famous Greek grammarian ; *flor. circ.* 150 B.C.

CATANA : an important town in E. Sicily, at foot of Etna

CATILINA, L. SERGIUS : the famous conspirator ; born of a noble, though impoverished, family, he was from his earliest years given over to vice and crime ; debauchery of every kind was habitual with him, and more than one murder was committed by him or laid to his charge ; in spite of his villainy, he became praetor in 68 B.C., and governor of Africa, 69 ; in 66 he stood for the consulship, but was disqualified ; he then formed his first conspiracy, which miscarried owing to his precipitancy ; nothing daunted, he started a fresh conspiracy to murder the whole senate and most of the leading personages in Rome ; he found a numerous following in Rome and Italy among the ruined nobles, the disaffected people, and the avaricious Sullan veterans ; the conspiracy was, however, betrayed to Cicero, the consul, by Fulvia, the mistress of one of the conspirators ; Cicero took immediate action, and arrested the chief conspirators, who were subsequently executed ; before this, however, Catilina, seeing that to stay in Rome was to ruin the chances of the conspiracy, left the city, and raised the standard of revolt in Etruria ; Antonius, the consul, was sent against him, and in the ensuing battle Catilina fell, 62

CATO, PORCIUS : (1) M. (CENSOR OR MAJOR), one of the most remarkable characters of Republican Rome ; a most patriotic Roman ; a great orator ; a fine soldier ; a remarkable economist ; an extensive writer ; a peculiar mixture of severity, almost ferocity, and clemency, of brag and modesty, of justice and violence, of meanness and nobility ; born at Tusculum, 234 B.C. ; served with great distinction in the second Punic war from 217

onwards; formed a friendship with the patrician, Valerius Flaccus, upon whose advice he entered public life in Rome; joined the party of Fabius, and incurred the enmity of Scipio, against whose extravagance he made frequent, though unsuccessful, denunciations; aedile, 199; praetor, 198; proved himself a strong governor in Sardinia; consul, 195; made a successful campaign in Spain, and received a triumph, 194; served under M'. Acilius Glabrio in Greece against Antiochus, and rendered conspicuous service in the battle of Thermopylae by executing a useful turning movement, 191; henceforth gave up his military career, and devoted himself to checking the growing vices of Rome; appointed censor in 184, and executed his functions with great severity; though he started the study of Greek in his old age his patriotic antipathy to all things Greek continued strong, and he displayed it against the Greek physicians in Rome, and against Carneades and the other Greek ambassadors who visited Rome in 155; a few years before his death he was sent to Carthage on diplomatic business; he found that city flourishing, and stronger than ever; he hastened back to Rome, and by his representations brought about the third Punic war, which resulted in the total annihilation of Carthage; he died, 149. (2) M. (LICINIANUS), son of (1); his training was the object of his father's greatest solicitude; he proved himself a good soldier, and served with distinction under Æmilius Paulus against Perseus of Macedonia, 168; he died about 152. (3) M. (SALONIANUS), son of (1) by a second wife; born, 154; died in his praetorship. (4) M., son of (2); consul, 118, when he died. (5) C., son of (2); consul, 144; an unsuccessful soldier

and a dishonest administrator. (6) M., son of (3); attained the consulship. (7) L., son of (3); consul, 89; killed in battle. (8) M. (UTICENSIS,) son of (6); one of the most distinguished men of his day; a talented soldier; a Stoic in philosophy, stern, and of inflexible morality; born, 95 B.C.; distinguished himself in many campaigns between 72-65; supported Cicero in suppressing the Catilinarian conspiracy, 63; became leader of the aristocratic party against Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus; his efforts were unavailing; on the outbreak of civil war he joined Pompey, 49; after Pharsalia, at which he was not present, he went to Africa; contrary to his advice, Scipio fought Caesar at Thapsus, and was defeated; Cato meanwhile was holding Utica, but, seeing an inclination among the garrison to surrender, he committed suicide, 46. (9) M., son of (8); fell at Philippi, 42

CATO, VALERIUS: a distinguished poet, whose property was confiscated by Sulla

CATTI or CHATTI: a great German nation

CATULLUS, VALERIUS: a famous Roman poet, 87-47 B.C.

CATULUS, LUTATIUS: (1) C., consul, 242 B.C.; defeated the Carthaginian fleet off the Ægates Islands, and concluded the first Punic war, 241. (2) Q., a man of considerable literary and military talent; consul, 102; with Marius defeated the Cimbri at Vercellae, 101; joined the party of Sulla, proscribed by Marius, and committed suicide, 87. (3) Q., son of (2); a man of high character and influence; a keen supporter of the Sullan constitution; consul, 78 B.C., and resisted the attempts of his colleague, Lepidus, to repeal the Sullan laws; defeated Lepidus in the battle of the

Milvian Bridge; opposed, unsuccessfully, the enlargement of Pompey's powers, 67, 66; censor, 65; died, 60

CAUDINE PASS (BATTLE OF): the most important, though least effective, disaster brought on the Romans by the Samnites during the second Samnite war, 321 B.C.; the Roman army under T. Veturius Calvinus and Sp. Postumius lay at Calatia; Gavius Pontius, the Samnite general, stationed his army secretly in the wooded heights surrounding the narrow and difficult Caudine Pass; by various means he led the Romans to believe that the Samnites were besieging Luceria, a city allied to Rome, and lying some distance from the Caudine Pass, on the side away from the Romans; the Romans hastened by the shortest route, through the Caudine Pass, to relieve their allies, and were caught in the trap; they surrendered upon conditions favourable to Samnium, but the Senate and Roman people refused to ratify the conditions, or to send back the army to the Caudine Pass, so that the Samnites derived no advantage from their victory

CEBES: of Thebes; a philosopher; friend and disciple of Socrates

CELAENAE: an important city in S. Phrygia

CELSUS: (1) A. CORNELIUS, a famous physician, who lived probably in the time of Augustus and Tiberius. (2) P. JUVENTIUS, two famous jurists, father and son; the son, who was the more celebrated, lived under Nerva and Trajan. (3) P. MARIUS, a capable general; served under Galba and Otho; after the latter's defeat at Bedriacum was pardoned by Vitellius, and became consul, 69 A.D.

CELTIBERI : a great people of Spain

CENCHREAE : the E. port of Corinth, on the Saronic Gulf

CENSORINUS, MARCIUS : (1) C., consul, and fought against the Samnites, 310 B.C. ; censor, 294 and 265. (2) L., consul, 149 B.C. ; took part in the third Punic war. (3) C., one of the chiefs of the Marian party, and a great orator ; defeated by Sulla in the battle at the Colline Gate, taken prisoner, and executed, 82 B.C. (4) L., praetor, 43 B.C. ; consul, 39 ; supported Antony. (5) C., consul, 8 B.C. ; died in Asia, 2 A.D.

CENTURIPAE : an ancient town in Sicily at the foot of Etna

CEOS : an island in the Ægean Sea

CEPHALLENIA : the largest island in the Ionian Sea

CEPHALUS : (1) of Syracuse ; father of the orator Lysias ; *flor. circ.* 440 B.C. (2) a distinguished Athenian orator ; *flor. circ.* 400 B.C.

CEPHISODORUS : (1) of Athens ; comic poet, *circ.* 402 B.C. (2) of Athens ; orator, *circ.* 350 B.C.

CEPHISODOTUS : (1) Athenian general and orator ; *flor.* 371-355 B.C. (2) Athenian sculptor of the later and lighter school ; *flor. circ.* 370 B.C. (3) Athenian sculptor ; son of Praxiteles ; *flor. circ.* 300 B.C.

CEPHISUS : (1) the chief river in Phocis and Boeotia. (2) the largest river in Attica

CERAUNII MONTES : a range of mountains along the coast of Epirus

CEREALIS, PETILIUS : served in Britain, 61 A.D. ; supported Vespasian, 69 ; suppressed the revolt of Civilis, 70 ; governor of Britain, and subdued the Brigantes, 71



**CERSOBLEPTES** : king of Thrace, 358 B.C. ; an ally of Athens, and an enemy of Philip of Macedonia, by whom he was ultimately reduced to the position of a tributary

**CETHEGUS, CORNELIUS** : (1) M., a fine general and orator ; curule aedile and Pontifex Maximus, 213 B.C. ; praetor, 211 ; censor, 209 ; consul, 204 ; defeated Mago, brother of Hannibal, in Gaul, 203 ; died, 196. (2) C., proconsul in Spain, 200 B.C. ; aedile, 199 ; consul, 197 ; censor, 194. (3) P., curule aedile, 187 B.C. ; praetor, 185 ; consul, 181. (4) M., consul, 160 ; part of the Pontine Marshes drained during his term of office. (5) P., a Marian, who was proscribed, but afterwards pardoned by Sulla, 83 B.C. (6) C., a man of infamous character, who participated in Catiline's conspiracy ; arrested by Cicero, and executed, 63 B.C.

**CHABRIAS** : a famous Athenian general, whose talents did much to revive Athenian prestige after the Peloponnesian war ; defeated the Lacedaemonian fleet off Naxos, 376 B.C. ; served in Egypt against Persia, 361 ; worsted by Charidemus in Thrace, 358 ; commanded the Athenian fleet in the Social War, and fell at the siege of Naxos, 357

**CHAEREA, CASSIUS** : tribune of the praetorian cohorts ; assassinated Caligula, and executed by Claudius, 41 A.D.

**CHAEREMON** : (1) of Athens ; tragic poet, *circ.* 380 B.C. (2) of Alexandria ; Stoic philosopher, *circ.* 50 A.D.

**CHAERONEA** : a town in Boeotia ; famous for the defeat of Athenians and Boeotians by Philip of Macedonia, 338 B.C.

**CHALCEDON** : a Greek city in Bithynia

**CHALCIDEAN LEAGUE** : in 392 B.C., when Sparta was at the height of her power, after the downfall of Athens, Olynthus and a number of other states along the Macedonian coast formed themselves into a league; it was a most flourishing organisation, and capable of putting a small but effective force in the field; Acanthus and Apollonia, unwilling to join the league, but afraid of its growing strength, appealed to Sparta; though the league had given no offence, its prosperity was sufficient to induce the Spartans to attack it; the defence was gallant, but in vain; and when Olynthus capitulated in 379 the league was dissolved

**CHALCIDEUS** : Spartan commander during Peloponnesian war; helped Alcibiades to rouse Ionians against Athens, 412 B.C.; blockaded at Miletus, and killed in battle near Lade, 412

**CHALCIDICE** : a peninsula in Macedonia

**CHALCIS** : the chief town of Euboea

**CHALDAEA** : a province of Babylonia

**CHALYBES** : an Asiatic people, workers in iron, inhabiting the S. coast of the Black Sea

**CHARES** : (1) an Athenian general of more adroitness than ability; relieved the Phliasiens, 367 B.C.; commanded the Athenian fleet in the social war after the death of Chabrias, 356; entered the service of the rebel satrap, Artabazus, but was recalled on complaint being made by Artaxerxes III.; fought in the Olynthian war, 349; commanded against Philip at Byzantium, but was superseded by Phocion, 340; commanded Athenian contingent at Chaeronea, 338; went over to the Persians, and held Mitylene for Darius against

Alexander, 333. (2) of Mitylene, historian of Alexander the Great. (3) of Lindus in Rhodes ; famous statuary ; erected the Colossus of Rhodes ; *flor. circ.* 290 B.C.

CHARICLES : (1) Athenian demagogue ; appointed with others to inquire into the mutilation of the Hermae, 415 B.C. ; commanded Athenian fleet, 413 ; was one of the Thirty Tyrants, 404. (2) famous physician in Rome under Tiberius

CHARIDEMUS : (1) of Euboea ; commander of a band of mercenaries in the Athenian army under Iphicrates ; entered the service of Artabazus, who had rebelled against Artaxerxes III. ; entered the service of Cotys, king of Thrace, married his daughter, and supported Cersobleptes against the Athenians ; returned to Athens, and appointed commander in the Olynthian war, but superseded by Chares, 349. (2) Athenian orator ; his surrender demanded by Alexander, 335 B.C. ; fled to Asia, and put to death by Darius, 333

CHARILAUS : king of Sparta ; son of Polydectes ; rescued by Lycurgus from the murderous designs of the queen-mother ; helped Lycurgus in his constitutional reforms ; fought against and captured by the Tegeans, but released

CHARONDAS : a famous lawgiver ; drew up codes for the Chalcidian cities of Italy and Sicily ; lived prior to 494 B.C.

CHAROPS : (1) an Epirote chief, who helped the Romans against Philip of Macedonia, 198 B.C. (2) grandson of (1) ; educated at Rome ; said to have been terribly cruel ; died at Byzantium, 157 B.C.

CHATTI : *vide* CATTI

CHAUCI : a powerful German people, living between the Ems and the Elbe

CHEILON : (1) a Lacedaemonian, and one of the Seven Sages; *flor. circ.* 600 B.C. (2) a Spartan of the royal Eurypontid house; in 220 B.C. his claim to the throne was passed over in favour of Lycurgus; Cheilon attempted to raise a revolution, and succeeded in murdering the Ephors; the people at large, however, would not support him, and he was ultimately obliged to take refuge in Achaea

CHEIRISOPHUS : of Lacedaemon; fought for Cyrus against Artaxerxes in the battle of Cunaxa, 401 B.C.; shared with Xenophon the conduct of the retreat of the Ten Thousand

CHEOPS : tyrannical king of Egypt

CHEPHREN : king of Egypt; successor of Cheops

CHERSONESUS : (1) THRACICA—*i.e.* the peninsula of the Dardanelles. (2) TAURICA or SCYTHICA—*i.e.* the Crimea. (3) CIMBRICA—*i.e.* Jutland

CHERUSCI : a famous German tribe

CHION : of Heraclea in Pontus; a disciple of Plato; put to death Clearchus, tyrant of Heraclea, and was himself killed, 353 B.C.

CHIONIDES : Athenian poet of the Old Comedy; *flor. circ.* 460 B.C.

CHIOS : one of the largest and most celebrated islands in the Ægean

CHOERILUS : (1) of Athens; tragic poet, 523-483 B.C. (2) of Samos; epic poet, *circ.* 470-400 B.C. (3) of Iasos; a poor epic poet, *circ.* 330 B.C.

CHRYSIPPUS : of Tarsus ; a famous Stoic philosopher, 280-207 B.C.

CICEREIUS, C. : secretary to Scipio Africanus ; praetor, and conquered the Corsicans, 173 B.C.

CICERO, TULLIUS : (1) M., the greatest of Roman orators ; born, 106 B.C. ; started the study of jurisprudence under Q. Mucius Scaevola, 91 ; served under Cn. Pompeius Strabo in the Social War, 89 ; held aloof from politics during the struggles of Marius and Sulla, 87-82 ; practised as a pleader in the Forum, 81-80 ; withdrew from Rome, and spent some years studying in Athens and Rhodes, 79-77 ; quaestor in Sicily, 75 ; pleaded causes at Rome, 74-71 ; impeached Verres, 70 ; curule aedile 69 ; praetor, 66 ; consul, and suppressed the Catalinarian conspiracy, 63 ; gave evidence against Clodius, and thus offended the popular party, 62 ; banished for illegality in executing the Catilinarians, 58 ; recalled, 57 ; appointed governor of Cilicia, 52 ; after much hesitation joined Pompey in the civil war, 49 ; after Pharsalia abandoned the Pompeians, and obtained the pardon of Caesar, 47 ; devoted himself to literary pursuits until Caesar's murder, at which he was overjoyed, 47-44 ; put himself at the head of the republicans, and vehemently opposed Antony, 44-43 ; proscribed by the triumvirate, and put to death, 7th December 43. (2) Q., brother of (1) ; aedile, 69 ; praetor, 62 ; proprætor in Asia, 61-59 ; served under Caesar in Gaul, 55 ; joined Pompey, 49 ; pardoned by Caesar, 48 ; proscribed and executed by the triumvirate, 43. (3) M., only son of (1) ; born, 65 ; served under his father in Cilicia, and under Pompey in Greece ; joined Brutus, 43 ; after Philippi

joined Sext. Pompeius in Sicily, 42; pardoned by Octavian, and became consul, 30. (4) Q., son of (2); born, 67; put to death with his father, 43

CILICIA : a district in S.E. Asia Minor

CILICIAE PYLAE : the principal pass between Cilicia and Cappadocia

CIMBER, L. TILLIUS : a friend of Caesar, who made him governor of Bithynia; joined Caesar's murderers, 44 B.C.; fought for Brutus and Cassius, 43-42

CIMBER, C. ANNIUS : a friend of Caesar, who made him praetor; supported Antony, 43

CIMBRI : a Celtic people, who probably inhabited originally the peninsula now called Jutland

CIMMERII : a people living on the shores of the Sea of Azov

CIMON : (1) father of Miltiades; murdered by the sons of Pisistratus. (2) grandson of (1) and son of Miltiades; a distinguished Athenian general and statesman, famed for his charming manners and generosity to the poor; led the aristocratic party in opposition to the democrats under Pericles; ostracised, 461 B.C.; died, 449. (3) a famous painter; *flor. circ.* 460 B.C.

CINADON : conspired against the Spartan peers, and was executed, 398 B.C.

CINAETHON : well-known Cyclic poet; *flor. circ.* 765 B.C.

CINCINNATUS : (1) L. QUINTIUS, a type of the old Roman in frugality and integrity; consul, 460 B.C.; dictator, 458, when he defeated the Æquians; dictator again, 439. (2) T. QUINTIUS PENNUS, consul, 431 B.C., and defeated the Volscians and Æquians; consul again, 428; consular tribune, 426; defeated by and subsequently defeated the Veientians

**CINEAS** : a great orator ; friend and minister of Pyrrhus of Epirus ; ambassador in Rome after battle of Heraclea, 280 B.C. ; died about 277

**CINESIAS** : a feeble dithyrambic poet of Athens ; *flor. circ.* 400 B.C.

**CINGETORIX** : a man of importance among the Treviri ; made chieftain by Caesar, 54 B.C.

**CINNA, CORNELIUS** : (1) L., famous leader of the democratic party in Rome, 87-84 B.C. ; during the absence of Sulla, the senatorial champion, Cinna, helped by Marius, got possession of Rome, and established a dictatorship for three years ; at the news of Sulla's return the troops put Cinna to death, 84. (2) L., son of (1) ; a violent democrat ; spent many years in exile ; recalled by Caesar, and made praetor, 44 B.C. ; approved the murder of Caesar, though taking no part in it

**CINNA, C. HELVIUS** : a well-known poet ; murdered by the mob in mistake for one of Caesar's assassins, 44 B.C.

**CIRCEII** : an ancient town in Latium

**CIRRHA** : the port of Delphi, on the Corinthian Gulf

**CITHAERON** : a high mountain range which separates Boeotia from Attica and Megaris

**CIVILIS, CLAUDIUS** : a famous Batavian general, who roused his country to revolt, and inflicted many losses on the Romans, 69-70 A.D.

**CLASSICUS, JULIUS** : a prefect in the Roman army, who joined Civilis in the Batavian revolt, 69 A.D.

**CLAUDIA GENS** : there was both a patrician and a plebeian Gens of this name ; of the families belonging to the

plebeian Claudii, Marcellus was the most famous; the patrician branch was of Sabine origin, and came to Rome about 504 B.C.; the members of this house were notorious for their pride and lawlessness

CLAUDIUS: (1) APP. SABINUS REGILLENIS: a Sabine; the original founder of the patrician Claudii, 504 B.C.; consul, 495; very cruel towards the *Plebes*. (2) APP. SABINUS REGILLENIS, son of (1); consul, 471 B.C.; committed suicide, 470. (3) C. SABINUS REGILLENIS, son of (1); consul, 460 B.C. (4) APP. CRASSUS REGILL. SAB., the decemvir, notorious for his cruelty and licence; died, or committed suicide, 450 B.C. (5) APP. CAECUS, censor, 312-309 B.C.; consul, 307-296; protested against peace with Pyrrhus, 280; the earliest recorded Roman writer. (6) APP. CADEX, brother of (5); great authority on naval matters; consul, 264. (7) P. PULCHER, son of (5); consul, 249; defeated by Carthaginians. (8) C. CENTO, son of (5); consul, 240; dictator, 213. (9) TIB. NERO, *vide sub*. NERO. (10) APP. PULCHER, son of (7); aedile, 217; praetor, 215; consul, 212; died of a wound, 211. (11) APP. PULCHER, son of (10); served in Greece, 197-191; praetor, 187; consul, 185. (12) P. PULCHER, son of (10); aedile, 189; praetor, 188; consul, 184. (13) C. PULCHER, son of (10); praetor, 180; consul, 177; censor, 160; died, 167. (14) APP. CENTO, aedile, 178; praetor, 175; served in Macedonia, Thessaly, and Illyricum, 173-170. (15) APP. PULCHER, son of (11); consul, 143; triumphed, 142; censor, 136; (16) C. PULCHER, curule aedile, 99; praetor in Sicily, 95; consul, 92. (17) APP. PULCHER, consul, 79; governor of Macedonia. (18) APP. PULCHER, praetor,



89; supporter of Sulla; killed, 82. (19) APP. PULCHER, son of (18); praetor, 57; proprætor in Sardinia, 56; consul, 54; proconsul in Cilicia, 53; censor, 50; joined Pompey in civil war, and died in Greece. (20) C. PULCHER, son of (18); praetor, 56; proprætor in Asia, 55. (21) P. PULCHER, usually called CLODIUS, son of (18); a notorious debauchee; fell in love with Pompeia, Caesar's wife; profaned the mysteries of Bona Dea by entering Caesar's house during their celebration; was acquitted through bribery, 61 B.C.; attacked Cicero, who had given evidence against him, and brought about his exile, 58; reduced Rome to chaos by continual popular riots, and was eventually murdered in a street brawl with his opponent MILO, 52. (22) APP. PULCHER, son of (20); accused Milo of Clodius' murder. (23) APP. PULCHER, son of (21); also accused Milo

CLAUDIUS: Roman Emperor, 41-54 A.D.; a man of considerable learning, but weak and uxorious; poisoned by his fourth wife, Agrippina

CLAZOMENAE: an important city in Asia Minor

CLEANDER: (1) tyrant of Gela; murdered, 498 B.C. (2) an officer of Alexander the Great; put to death for maladministration in Media, 325 B.C.

CLEANTHES: a distinguished Stoic philosopher; succeeded Zeno as teacher, 263 B.C.; committed suicide, 220

CLEARCHUS: (1) a distinguished Spartan general; served under Cyrus against Artaxerxes; taken prisoner, and put to death after the battle of Cunaxa, 401 B.C. (2) cruel tyrant of Heraclea; assassinated, 353 B.C. (3) of Soli, pupil of Aristotle, and writer. (4) Athenian comic poet

CLEOBULUS : poet, and one of the seven sages ; *flor. circ.* 580 B.C.

CLEOMBROTUS : (1) regent of Sparta after battle of Thermopylae, 480 B.C. (2) I., king of Sparta, 380-371 B.C. ; fell in battle of Leuctra. (3) II., king of Sparta, 243-240 ; deposed and banished by Leonidas, the lawful king

CLEOMENES : (1) king of Sparta, 520-491 B.C. ; a successful soldier ; defeated the Argives ; turned Hippias out of Athens ; deposed Demaratus ; went mad, and committed suicide. (2) king of Sparta, 370-309 B.C. (3) king of Sparta, 236-222 B.C. ; a great king, who attempted to restore ancient Spartan virtues ; defeated by Antigonus and Achaeans, 222 ; committed suicide in Egypt, 220

CLEOMENES : (1) a most rapacious official, appointed by Alexander the Great to administer the finances of a part of Egypt, 331 B.C. ; put to death by Ptolemy. (2) sculptor ; executed the Venus de Medici ; flourished some time between the second and fourth century B.C.

CLEON : famous Athenian demagogue ; a vehement opponent of Pericles ; after Pericles' death became all-powerful, 430 B.C. ; captured the Spartan garrison in Sphacteria, 424 B.C. ; fell in the battle of Amphipolis, 422

CLEONYMUS : (1) younger son of Cleomenes II. of Sparta ; excluded from the throne on account of his violent temper ; fought in Italy and Corcyra

CLEOPATRA : (1) married Philip of Macedonia, 337 B.C. ; executed by Olympias, 336. (2) sister of Alexander the Great ; married Alexander of Epirus, 336 B.C. ;

assassinated by Antigonus in Sardis, *circ.* 315. (3) daughter of Antiochus the Great; married Ptolemy V., Epiphanes, 193 B.C. (4) daughter of Ptolemy V.; married successively her two brothers, Ptolemy VI. (Philometor) and Physcon. (5) daughter of Ptolemy VI., Philometor; married Demetrius Nicator, whom she murdered, together with her son Nicator; was compelled to take poison by another son, Antiochus VIII., for whom the poison was intended, 125 B.C. (6) another daughter of Ptolemy VI., Philometor; married her uncle, Physcon; put to death by her younger son, 89 B.C. (7) daughter of Ptolemy Physcon; married her brother, Ptolemy VIII.; put to death by her sister Tryphaena. (8) otherwise BERENICE, daughter of Ptolemy VIII. (9) daughter of Ptolemy Auletes; famous for her wit, beauty, and gallantry; expelled from the throne by the eunuch Pothinus; restored by C. J. Caesar, 47 B.C.; bore a child to Caesar, *vide sub.* CAESARION; followed Caesar to Rome; returned to Egypt after his murder, 44; became the mistress of Antony, 41; present at the battle of Actium between Antony and Octavianus, 31; after the defeat fled to Alexandria, and opened negotiations with Octavianus; failing to win him, committed suicide, 30 B.C. (12) daughter of (11) by Antony; married by Augustus to Juba, king of Numidia

CLEOPHON: notorious Athenian demagogue; put to death by aristocratic party, 404 B.C.

CLINIAS: (1) father of Alcibiades; fought at Artemisium, 480 B.C.; fell at Coronea, 447. (2) father of Aratus of Sicyon; murdered, 264

CLISTHENES: (1) tyrant of Sicyon; died, *circ.* 580 B.C.

(2) the Athenian ; reformed the Athenian constitution, and increased the power of the people, 510 B.C.

CLITARCHUS : (1) tyrant of Eretria ; sided with Philip against Athens ; expelled from Eretria by Phocion, 341 B.C. (2) historian of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied to Asia

CLITOMACHUS : of Carthage ; a disciple of Carneades, and became head of the New Academy, 129 B.C.

CLITUS : (1) king of Illyria ; defeated by Alexander the Great, 335 B.C. (2) a friend and officer of Alexander the Great ; saved the king's life at Granicus, 334 B.C. ; murdered by the king, 328. (3) another officer of Alexander. (4) an officer of Antipater ; defeated the Athenian fleet, 323 ; satrap of Lydia, 321 ; defeated by Antigonus, and killed, 318

CLONAS : a poet and musician ; *flor. circ.* 620 B.C.

CLUENTIUS, HABITUS A. : accused of attempting to poison his stepfather, 74 B.C. ; accused of poisoning others, 66 ; defended by Cicero in "Pro Cluentio."

CLUSIUM : a powerful Etruscan city

CNEMIS : a mountain range on the borders of Phocis and Locris

CNEMUS : Spartan high admiral in second year of Peloponnesian war, 430 B.C. ; defeated by Phormio

CNIDUS : a famous city on the coast of Asia Minor

CNIDUS (BATTLE OF), 394 B.C. : the Persian fleet, under Pharnabazus and Conon the Athenian, defeated the Lacedaemonians under Peisander

COCLES, HORATIUS : the famous Roman hero, who defended

the Sublician Bridge against Lars Porsena and the Etruscans

COCYTUS : a river in Epirus •

COELESYRIA : the great valley between Libanus and Antilibanus

COENUS : one of Alexander the Great's ablest generals ; died, 327 B.C.

COLCHIS : a famous country in Asia, upon the E. coast of the Euxine

COLLYTUS : a *demus* or township of Attica

COLONIA AGRIPPINA : *i.e.* COLOGNE

COLONUS : a *demus* or township of Attica

COLOPHON : an important Ionian city in Asia Minor

COLOSSAE : a city in Great Phrygia in Asia Minor

COLOTES : of Lampsacus ; an Epicurean

COLUMELLA, L. JUNIUS MODERATUS : of Gades ; a well-known writer on agricultural subjects ; *flor. circ.* 60 A.D.

COMMAGENE : a district in the N.E. of Syria, on the S. bank of the Euphrates

COMMIUS : made king of the Artrebatas by Caesar ; sent to Britain by Caesar ; imprisoned by Britons ; rescued by the Romans ; joined the great revolt in Gaul, 52 B.C.

COMMODUS, L. AURELIUS ; son of the Marcus Aurelius ; one of the most licentious and cruel of the Roman emperors ; strangled by Narcissus at the instigation of the concubine Marcia, 192 A.D.

CONFLUENTES : *i.e.* COBLENTZ

CONON : (1) distinguished Athenian general ; took refuge in Cyprus after Ægospotami, 405, B.C. ; defeated the Lacedaemonian fleet off Cnidus, 394 ; returned to Athens, 393 ; sent to Persia to counteract Spartan influence ; date of death uncertain. (2) of Samos ; distinguished mathematician and astronomer ; friend of Archimedes, 283-222 B.C.

CONSIDIUS, C. LONGUS : propraetor in Africa, 49 B.C. ; joined Pompey against Caesar, 49 ; after Thapsus took refuge in Mauretania, where he was murdered by Gaetulians

COPAIS : a lake in Boeotia

CORAX : famous Sicilian rhetorician

CORBULO, CN. DOMITIUS : able general under Claudius and Nero ; fought with great success in Germany and Parthia ; killed himself upon hearing that Nero, jealous of his fame, had ordered his execution, 50 A.D.

CORCYRA : *i.e.* CORFU, an island in the Ionian Sea off Epirus

CORDUBA : *i.e.* CORDOVA, one of the most important cities in Spain

CORDUS, CREMUTIUS : Roman historian ; his praise of Brutus and Cassius offended Tiberius ; committed suicide, 25 A.D.

CORFINIUM : chief town of the Peligni in Samnium

CORINNA : famous Greek poetess of Tanagra in Boeotia ; *flor. circ.* 490 B.C.

CORINTHUS : one of the most famous cities of Greece, situated upon the isthmus between Megaris and the Peloponnese

CORINTH (BATTLE OF) : in 394 B.C., after the battle of Haliartus, Corinth and other states in Peloponnese

declared war on Sparta; their army lay at Corinth, where it was joined by a large force of Athenians and Boeotians; the Spartans under Aristodemus advanced to Sicyon, and offered battle a little to the west of Corinth; the Spartan allies were broken and routed, but the Spartans retrieved the day by their courage and discipline; only eight Spartans fell, and 1100 of their allies; 3000 of the Corinthian army were killed

CORINTH (PEACE OF), by which Corinth withdrew from the war, which the Athenians, Peloponnesians, and other states were waging with the Thebans, and declared her neutrality, 336 B.C.

CORINTH (CONGRESS AT): (1) met in 481 B.C. to deliberate on concerted action against the invading Persians; Thebes and Argos were the only important states who refused to send delegates. (2) met in 338 B.C., under the presidency of King Philip of Macedonia, to hear and consider the arrangements proposed by Philip for the internal government of Greece and for the relations of that country to Macedonia; this was the first general constitution which Greece ever received; at the same congress the expedition against Persia was settled, though it was not put into effect until some three years later by Alexander

CORIOLANUS: early Roman hero; banished from Rome, 491 B.C.; returned at the head of the Volscians, but yielded to his wife's entreaties, and withdrew, 489; said to have been killed by the Volscians

CORIOLI: a town in Latium, capital of the Volsci

CORNELIA: (1) daughter of Scipio Africanus; a woman noted for her virtues and accomplishments; the

mother of Gaius and Tiberius Gracchus, *circ.* 150 B.C. (2) daughter of L. Cinna ; wife of Caesar ; mother of Julia ; died, 68 B.C. (3) daughter of Metellus Scipio ; wife of Pompey ; saw him murdered, 48 B.C.

CORNELIA GENS : the most distinguished house in Rome ; it comprised both patrician and plebeian families ; of the former the most famous were ; ARVINA, CETHEGUS, CINNA, COSSUS, DOLABELLA, LENTULUS, MAMMULA, MERULA, RUFINUS, SCIPIO, SISENNA, and SULLA. The plebeian families were BALBUS and GALLUS

CORNELIUS, C. : quaestor of Pompey ; tribune, 67 B.C. ; introduced various democratic and anti-senatorial measures

CORNELIUS NEPOS : *vide* NEPOS

CORNIFICIUS : (1) Q., friend of Cicero ; tribune of the plebs, 69 B.C. (2) Q., son of (1) ; supported Caesar in civil war, 48 B.C. ; governor in Syria and old Africa, 45-44 ; defeated and slain by T. Sextius. (3) L., general of Octavianus ; consul, 25

CORONEIA (BATTLES OF) : (1) fought between the army of Boeotian oligarchs and the Athenian force under Tolmides, which was marching to help the Boeotian democrats, 447 B.C. ; the Athenians were defeated, and Tolmides slain ; the result was the abolition of Athenian democratic influence in Boeotia and the restoration of oligarchy and of the power of Thebes. (2) fought between the Spartans, returning from Asia under King Agesilaus, and the Thebans, 394 B.C. ; the battle, which was fought desperately on both sides, resulted in a nominal victory for the Spartans

CORUNCANIUS TI. : consul, and fought successfully against



the Etruscans and Pyrrhus, 280 B.C. ; the first plebeian to be appointed Pontifex Maximus

CORVINUS MESSALLA : *vide* MESSALLA

CORVUS, M. VALERIUS : a great soldier of ancient Rome ; consul, 348, 346, 342, 335, 300, 299, B.C. ; dictator, 342, 301 ; lived 100 years

CORYBANTES : the priests of Cybele in Phrygia

Cos : one of the Sporades, a group of islands off Caria in Asia Minor

COSCONIA GENS : plebeian ; first known to history at the time of the second Punic war ; no member ever attained a consulship

COSCONIUS : (1) C., praetor, 89 B.C. ; defeated the Samnites. (2) C., praetor, 63 B.C. ; governor of Further Spain, 62 ; died, 59. (3) C., tribune of the plebs, 59 B.C. ; aedile, 57

COSSUS, CORNELIUS : consul, 428 B.C. ; killed Lar Tolumnius, king of Veii, in single combat

COSSUTIUS : famous Roman architect, *circ.* 168 B.C.

COTTA, AURELIUS : (1) C., consul, 252, 248 B.C. ; fought against the Carthaginians. (2) C., consul, 200. (3) L., tribune of the plebs, 154 ; consul, 144. (4) L., consul, 119 ; opponent of C. Marius. (5) C., a great orator ; supported the claims of the Italian allies, and was exiled ; returned, 83 ; consul, 75 ; died, *circ.* 73. (6) M., brother of (5) ; consul, 74 ; governor of Bithynia, 73 ; defeated by Mithridates. (7) L., brother of (5) ; praetor, 70 ; passed judicial reforms (*Lex Aurelia Judiciaria*) ; consul, 65 ; joined Caesar in civil war, 48

- COTTA, L. AURUNCULEIUS : one of Caesar's *legati* in Gaul ; killed in battle, 54 B.C.
- COTTIUS ; king of Ligurians ; submitted to Rome, 9 B.C.
- COTYLA, L. VARIUS ; an intimate friend of M. Antonius
- COTYS : (1) a cruel, violent, and dissolute king of Thrace, 382-358 B.C. ; murdered by his brothers. (2) king of the Odrysae ; joined Perseus against Rome, 168 B.C. ; pardoned by Rome. (3) king of Thrace ; sided with Caesar, 48 B.C. (4) king of Thrace ; murdered by his uncle, Rhescuporis, 19 A.D.
- CRANNON : a town in Thessaly, which has given its name to the battle in which Antipater defeated the confederate Greeks, 322 B.C.
- CRANTOR : of Soli ; a celebrated academic philosopher, *circ.* 300 B.C.
- CRASSUS, L. CANIDIUS : illustrious general, and friend of Antony and Lepidus ; fought successfully against the Armenians, 39 B.C. ; unsuccessful against the Parthians, 36 ; commanded Antony's land force against Octavian, 31 ; after Actium fled to Alexandria, and was ultimately executed, 30 B.C.
- CRASSUS, LICINIUS : (1) P., praetor, 176 B.C. ; consul, 171 ; fought against Perseus. (2) C., brother of (1) ; praetor, 172 ; consul, 168. (3) C., great popular leader ; tribune of plebs, 145. (4) P. (DIVES), Pontifex Maximus, 212 B.C. ; curule aedile, 211 ; praetor, 208 ; consul, 205, and fought against Hannibal ; died, 183. (5) P. (DIVES MUCIANUS), a good orator ; consul and Pontifex Maximus, 131 B.C. ; killed fighting against Aristonicus in Asia. (6) M. (AGELASTUS), grandfather of (8). (7) P. (DIVES), father of (8) ; attempted

legislation against luxury; consul, 97; censor, 89; sided with Sulla, and committed suicide in 87. (8) M. (DIVES), the triumvir; famous for his financial abilities; praetor, 71 B.C., and defeated Spartacus; consul, 70; formed one of the triumvirate with Caesar and Pompey, 60; consul, 55; governor of Syria, 54; defeated by the Parthians at Carrhae, and treacherously killed, 53. (9) M. (DIVES), son of (8); served under Caesar in Gaul. (10) P., son of (8); served under Caesar in Gaul; fell at Carrhae, 53. (11) L., famous orator; consul, 95 B.C.; proconsul of Gaul, 74; censor, 92; died, 91

CRATERUS: (1) an able general of Alexander the Great; on the latter's death he shared the government of Macedonia and Greece with Antipater, 323 B.C.; killed in battle with Eumenes, 321. (2) historian of Attica; brother of Antigonus Gonatas. (3) Greek physician; *flor. circ.* 50-10 B.C.

CRATES: (1) a famous Cynic philosopher; *flor. circ.* 320 B.C. (2) most celebrated Athenian poet of the Old Comedy, *circ.* 449 B.C. (3) of Tralles; orator, *circ.* 350 B.C. (4) of Athens; academic philosopher, *circ.* 270 B.C. (6) of Mallus; celebrated grammarian, *circ.* 150 B.C.

CRATINUS: (1) one of the most celebrated Athenian poets of the Old Comedy, 519-422 B.C. (2) Athenian poet of the Middle Comedy; *flor. circ.* 324 B.C.

CRATIPPUS: (1) Greek historian, *circ.* 400 B.C. (2) famous Peripatetic philosopher; friend of Cicero and Pompey; settled in Athens after Pharsælia, and taught, 48 B.C.; made a Roman citizen by Caesar

- CRATYLUS : well-known Greek philosopher ; one of Plato's teachers
- CREOPHYLUS : very ancient epic poet ; said to be contemporary and friend of Homer
- CRITIAS : a pupil of Socrates, and a distinguished orator ; showed great cruelty and rapacity as one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens, 404 B.C. ; killed in battle at Munychia, 404
- CRITIAS : a most celebrated Athenian artist of the ancient school ; *flor.* fifth century B.C.
- CRITOLAUS : (1) distinguished Peripatetic philosopher ; went with Carneades on an embassy to Rome, 155 B.C. (2) general of the Achaean League, 147 B.C. ; defeated by Metellus
- CRITON : (1) friend and disciple of Socrates ; attempted unsuccessfully to induce Socrates to escape from prison. (2) a well-known physician in Rome, *circ.* 100-150 A.D.
- CROESUS : the last king of Lydia, 560-546 B.C. ; after some years of great prosperity he went to war with Cyrus of Persia, by whom he was defeated, and deprived of his throne
- CROMMYON : a town in Megaris, on the Saronic Gulf
- CROTON : a Greek city on the E. coast of Bruttium
- CTESIAS : of Cnidus ; the historian of Persia and India, *circ.* 400 B.C.
- CTESIBIUS : a celebrated mechanical inventor, *circ.* 250 B.C.
- CULLEO, Q. TERENTIUS : (1) a distinguished senator ; captured by Carthaginians, and released, 201 B.C. ; praetor peregrinus, 187, when he condemned Scipio

Africanus for misappropriation of public money. (2) tribune of the plebs, 58 B.C.; served as *legatus* to Lepidus, 43

CUMÆ: a celebrated town in Campania

CUNAXA (BATTLE OF), upon the death of Darius II. of Persia, Artaxerxes, his elder son, succeeded him; his younger son, Cyrus, determined to dispute the throne with his brother, and, raising an army, marched upon Babylon; Artaxerxes fell upon him near Cunaxa, and, though the battle might have gone in his favour, Cyrus lost his life in a foolhardy attempt to kill his brother, 401 B.C.

CURIO, C. SCRIBONIUS: (1) a great orator; praetor, 121 B.C. (2) son of (1); an able orator, and friend of Cicero; tribune of the plebs, 90 B.C.; praetor, 82; consul, 76; governor of Macedonia, 75; supported P. Clodius, 62; Pontifex Maximus, 57; died, 53. (3) son of (2); a notoriously evil liver; friend of Cicero and Antony; sided with Pompey, who obtained for him a tribuneship of the plebs, but he was bought over by Caesar; propraetor of Sicily, and killed in Africa in battle with Juba and Varus, 49

CURIUS, M'.: two great friends of Cicero; (1) tribune of the plebs, 58 B.C., and subsequently governor of a province. (2) for several years a *negotiator* at Patrae; said to have left a quarter of his estate to Cicero

CURIUS, Q. : a desperate character, who, after being ejected from the senate, joined the Catilinarian conspiracy, 63 B.C.; the plot was betrayed to Cicero by Fulvia, the mistress of Curius

CURSOR, L. PAPIRIUS: (1) a distinguished Roman general, who fought with great success against the Samnites;

consul, 333, 320, 319, 315, 313, B.C. ; dictator, 325, 309. (2) son of (1) ; also an able general ; consul, 293, 272

CURTIUS, METTIUS : a distinguished Sabine of legendary times

CURTIUS RUFUS, Q. : the Roman historian of Alexander the Great ; date uncertain, probably *circ.* 70 A.D.

CYANEAE INSULAE or SYMPLEGADES : two small islands at the entrance of the Thracian Bosphorus (Sea of Azov) into the Euxine (Black Sea)

CYAXARES : king of Media, 634-584 B.C. ; a great soldier ; defeated by the Scythians before Nineveh, 634 ; expelled the Scythians from Asia, 607 ; took and destroyed Nineveh, 606 ; at war with Alyattes of Lydia, 590-585 ; died, 584

CYCLADES : a group of islands in the Ægean Sea

CYCLIADAS : a general of the Achaean League ; joined Philip of Macedon in invading Elis, and checked by Sulpicius Galba, 208 B.C. ; succeeded Philopoemen as commander of the Achaeans, 200 ; resisted Nabis of Sparta ; avoided being involved in war with Rome, but was one of the ambassadors sent to Flamininus after Cynoscephalae, 197 B.C.

CYDIAS : of Cythnus ; a celebrated painter, *circ.* 364 B.C.

CYDNUS : a river in Cilicia

CYDONIA : an important city of Crete

CYLLENE : the highest peak in the Peloponnese

CYLON : an Athenian noble ; attempted to establish a tyranny, and was put to death at the instance of Megacles the Alcmaeonid in a treacherous fashion

- CYME : a great Æolian city in Asia Minor
- CYNAEGIRUS : brother of Æschylus ; a daring soldier ; fought at Marathon, 490 B.C.
- CYNOSCEPHALÆ (BATTLE OF) : fought in 197 B.C. between Philip V. of Macedon and the Roman consul, Titus Flaminius ; Philip was utterly defeated, and the power of Macedonia broken
- CYNOSSEMA : a promontory in the Thracian Chersonese
- CYRENAICA : a district in N. Africa
- CYRENE : the chief town of Cyrenaica
- CYRUS : (1) the ELDER, the famous founder of the Persian empire ; headed a successful revolt against Median supremacy, 559 B.C. ; conquered Croesus, 546 ; took Babylon, 538 ; defeated and slain by the Scythian tribe, Massagetæ, 529. (2) the YOUNGER, son of Darius Nothus, king of Persia ; helped the Lacedæmonians against the Athenians, 407-404 B.C. ; upon the death of his father revolted against his brother, the new king ; was killed in the battle of Cunaxa, 401
- CYTHERA : a famous island off the S.E. of Laconia
- CYTHERIS : a celebrated courtesan ; mistress of M. Antonius
- CYTHNUS : an island in the Ægean Sea
- CYZICUS : a most important city of Asia Minor

## D

- DACIAN WAR : a five years' war, 101-106 A.D., which ended in conquest of Dacia by Trajan
- DAIMACHUS : of Plataea ; a Greek historian ; lived about 312 B.C.

DALMATIA : country along E. coast of Adriatic, also known as Illyricum ; subdued by Romans, B.C. 23

DAMASTES : of Sigeum ; a Greek historian, and contemporary of Herodotus

DAMOCLES : a Syracusan, and flatterer of Dionysius the elder ; famous in connection with the incident of the sword hanging by a horse-hair at the banquet given by Dionysius

DAMOCRITUS : of Calydon ; a *strategus* of the Ætolians, 200 B.C. ; defeated at Heraclea by Romans, 191

DAMON : of Athens ; a musician and sophist, and the teacher of Pericles

DAPHNAEUS : a Syracusan general ; sent to the relief of Agrigentum, 406 B.C.

DARIUS : kings of Persia

DARIUS I. : son of Hystaspes, 521-485 B.C. ; in his reign began the great war between Greeks and Persians ; defeat of Persians at Marathon, 490

DARIUS II. : Nothus, 424-405 B.C. ; son of Artaxerxes I.

DARIUS III. : Codomannus, last king of Persia, 336-331 B.C. ; defeated by Alexander the Great finally at Gaugamela, 331 B.C.

DATAMES : of Caria ; Persian general ; satrap of Cilicia under Artaxerxes II. ; revolted, and was assassinated, 362 B.C.

DATIS : a Mede ; in command of Persian army ; defeated at Marathon, 490 B.C.

DECEBALUS : king of Dacians ; warred successfully against Romans, 86-90 A.D. ; defeated by Trajan, 101-103



DECIUS, P. : tribune of plebs, 120 B.C. ; brought to trial L. Opimius for having caused the murder of C. Gracchus

DECIUS MUS, P. : (1) consul, 340 B.C., when, in company with T. Manlius Torquatus, he commanded in the Latin War ; he and his colleague dreamed that on the one side the general, and on the other the army must perish ; a sacrifice indicating Decius as the one destined to give his life, he, with set formula, rode into the midst of the enemy and was killed, the victory falling to the Romans. (2) son of (1) ; consul four times, in 312, 308, 297, and 295 B.C. ; in his final consulship he commanded a wing at the battle of Sentinum against the Gauls, when he imitated his father's example, bringing about victory to his side and his own destruction. (3) son of (2), consul, 279, when he fought against Pyrrhus

DECIUS JUBELLIUS : a Campanian, and commander of legion sent by Rome to Rhegium, 281 B.C. ; responsible for the disgraceful massacre of the Rhegians

DEINOCRATES : (1) commander of the Syracusan exiles in the war against Agathocles, 312 B.C. (2) of Messene ; visited Rome, 183 B.C., in order to justify revolt of his city from Achæans

DEIOCES : first king of Media, 709-656 B.C. ; founded Ecbatana

DEIOTARUS : tetrarch of Galatia ; given title of king by Romans ; with Pompey at Pharsalia, 48 B.C.

DELLIUS, Q. : Roman *eques* ; wrote a history of Antony's war against Parthians

DELOS : one of the islands of the Cyclades group in the



- Ægean Sea ; celebrated as the headquarters of the confederacy formed with Athens at its head, 477 B.C.
- DEMADES : Athenian orator ; bitter rival of Demosthenes
- DEMARATUS : king of Sparta, about 510-491 B.C. ; deposed, and sought refuge in Persian court
- DEMETRIAS : (1) town in Thessaly ; founded by Demetrius Poliorcetes. (2) a town in Assyria
- DEMETRIUS : king of Bactria, about 190-165 B.C.
- DEMETRIUS : kings of Macedonia.
- DEMETRIUS I. : surnamed Poliorcetes ; campaign against Eumenes, 317-316 B.C. ; campaign in Greece, 307 ; engaged in Cyprus against Ptolemy, 306 ; besieged Rhodes, 305 ; defeated at Ipsus, 301 ; captured Athens, 295 ; Macedonia, 294-287 ; defeated by Seleucus, 286
- DEMETRIUS II. : son of Antigonus Gonatas, 239-229 B.C. ; warred against Ætoliens ; opposed Achaean League
- DEMETRIUS : (1) of Pharos ; general of Teuta, queen of Illyria ; surrendered Corcyra to Romans, 228 B.C. (2) son of Philip V. of Macedonia ; hostage to Rome after Cynoscephalæ, 198 B.C.
- DEMETRIUS : kings of Syria
- DEMETRIUS I. : Soter, 162-150 B.C. ; son of Seleucus IV. ; sent as hostage to Rome when a child : escaped to Syria, and was welcomed ; killed by Alexander Balas
- DEMETRIUS II. : Nicator, 146-142 B.C., and again from 128-125 B.C. ; son of Soter ; expelled from Syria on account of his cruelties ; a captive in Parthia for ten years ; again obtained possession of kingdom in 128 ; fled to Tyre, and was killed, 125

- DEMETRIUS III. : Eucærus, about 94-88 B.C. ; assisted the Jews in a battle against Alexander Jannaæus
- DEMOCEDES : physician of Crotona ; taken prisoner, 522 B.C. ; sent to Susa
- DEMOCHARES : an Athenian orator ; nephew of Demosthenes ; head of patriotic party, 307 B.C.
- DEMOCLES : an Attic orator, and rival of Demochares
- DEMOCRATES : an Attic orator ; accompanied Demosthenes to Thebes to conclude treaty against Philip
- DEMONAX : a popular Cynic philosopher of the second century A.D. at Athens ; a friend of Epictetus
- DENTATUS, M. CURIUS : consul, 290 B.C. ; victorious in Samnite wars ; consul, second time, 275 ; defeated Pyrrhus at Beneventum ; consul, third time, 274 ; celebrated for his simple life and virtue
- DERCYLLIDAS : a Spartan ; commanded army, 399 B.C., in protecting Greeks in Asia against Persians
- DERCYLLUS : an Athenian, and member of embassy sent to Philip to treat for peace, 347 B.C.
- DEXIPPUS, PUBLIUS HERENNIUS : a Greek historian and rhetorician of the third century A.D.
- DIAEUS : of Megalopolis ; general of the Achæan League, 150 B.C.
- DIAGORAS : (1) philosopher and poet, born in Melos ; fled from Athens, being accused of impiety, 411 B.C. (2) of Rhodes ; renowned for his victories in Olympic Games, 464 B.C. ; also at the Isthmian and other festivals
- DIDIUS, T. : prætor in Macedonia, 100 B.C. ; defeated the Scordiscans ; consul, 98

**DIOCLEIDES** : an Athenian, who invented a false story about the mutilation of the Hermae, 415 B.C.

**DIOCLES** : (1) of Syracuse ; framer of a code of laws, 412 B.C. (2) Carystius, noted Greek physician of fourth century B.C.

**DIODORUS** : (1) Cronus, a philosopher at Alexandria in reign of Ptolemy Soter. (2) Zonas, of Sardis ; a rhetorician and epigrammatist. (3) Zonas, the younger ; also of Sardis, and of same family as (2), and of the same calling

**DIODOTUS** : an Athenian, who opposed Cleon's motion regarding punishment of Mytilene, 427 B.C.

**DIOGENES** : (1) the Babylonian ; head of the Stoic school at Athens ; sent as ambassador to Rome, 155 B.C. (2) of Apollonia ; eminent natural philosopher, fifth century B.C. (3) the Cynic philosopher ; said to have lived in a tub at Athens ; sold as a slave, and taken to Corinth, where he had his famous interview with Alexander ; died, 323 B.C.

**DIOMEDON** : Athenian commander at Arginusae, 406 B.C., and one of the generals put to death on return to Athens

**DION** : a Syracusan, and disciple of Plato ; became master of Syracuse ; assassinated in conspiracy of Callippus, 353 B.C.

**DIONYSIUS** : (1) tyrant of Heraclea, 338 B.C. ; known as the justest of all the tyrants. (2) the elder, tyrant of Syracuse ; sole general, 405 B.C. ; declared war against Carthage in 397, in which he was ultimately victorious ; peace declared, 392 ; invaded Italy in 387 ; died, 367. (3) the younger, son of (2), and tyrant ; a

patron of philosophers; lost the sovereignty in 356 B.C., and retired to Locri; was again master of Syracuse, but was defeated by Timoleon, and retired to Corinth, 343. (4) of Heraclea; a Stoic philosopher, who afterwards joined the Eleatics; a pupil of Zeno

**DIOPEITHES** or **DIOPITHES**: an Athenian general; father of poet Menander; sent as head of settlers to Thracian Chersonese, 344 B.C.; defended by Demosthenes for his disputes there, 341

**DIVES**, **L. CANULEIUS**: praetor, with Spain as his province, 171 B.C.

**DIVITIACUS**: an Æduan noble; adherent of Caesar, 58 B.C.

**DOCIMUS**: a Macedonian, and a supporter of Perdiccas; defeated and captured by Antigonus, 320 B.C.

**DOLABELLA**, **P. CORNELIUS**: son-in-law of Cicero; fought on Caesar's side at Pharsalia, 48 B.C.; in Africa, 46; in Spain, 45; consul, 44; joined Brutus after Caesar fell; changed sides again on getting Syria; on the taking of Laodicea by Cassius ordered a soldier to kill him to prevent capture

**DOMITIA**: (1) aunt of Nero, who poisoned her to get possession of her property at Baiae and near Ravenna. (2) Longina, a mistress, and afterwards the wife, of Domitian; assisted conspirators in murder of her husband, 96 A.D.

**DOMITIA GENS**: plebeian, having surnames Ahenobarbus and Calvinus

**DOMITIANUS** or **T. F. DOMITIANUS AUGUSTUS**: Roman emperor, 81-96 A.D.; called Germanicus; defeated

in Dacian war, 86-90 ; his cruel reign led to his murder in 96

**DOMNA JULIA** : daughter of Bassianus and wife of Emperor Septimius Severus

**DORIAN INVASION** : of Peloponnesus, about eighty years after the Trojan war, called the "Return of the Heraclidae," when the Dorians became the ruling class

**DORIEUS** : (1) of Sparta ; excluded from succession to the throne ; led a colony to Libya ; then went to Eryx in Sicily, where he fell in battle, about 508 B.C. (2) of Rhodes ; famous as an athlete ; in command of ships on side of Sparta in Peloponnesian war ; captured by Athenians, 407 B.C. ; released without ransom for his athletic triumphs

**DORIMACHUS** : a general of the Ætolians, 220 B.C. ; destroyed the temple of Dodona

**DRACON** : author of the first written code of laws at Athens, 621 B.C.

**DREPANUM** : (1) town in N. W. of Sicily ; important naval harbour of Carthaginians in first Punic war. (2) promontory on E. coast of Egypt. (3) a promontory of Achaia. (4) a promontory on N. W. coast of Crete

**DRUSILLA** : (1) daughter of Germanicus, sister of Caligula, whose passion for her was so great that he openly lived with her as if she were his wife. (2) Julia, daughter of Caligula ; killed, 41 A.D., when two years old, by being dashed against a wall. (3) daughter of Herodes Agrippa I., king of the Jews ; wife, first, of the king of Emesa, then of Felix, procurator of Judaea

**DRUSUS** : (1) C. Livius, consul, 147 B.C., with P. Cornelius

Scipio Africanus. (2) M. Livius, tribune of plebs, 122 B.C.; consul, 112, when he conquered the Scordisci in Macedonia. (3) M. Livius, son of (2); tribune of plebs, 91 B.C.; his proposals regarding corn, land and franchise being unpopular, his laws were declared void by senate. (4) L. Scribonius, a praetor in reign of Tiberius; induced to consult soothsayers for attaining power, was denounced for working with magic. (5) Claudius Nero, brother of Emperor Tiberius; defeated the Rhaeti and Vindelici, 15 B.C.; engaged in Gaul and Germany, 12-9 B.C. (6) Caesar, called Drusus Junior, son of Emperor Tiberius; engaged in Pannonia, 14 A.D.; consul, 15, and again in 21; in 22 received the *tribunicia potestas*, but was poisoned by his wife before he could succeed to the empire. (7) son of Germanicus; through Sejanus he was declared an enemy to the state, kept in prison, and starved to death, 33 A.D.

DU CETIUS: a chief of the Sicels in fifth century B.C.; defeated by the Syracusans

DUILIUS: (1) M., tribune of the plebs, 471 B.C. (2) C., consul, 260 B.C., in first Punic war, when the first Roman fleet was built; gained first Roman naval victory over Carthaginians near Mylae, which was memorialised by the *Columna Rostrata*

DUMNORIX: a chief of Ædui; conspired against Rome, 58 B.C., but was pardoned by Caesar, who insisted on his going with him to Britain in 54; slain in his flight from the Roman camp

DYRRHACHIUM: the name given to Epidamnus, a town in Illyria in Greece, disputes regarding which were the cause of the Peloponnesian war

## E

**EBORACUM** : a town of the Brigantes in Britain, and the chief Roman settlement ; modern York

**EBURONES** : a German people ; settled in Gallia Belgica

**ECBATANA** : capital of Media, and summer residence of kings of Persia and Parthia

**ECNOMUS** : a hill on the S. coast of Sicily, between Agrigentum and Gela ; defeat here of Agathocles by the Carthaginians, 311 B.C.

**EDESSA** : a town in Mesopotamia, and seat of a kingdom from 137 B.C. to 216 A.D.

**EGNATIUS** : (1) Gellius, leader of Samnites in third Samnite war, when he was killed in battle, 295 B.C.  
(2) Marius, a leader of Italian allies in social war ; killed in battle, 89 B.C.

**ELIS** : a country on the W. coast of Peloponnesus ; here was situated Olympia, where the Olympic Games were held

**EMMENIDAE** : a noble family of Agrigentum, tracing their origin from Polyneices

**ENDOEUUS** : an Athenian statuary, about 560 B.C.

**EPAMINONDAS** : Theban general and statesman ; saved life of Pelopidas, 385 B.C. ; commander at Leuctra, 371 ; invaded Peloponnesus, 370 ; captured Sicyon, 369 ; fourth invasion of Peloponnesus, and victory at Mantinea, where he was killed, 362

**EPAPHRODITUS, M. METTIUS** : of Chaeronea ; a Greek grammarian, resident in Rome from the time of Nero to that of Nerva, and famous for his learning



- EPHESUS** : chief of twelve Ionian cities in Asia Minor ; celebrated for its temple of Artemis
- EPHIALTES** : an Athenian general and statesman of high character ; friend of Pericles ; assassinated, 456 B.C., for services to the democratic party
- EPICCHARIS** : a freedwoman of bad character ; involved in the conspiracy of Piso against Nero, 65 A.D.
- EPICRATES** : an Athenian, who took part in the overthrow of the Thirty
- EPICYDES** : of Syracuse ; he and his brother Hippocrates served with Hannibal ; sent as envoys to Hieronymus after battle of Cannae, 216 B.C. ; became masters of Syracuse until its capture by Marcellus
- EPIDAMNUS** : see **DYRRHACHIUM**
- EPIMENIDES** : poet and prophet of Crete, whose early history is mythical ; invited to Athens to purify the city against plague, 596 B.C.
- EPIRUS** : a country in the N.W. of Greece
- EPOREDORIX** : a chief of the Ædui ; commanded Ædian cavalry when assisting Caesar against Vercingetorix, 52 B.C. ; afterwards went over to the enemy
- ERASINIDES** : Athenian commander at Arginusae, and one of the six put to death at Athens, 406 B.C.
- ERASISTRATUS** : a celebrated physician, who lived at the court of Seleucus Nicator of Syria
- ERCTA** : a mountain on N. coast of Sicily, near Panormus ; fortified by Carthaginians ; taken by Pyrrhus ; occupied as a stronghold for three years by Hamilcar Barca against the Romans

- ETRURIA** : a country in Central Italy, whose inhabitants, the Etrusci, were finally brought under Rome by Cornelius Dolabella, 283 B.C.
- EUBOEA** : the largest island in Ægean Sea, lying opposite the coasts of Attica, Boeotia, Locris, and southern part of Thessaly
- EUDEMUS** : of Macedon ; a general of Alexander, by whom he was left in command of troops in India ; put Porus to death, and seized his territories ; assisted Eumenes against Antigonus at Gabiene, 317 B.C. ; afterwards put to death by Antigonus
- EUDOXUS** : of Cnidus ; son of Æschines ; astronomer, physician, and legislator, about 366 B.C.
- EUMENES** : (1) of Cardia ; secretary to Philip and Alexander ; governor of Cappadocia, etc., 323 B.C. ; entrusted by Perdiccas with operations in Asia Minor against Antipater ; successfully employed against Antigonus, 320-316, when he was finally captured, and put to death. (2) II., king of Pergamus, 197-159 B.C. ; aided Romans in war against Antiochus
- EUNUS** : leader of Sicilian slaves in the Servile War, 134-132 B.C.
- EUPHRON** : of Sicyon ; held chief power while city was subject to Sparta ; became tyrant, though not quite independent ; murdered in the Cadmeia at Thebes while intriguing to restore his power
- EURIPIDAS** : an Ætolian ; governor of Cynaetha, 220 B.C. ; invaded Sicyonia as general of the Eleans, when he was defeated by Macedonians, 219 ; again defeated by Lychus, Achaean, in 217

**EURYBIADES** : a Spartan general ; fought at Artemisium and Salamis against fleet of Xerxes

**EURYDICE** : (1) an Illyrian ; wife of Amyntas II. and mother of Philip of Macedon. (2) daughter of Amyntas, son of Perdiccas III. of Macedon, and Cynane ; noted for her martial exercises ; went with Cynane on her expedition to Asia, 323 B.C. ; allied with Cassander ; engaged against Polysperchon, by whom she was made prisoner. (3) daughter of Antipater and wife of Ptolemy, the son of Lagus ; mother of Ptolemy Ceraunus and Meleager of Macedonia, and of Ptolemais, wife of Demetrius Poliorcetes

**EURYMEDON** : Athenian general in Peloponnesian war ; engaged in Corcyra, 428 B.C. ; Sicily, 425 ; again in Syracuse, 414, when he was killed in battle

**EURYMEDON** : a river in Pamphylia ; noted for victory of Cimon over Persians, 469 B.C.

**EUTHYDEMUS** : (1) of Magnesia ; became king of Bactria ; defeated by Antiochus the Great, 212 B.C., with whom he came to terms, and assisted him in his Indian expedition. (2) an Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war ; engaged in the siege of Syracuse, 414 B.C.

**EUTRAPELUS, P. VOLUMNIUS** ; a Roman knight, and friend of Antony ; famous for his wit

**EVAGORAS** : king of Salamis in Cyprus ; received Conon after his flight from Ægospotami, 405 B.C. ; assisted Conon with his fleet at Cnidus, 394 ; engaged in war with Persia, which ended in his losing all Cyprus except Salamis, 385

## F

- FABATUS, L. ROSCIUS** : Caesar's lieutenant in Gallic war, 54 B.C. ; praetor, 49 ; joined Pompey ; killed at Mutina, 43
- FABIA GENS** : ancient patrician, three brothers of which had seven successive consulships, 485-479 B.C. ; famous for fate of 306 Fabii in battle of Cremera, 477 ; chief surnames Ambustus, Buteo, Dorso, Labeo, Licinus, Maximus, Pictor, Vibulanus
- FABRICIA GENS** : came from the Hernican town of Aletrium, and settled in Rome ; surname of gens, Luscinus
- FABRICIUS, C. LUSCINUS** : one of the earliest settlers in Rome from Aletrium ; consul, 282 B.C., when he defeated the Lucanians, Bruttians, and Samnites, and captured large booty ; one of the envoys to Pyrrhus at Tarentum, 280 ; present as legate in the defeat at Asculum, 279 ; consul, 278, when he continued the war against Pyrrhus and entered into negotiations under which Pyrrhus left Italy ; censor, 275 ; noted for his frugal life ; as a special mark of honour he was buried within the *pomerium*
- FALERNUM VINUM** : the finest wine in Italy ; obtained from Falernus Ager in N. of Campania
- FANNIA** : of Minturnae ; a woman of bad character, whom C. Titinius married on account of her dowry, which he had to restore through C. Marius ; she showed her gratitude to Marius by receiving him in her house on his escape from the marshes, 88 B.C.
- FANNIA GENS** : plebeian, with surname Strabo

- FAUSTINA** : (1) Senior, wife of Antoninus Pius ; a profligate ; died, 141 A.D. (2) Junior, daughter of (1) and wife of M. Aurelius, 145 A.D. ; also a profligate
- FAVONIUS, M.** : imitator of Cato, hence called Cato's ape ; with Pompey at Pharsalia, 48 B.C. ; pardoned by Caesar ; at Philippi with Brutus and Cassius, 42 ; put to death by Octavianus
- FAVORINUS** : a philosopher and sophist in time of Hadrian ; a friend of Plutarch
- FELIX** : (1) Antonius, procurator of Judæa in reigns of Claudius and Nero ; recalled, 62 A.D. (2) M. Minucius, a Roman lawyer ; flourished about 230 A.D. ; author of the dialogue *Octavius*, defending Christianity
- FENESTELLA** : a Roman historian in time of Augustus ; wrote twenty-two books of *Annales*
- FIDENÆ** : a town in the Sabine country, N.E. of Rome ; frequently revolted, and was finally destroyed by Romans, 437 B.C.
- FIGULUS, C. MARCIUS** : (1) consul, 162 B.C., and again in 156, when he was engaged in war in Illyricum. (2) consul, 64 B.C.
- FIMBRIA, C. FLAVIUS** : (1) consul, 104 B.C. (2) a partisan of Marius and Cinna in civil war ; involved in mutiny against Flaccus in Asia, 86 B.C. ; defeated by Sulla, 84, when he killed himself
- FIVE YEARS' TRUCE** : made between Athenians and Peloponnesians through intervention of Cimon, 450 B.C.
- FLACCUS, FULVIUS** : (1) Q., consul, 237, 224, 213, and 209 B.C. ; engaged in war against Ligurians and against Carthaginians ; stormed and took Hanno's camp ;

also Capua. (2) Q., son of (1); praetor, 182 B.C., when he was engaged against the Celtiberi in Spain; consul, 179, when he defeated the Lugurians. (3) M., nephew, of (2); consul, 125 B.C., when he subdued the Transalpine Ligurians; a triumvir for carrying out agrarian law of Tib. Gracchus, when he was slain, 121

FLACCUS, HORDEONIUS; consular legate of Upper Germany, 68 A.D.

FLACCUS, VALERIUS: (1) P., ambassador to Hannibal in Spain, thence to Carthage, regarding Hannibal's capture of Saguntum, 218 B.C.; under Marcellus at Nola, 215; in command of a fleet to guard the Italian coast. (2) L., curule aedile, 201 B.C.; praetor, 200; consul, 195; engaged in war with the Gauls in N. Italy; censor, 184. (3) L., consul, 100 B.C.; censor, 97; consul again, 86, when he was sent to Asia to oppose Sulla; put to death in a mutiny of his soldiers, instigated by Fimbria

FLAMINIA GENS: plebeian, with surnames Chilo and Flamma

FLAMININUS, QUINTIUS: (1) L., curule aedile, 200 B.C.; praetor, 199; consul, 192, with Gaul as his province; expelled from senate, 184, for acts of cruelty. (2) T., brother of (1); consul, 198 B.C.; engaged in war against Philip of Macedon, whom he defeated at Cynoscephalae, 197; subdued Nabis of Sparta, 195

FLAMINIUS: (1) C., tribune of plebs, 232 B.C.; consul, 223, when he defeated the Insubrian Gauls; again consul, 217, when he went against Hannibal, and was defeated and killed at battle of Lake Trasimene. (2) C., son of

(1); quaestor in Spain, 210 B.C.; curule aedile, 196; praetor, 193; consul, 185, when he defeated the Ligurians

FLAMMA: (1) Calpurnius, a tribune of soldiers, who was the means of saving a Roman army on its march to Camarina in Sicily in first Punic war. (2) L. Volumnius, consul, 307 B.C.; again in 296, when he was engaged, with success, in second Samnite war

FLAVIA GENS: plebeian, of Sabine origin, with surnames Fimbria, Gallus, Lucanus, and Pusio

FLAVUS: (1) Sp. Lartius, consul, 506 B.C.; one of the two warriors who stood beside Horatius Cocles in the defence of the bridge; again consul, 490; one of the envoys sent to Volscians when Coriolanus besieged Rome; as *interrex*, counselled war with Veii, 480. (2) L. Lartius, brother of (1); consul, 501 B.C., and again in 498, when he took Fidenae; first dictator; one of the envoys to treat with the plebs at Mons Sacer, 493. (3) Subrius, tribune in the Praetorian guards; active in conspiracy against Nero, 66 A.D.

FLORUS, GESSIUS: of Clazomenae; procurator of Judaea, 64-65 A.D.; noted for cruel rule

FORTEIA GENS: plebeian, from Tusculum, with surnames Agrippa, Balbus, and Capito

FORTEIUS, M.: quaestor, 86-83 B.C.; *legatus* in Farther Spain, 83; praetor in Gallia Narbonensis, 76-73; charged with extortion on his return to Rome

FORMIAE: a town in Latium; founded by the Pelasgic Tyrrhenians; noted for the villas of Roman nobles

FORTUNATAE INSULAE: legendary, but name was afterwards

given to islands discovered off the W. of Africa, probably the Canary Islands

**FOUR HUNDRED, THE** : a council to which was entrusted the government at Athens, when democracy was abolished, 411 B.C. ; it existed for four months only

**FRANCI** : a confederacy of German tribes, first mentioned 240 A.D. ; settled in Gaul, and known as the Franks

**FREGELLÆ** : a town of the Volsci ; conquered by Rome, 328 B.C. ; destroyed by Opimius in the social war

**FRISI** : a people in N.W. Germany ; friendly to Romans till 28 A.D., when they revolted ; invaded Britain in fifth century

**FUFIA GENS** : plebeian, with surnames Calenus and Geminus

**FULVIA** : daughter of M. Fulvius Bambalio of Tusculum ; married, first, the notorious P. Clodius, then C. Scribonius Curio, and lastly M. Antony ; died, 40 B.C.

**FULVIA GENS** : plebeian, from Tusculum, the principal surnames of which were Centumalus, Flaccus, Nobilior, and Paetinus

**FURIA GENS** : patrician, the principal surnames of which were Camillus, Medullinus, Pacilus, and Philus

**FURNIUS, C.** : tribune of plebs, 50 B.C. ; sided with Caesar in civil war, and with Antony after Cæsar's death ; reconciled to Augustus after Actium ; consul, 29 ; præfect of Hither Spain, 21

**FUSCUS** : (1) Arellius, rhetorician in Rome in time of Augustus ; teacher of Ovid. (2) Cornelius, supporter of Vespasian, 69 A.D. ; defeated in expedition against Dacians in reign of Domitian



## G

**GABII** : a town in Latium between Rome and Praeneste ;  
in ruins in time of Augustus

**GABINIUS, A** : tribune of plebs, 66 B.C. ; praetor, 61 ;  
consul, 58 ; restored Ptolemy Auletes to throne of  
Egypt against orders of senate ; tried in Rome for  
high treason, 54 ; condemned for extortion ; exiled ;  
pardoned in 49 ; engaged in Illyricum

**GADES** : a commercial town in Hispania Baetica, W. of  
the Pillars of Hercules

**GALBA** : (1) P. Sulpicius, consul, 211 B.C. ; engaged in  
Macedonia and Greece down to 204 ; dictator, 203 ;  
consul, 200, when he again obtained Macedonia as  
his province ; one of the legates and commissioners  
sent to Flaminius to arrange terms between Rome  
and Macedonia, 197-196 ; ambassador to Antiochus,  
193. (2) Ser. Sulp., praetor, 151 B.C., with Spain as  
his province ; noted for his massacre of Lusitanians ;  
consul again in 144. (3) Ser. Sulpicius, Roman  
emperor, 68-69 A.D. ; praetor, 20 ; consul, 33 ; in  
charge of Gaul, 39 ; Africa, 45-46 ; Hispania  
Tarraconensis, 61-68 ; unpopular through avarice, and  
murdered

**GALLIC WARS** : the Transalpine, combined with the Cis-  
alpine, Gauls against the Romans, 225-222 B.C. ;  
ending in the defeat of the Gauls by Marcellus and  
Scipio

**GALLIO** : (1) Junius, a Roman rhetorician ; suspected by  
Tiberius ; put to death by Nero. (2) L. Junius,

brother of Seneca ; changed his name on adoption by (1) ; proconsul of Achaia, 52 A.D.

GALLUS : (1) Ælius, praefect of Egypt, 25-24 B.C., when he made an abortive invasion of Arabia. (2) L. Anicius, praetor, 168 B.C., when he conducted the war against Gentius, king of Illyrians. (3) C. Aquilius, celebrated Roman jurist ; praetor with Cicero, 66 B.C. (4) C. Asinius, consul, 8 B.C. ; having incurred the hatred of Tiberius he was imprisoned, 30 A.D., and done to death after three years of slow starvation. (5) L. Caninius, tribune of plebs, 56 B.C. ; an adherent of Pompey, and friend of Cicero. (6) Cestius, governor of Syria, 64-65 A.D., under whom Jews broke into rebellion. (7) Herennius, a Roman general at Bonn when the Batavian rising occurred, 69 A.D. (8) C. Sulpicius, chosen by Spanish envoys as one of their patrons, 170 B.C. ; praetor, 169 ; consul, 166, when he subdued the Ligurians. (9) C. Vibius Trebonianus, Roman emperor, 251-254 A.D. ; made cowardly peace with Goths, 251, which led to his ultimate murder by his soldiers .

GAZA : city of Palestine ; conquered by Cyrus and by Alexander after a long siege

GELLIA GENS : plebeian, and of Samnite origin ; two generals of this name in Samnite wars ; surnames of gens Canus and Publicola

GELON : (1) son of Deinomenes ; tyrant of Gela, 491 B.C. ; also of Syracuse, 485 ; defeated Carthaginians at Himera. (2) son of Hieron II., king of Syracuse ; died before his father

GEMINUS, SERVILIUS : (1) Cn., consul, 217 B.C. ; fell in

battle of Cannae, 216. (2) M., consul, 202 B.C., with Tib. Claudius Nero, with Etruria as his province

GENTIUS: king of Illyria; in alliance with Perseus of Macedonia, 168 B.C.; defeated by Romans, and taken as prisoner to Rome, 167

GENUCIA GENS: a patrician, and afterwards also a plebeian, gens, with surnames Aventinensis, Augurinus, Cipus, and Clepsina

GERGOVIA: a town of the Arverni in Gaul, where Caesar met his only reverse in that country

GETA, L. SEPTIMIUS: brother of Caracalla, with whom he succeeded to the throne on the death of their father, Emperor Severus, 211 A.D.; assassinated by Caracalla, 212

GIKO or GILDO: a Moorish chief, governor of Africa, who was defeated and taken prisoner for transferring his allegiance from the Western to the Eastern empire, 398 A.D.

GISGO: (1) son of the Hamilcar, whose defeat at Himera, 480 B.C., led to the banishment of Gisgo from Carthage. (2) son of Hanno; in exile at the time of the Carthaginian defeat at Crimissus, 339 B.C.; recalled, and sent against Timolcon. (3) general of Carthaginians at Lilybaeum, 241 B.C.; put to death by revolted mercenaries

GITIADAS: a Lacedaemonian statuary and poet; flourished about 520 B.C.

GLABRIO, ACILIUS: (1) C., quaestor, 203 B.C.; tribune of plebs, 197; interpreter to Athenian embassy of philosophers to Rome, 155; wrote history of Rome in Greek. (2) M., consul, 67 B.C.; proconsul of

Cilicia; engaged in war against Mithridates, 67. (3) M', son of (2); a lieutenant of Caesar in the civil war; in command at Oricum in Epirus, 48 B.C.; in Sicily, 46

GRACCHUS, SEMPRONIUS: (1) Tib., a general in second Punic war; consul, 215 B.C.; again in 213; fell in battle at Campi Veteres, 212. (2) Tib., tribune of plebs, 187 B.C.; praetor, 181, when he was engaged in war with Celtiberi; consul 177, when he subdued Sardinians; censor, 169; again consul, 163. (3) Tib., son of (2); present at destruction of Carthage, 146 B.C.; quaestor, 137, in Spain; tribune, 133; killed in riot brought about by his attempt to amend the land laws. (4) C., brother of (3); quaestor, 126 B.C., in Sardinia; tribune of plebs, 123; again in 122; his revolutionary reforms led to conflicts between senate and people, and ended in his death

GRANICUS: a river in Mysia; noted for victory of Alexander the Great over Persians, 334 B.C.

GYGES: first king of Lydia, of the Mermnadae dynasty, 716-678 B.C.

GYLIPPUS: Spartan commander against Athenians at Syracuse, 414-413 B.C., when he captured Demosthenes and Nicias; exiled for theft of treasure sent from Athens to Sparta, 404

## H

HADRIANUS, P. ÆLIUS: called Hadrian; Roman emperor, 117-138 A.D.; quaestor, 101; praetor, 107; consul, 109; with Trajan against the Dacians and Parthians;

governor of Pannonia, 108; travelled over his empire, and pursued policy of peace

**HAGNON**: an Athenian; founder of Amphipolis, 437 B.C.

**HALIARTUS**: a town in Boeotia; destroyed by Xerxes, 480 B.C., and rebuilt; here Lysander fell, 395

**HALICARNASSUS**: a city in Caria, Asia Minor; destroyed by Alexander, 334 B.C.; contained the Mausoleum

**HALYS**: largest river in Asia Minor, flowing into the Euxine

**HAMILCAR**: (1) son of Hanno, commander of Carthaginian expedition to Sicily, 480 B.C., which was defeated at Himera. (2) Carthaginian general, first Punic war; commander in naval action against Romans on N. coast of Sicily, 257 B.C.; with Hanno in command of fleet defeated by Romans off Ecnomus, 256. (3) surnamed Barca; Carthaginian commander in Sicily, 247 B.C.; held Ercte and Eryx against Romans; after naval defeat, 241, concluded peace; engaged in war with mercenaries in Africa; engaged for nine years in Spain, where he fell in battle, 228. (4) son of Gisco; Carthaginian governor of Melite; surrendered to Rome, 218 B.C.

**HANNIBAL**: (1) son of Gisco; commanded army, 409 B.C., in Sicily, and took Selinus and Himera; again in command in Sicily, where he died, 406. (2) son of Gisco; commanded at siege of Agrigentum by Romans, 262 B.C.; defeated by Duilius at sea, 260; in Sardinia, 259, where he was killed by his own troops. (3) son of Barca; capture of Saguntum, 219 B.C.; engaged in second Punic war; marched over the Alps into Italy; defeated Romans at Ticinus, Trebia,

Lake Trasimene, Cannae, 216; after this fortune turned against him, and after prosecuting the war with varying success he left Italy for Africa, 203; was finally defeated by Scipio at Zama, 202; fled to Antiochus, 193; then to Bithynia; took poison to avoid capture, 183

**HANNO** : (1) called the Great; a commander in war against mercenaries in Africa, 240-238 B.C.; an adversary of the Barca family. (2) son of Bomilcar; employed in second Punic war under Hannibal; commanded a wing at Cannae, 216 B.C.

**HARMODIUS** : one of the murderers of Hipparchus, 514 B.C.; considered by Athenians a martyr and patriot

**HARPAGUS** : a Median; the preserver of Cyrus, when an infant; became a general of Cyrus, and the conqueror of the Greek cities in Asia Minor

**HARPALUS** : a Macedonian; in charge of the treasury of Alexander the Great, from which he stole large sums, and fled to Athens; from thence to Crete, where he was slain

**HASDRUBAL** : (1) son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca; commanded in Spain, 229 B.C.; founded New Carthage; fixed by treaty the Iberus as boundary between Romans and Carthaginians; assassinated, 221. (2) brother of Hannibal; commanded in Spain, 218 B.C.; marched into Italy to join Hannibal, 208; defeated on the Metaurus, and killed in the battle. (3) Carthaginian general in third Punic war, who surrendered to Scipio on taking of Carthage, 146 B.C.

**HATERIUS, Q.** : a senator and rhetorician in time of Augustus and Tiberius, died, 26 A.D.

- HECATAEUS** : tyrant of Cardia in time of Alexander the Great, and an opponent of Eumenes
- HEGESANDRIDAS** : a Spartan ; in command of a fleet sent to raise a revolt in Euboea, 411 B.C., when he defeated the Athenians ; again in the Hellespont he defeated another Athenian squadron
- HEGESIAS** : a Cyrenaic philosopher, who lived about 260 B.C. in Alexandria ; noted for his writings on human misery
- HELENUS** : son of Pyrrhus of Epirus ; with Pyrrhus in Italy, 280 B.C., and at Argos, 272 ; captured by Antigonus Gonatas
- HELIOGABALUS** : Roman emperor, 218-222 A.D. ; infamous for profligacy and superstition in worship of sun-god ; assassinated by his soldiers
- HERACLEA** : a town in Lucania on the Siris ; defeat here of the Romans by Pyrrhus, 280 B.C.
- HERACLEIDES** : (1) a Syracusan and general under the younger Dionysius ; plotted, in exile with Dion, for the overthrow of Dionysius, which was accomplished, 356 B.C. ; put to death by Dion, 354. (2) of Tarentum, and a counsellor of Philip V. of Macedon, by whom he was imprisoned, 199 B.C.
- HERCULANEUM** : a city in Campania ; overwhelmed by eruption of Vesuvius, 79 A.D.
- HERDONIUS, APPIUS** : a Sabine chief, who took the Capitol, 460 B.C. ; slain four days later
- HERENNIA GENS** : plebeian, of Samnite origin, with surnames Balbus, Bassus, Cerrinius, Pontius, Siculus
- HERMEIAS** : a Carian ; minister of Seleucus Ceraunus ;

acquired great power on accession of Antiochus III., 223 B.C.; his scheme for getting rid of the latter being discovered, he was put to death

**HERMOCRATES**: of Syracuse; orator, statesman, and general, 414 B.C.; assisted Spartans with a fleet in Peloponnesian war; banished by Syracusans, but killed in attempt to return, 408

**HERMOGENES**: of Tarsus; a Greek rhetorician in reign of M. Aurelius

**HERNICI**: people in Latium, of Sabine origin; subdued by Rome, 306 B.C.

**HERODES**: (1) the Great; king of the Jews, 40-4 B.C. (2) Antipas, son of (1); tetrarch of Galilee and Peraea; exiled, 39 A.D.

**HEROPHILUS**: of Chalcedon; a famous physician of Alexandria in reign of Ptolemy I.

**HEROSTRATUS**: of Ephesus; set fire to temple of Artemis there, 356 B.C., to become famous, and was condemned to oblivion

**HICETAS**: (1) of Syracuse, in time of Dionysius the younger; defeated the latter, and took possession of the city, but was himself finally defeated by Timoleon, and put to death. (2) tyrant of Syracuse, about 288-279 B.C.

**HIEMPSAL**: (1) king of Numidia; grandson of Masinissa; murdered by Jugurtha, 118 B.C. (2) king of Numidia; expelled from his kingdom by the Marian party; restored by Pompey in 81 B.C.

**HIERON I.**: tyrant of Syracuse, 478-467 B.C.; defeated Etruscan fleet near Cumae, 474

**HIERON II.**: king of Syracuse, 270-216 B.C.; after his



defeat by Romans in 264 he made peace, and became their staunch ally

**HIERONYMUS**: grandson of Hieron II. of Syracuse, whom he succeeded, 216 B.C.; broke alliance with Rome; was assassinated

**HIMERA**: Greek city on N. coast of Sicily, near river of same name; founded, 648 B.C.; great defeat here of Carthaginians by Theron and Gelon, 480; taken by Hannibal, son of Gisgo, 409, when he destroyed it

**HIMILCO**: (1) son of Hanno; in joint command with Hannibal, son of Gisgo, in Sicily and at siege of Agrigentum, 406 B.C. (2) Carthaginian commander in first Punic war, who defended Lilybaeum, 250 B.C., against Romans. (3) commanded Carthaginians in Sicily in second Punic war, 214-212 B.C.

**HIPPARCHIA**: of Maroneia in Thrace, about 328 B.C.; her passion for Crates, a deformed Cynic, was so great that she married him, and adopted the Cynic eccentricities

**HIPPOCRATES**: (1) a Sicilian; tyrant of Gela, 498 B.C. (2) Athenian general; defeated and killed by Boeotians at Delium, 424 B.C.

**HIPPONICUS**: *vide* CALLIAS

**HISTIAEUS**: tyrant of Miletus, who guarded bridge over Danube when Darius invaded Scythia, 513 B.C.; afterwards raised a revolt against Darius in Ionia, but was defeated, and put to death, 494

**HORATIA GENS**: patrician, with surnames Barbatus, Cocles, Pulvillus

**HORATIUS, Q. FLACCUS**: the poet; born at Venusia,

65 B.C.; military tribune under Brutus at Athens; present at Philippi; friend of Maecenas

**HOSTILIUS, TULLUS**: third king of Rome; subdued the Albans; conquered Fidenæ and Veii

**HYDASPES**: northern tributary of the Indus, near which Alexander gained his victory over Porus, 327 B.C.

**HYPERBOLUS**: Athenian demagogue, who in his attempt to get Nicias or Alcibiades ostracised was himself exiled

**HYPSÆUS, P. PLAUTIUS**: tribune of plebs, 54 B.C.; favourite with the Clodian party; banished for bribery in his canvass for the consulship

**HYRCANUS, JOANNES, I.**: son of Simon Maccabæus; prince and high priest of the Jews; died about 106 B.C.

**HYRCANUS, JOANNES, II.**: son of Alexander Jannæus; high priest and king of the Jews; put to death by Herod, 30 B.C.

**HYSIAE**: a town in Argolis; taken and destroyed by Spartans, 417 B.C.

## I

**ICELUS, MARCIANUS**: a freedman of Galba, who carried to his patron in Spain the news of the death of Nero and of Galba's nomination to the empire, 68 A.D.; put to death by Otho

**ICILIUS**: (1) Sp., one of the envoys sent from Mons Sacer by plebeians to treat with the senate, 494 B.C.; tribune of plebs in 492, 481, and 471. (2) L., tribune of plebs, 456 B.C. and 455; a leader in outbreak against decemvirs, 449

- IDANTHYRSUS** : (1) king of Scythians, who overran Asia, as far as Egypt, probably late in the seventh century B.C. (2) king of Scythians when Darius Hystaspis invaded Scythia, 508 B.C.
- IDISIAVISO** or **IDISTAVISUS CAMPUS** : the battlefield where Germanicus defeated Arminius, 16 A.D.
- IDUMAEA** : the district comprising S. Judaea and N. Arabia Petraea
- ILERDA** : a town of the Ilergetes in Hispania Tarraconensis, where Caesar defeated Pompey's troops, 49 B.C.
- INARUS** : son of Psammitichus ; a Libyan chief on W. of Egypt, who revolted against Persians, 461 B.C. ; in 460 obtained Athenian aid ; defeated by Persians in 455, and crucified
- INDIBILIS** : a chief of the Ilergetes in Spain in second Punic war ; joined Scipio, 209 B.C. ; revolted again, and killed in battle, 205
- INDUTIOMARUS** : a chief of the Treviri in Gaul ; defeated by Romans, and killed
- IONIAN** (1) colonisation : great migration of the people of Attica, about 1000 B.C., under Neleus and Androclus, to the coasts of Asia Minor, where they founded twelve great cities, forming the Ionian confederacy
- IONIAN** (2) revolt : an attempt, under Histiaeus, to throw off the Persian yoke, 500 B.C., when the Ionians took Sardis ; they were, however, driven back, and Ionia reconquered, 496
- IPHICRATES** : Athenian general ; sent in command to Boeotia, 394 B.C. ; at Corinth, 393, where he introduced the peltasts ; defeated Anaxibius in the Hellespont,

389; assisted Seuthes and Cotys in Thrace, 387; a commander in social war, 357

ISAGORAS: leader of the oligarchs at Athens, 510 B.C.; expelled by the popular party

ISMENIAS: of Thebes, who wanted a Macedonian alliance for Boeotia, but his efforts failed through the presence of the Roman commissioners, 171 B.C.; Thebes surrendered to Rome, and he was put to death

ISSUS: a city in Cilicia, near which Alexander defeated Darius Codomannus, 333 B.C.

ITHONE: a fortress in Messenia; taken by the Spartans in the first Messenian war, 723 B.C., and again in the third Messenian war, 455

## J

JASON: tyrant of Pherae; became Tagus of Thessaly, 374 B.C.; prevented becoming master of Greece by assassination

JUBA I.: king of Numidia, who took the side of Pompey, and after the battle of Thapsus, 46 B.C., put an end to himself

JUBA II.: son of I.; king of Mauretania; taken as prisoner to Rome by Caesar; Numidia restored to him by Augustus; he received Mauretania in exchange, as a Roman province, 25 B.C.; died, 19 A.D.

JUGURTHA: king of Numidia; acquired his kingdom by getting rid of his rivals; war was declared against him by Rome, 112 B.C., and after various encounters he was defeated by Marius, taken prisoner, 105, and died in prison at Rome

**JULIA** : (1) daughter of C. Julius Caesar, the dictator ; married Cn. Pompey, 59 B.C. (2) daughter of Augustus ; married, first, M. Marcellus, then M. Agrippa, and lastly Tiberius Nero, 12 B.C. ; banished for her profligate life

**JULIA GENS** : patrician, of Alban origin, with surnames Caesar, Julius, Mento, and Libo

**JULUS** : (1) C. Julius, consul, 482 B.C. (2) Vopiscus Julius, consul, 473 B.C. (3) C. Julius, consul, 447 B.C., and again in 435. (4) L. Julius, consular tribune, 438 B.C. ; consul, 430

**JUNIA GENS** : originally patrician, but afterwards plebeian, the chief surnames being Brutus, Bubulcus, Gracchanus, Norbanus, Pullus, Silanus

**JUVENTIUS** : (1) M'. Thalna, tribune of plebs, 170 B.C. ; praetor, 167 ; consul, 163, when he conquered the Corsicans. (2) Laterensis, an accuser of Plancius, who was defended by Cicero, 54 B.C. ; praetor, 51 ; legate in army of M. Lepidus

## L

**LABDACIDAE** : the descendants of Labdacus, king of Thebes —viz. Œdipus, Polynices, Eteocles, and Antigone

**LABEO, ANTISTIUS** : (1) Roman jurist ; one of Caesar's murderers, 44 B.C. ; committed suicide after Philippi, 42. (2) son of (1) ; eminent jurist ; a strong republican

**LABEO, Q. FABIUS** : quaestor urbanus, 196 B.C. ; praetor, and commanded the fleet against Antiochus, 189 ; consul, 183

LABERIUS, DECIMUS : a celebrated writer of mimes, 107-43 B.C.

LABIENUS : (1) T., tribune of the plebs, 63 B.C. ; strong supporter of Cicero ; served with great distinction under Caesar in the Gallic wars, 58-51 ; deserted Caesar and joined Pompey in civil war, 49 ; fought at Pharsalia, 48, and Thapsus, 46 ; killed at Munda, 45. (2) Q., son of (1) ; sent by Brutus and Cassius to Asia to obtain help from Orodes of Parthia ; stayed with Orodes after Philippi ; sent by him against Antony, and achieved great success, 40 ; defeated by P. Ventidius, captured, and executed, 39. (3) a celebrated orator and historian of the time of Augustus ; a strong opponent of imperialism ; committed suicide, 12 A.D.

LACEDAEMON : *vide* SPARTA

LACHARES : (1) Athenian demagogue ; tyrant of Athens, and fled from the city on the eve of its capture by Demetrius, 296 B.C.

LACHES : Athenian general during Peloponnesian war ; fell at Mantinea, 418 B.C.

LACONICA : a country in Peloponnesus situated between Argolis and Arcadia on the N., Messenia on the W., and the sea on S. and E.

LACRITUS : of Phaselis ; a sophist and pupil of Isocrates ; *circ.* 350 B.C.

LACYDES : of Cyrene ; academic philosopher ; president of the academy at Athens ; died, *circ.* 215

LADAS : (1) a celebrated runner ; died of exhaustion after a long race. (2) a well-known runner, *circ.* 280 B.C.

LADE : an island off Caria, opposite Miletus

**LAELIA** : wife of Q. Mucius Scaevola, celebrated for the purity of her Latin; *flor. circ.* 100 B.C.

**LAELIA GENS** : plebeian; Balbus is the only family of the Gens known to history

**LAELIUS** : (1) C., friend of Scipio Africanus, and served with him through all his campaigns; consul, 190 B.C.; governor of Cisalpine Gaul, 189. (2) C. (SAPIENS), son of (1); a man of some statesmanship and considerable philosophy; born, 186 B.C.; tribune of the plebs, 151; praetor, 145; consul, 140

**LAENAS, POPILIUS** : (1) M., consul, 359, 356, 350, 348 B.C.; received a triumph for victory over Gauls, 350. (2) M., praetor, 176 B.C.; consul, 172; censor, 159. (3) C., brother of (2); consul, 172; went as ambassador to Antiochus. (4) P., consul, 132; prosecuted the supporters of Tib. Gracchus

**LAEVINUS, VALERIUS** : (1) consul, and fought against Pyrrhus, who defeated him upon the Siris, 280 B.C. (2) M., praetor, 215 B.C.; fought in Greece against Philip of Macedon, 215-211; consul, and fought in Sicily, 210; proconsul in Sicily, 209-206; died, 200. (3) C., son of (2); consul, 176

**LAIS** : two celebrated Greek courtesans. (1) *flor. circ.* 415 B.C.; famed for her beauty and avarice. (2) *flor. circ.* 340-320 B.C.; murdered in Thessaly by jealous women

**LAMACHUS** : a brave Athenian general during the Peloponnesian war; killed at the siege of Syracuse, 415 B.C.

**LAMIA** : of Athens; notorious courtesan, and mistress of Demetrius Poliorcetes

**LAMIA** : a town in Thessaly on the River Achelous

**LAMIAN WAR**: the war waged by the confederate Greeks against Antipater after the death of Alexander the Great, 323 B.C.; Antipater was defeated by the confederates under Leosthenes, and shut up in Lamia; Leonnatus raised the siege, but was defeated later by the Greeks; Antipater, joined by Craterus, then ended the war by the decisive victory of Crannon, 322

**LAMPON**: of Athens; famous soothsayer; one of the founders of Thurii, 443 B.C.

**LAMPSACUS**: a city in Mysia in Asia Minor; a seaport of some importance, and celebrated for its wine industry

**LANATUS**: (1) **AGRIPPA MENENIUS**, consul, and conquered the Sabines, 503 B.C.; mediated between the patricians and the plebs, 493; died, 493. (2) **T. MENENIUS**, son of (1); consul, deserted the Fabii, and defeated by the Etruscans, 477; condemned for treachery, and died of grief, 476. (3) **T. MENENIUS**, consul, 452. (4) **L. MENENIUS**, son of (2); consul during the great famine in Rome, 440

**LANGOBARDI (LONGOBARDI)**: a famous German tribe

**LANUVIUM**: an ancient city of Latium, near Rome

**LAODICE**: (1) mother of Seleucus Nicator, who founded the Syrian monarchy. (2) wife of Antiochus II. of Syria. (3) mother of Seleucus Ceraunus and of Antiochus the Great. (4) wife of Antiochus the Great. (5) sister of (4); wife of Achæus, cousin and opponent of Antiochus the Great. (6) daughter of Antiochus the Great. (7) wife of Perseus of Macedon. (8) daughter of Antiochus IV.; wife of Alexander Balas. (9) wife and sister of Mithridates the Great of Pontus;



attempted his life, and was executed. (10) sister of (9); wife of Ariarathes VI. of Cappadocia, and afterwards of Nicomedes of Bithynia

LAODICEA : the name of six Greek cities in Asia

LAOMEDON : of Mitylene ; one of Alexander the Great's generals ; became governor of Syria after the king's death, 323 B.C. ; defeated by Nicanor, and deprived of Syria

LARINUM : a considerable town on the borders of Apulia

LARISSA : (1) an important town in Thessaly. (2) (CREMASTE), another considerable town in Thessaly in Phthiotis. (3) ancient town in Asia, in the Troad. (4) L. PHRICONIS, city in Mysia, Asia ; also called "Egyptian Larissa." (5) L. EPHESIA, a city in Lydia, Asia. (6) ancient city in Assyria ; probably identical with Nineveh. (7) a city in Syria on the Orontes

LASTHENES : (1) an Olynthian, who betrayed his country to Philip of Macedon, 347 B.C. (2) Cretan patriot ; fought against the Romans, and captured, 67 B.C.

LATERENSIS, JUVENTIUS : accused Plancius, 54 B.C. ; praetor, 51 ; *legatus* under Lepidus, and committed suicide when Lepidus' army went over to Antony, 43

LATIN LEAGUE AND WARS : in very early times thirty Latin states formed themselves into a league for mutual defence ; at that time Alba Longa was head of the league ; during the reign of Tullius Hostilius Rome razed Alba to the ground ; Ancus Marcius and Tarquinius defeated various other towns of the league ; and under Servius Tullius Rome was admitted to the league, which, under Tarquinius Superbus, she reduced to a condition of dependency

**LATIUM** : a country in Italy, inhabited by the **LATINI** ; the original Latium extended from the Tiber to the Numicus in the S., and from the sea to the Alban Mt. in the E. ; before the beginning of the Roman republic, 509 B.C., Latium had extended its boundaries southward to Circeium and Tarracina ; later, when Latium passed beneath Roman sway, its territory was increased by the captured lands of the Hernici, Æqui, Volsci, and Aurunci, so that it stretched from the Tiber to the Liris, and even farther ; in ancient times the country was noted for its fertility ; even the famous Pontine Marshes were at one time well cultivated

**LATRO, M. PORCIUS** : a Spaniard ; friend of the elder Seneca ; kept a celebrated school of rhetoric in Rome ; died, 4 B.C.

**LAURENTUM** : an ancient town of Latium

**LAURIUM** : a mountain in Attica, upon which existed some very productive silver mines ; out of the revenue of these mines the Athenians equipped their fleet to meet Xerxes, 480 B.C. ; the annual revenue from the mines at the time of Xenophon was about £25,000, but their productive capacity gradually declined, and ended about the first century B.C.

**LAVINIUM** : an ancient city of Latium, situated on the Via Appia, near the River Numicus

**LEAENA** : celebrated Athenian courtesan ; executed for being connected with the murder of Hipparchus, 514 B.C.

**LECHAEUM** : the port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf

**LELEGES** : a martial, migratory people, who, together with

the Pelasgians, inhabited Greece before the arrival of the Hellenes

LEMANNUS LACUS : *i.e.* Lake Geneva

LEMNOS : one of the largest islands in the Ægean Sea

LENTULUS, CORNELIUS : (1) L., consul, 327 B.C. ; fought against the Samnites, 321-320 B.C. (2) L. (CAUDINUS), Pontifex Maximus and consul, 237 B.C. ; died, 213. (3) P. (CAUDINUS), served with Scipio in Spain, 210 B.C. ; praetor, 204 ; ambassador in Macedonia, 196. (4) P., praetor in Sicily, 214-212 B.C. ; one of the ten commissioners sent to Asia after defeat of Antiochus, 189. (5) CN., quaestor, 212 B.C. ; curule aedile, 204 ; consul, 201 ; proconsul in Spain, 199. (6) L., praetor in Sardinia, 211 B.C. ; proconsul in Spain, 210-200 ; consul, 199 ; proconsul in Gaul, 198. (7) L., curule aedile, 163 B.C. ; consul, 156 ; censor, 147. (8) P., curule aedile, 169 B.C. ; consul, 162 ; wounded during the Gracchan riots, 121. (9) P. (SURA), a leader of the Catilinarian conspiracy ; quaestor to Sulla, 81 ; praetor, 75 ; consul, 71 ; ejected from the senate for his scandalous life, 70 ; praetor again, joined the conspiracy of Catiline, and put to death, 63. (10) P. (SPINTHER), curule aedile, 63 ; praetor, 60 ; propraetor in Spain, 59-58 ; consul, 57 ; proconsul in Cilicia, 56-53 ; obtained a triumph, 51 ; joined Pompey in civil war, 49 ; captured by Caesar at Corfinium, but let go, 49 ; rejoined Pompey in Greece, and escaped to Rhodes after Pharsalia, 48. (11) P. (SPINTHER), son of (10) ; supported Pompey, and was forgiven by Caesar ; joined the conspirators after Caesar's murder, 44 ; served under Brutus and Cassius in Asia. (12) CN. (CLODIANUS), consul, 72 ; defeated by Spartacus,

71; censor, 70. (13) L. (CRUS), accused P. Clodius of impiety, 61; praetor, 58; consul, 49; violent opponent of Caesar; fled to Egypt after Pharsalia, and put to death by Ptolemy's ministers, 48. (14) L. (NIGER), flamen of Mars; died, 56. (15) L., son of (14); flamen of Mars. (16) COSSUS (GAETULICUS), consul, 1 B.C.; defeated the Gaetuli, 6 A.D.; served under Drusus in Pannonia, 14; died, 25. (17) CN. (GAETULICUS), son of (16); consul, 26 A.D.; commanded in Upper Germany, 27-37; put to death by Caligula, 39

LEOCHARES: of Athens; celebrated statuary and sculptor, *circ.* 352-338 B.C.

LEON: (1) of Heraclea; assassinated Clearchus, tyrant of Heraclea, 353 B.C. (2) of Byzantium; rhetorician and historian, *circ.* 350-320 B.C.

LEONIDAS: (1) I., king of Sparta, 491-480 B.C.; the famous defender of the Pass of Thermopylae against the Persians, when he was killed. (2) II., king of Sparta *circ.* 256-236 B.C. (3) A kinsman of Alexander the Great's mother, who was entrusted with the superintendence of the young prince's education

LEONNATUS: one of Alexander the Great's most distinguished officers, who saved his life in India; became satrap of Lesser Phrygia after the king's death, 323 B.C.; killed in the Lamian war, 322

LEONNORIUS: one of the leaders of the Gauls in their invasion of the Greek peninsula, 279 B.C.; entered the service of Nicomedes of Bithynia, and crossed to Asia, 278

LEONTIADES: (1) of Thebes; commanded Theban force at Thermopylae, 480 B.C. (2) of Thebes; helped

Spartans to seize the Cadmea, 382 B.C. ; slain by Pelopidas, 379

LEONTINI : an important town in the E. of Sicily

LEONTIUM : of Athens ; mistress of Epicurus

LEOSTHENES : of Athens ; commanded the Greek army in the Lamian war ; defeated Antipater near Thermopylae, 322 B.C. ; killed at the siege of Lamia, 322

LEOTYCHIDES : (1) king of Sparta, 491-469 B.C. ; defeated the Persian fleet at Mycale, 479 ; accused of being bribed to let off the Greeks who had sided with the Persians ; went into exile, and died, 469. (2) son of the wife of Agis II. ; excluded from the throne on suspicion of being the son of Alcibiades

LEPIDUS, ÆMILIUS : (1) M., aedile, 192 B.C. ; praetor, 191 ; proprætor in Sicily, 190 ; consul, 187 ; Pontifex Maximus, 180 ; censor, 179 ; consul, 175 ; died, 152. (2) M., a great orator ; consul, 137 ; fought unsuccessfully against the Vaccaei in Spain, and deprived of his command. (3) M., extortionate praetor in Sicily, 81 B.C. ; at first a supporter of Sulla ; adopted the popular cause after Sulla's death, 78 ; raised an army, marched on Rome, and defeated by Pompey, 77 ; fled from Italy, and shortly afterwards died. (4) MAM. (LIVIANUS), supporter of Sulla ; consul, 77. (5) M., supporter of Sullan constitution ; consul, 66 ; neutral during civil war, 49. (6) L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS, son of (3) ; supporter of the aristocratic party ; accused Catiline, 63 ; quaestor, 59 ; aedile, 55 ; praetor, 53 ; consul, 50 ; voted for his brother Marcus being declared a public enemy, 43 ; proscribed by the triumvirate, but escaped, 42. (7) M., son of (3) ; praetor, and joined Caesar, 49 ; proprætor in Spain, 48 ; received

a triumph, and appointed *magister equitum*, 47; appointed governor of Narbonese Gaul and Nearer Spain, 44; after Caesar's murder supported Antony, and became Pontifex Maximus, 44; remained neutral during Antony's struggle with the senate, but joined forces with Antony after the latter's defeat at Mutina, 43; declared a public enemy, 43; formed one of the triumvirate with Octavian and Antony, 43; consul in Italy, 42; received Africa in division of the empire after Philippi, and remained there, 42-36; attempted to assert himself, crushed by Octavian, and deprived of his triumvirate, army, and provinces, 35; died, 13. (8) PAULUS, son of (6); served under Octavian in Sicily, 36; consul suffectus, 34; censor, and died, 22. (9) M., son of (7); formed a conspiracy against Octavian, and put to death, 30 B.C. (10) Q., consul, 21. (11) L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS, son of (8); married Julia, Augustus' granddaughter; consul, 1 A.D.; formed conspiracy against Augustus. (12) M., son of (8); consul, 6 A.D.; held in favour by Augustus and Tiberius. (13) M., consul, 11 A.D.; governor of Asia, 21. (14) ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, son of (11); an infamous associate of Caligula, who, however, put him to death, 39 A.D.

LEPTINES: (1) of Syracuse; brother of Dionysius the elder, tyrant of Syracuse; defeated by Mago the Carthaginian, 397 B.C.; banished from Syracuse, *circ.* 387; recalled, *circ.* 385; fought against Carthaginians at Cronium, where he was killed, 383. (2) of Syracuse; helped to expel the younger Dionysius from Rhegium, 351 B.C.; became tyrant of Apollonia and Engyum, *circ.* 349; expelled and exiled, 342. (3) of Athens; proposed the law abolishing special exemptions from

public burdens. (4) a Syrian Greek, who murdered Gn. Octavius, the Roman deputy in Syria, 162 B.C.

LEPTIS : (1) MAGNA, a flourishing city on the coast of N. Africa. (2) PARVA, another flourishing town in N. Africa, between Hadrumetum and Thapsus

LESBONAX : of Mitylene ; philosopher and sophist, *circ.* 20 B.C.-10 A.D.

LESBOS : the largest, most important, and most fertile island in the Ægean Sea, off Asia Minor ; its chief town was Mitylene

LESBOTHEMIS : of Lesbos ; a statuary

LESCHEs : of Lesbos ; one of the cyclic poets, *circ.* 710 B.C.

LEUCAS : an island in the Ionian Sea, off Acarnania

LEUCIPPUS : a philosopher of uncertain date ; founder of the atomic theory of ancient philosophy

LEUCTRA (BATTLE OF) : fought in 371 B.C. between the Thebans and Peloponnesians under the leadership of Sparta ; the Thebans won a complete victory, owing largely to the brilliant generalship of their leader, Epaminondas ; Spartan domination in Greece was broken by their defeat, and the hegemony of Greece passed to Thebes

LIBANUS : a steep mountain range on the borders of Syria and Palestine

LIBO SCRIBONIUS : (1) L., tribune of the plebs, and accused Ser. Sulpicius Galba of oppressing the Lusitanians, 149 B.C. (2) L., father-in-law of Sext. Pompeius ; supported Pompey the Great, 49 ; supported Sext. Pompeius, 43-39 ; deserted Sext. Pompeius and joined triumvirs, 35 ; consul, 34

**LIBURNIA** : a district of Illyricum, along the coast of the Adriatic Sea

**LICINIA** : a vestal virgin ; accused of incest, acquitted by the Pontifex Maximus, retried, and condemned, 114 B.C.

**LICINIA GENS** : famous plebeian house ; its most noted families were those of **CRASSUS**, **LUCULLUS**, and **MURENA**

**LICINIUS** : (1) **C. CALVUS (STOLO)**, a great statesman, who brought the struggles between patricians and plebeians to an end ; tribune of the plebs, 376-367 B.C. ; consul, 364-361. (2) **C. MACER**, annalist and orator ; impeached for extortion, and committed suicide, 66 B.C. (3) **C. MACER CALVUS**, son of (2) ; great orator and poet ; born, 82 B.C. ; died, 47

**LIGARIUS, Q.** : fought against Caesar in the civil war, but was pardoned ; joined the conspirators who murdered Caesar, 44 B.C.

**LIGER** : *i.e.* the River Loire

**LIGURIA** : the country lying between the Maritime Alps, the Po, and the sea

**LILYBAEUM** : a very prosperous seaport, situated in the extreme W. of Sicily, upon the promontory of the same name

**LIMES** : (1) **GERMANICUS** ; the line of fortifications, started probably by Vespasian, which protected the Gallic provinces of the Roman empire from Germany ; the line started on the Rhine a little distance below Coblenz, took a sweep southward and eastward towards Wiesbaden ; then northward towards Giessen ; then direct S. until it reached the Maine just where that river turns S. for the first time ; then, following



the course of the river southward, the line of fortifications left the river as soon as it turned eastward, and continued in a southerly direction to a point between Gmünd and Ellwangen. (2) RHAETICUS, a line of fortifications starting from the point where the *limes Germanicus* ended, and drawn eastward to the Danube, which it joined at the confluence of the Altmühl.

Both these lines were connecting-links between the two parts of a great scheme of defence stretching from the mouth of the Rhine to that of the Danube

LINGONES : a powerful people of Transalpine Gaul

LIRIS : one of the chief rivers of Central Italy

LIVIA : (1) mother of Cato Uticensis and grandmother of M. Brutus. (2) DRUSILLA, wife of Tib. Claudius Nero, who divorced her by order of Augustus, 38 B.C. ; married Augustus, by whom she had no children ; her children by Nero were Tiberius, the emperor, and Drusus ; she died, 29 A.D. (3) or LIVILLA, daughter-in-law of Tiberius ; seduced by Sejanus, and poisoned her husband, 23 A.D.

LIVIA GENS : plebeian, but a very distinguished house ; its most noted families were those of DRUSUS and SALINATOR

LIVIOUS, T. : the great Roman historian ; born, 59 B.C., and died, 17 A.D.

LIVIOUS ANDRONICUS : *vide* ANDRONICUS

LOCRI : an ancient Greek people, inhabiting LOCRI

LOCRI EPIZEPHYRII : one of the oldest Greek cities in Lower Italy

LOCUS CASTRORUM (BATTLE OF) : fought in 69 A.D. between

Caecina, general of Vitellius, and Celsus and Paulinus, the generals of Otho ; Caecina set a trap to catch the enemy, but Otho's general, by a clever manœuvre, turned the tables on Caecina ; the negligent or treacherous conduct of Paulinus, who at first attacked tardily, and then withdrew his troops for no apparent reason, saved the Vitellians from annihilation

LOCUSTA : a woman notorious for her skill in poisons ; employed by Agrippina in removing Claudius, and by Nero in removing Britannicus

LOLLIA PAULINA ; a wealthy Roman lady ; married Caligula ; divorced by him ; put to death by Agrippina

LOLLIANUS ; of Ephesus ; a celebrated sophist ; *flor. circ.* 125-145 A.D.

LOLLIUS : (1) M. PALICANUS, a vehement democrat ; tribune of the plebs, 71 B.C. (2) M. consul, 21 B.C. ; governor of Gaul, 16 ; tutor to C. Caesar, 2 B.C. ; probably committed suicide, 2 B.C.

LONDINIUM : the capital of the Cantii, situated on the S. bank of the Thames about the site of the modern SOUTHWARK

LONGINUS, CASSIUS : *vide sub.* CASSIUS

LONGUS, SEMPRONIUS : (1) TI., consul, and defeated by Hannibal at Trebia, 218 B.C. ; defeated Hanno at Grumentum, 215 ; died, 210. (2) TI., son of (1) ; tribune of the plebs, 210 ; curule aedile, 197 ; praetor, 196 ; propraetor in Sardinia, 195 ; consul, and fought against the Boii, 194 ; served under Cornelius Merula against Boii, 193 ; served under Glabrio against Antiochus, 191 ; died, 174. (3) C., probably son of

(2), whom he succeeded in his priestly office, 174. (4) P., praetor, 184

**LUCA** : an important town of Upper Italy ; it was here that the great conference was held between Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus in 56 B.C., when the triumvirs decided upon the steps to be taken to maintain their power

**LUCANIA** ; a district in Lower Italy situated between Campania and Samnium on the N. and Bruttium on the S. ; it was famous for its pasture land, which bred oxen and swine of the finest ; the inhabitants were of Samnite origin—a very brave and warlike race, who gradually obtained possession of the whole district, including the Greek towns on the coast ; among the Lucanian towns the most famous were **METAPONTUM**, **HERACLEA**, **THURII**, **BUXENTUM**, **ELEA**, and **POSIDONIA** ; the country never fully recovered from the ravages of the second Punic war

**LUCANUS, M. ANNAEUS** : a celebrated Roman poet ; born, 39 A.D. ; implicated in Piso's conspiracy against Nero, and committed suicide, 65

**LUCCEIUS** : (1) L., a friend of Cicero, devoted generally to literary pursuits ; joined Pompey in civil war, but pardoned by Caesar, 49 B.C. (2) C. (**HIRRUS**), tribune of the plebs, 53 B.C. ; supported Pompey, 49 ; pardoned by Caesar, and returned to Rome, 48

**LUCERIA** : a town in Apulia on the borders of Samnium

**LUCIANUS** : a famous Greek satirical and humorous writer, *circ.* 150-180 A.D.

**LUCILIUS** : (1) C., practically the originator of Roman

satire; born, 148 B.C.; died, 103. (2) JUNIOR, a poet of some merit

LUCRETIIUS, T. CARUS: the great Roman poet and philosopher; born, *circ.* 95 B.C.; committed suicide, *circ.* 55

LUCRINUS LACUS: a bay on the coast of Campania

LUCULLUS, LICINIUS: (1) L., consul, and fought in Spain, 151 B.C. (2) L., son of (1); praetor, and fought unsuccessfully against slaves in Sicily, 103 B.C.; exiled, 102. (3) L., son of (2); a just administrator and fine soldier; born, *circ.* 110 B.C.; quaestor to Sulla in Greece and Asia, 88; in command in Asia, 84-80; curule aedile, 79; praetor, 77; proprætor in Africa, 76; consul, and entrusted with command of the new campaign against Mithridates, 74; defeated Mithridates, 71; defeated Tigranes of Armenia, 69; again defeated Mithridates, 68; hindered by the mutinous conduct of his troops from obtaining further successes, and superseded by Pompey, 66; obtained a triumph, 63; died, 57. (4) L., son of (3); fell fighting against Antonius at Philippi, 42 B.C. (5) M., brother of (3); served under Sulla, 82; curule aedile, 79; praetor, 77; consul, 73; proconsul in Macedonia, and waged war with the Dardanians and Bessi, 72; obtained a triumph, 71; died, *circ.* 50

LUGDUNUM: the modern *Lyon*; the wealthy capital of Gallia Lugdunensis

LUPUS, RUTILIUS: (1) P., consul, defeated and slain by the Marsi, 90 B.C. (2) P., tribune of the plebs, 56; praetor, 49. (3) L., a man of letters

LUSCINUS, FABRICIUS: *vide* FABRICIUS

LUTATIUS CATULUS : *vide* CATULUS

LUTETIA : *i.e.* Paris, the capital of the Parisii

LYCAEUS : a high mountain in Arcadia

LYCAONIA : a district in Asia Minor

LYCIA : a district in S. Asia Minor

LYCOMEDES : of Mantinea ; famous Arcadian general ; founded Megalopolis, 370 B.C. ; made alliance with Athens against Thebes, and murdered, 366

LYCOPHRON : (1) son of Periander of Corinth ; killed by the Corcyraeans, *circ.* 588 B.C. (2) of Pherae ; became tyrant of that place, *circ.* 405 B.C. (3) of Pherae ; murdered his brother-in-law, Alexander, tyrant of Pherae, 367 B.C. ; became tyrant of Pherae after the death of Tisiphonus, but compelled to surrender Pherae to Philip, 352. (4) of Chalcis ; grammarian and poet, *circ.* 300-247 B.C.

LYCORTAS : father of Polybius ; ambassador in Rome, 189 B.C.

LYCURGUS : (1) the famous legislator of Sparta, who gave the Spartan constitution the form it preserved, almost unvaried, for some 500 years ; his chief institutions were—(a) the redistribution and equalisation of landed property ; (b) the practical abolition of a metal currency ; (c) the establishment of the Council of Ancients ; (d) the regulation of marriages and births ; and (e) the institution of common messes (*Sussitia*) for all Spartans. (2) king of Sparta, 220 B.C. ; waged war with Philip V. of Macedon and the Achaeans ; died, *circ.* 210

LYDIA : a famous country of Asia Minor, situated between Mysia and Caria

- LYDIADES : of Megalopolis ; became ruler of that city, 244 B.C. ; abdicated, 234 ; killed in battle, 226
- LYGDAMIS : (1) of Naxos ; popular leader against the oligarchy, whom he suppressed ; helped Pisistratus, who made him tyrant of Naxos, 540 B.C. (2) tyrant of Halicarnassus, *circ.* 450 B.C.
- LYSANDER : one of Sparta's most famous generals ; defeated the Athenians at Ægospotami, 405 B.C. ; received the capitulation of Athens, 404 ; recalled to Sparta from Asia Minor, 401 ; secured the throne for Agesilaus, 397 ; accompanied Agesilaus to Asia, 396 ; meditated a conspiracy against the Spartan royal house, but was killed at the battle of Haliartus, 395
- LYSIAS : the famous Attic orator ; born, 458 B.C. ; went to Thuri, 443 ; returned to Athens, 411 ; opposed the Thirty Tyrants, and imprisoned 404 ; escaped, and returned later to Athens, where he died, 378
- LYSIMACHIA : an important town on the isthmus of the Thracian Chersonese
- LYSIMACHUS : a general of Alexander the Great ; after Alexander's death received Thrace and adjacent countries as his province, 323 B.C. ; joined Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Cassander against Antigonus, 315 ; assumed the title of king, 306 ; defeated Antigonus at Ipsus, 301 ; crossed the Danube, captured by the Getae, and liberated, 291 ; leagued with Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Pyrrhus against Demetrius, 288 ; drove Demetrius from Macedonia, 287 ; drove Pyrrhus from Macedonia, 286 ; attacked by Seleucus, and killed in the battle of Corupedion, 281
- LYSIPPUS : of Sicyon ; a most celebrated Greek statuary, *circ.* 330 B.C.

LYSIS : distinguished Pythagorean philosopher, *circ.* 385 B.C.

LYSISTRATUS : of Sicyon ; brother of Lysippus, and also a statuary

## M

MACATUS M. LIVIUS : gallantly defended the town and citadel of Tarentum against the Carthaginians, 214-209, B.C.

MACCABAEUS : (1) JUDAS, maintained with great success the religious war started by his father, Mattathias, against Antiochus of Syria ; fell in battle against Demetrius I., Soter, 160 B.C. (2) JONATHAN, brother of (1) ; high priest, and champion of Judaism ; put to death by Tryphon, 144 B.C. (3) SIMON, brother of (1) ; secured the independence of Judaea from Syria ; murdered by Ptolemy, governor of Jericho, 135 B.C. (4) JOANNES HYRCANUS I., high priest, 135-106 B.C. (5) ARISTOBULUS I., king of Judaea, 106-105 B.C. (6) ALEXANDER JANNAEUS, king of Judaea, 105-78 B.C. (7) ALEXANDRA, queen of Judaea, 78-69 B.C. (8) HYRCANUS II., king of Judaea, 69 B.C. ; dethroned the same year. (9) ARISTOBULUS II., *vide* ARISTOBULUS ; *vide* also HYRCANUS II. and HERODES I.

MACEDONIAN WARS : the wars by which the Romans subdued the Macedonian empire. (1) FIRST, 214-205 B.C. ; this war had no definite result, but, in so far as the Macedonians were unable to help Hannibal, with whom Rome was struggling in Italy, it was to the advantage of the Romans ; peace was made on terms of practically *in statu quo ante*. (2) SECOND, 200-197 B.C. ; Philip V. of Macedonia had developed

a policy of partition in Egypt with which the Romans were compelled to interfere ; an appeal from Athens against the treatment of Philip gave Rome a pretext for war ; Galba with a Roman army crossed to Greece, but effected little, 200 ; in 199 Galba invaded Macedonia, supported by simultaneous incursions of neighbouring tribes, and inflicted a defeat on Philip ; Titus Flamininus now replaced Galba, and fruitless negotiations took place in 198 ; in 197 Flamininus crushed Philip in the battle of Cynoscephalæ ; Philip was stripped of his possessions in Asia, Thrace, Greece, and the islands, mulcted in an indemnity, and reduced practically to vassallage ; and, in addition, the freedom of Greece was declared. (3) THIRD, for some fifteen years after his defeat by Flamininus, Philip of Macedon endured subjection to Rome ; roused at last by shame and by unjust treatment he began secret preparations for another struggle with the Romans ; he increased the power of Macedonia enormously, but died before he could carry out his project, 179 B.C. ; his successor, Perseus, continued his policy, and obtained the support of Greece and of the surrounding barbarian tribes ; war was declared by Rome in 172 ; Perseus' inactivity lost him the support of Greece, and the Roman legions arrived in 171 ; the first Roman commanders, Crassus, Hostilius, and Claudius, were most unsuccessful, 171-70 ; in 169 the new Roman general, Q., Marcius Philippus, invaded Macedonia, but achieved nothing ; in 168 Æmilius Paulus took command ; he found Perseus strongly entrenched on Mt. Olympus ; this position he soon turned, and compelled the enemy to fall back on Pydna ; here a great battle was fought, in which Perseus was utterly crushed, and ultimately



taken prisoner; henceforth the kingdom of Macedonia ceased to exist

**MACER, ÆMILIUS**: (1) of Verona; a Roman poet; died in Asia, 16 B.C. (2) another Roman poet; still living, 12 A.D.

**MACHANIDAS**: tyrant of Lacedaemon, 210-207 B.C.; killed in battle against the Achaeans

**MACRO, NAEVIUS SERTORIUS**: favourite of Tiberius; succeeded Sejanus as praefect of the praetorians, 31 A.D.; supposed to have hurried Tiberius' death by suffocation, 37; committed suicide by order of Caligula, 38

**MAEANDER**: a river in Asia Minor

**MAEANDRIUS**: (1) secretary to Polycrates of Samos; siezed the tyranny upon his master's death, 522 B.C.; capitulated to the Persians, and fled to Sparta. (2) a historian of uncertain date

**MAECENAS, C. CILNIUS**: the famous patron of literature and the arts in the Augustan age; the benefactor of Virgil and Horace; one of the greatest friends and ministers of Augustus; conducted negotiations with Antony, 37 B.C.; administrator for Octavianus in Italy, 31-30; minister to the emperor, whom he always influenced towards moderation, 29-22; lost the emperor's favour, and withdrew from public life, 16; died, 8

**MAEDICA**: the country of the Maedi, a great people in W. Thrace

**MAELIA GENS**: a very wealthy plebeian Gens; its only known family was **CAPITOLINUS**

**MAELIUS, SP.**: a very rich Roman knight, and benefactor

of the poor ; bought up corn during a famine, and resold it at a small price, 440 B.C. ; accused of aspiring to royal power, and murdered by Ahala, 440

**MAENIUS** : (1) C., consul, and subdued Latium, 338 B.C. ; dictator, 320 ; censor, 318. (2) the proposer of the law requiring the patricians to sanction the appointment of magistrates *before* their election by the popular assemblies. (2) a good-for-nothing spendthrift, who flourished in Rome, *circ.* 200-180 B.C.

**MAEOTIS PALUS** : an inland sea on the N. of the Euxine, to which it is connected by the Cimmerian Bosphorus

**MAEVIUS** : *vide* **BAVIUS**

**MAGAS** : stepson of Ptolemy Soter ; recovered Cyrene for Ptolemy, and appointed governor of it, 308 B.C. ; after Ptolemy's death assumed the title of king of Cyrene ; died, 258

**MAGI** : the order of priests among the Medes and Persians ; they exercised considerable political influence under the Median supremacy ; after the rise of the Persians they supported the pretender, Smerdis, in his attempt upon the throne, 322 B.C. ; the attempt was defeated, and the Magi massacred by order of Darius ; in spite of this, however, the order continued very influential in religious matters until the fourth or fifth century A.D.

**MAGIUS, DECIUS** : a distinguished Capuan, who led the Roman party against Hannibal, 216 B.C.

**MAGNESIA** : (1) a mountainous district in Thessaly. (2) **AD SIPYLUM**, city in Lydia, Asia Minor ; famous for the defeat of Antiochus by the Scipios, 190 B.C. (3)

AD MAEANDRUM, another city in S.W. of Lydia ; famous for its temple of Artemis Leucophryene

MAGO : (1) the reputed organiser of the Carthaginian army ; *flor. circ.* 550-500 B.C. (2) commander of Carthaginian fleet against Dionysius, 396 B.C. ; made a treaty with Dionysius, 392 ; again invaded Sicily, and fell in battle against Dionysius, 383. (3) commander of Carthaginian army in Sicily, 344 B.C. ; abandoned Hicetas, and committed suicide, 343. (4) younger brother of Hannibal ; supported Hasdrubal against the Scipios in Spain, 215 B.C. ; took command in Spain, 208 ; defeated by Scipio at Silpia, 206 ; took Genoa, 205 ; defeated by Quintilius Varus in Gaul, and died of his wounds, 203. (5) one of Hannibal's most distinguished officers ; commanded in Bruttium. (6) commander of New Carthage when taken by Scipio, 209 B.C. ; (7) a famous Carthaginian writer on agriculture

MAHARBAL : a distinguished officer of Hannibal in the second Punic war

MALACA : an important town in Hispania Baetica

MALEA : (1) S. promontory of Lesbos. (2) a promontory on S.E. of Laconia

MALEVENTUM : *vide sub.* BENEVENTUM

MALIACUS SINUS : a bay in S. of Thessaly

MALLI : an Indian people

MAMERCUS : tyrant of Catana, 344 B.C. ; defeated by Timoleon, captured, and executed, 343

MAMERCUS, ÆMILIUS : (1) L., consul, 484, 478, 473 B.C. (2) TIB., consul, 470, 467 B.C. (4) MAM., dictator, 437, 433, 426 B.C. ; fought against the Veientes and Fidenates.

(4) distinguished soldier ; consul, and fought against the Samnites, 341, 329 B.C. ; dictator, 335

**MAMERTINI** : a number of people, originally coming from Campania, who served as mercenaries under Agathocles, and were quartered in Messana after its reduction, *circ.* 312 ; in 282 they seized the city and its inhabitants ; in 270 they went to war with Hieron of Syracuse and were defeated several times, but the Carthaginians and Romans, whose aid they invoked, prevented their destruction

**MAMILIA GENS** : a plebeian house in Rome

**MAMURRA** : *praefectus fabrum* in Julius Caesar's army in Gaul ; a man of great wealth

**MANCINUS, HOSTILIUS** : (1) A., praetor urbanus, 180 B.C. ; consul, and commanded unsuccessfully against Perseus of Macedon, 170 ; proconsul in Greece, 169. (2) L., *legatus* in third Punic war, 148 B.C. ; consul, 145. (3) C., consul, and defeated by the Numantines, 137 B.C.

**MANDUBII** : a tribe in Gallia Lugdunensis ; Alesia was their chief town

**MANETHO** : an Egyptian priest, and writer upon Egyptian theology ; *flor. circ.* 300 B.C.

**MANILIA GENS** : plebeian ; never rose to great importance

**MANILIUS** : (1) M., a distinguished jurist ; consul, and fought against Carthaginians, 149 B.C. (2) C., tribune of plebs, and proposed the law giving Pompey extensive power in the East, 66 B.C. (2) otherwise **MANLIUS** or **MALLIUS**, a Roman poet of uncertain date, probably Augustan

**MANLIA GENS** : famous patrician house, of which the most distinguished families were **ACIDINUS**, **TORQUATUS**, and **VULSO**

**MANLIUS, M.** : consul, 392 B.C. ; defended the Capitol against the Gauls, 390 ; advocated the cause of the plebeians against the patricians, 385 ; executed, 384

**MANTINEA (BATTLES OF)** : (1) one of the great battles of the Peloponnesian war ; fought in 418 B.C. between the Athenians and Spartans, supported by their respective allies ; the Athenians on the left were defeated, as was also the Lacedaemonian left, but the hard fighting of the Spartans in the centre won the day ; the Athenians and their allies lost 1100 men, including the generals Laches and Nicostratus ; while of the Spartans only 300 fell. (2) a great battle fought by the Thebans and their allies under Epaminondas against the Spartans, Athenians, and Mantineans ; when victory was practically assured to the Thebans, Epaminondas was killed, whereupon the Thebans desisted from following up their victory ; though a victory, this battle, owing to the death of Epaminondas was practically the end of Theban supremacy in Greece

**MANTUA** : a town in Gallia Transpadana ; the birthplace of Virgil

**MARATHON (BATTLE OF)** : one of the two great fights which saved Europe from the yoke of Persia, 490 B.C. ; the Persian host, commanded by Datis and Artaphernes, lay encamped along the beach ; the Athenians and Plataeans, under Miltiades, occupied the hills inland ; the Persians, not expecting an attack from the comparatively weak enemy, were preparing to re-embark when the Greeks charged down upon them from the

hills; the Greek wings shattered their opponents, but the centre suffered severely at the hands of the native Persians; the Greek troops, however, returning from the rout upon the wings, took the Persians in the flank, and completed the victory; the barbarians fled to their ships, around which a severe struggle took place; ultimately the Persians got away, leaving seven ships in the hands of the Athenians

**MARCELLA**: (1) niece of Augustus; married to M. Vispsanius Agrippa; to Julius Antonius, son of M. Antonius; to Sext. Appuleius. (2) wife of Martialis, *circ.* 96 A.D.

**MARCELLUS, CLAUDIUS**: (1) M., a great soldier; consul, and subdued the Insubri, 222 B.C.; praetor in S. Italy, and fought against Hannibal, 216; proconsul in S. Italy, and consul for part of the year, 215; consul, and fought in S. Italy, crossed into Sicily, where he fought with great success; took Leontini and besieged Syracuse, 214; took Syracuse, 212; consul, and fought against Hannibal in Italy, 210; proconsul, 209; consul, and defeated by Hannibal near Venusia, and killed, 208. (2) M., son of (1); military tribune, 208; tribune of the plebs, 204; curule aedile, 200; praetor, 198; consul, 196; censor, 189. (3) M., consul, 183, and fought against the Ligurians. (4) M., son of (2); consul, and defeated the Gauls, 166; consul, and defeated the Ligurians, 155; consul, and fought in Spain, 152; drowned on the way to Africa, 148. (5) M., friend of Cicero, and bitter opponent of Caesar; curule aedile, 56; consul, 51; joined Pompey, and went into retirement after Pharsalia, 48; pardoned by Caesar, and murdered on his way back to Rome,

46. (6) C., brother of (5); consul, 49 B.C.; joined Pompey, and commanded his fleet, 48. (7) C., praetor, 80 B.C.; just *propraetor* in Sicily, 79. (8) C., son of (7) and cousin of (5); consul, 50; supported Pompey, but did not join him in Greece; died, *circ.* 41; his widow, Octavia, sister of Octavianus, married Antony. (9) M., son of (8); born, 43 B.C.; adopted by Augustus as his son, probably as his successor, 25; *curule aedile*, and died, 23. (10) M., served with Marius in Gaul, 102 B.C.; served with L. J. Caesar in Marsic war, 90. (11) M. (ÆSERINUS), son of (10); *quaestor* in Spain, 48. (12) P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS, son of (10); adopted by a Cornelius Lentulus; served with Pompey against the pirates, 67 B.C. (13) CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS, son of (12); praetor, 59; *propraetor* in Syria, 58-57; consul, and opposed the *triumvirate*, 56

MARCELLUS, EPRIUS: a man of obscure origin, but of considerable oratorical ability; a notorious informer under Claudius, Nero, and Vespasian; accused of being implicated in conspiracy of Caecina, and committed suicide, 79 A.D.

MARCELLUS: (1) SIDETES, physician and poet, 117-161 A.D. (2) ULPIUS, a jurist; *flor. circ.* 161 A.D.

MARCIA GENS: claimed descent from King Ancus Marcius—a claim supported by the name of one of the families of the house—viz. REX; the other most distinguished families of the GENS were PHILIPPUS, CENSORINUS, and RUTILUS

MARCOMANNI: a very powerful German people, who inhabited S.W. Germany between the Danube and the Rhine

**MARDONIUS** : a famous Persian general ; sent by Darius to invade Greece, 492 B.C. ; failed, and was superseded by Datis and Artaphernes, 490 ; placed by Xerxes in command of the Persian land forces for the second invasion of Greece, 480 ; defeated by the Greeks under Pausanias at Plataea, where he fell, 479

**MAREOTIS** : (1) a district in Lower Egypt. (2) a town in the Libyæ Nomos. (3) a large lake in Egypt, between which and the sea stood Alexandria

**MARGIANA** : a province of the Persian empire in Central Asia

**MARIAMNE** : daughter of Alexander and Alexandra ; married Herod the Great, 38 B.C. ; conceives a hatred for Herod after the murder of her brother Aristobulus, 36 ; suspected of infidelity with Josephus, but escapes, 33 ; accused of attempting to poison Herod, and put to death, 29

**MARIUS** : (1) C., a Roman of obscure birth, who became one of the most famous of Roman generals, more through popular favour than military genius ; first distinguished himself at the siege of Numantia, 134 B.C. ; tribune of the plebs, 119 ; became praetor, and married Julia, aunt of C. J. Caesar, the dictator ; served as *legatus* to Metellus against Jugurtha, and won great distinction, 109 ; consul, 108 ; proconsul in Numidia, and directed the war against Jugurtha, 107 ; captured Jugurtha by the treachery of Bocchus, 106 ; held a triumph, and was consul, 104 ; consul, 103 ; consul, and defeated the Teutones at Aquæ Sextiæ, 102 ; consul, and defeated the Cimbri on the Raudine Plain, near Ver-cellæ, 101 ; consul, and crushed the insurrection of Saturninus and Glaucia, 100 ; defeated the Marsi,



90; entered into a conflict with Sulla for command in the war against Mithridates, and obtained it by packing the comitia, 88; fled from Rome upon the approach of Sulla with his army, arrested at Minturnæ, and nearly murdered; escaped to Africa, and thence to Cercina, 88; returned to Italy, joined Cinna in besieging Rome; took the city, and committed the most bloodthirsty excesses, 87; consul, and died, 86. (2) C., son of (1) by adoption; consul, and defeated by Sulla at Sacriportus; besieged in Praeneste, and committed suicide on news of Sulla's victory at the Colline Gate, 82

**MAROBODUUS**: king of the Marcomanni; as a boy, went as a hostage to Rome, *circ.* 6 B.C.; returned to his country, and established a strong kingdom in Central Germany; expelled from his kingdom by Catualda, 19 A.D.; died, 35

**MARONEA**: a town in S. Thrace

**MARRUCINI**: a brave Sabellian race in Italy, who joined the Marsi, Peligni, etc., in waging war upon Rome, and at last submitted in 304 B.C.

**MARSI**: a warlike race, of Sabine origin, who after a long struggle submitted to Rome in 304 B.C.; in 90 B.C. they took a leading part in the Social War, by which the Italian allies of Rome wrung from her the extension of the Roman franchise

**MARSUS, DOMITIUS**: a Roman poet of the Augustan age

**MARTIALIS**: the famous Roman epigrammatic poet; *flor.* *circ.* 43-104 A.D.

**MARULLUS, C. EPIDIUS**: tribune of the plebs, 44 B.C.;

removed the diadems from Caesar's statues, and was deprived of his office

**MASINISSA** : the famous king of the Numidians ; commanded the Numidians against Syphax, an ally of Rome, and defeated him, 213 B.C. ; supported the Carthaginians against Rome, 212-207 ; went over to the Romans, 206 ; attacked and defeated by Syphax and the Carthaginians, 205 ; helped Scipio in Africa, 204-203 ; commanded cavalry on right wing of Roman army at Zama, 202 ; reigned in peace, 201-151 ; declared war on Carthage, thus bringing about the third Punic war, 150 ; died, 148

**MASO, C. PAPIRIUS** : consul, and subdued the Corsicans, 231 B.C.

**MASSA, BAEBIUS** : condemned for rapacity in his province, 93 A.D. ; saved by Domitian, and became a *delator*

**MASSAGETAE** : a savage and warlike people of Central Asia, in a battle with whom Cyrus the Great was killed.

**MASSILIA** : a most important commercial city, which occupied the site of the modern Marseilles

**MATHO** : leader of the revolted Carthaginian mercenaries, 241 B.C.

**MATHO, POMPONIUS** : (1) M', consul, and defeated the Sardinians, 233 B.C. ; magister equitum, 217 ; praetor, 216 ; propraetor in Cisalpine Gaul, 215. (2) M., brother of (1) ; consul, and fought against Sardinians, 231 B.C. ; praetor, 217 ; died, 204. (3) M., aedile, 206 ; praetor 204 ; propraetor in Sicily, 203

**MATIUS, CALVENA, C.** : a Roman knight ; a friend of Caesar and Cicero, and subsequently a close friend of Octavianus

- MATTIACI**: a German people, who lived on the E. bank of the Rhine
- MAURETANIA**: the westernmost area in N. Africa; the Romans first became acquainted with it during their war with Jugurtha, 106 B.C., but it did not become a Roman province until 40 A.D.
- MAUSOLUS**: became king of Caria, 377 B.C.; revolted against Artaxerxes Mnemon, 362; aided the Rhodians against the Athenians in the Social War, 358; died, and buried in the famous Mausoleum, 353
- MAXIMUS, FABIVS**: (1) Q. (RULLIANVS), master of the horse, and degraded by the dictator for disobedience, 325; consul, and fought against the Samnites, 322; dictator, and defeated by Samnites at Lautulae, 315; consul, and fought against the Etruscans, 310; consul, and defeated the Samnites, 308; censor, 304; consul, 297; consul, and defeated the Samnites, Etruscans, Gauls, and Umbrians at Sentinum, 296. (2) Q. (GURGES), son of (1); consul, defeated by the Samnites, and afterwards defeated them, 292; consul, 276, 265. (3) Q. (VERRUCOSVS; OVICVLA; CUNCTATOR), grandson of (2); consul, 233; censor, 230; consul, 228; dictator, 221; *legatus* at Carthage, 218; dictator, and conducted a defensive war against Hannibal, 217; consul, 215, 214, 209; opposed Scipio's scheme for invading Africa, and died, 203. (4) Q., son of (3); praetor, 214; consul, 213; *legatus* to Salinator, 207; died, *circ.* 205. (5) Q. (ÆMILIANVS), son of Æmilius Paulus, and adopted by (3); served under Æmilius Paulus in Macedonia, 168; praetor in Sicily, 149-148; consul, 145; proconsul in Spain, and defeated Viriathus, 144. (6) Q. (ALLOBROGICVS), son of (5);

consul, and defeated the Allobroges, 121 ; censor, 108.  
 (7) Q. (SERVILIANUS), an adopted Servilius ; consul,  
 and fought with Viriathus, 142

**MEDIA** : a famous country of W. Asia, lying between Armenia on the N., Persia on the S., Assyria on the W., and the desert of Aria on the E. ; in ancient times it was a fertile and populous country ; in 560 B.C. the dynasty of Median kings was brought to an end by Cyrus the Persian, after which the Persians became predominant in the Medo-Persian empire ; Alexander the Great conquered the country, and after his death it passed into the hands of the Seleucidae, and from them to the Parthians, with whom it remained until the revival of the Persian empire in Christian times

**MEDIOLANUM** (*Milan*) : capital of the Insubres in Gallia Transpadana ; captured by the Romans, 222 B.C.

**MEDIUS** : (1) ruler of Larissa, *circ.* 395 B.C. (2) a friend of Alexander the Great ; joined Antigonus after Alexander's death, 323 B.C. ; commanded Antigonus' fleet, 314-306. (3) a Greek physician ; *flor. circ.* 350-250 B.C.

**MEGABAZUS** : (1) a Persian noble ; joined the conspiracy against Smerdis, 521 B.C. ; served successfully in the Hellespont and Scythia, 506. (2) grandson of (1) ; held a command in Xerxes' army, 480 ; commanded against the Athenians in Egypt, 458

**MEGACLES** : of Athens ; belonged to the family of Alcmaeonidae ; put to death Cylon and his followers, 612 B.C.

**MEGALOPOLIS** : (1) most important city in Arcadia ; founded by Epaminondas, 371 B.C. (2) a town in

Caria. (3) a town in Pontus. (4) a Carthaginian town in N. Africa; destroyed by Agathocles

MEGARA : the capital of Megaris

MEGARIS : a small country in Greece lying between the Corinthian and Saronic Gulfs

MEGELLUS, L. POSTUMIUS : (1) consul, and defeated the Samnites, 305 B.C. : propraetor, 295; consul, and defeated the Samnites, 294; consul, and committed the wildest extravagances, for which he was subsequently fined, 291. (2) son of (1); consul, and took Agrigentum by siege, 262; censor, and died, 253

MELA, M. ANNAEUS : brother of Seneca and father of Lucan; accused of being implicated in Piso's conspiracy, and committed suicide, 65 A.D.

MELA, POMPONIUS : the first Roman writer on geography, *circ.* 40 A.D.

MELANIPPIDES : of Melos; celebrated dithyrambic poet; *flor. circ.* 440 B.C.

MELANTHIUS : (1) Athenian tragic poet; contemporary of Aristophanes; famous for his wit. (2) distinguished Greek painter; *flor. circ.* 330-320 B.C.

MELEAGER : son of Neoptolemus; served under Alexander the Great, 336-323 B.C.; associated with Perdiccas in the regency, and put to death by him, *circ.* 320

MELETUS (MELITUS) : one of the accusers of Socrates, which was his only title to fame

MELIBOEA : (1) a town in Thessaly; famous for purple dye. (2) a small island at the mouth of the River Orontes

**MELISSUS**: (1) of Samos; philosopher of the Eleatic school.

(2) grammarian and comic poet of the Augustan age

**MELITA**: (1) (*Malta*) an island in the Mediterranean.

(2) an island in the Adriatic. (3) a *demus* or township of Attica. (4) a lake in Ætolia

**MELOS**: a very fertile island of the Ægean Sea

**MEMMIA GENS**: a not very distinguished plebeian house at Rome

**MEMMIUS**: (1) C., tribune of the plebs, and opposed the oligarchical party, 111 B.C.; candidate for consulship, and killed in a riot, 100. (2) C. (**GEMELLUS**), a man of some literary talent; tribune of the plebs, 66; curule aedile, 60; praetor, 58; accused of *ambitus*, and died in exile. (3) C., son of (2); tribune of the plebs, 54; consul suffectus, 34. (4) P. (**REGULUS**), consul suffectus, 31 A.D.; praefect of Macedonia and Achaëa, 32; divorced his wife, Lollia Paulina, by command of Caligula

**MEMNON**: (1) of Rhodes; one of the most distinguished generals of Darius Ochus; defended Halicarnassus against Alexander, 334 B.C.; prepared to invade Greece, but died at Mitylene, 333. (2) of Heraclea Pontica; a voluminous historical writer

**MENALCIDAS**: an adventurer, who was in turn a general of the Achaean League, and a leader of the Lacedaemonians, and showed no ability as either; committed suicide, 147 B.C.

**MENANDER**: the most famous poet of the New Comedy at Athens, 342-291 B.C.

**MENANDER**: (1) one of the Athenian commanders before Syracuse, 414 B.C.; commanded at Aegospotami, 405.

(2) an officer of Alexander the Great ; attached himself to Antigonus after Alexander's death, 323 B.C. ; held a command against Eumenes, 320

**MENANDER** : a most powerful and popular king of Bactria of uncertain date

**MENAPII** : a powerful tribe of Gauls, who lived originally on both sides of the Rhine, but were driven from the right bank by the Usipetes and Tencteri

**MENAS** : freedman of Pompey the Great ; commanded the fleet of Sext. Pompeius against Octavian and Antony, 40 B.C. ; deserted Pompeius and joined Octavian, 38 ; returned to Pompeius, and again deserted him, 36 ; served under Octavian in Pannonia, and killed, 35

**MENECLIDAS** : a Theban orator, and bitter opponent of Pelopidas and Epaminondas, 379-371 B.C.

**MENECLIS** : (1) of Barce ; historian. (2) of Alabanda ; famous rhetorician ; *flor. circ.* 100 B.C.

**MENECRATES** : of Syracuse ; physician to Philip, king of Macedon, 359-336 B.C.

**MENEDEMUS** : of Eretria ; a philosopher and politician ; founded the Eretrian school of philosophy ; suspected of treachery by his fellow-townsmen, fled, and committed suicide in Asia, *circ.* 277 B.C.

**MENELAUS** : (1) brother of Ptolemy Soter, for whom he held Cyprus, whence he was driven by Demetrius Poliorcetes, 206 B.C. (2) a well-known Greek mathematician ; *flor. circ.* 100 A.D.

**MENESTHEUS** : son of Iphicrates ; commander in Social War, 356 B.C. ; charged by Chares with misconduct and treachery, but acquitted

**MENIPPUS** : a Cynic philosopher; *flor. circ.* 60 B.C.

**MENON** : (1) of Thessaly; commanded mercenaries in Cyrus' army, 401 B.C.; captured and executed by Tissaphernes, 400. (2) a workman, who was suborned to accuse Phidias of theft. (3) of Pharsalus; commanded the Thessalian cavalry in the Lamian war against the Macedonians, 323 B.C.; defeated at Cranon, 322: joined Aetolian revolt, and defeated by Polysperchon, 321

**MENTOR** : brother of Memnon; helped Artabazus; helped Nectanabis and Tennes; went over to Darius; became a satrap; and died, 336 B.C.

**MEROE** : an island in the delta of the Nile

**MERULA, L. CORNELIUS** : flamen dialis, and consul in place of Cinna, 87 B.C.; committed suicide to avoid capture by Cinna, 87

**MESEMBRIA** : a celebrated town in Thrace on the Euxine

**MESOPOTAMIA** : a district of W. Asia situated between the Euphrates and Tigris

**MESSALLA** : (1) M. VALERIUS MAXIMUS CORVINUS, consul, and fought successfully against Carthaginians, 263 B.C.; censor, 252. (2) M. VALERIUS, consul, 226 B.C. (3) M. VALERIUS, praetor peregrinus, 194 B.C.; consul, 188. (4) M. VALERIUS, consul, 161; censor, 154. (5) M. VALERIUS NIGER, praetor, 63 B.C.; consul, 61; censor, 55. (6) M. VALERIUS, son of (5); consul, 53; though of the aristocratic party, joined Caesar in civil war, 49. (7) M. VALERIUS CORVINUS, son of (6); joined Brutus and Cassius, 44 B.C.; fought successfully against Octavian at Philippi, 42; joined Antony, but deserted him for Octavian, 36; fought for Octavian



at Actium, 31; consul, 31; proconsul of Aquitania, 28-27; retired from public life, and devoted himself to literature and the arts, *circ.* 25; died, *circ.* 1 A.D. (8) M. VALERIUS BARBATUS APPIANUS, grandfather of Messalina; consul, and died, 12 B.C. (9) L. VALERIUS VOLESUS, consul, 5 A.D.; proconsul of Asia, where he behaved with great cruelty, 6. (10) L. VIPSTANUS, served under Vespasian, 70 A.D.

**MESSALINA**: (1) STATILIA, third wife of Nero, 66 A.D. (2) VALERIA, third wife of Claudius; notorious for her cruelty and profligacy; went through a marriage ceremony with C. Silius while Claudius was away from Rome; her death-warrant obtained by Narcissus, and carried out, 48 A.D.

**MESSANA**: famous Sicilian town upon the straits between Sicily and Italy; originally founded by the Sikels, and called ZANCLE

**MESSENE**: capital of Messenia

**MESSENIA**: a celebrated country in the Peloponnese, of moderate climate and very fertile soil

**MESSENIAN WARS**: fought between the people of Messenia and the Spartans. (1) FIRST, 743-723 B.C.; in spite of the magnificent resistance of the Messenian king, Aristodemus, the Spartans captured the Messenian stronghold, Ithome, and reduced the country. (2) SECOND, 685-668 B.C.; the Spartans conquered Ira, and completely subdued the country. (3) THIRD, 464-455 B.C.; a rising of the Messenians and Helots, which was ultimately, after an arduous struggle, crushed by the Spartans

**METAPONTUM**: famous Greek city in S. Italy on the Gulf of Tarentum

**METAURUS (BATTLE OF)**: the famous battle which practically decided the fate of Hannibal; in 207 B.C. Hannibal had been carrying fire and sword through Italy for more than ten years; his hopes of shaking all Italy from her allegiance to Rome had not been fully realised; his forces were exhausted; in these straits he determined to maintain his position in S. Italy, and await his brother Hasdrubal, who was marching round from Spain; the Romans intercepted despatches from Hasdrubal informing Hannibal of his arrival in Italy; by a stroke of consummate genius C. Claudius Nero, the Roman consul, leaving a small force to engage Hannibal's attention, marched rapidly northward, met Hasdrubal near the River Metaurus, defeated and slew him; upon news of this disaster Hannibal abandoned all hopes of conquering Italy

**METELLUS, CAECILIUS**: (1) L., consul, and fought the Carthaginians in Sicily, 251 B.C.; defeated Hasdrubal, 250; consul, 249; Pontifex Maximus, 243; dictator, 224; died, 221. (2) Q., plebeian aedile, 209; curule aedile, 208; fought in the battle of Metaurus, 207; consul, and fought Hannibal in Bruttium, 206; dictator, 205. (3) Q. (**MACEDONICUS**), son of (2); praetor, and defeated Andrisus in Macedonia, 148; defeated the Achaeans, and received a triumph, 146; consul, 143; proconsul in Spain, and fought Cetti-beri successfully, 142-141; censor, 131; died, 115. (4) L. (**CALVUS**), brother of (3); consul, 142. (5) Q. (**BALEARICUS**), son of (3); consul, 123; censor, 120. (6) L. (**DIADENATUS**), son of (3); consul, 117. (7)

M., son of (3); consul, 115; proconsul in Sardinia, 114; received a triumph, 113. (8) C. (CAPRARIUS), consul, and subdued the Thracians, 113; received a triumph, 113; censor, 102. (9) L. (DALMATIUS), son of (4); consul, and subdued the Dalmatians, 119; censor, 115; opposed Saturninus, 100. (10) Q. (NUMIDICUS), son of (4); a man of high integrity and capacity; consul, and fought successfully against Jugurtha, 109; proconsul in Numidia, and replaced by Marius, 108; received a triumph, 107; censor, 102; driven from Rome by Saturninus and Marius, 100; recalled, 99. (11) Q. (NEPOS), son of (5); consul, 98. (12) Q. (PIUS), praetor, and commanded in the Marsic war, 89; summoned to defend Rome against Marius and Cinna, but, being unable to do so, crossed to Africa, 87; joined Sulla, and fought successfully against the Marians, 83-81; consul, 80; proconsul in Spain, and fought unsuccessfully against Sertorius, 79-72; died, 63. (13) Q. (CELER), son of (11); *legatus* to Pompey in Asia, 66; praetor, and took active measures against Catiline, 63; proconsul in Gaul, 62; consul, 60; died, 59. (14) Q. (NEPOS), son of (11); *legatus* to Pompey in Asia, 67-64; supported the democratic party, and opposed Cicero, 63; proposed recall of Pompey, but compelled to flee Rome, 62; returned with Pompey to Rome, 61; praetor, 60; consul, 57; governor in Spain, 56; died, 55. (15) Q. (PIUS SCIPIO), son of P. Scipio Nasica, and adopted by Metellus Pius; tribune of the plebs, 59; strong supporter of Pompey, 52-49; after Pharsalia fled to Africa, 48; defeated by Caesar at Thapsus, and committed suicide, 46. (16) Q. (CRETICUS), consul, and subdued Crete,

69-66; received a triumph, 62. (17) L., brother of (16); praetor, 71; proprætor in Sicily, 70; consul, and died, 68. (18) M., brother of (16); praetor, 69. (19) L. (CRETICUS), tribune of the plebs, and attempted to prevent Caesar from seizing the treasury, 49

METHONE: (1) seaport in S.W. Messenia. (2) an ancient town of Argolis

METHYMNA: the second city in Lesbos

METRODORUS: (1) of Cos; physician and Pythagorean philosopher; *flor. circ.* 460 B.C. (2) of Lampsacus; savant and friend of Anaxagoras; died, 464 B.C. (3) of Chios; well-known Sceptic philosopher; *flor. circ.* 330 B.C. (4) of Lampsacus; an Epicurean; died, 277 B.C. (5) of Scepsis; philosopher, and minister of Mithridates Eupator; violent opponent of Rome; died, *circ.* 70 B.C. (6) of Stratonice; Epicurean, and later of the New Academy; *flor. circ.* 110 B.C.

METROPOLIS: (1) the ancient capital of Phrygia. (2) a city in Lydia. (3) a town in Thessaly. (4) a town in Acarnania

MICIPSA: son of Masinissa, and king of Numidia, 148-118 B.C.

MICYTHUS: a slave of Anaxilas, tyrant of Rhegium; left as regent, 476 B.C.; defeated by the Iapygians, 473; resigns the regency, 467

MILETUS (SACK OF): Miletus was one of the most important cities of Asia Minor; together with the rest of Ionia it fell into the hands of the Persians in 557 B.C.; in 494 Ionia, under the leadership of Miletus, revolted

from the Persians, by whom the rebellion was crushed, and the city of Miletus destroyed

**MILO, T. ANNIUS (PAPINIANUS)**: an unscrupulous supporter of the aristocracy in Rome; tribune of the plebs, 57 B.C.; opposed Clodius, and killed in a street affray, 52

**MILO**: (1) of Crotona; famous for his great strength; *flor. circ.* 520 B.C. (2) a general of Pyrrhus of Epirus, for whom he held Tarentum, 281-273 B.C.

**MILTIADES**: (1) son of Cypselus; a distinguished Athenian of the time of Peisistratus; left Athens, and became tyrant of the Chersonese. (2) son of Cimon, tyrant of Chersonese; joined Darius Hystaspis against the Scythians, *circ.* 508 B.C.; attacked by Darius, and fled to Athens, 494; given a command against the Persians, and chiefly instrumental in bringing about the battle of Marathon, 490; led a fleet against Paros; wounded, and returned to Athens; condemned, and died of his wound in prison, 489

**MIMNERMUS**: celebrated elegiac poet; *flor. circ.* 634-600 B.C.

**MINDARUS**: commanded the Lacedaemonian fleet, 411 B.C.; killed at Cyzicus, 410

**MINTURNÆ**: important Latin town; colonised by Rome, 296 B.C.

**MINUCIUS AUGURINUS**: *vide* AUGURINUS

**MINUCIUS BASILUS**: *vide* BASILUS

**MINUCIUS FELIX**: *vide* FELIX

**MINUCIUS RUFUS**: (1) M., consul, 221 B.C.; master of the horse to Fabius Maximus, and defeated Hannibal; promoted to equal authority with Fabius, and defeated

by Hannibal, 217; killed at Cannae, 216. (2) Q., plebeian aedile, 201; praetor 200; consul, and fought successfully against the Boii, 197. (3) M., praetor, 197. (4) M., tribune of the plebs, 121. (5) Q., consul, 110; proconsul in Macedonia, and fought successfully in Thrace, 109

**MISENUM**: promontory in Campania; became under Augustus the station of the Roman fleet on the Tyrrhenian Sea; Tiberius died in his villa at this place

**MITHRIDATES**: (1) I., satrap of Pontus; died, *circ.* 363 B.C. (2) II., the first independent king of Pontus, 337-302 B.C. (3) III., king of Pontus, 302-266. (4) IV., king of Pontus, 240-190. (5) V. king of Pontus, 156-120; made alliance with the Romans, and helped them in the third Punic war, and against Aristonicus, 131-129; murdered, 120. (6) VI. (EUPATOR, the GREAT), king of Pontus, 120-63; consolidated his power, 110-90; expelled the rulers of Cappadocia and Bithynia, 90; attacked them again when restored by the Romans, and defeated them and the Roman generals, 88; ordered massacre of Romans and Italians throughout Asia, 87; his generals defeated by Sulla in Greece, 86; himself defeated by Fimbria in Asia, 86; peace concluded 84; defeated Murena, who had invaded his dominions, 82; peace restored, 81; seized Bithynia, and defeated Cotta at Chalcedon, 74; besieged Cyzicus, but forced to retire by Lucullus, 73; defeated by Lucullus, and fled to Armenia, 72; defeated by Lucullus at Tigranocerta, 69; again defeated at Artaxata, 68; recovered Pontus, 67; defeated by Pompey, and withdrew to Bosphorus, 66; committed

suicide upon the revolt of his followers, headed by his son, 63

MITHRIDATES : kings of Parthia ; *vide* ARSACES

MITHRIDATES : of Pergamus ; probably son of Mithridates Eupator ; served under J. C. Caesar in Egypt, 48 ; made king of Bosphorus, 47 ; killed in battle, 46

MNESARCHUS : Stoic philosopher ; taught at Athens, *circ.* 110 B.C.

MNESICLES : great Athenian artist of the Periclean age ; built the *Propylaea* of the Acropolis

MNESIPHILUS : the Athenian, who advised Themistocles to fight at Salamis, 480 B.C.

MNESTER : celebrated actor under Caligula and Claudius ; paramour of Messalina, and put to death after her fall, 48 A.D.

MOEROCLES : an Athenian orator ; supported Demosthenes in opposing Philip and the Macedonians

MOERIS LACUS : a large lake in middle Egypt

MOESIA : a country of Europe, situated between the Danube and Thrace and between M. Scordus and the Euxine Sea.

MOGONTIACUM : an important town upon the Rhine, founded by Drusus, and occupying the site of the modern *Mainz*

MOLO : *vide* APOLLONIUS

MOLON : a general of Antiochus the Great ; revolted, 222 ; defeated Antiochus' general, Xenoetas, 221 ; defeated by Antiochus, and committed suicide, 220

MOLOSSI : a Greek people of Epirus

MONA : *i.e.* the isle of Anglesey

MONTANUS : (1) CURTIUS, exiled by Nero, 67 A.D. ; recalled, 68 ; attacked the informer Aquilius Regulus, 70. (2) VOLTIENUS, orator and declaimer under Tiberius ; condemned of *majestas*, and died in exile, 25 A.D.

MOSCHUS : of Syracuse ; grammarian and bucolic poet, *circ.* 250 B.C.

MUCIA : married Cn. Pompeius ; divorced, 62 ; married Aemilius Scaurus ; mediated between Sext. Pompeius and Augustus, 39 B.C.

MUCIANUS : (1) P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES, son of Mucius Scaevola, and adopted by Crassus ; consul, and defeated by Aristonicus in Asia, 131 B.C. (2) LICINIUS, consul, 52 A.D. ; helped Vespasian, 68 ; consul, 70 and 75

MUMMIUS : (1) L., tribune of the plebs, 187 B.C. ; praetor, 177. (2) L. (ACHAICUS), son of (1) ; praetor, and fought successfully in Spain, 154 ; consul, and conquered Greece, 146 ; held a triumph, 145 ; censor, 142. (3) SP., son of (1) ; served with (2) in Greece, 146-145

MUNDA (BATTLE OF) : after the overthrow of Pompey the Great his two sons withdrew to Spain, and there prepared to resist Caesar ; in 45 B.C. the latter crossed into Spain, and after a hard-fought battle under the walls of Munda defeated the two young Pompeys

MUNYCHIA : a strongly fortified hill near Peiraeus, which acted as a citadel to the port of Athens

MURCUS, L. STATIUS : *legatus* to Caesar, 48 B.C. ; praetor, 45 ; propraetor in Syria, 44 ; supported the republicans after Caesar's murder ; joined Sext. Pompeius in Sicily



after Philippi, and there assassinated by Pompeius' orders, 42

**MURENA, LICINIUS** : (1) P., a literary man ; killed in battle, 81 B.C. (2) L., brother of (1) ; served under Sulla against Mithridates, 86 ; propraetor in Asia, 84 ; reopened hostilities with Mithridates, 83-82 ; recalled to Rome, and accorded a triumph, 81. (3) L., son of (2) ; served against Mithridates, 86-82 and 73-68 ; praetor, 65 ; propraetor in Gaul, 64 ; consul, 62. (4) **A. TERENCE VARRO**, son of (3) ; subdued Salassi, and founded Augusta (Aosta,) 25 B.C. ; consul, 23 ; implicated in Caepio's conspiracy, and executed, 22

**MUS, DECIUS** : *vide* **DECIUS**

**MUSA, ANTONIUS** : celebrated physician to the Emperor Augustus

**MUSONIUS, C. RUFUS** : celebrated Stoic philosopher ; banished by Nero, 66 A.D. ; recalled, 68

**MUTILUS, C. PAPIUS** : one of the chief Samnite leaders in the Marsic war, 90-89 B.C.

**MUTINA** : an important town in Gallia Cispadana, occupying the site of the modern *Modena* ; beneath its walls the consuls Hirtius and Pansa defeated M. Antonius in 43 B.C.

**MUTINES** : an African officer of Hannibal ; associated with Carthaginians in holding Agrigentum, 212 ; superseded, and in revenge betrays Agrigentum to the Romans, 211

**MYCALE (BATTLE OF)** : in 479 B.C., after the second Persian invasion had been repelled from Greece, the Greek fleet, under Leotychides and Xanthippus, utterly

- defeated the Persian fleet off the promontory of Mycale in Asia Minor
- MYCENAE**: an ancient town in Argolis; the city of which Agamemnon was king; it was destroyed by the Argives in 458 B.C.
- MYLAE (BATTLE OF)**: Agrippa defeated Sext. Pompeius in a sea-fight off Mylae, a town on the N. coast of Sicily, 36 B.C.
- MYRON**: (1) tyrant of Sicyon, and grandfather of Clisthenes, *circ.* 648 B.C. (2) one of the most famous of Greek sculptors; *flor. circ.* 430 B.C.
- MYRONIDES**: a capable Athenian general; defeated the Corinthians, 457 B.C.; defeated the Boeotians at Œnophyta, 456
- MYSIA**: a district in Asia Minor
- MYTILENE**: chief city of Lesbos; subject to Persia, 557-490; allied to Athens, 490-428; revolted against Athens, and crushed, 428

## N

- NABATAEI**: an Arabian people, who in historic times occupied almost the whole of Arabia Petraea, and carried on an extensive commerce on the Red Sea and the coasts of the Eastern Mediterranean; the chief town of the country was the famous Petra
- NABIS**: a cruel tyrant of Lacedaemon; secured the throne, 207 B.C.; conquered a large part of the Peloponnese, but reduced to sue for peace by Flamininus, 195; at war with the Achaean League, and defeated by Philopoemen, 193; assassinated, 192

**NABONASSAR** : king of Babylon, 747 B.C.

**NAEVIUS, CN.** : famous Roman poet ; *flor. circ.* 235-202 B.C.

**NARBO** : town in the S. of Gaul ; capital of the Roman province of Gallia Narbonensis

**NARCISSUS** : freedman and secretary to the Emperor Claudius ; connived at the licentiousness of Messalina ; betrayed her marriage with Silius to Claudius, and obtained her death-warrant, 48 A.D. ; put to death by Agrippina, 54

**NASIDIUS, Q. or L.** : sent by Pompey to relieve Massilia, which was besieged by D. Brutus, 49 B.C. ; defeated by Brutus, and given command of Pompeian fleet, 48 ; served under Sex. Pompeius in Sicily, and deserted him, 35 ; joined Antony, and commanded part of his fleet, 31

**NAUCRATIS** : an important city on the delta of Egypt

**NAUPACTUS** : a strongly fortified town on the N. coast of the Corinthian Gulf

**NAUPLIA** : the port of Argos on the Saronic Gulf

**NAUPORTUS** : important commercial town in Pannonia

**NAVIUS, ATTUS** : a famous augur in the reign of Tarquinius Priscus

**NAXOS** : (1) an island in the Ægean Sea, and the largest of the Cyclades ; very fertile, and celebrated for its wine and marble. (2) a Greek city on the E. coast of Sicily ; founded by the Chalcidians in 735 B.C.

**NAXOS : (1) REVOLT OF** : the island of Naxos was a member of the Confederacy of Delos ; in 466 B.C., by which time Athens had practically converted the Confederacy into an empire, Naxos announced her intention of

withdrawing from the Confederacy ; she was the first State which decided to do so, and was quite within her rights, but Athens, seeing the end of her empire if this precedent were allowed, immediately blockaded the island, and after a long siege subdued it. (2) **BATTLE OF** : this battle was fought off the island of Naxos between the Athenians, under Chabrias, and the Spartans, 376 B.C. ; the Spartans were utterly defeated ; this victory was the first fruit of the revival of Athenian naval power after the Peloponnesian war

**NEAPOLIS** : (1) a famous city in Campania in Italy. (2) a town on the W. coast of Sardinia. (3) a seaport in Thrace. (4) an Ionian town in Asia Minor S.W. of Ephesus. (5) an ancient town in Palestine ; religious capital of the Samaritans ; otherwise known as **SYCHAR** or **SYCHEM**. (6) a small town in Babylonia on the Euphrates. (7) an ancient Phoenician colony on the E. coast of Zeugitana

**NEARCHUS** : a distinguished officer of Alexander the Great ; accompanied him to Asia and India ; commanded his fleet on the voyage from the Indus to Susa, 326-325 B.C. ; received after the death of Alexander the government of Lycia and Pamphylia, 323 ; served under Antigonus against Eumenes, 317

**NECO** : son of Psammetichus, and king of Egypt, 617-601 B.C. ; defeated Josiah, king of Judah, at Magdolus, and conquered the Babylonians, 610 ; defeated by Nebuchadnezzar, 606 ; died, 601

**NECTANABIS** : (1) king of Egypt, 374-364 B.C. ; resisted the Persian invasion under Pharnabazus and Iphicrates ; died, 364. (2) the last native king of

Egypt; secured the throne, 361 B.C.; defeated by Artaxerxes III., and fled, 350

NEMAUSUS: a most important town in Gallia Narbonensis

NEOPTOLEMUS: (1) king of Epirus, and father of Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great; died about 360 B.C. (3) king of Epirus, and grandson of (1); set on the throne in place of Pyrrhus, 302 B.C.; shared the royal authority with Pyrrhus, 296; assassinated by Pyrrhus, 295. (3) an officer of Alexander the Great; governor of Armenia, 323 B.C.; revolted from Perdiccas, and defeated by Eumenes, and killed, 321. (4) brother of Archelaus, and general of Mithridates. (5) a well-known tragic actor of Athens; *flor. circ.* 340-330 B.C.

NEPOS, CORNELIUS: a writer and historian; friend of Cicero and Catullus

NERATIUS PRISCUS: famous Roman jurist under Trajan and Hadrian

NERO, CLAUDIUS: (1) TIB., censor, 312 B.C. (2) C., great general in the second Punic war; praetor, and fought against Hasdrubal in Spain, 212; consul, defeated Hannibal in S. Italy, marched rapidly N., and defeated Hasdrubal on the Metaurus, 207; censor, 204. (3) TIB., praetor, 204 B.C.; consul, 202. (4) TIB., served under Pompey against the pirates, 67 B.C. (5) TIB., father of the Emperor Tiberius; quaestor to Caesar in Egypt, 48 B.C.; fought under L. Antonius, 41; joined Sext. Pompeius, and later M. Antonius; returned to Rome, 40; surrendered his wife, Livia, to Octavian, and died, *circ.* 38

NERO: Roman emperor, 54-68 A.D.; son of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and adopted by Claudius; murdered

- his brother by adoption, Britannicus, 55 A.D.; murdered his mother, 59; divorced his wife, Octavia, and married Poppaea, 63; persecuted the Christians because of the fire of Rome, 64; escaped the designs of the conspiracy of Piso, 65; killed Poppaea, 65; married Messalina, and started upon a course of atrocious debauchery and cruelty, 65-67; fled from Rome on news that the Praetorian guards had proclaimed Galba emperor, and committed suicide, 68
- NERO**: eldest son of Germanicus and Agrippina; banished by Tiberius, 29 A.D.
- NERVA, COCCEIUS**: (1) M., reconciled M. Antonius and Octavian, 40 B.C.; consul, 36. (2) M., son of (1); celebrated jurist; consul, 22 A.D.; committed suicide, 33. (3) M., son of (2); celebrated jurist. (4) M., son of (3); Roman emperor, 96-98 A.D.; born, 32; consul, 71 and 90; declared emperor, 96; reigned with great clemency, and died suddenly, 98
- NERVA, LICINIUS**: (1) C., praetor in Spain, 167. (2) A., tribune of the plebs, 178 B.C.; praetor, 166. (3) A., praetor, 166, 143; governor of Macedonia, 142. (4) P., praetor of Sicily at the outbreak of the second Servile War, 103 B.C.
- NERVII**: a powerful tribe in Gallia Belgica; crushed by Caesar in 58 B.C.
- NICAEA**: a celebrated city of Asia in Bithynia
- NICANDER**: (1) king of Sparta, 809-770 B.C. (2) well-known Greek poet, grammarian, and physician; *flor. circ.* 185-135. (3) general of the Ætolian League, 190 B.C.
- NICANOR**: (1) son of Parmenio; died, 330 B.C. (2) a

Macedonian officer; made governor of Cappadocia, 321 B.C.; joined Antigonus, and made governor of Media; ejected from Media by Seleucus, 312. (3) a Macedonian officer, who obtained possession of Athens for Cassander after the death of Antipater, 318 B.C.; defeated the fleet of Polysperchon in the Hellespont, and put to death by Cassander on his return, 317

NICARCHUS: Greek epigrammatist; *flor. circ.* 100 A.D.

NICIAS: (1) a celebrated Athenian general during the Peloponnesian war; obtained a cessation of hostilities, 421 B.C.; appointed one of the commanders in the Sicilian expedition, 415; conducted the siege of Syracuse with some success, 415-414; outwitted by Gylippus, and sent in his resignation of his command, which was refused, 414; refused to abandon the siege, as suggested by Demosthenes, 413; later allowed his superstitious fears to delay the departure of the Athenian fleet, which had become inevitable; forced to attempt a retreat by land, the fleet having been destroyed; captured, and put to death, 413. (2) the notorious physician of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus; offered the Romans to poison the king for a bribe; his offer was refused. (3) a Coan grammarian, and friend of Cicero. (4) a famous Greek painter; *flor. circ.* 320 B.C.

NICOCHARES: an Athenian poet of the Old Comedy; *flor. circ.* 430-410 B.C.

NICOCLES: (1) king of Salamis in Cyprus, 374 B.C. (2) ruler of Paphos in Cyprus; joined Ptolemy against Antigonus; discovered by Ptolemy to be a traitor, and committed suicide, 310 B.C.

NICOCREON: king of Salamis in Cyprus; joined Ptolemy

- against Antigonus, and given command over the whole of Cyprus, *circ.* 310 B.C.
- NICOMACHUS : (1) the father of Aristotle. (2) son of Aristotle ; a writer of philosophical works. (3) a Pythagorean philosopher ; *flor. circ.* 20-40 A.D. (4) a celebrated painter of Thebes
- NICOMEDES : (1) I., king of Bithynia ; succeeded, 278 B.C. ; after a prosperous reign died, *circ.* 250. (2) II. (EPIPHANES), king of Bithynia, 149-91 B.C. ; assisted the Romans against Aristonicus, 131 ; extended his dominions to Cappadocia and Paphlagonia, but expelled from the former by Mithridates and from the latter by the Romans. (3) III. (PHILOPATOR), king of Bithynia, 91-74 B.C. ; expelled from Bithynia by Mithridates, 91 ; restored by the Romans, 90 ; attacked Mithridates, and again expelled from Bithynia, 88 ; restored by the Romans, 84 ; died, and bequeathed his kingdom to Rome, 74
- NICOMEDIA : a famous city in Bithynia
- NICON : a Tarentine, who betrayed his city to Hannibal, 212
- NICOPHON : an Athenian comic poet ; *flor. circ.* 400 B.C.
- NICOSTRATUS : a distinguished Athenian general of the Peloponnesian war ; killed near Mantinea, 418 B.C.
- NIGER, C. PESCENNIUS : governor of Syria, and acclaimed emperor by his troops upon the death of Commodus, 193 A.D. ; defeated and executed by Severus, 194
- NILUS : the river of Egypt
- NINUS : the same as Nineveh, the capital of the Assyrian empire
- NIPHATES : a mountain range in Armenia



**NITOCRIS**: (1) a great queen of Babylon; probably the wife of Nebuchadnezzar. (2) a famous queen of Egypt; said to have built the third pyramid

**NOBILIOR, FULVIUS**: (1) **SER.**, consul, and defeated the Carthaginian fleet off Sicily, 255 B.C. (2) **M.**, grandson of (1); curule aedile, 195; praetor, and defeated Celtiberi in Spain, 193; consul, and defeated the Ætolians, 189; received a triumph, 187; censor, 179. (3) **M.**, son of (2); tribune of the plebs, 171; curule aedile, 166; consul, 159. (4) **Q.**, son of (2); consul, and defeated by the Celtiberi in Spain, 153; censor, 136

**NOLA**: a very ancient town in Campania in Italy

**NONACRIS**: a town in N. Arcadia

**NONIUS, C. ASPRENAS**: accused of poisoning 130 guests at a banquet, and acquitted, 9 B.C.

**NORA**: (1) an ancient town in Sardinia. (2) a fortress in Cappadocia on the Taurus

**NORBA**: a fortified town in Latium; colonised by the Romans in 492 B.C.

**NORBANUS, C.**: tribune of the plebs, 95 B.C.; praetor in Sicily, 90; consul in the Marian interest, and defeated by Sulla near Capua, 83; utterly defeated in Gaul by Metellus Pius, 82; committed suicide at Rhodes, 81

**NORICUM**: a Roman province S. of the Danube

**NOSSIS**: a Greek poetess of Locri in Italy; *flor. circ.* 310 B.C.

**NOVIODUNUM**: (1) a town of the Bituriges in Gallia Aquitana. (2) a town of the Ædui in Gallic Lugdunensis. (3) a town of the Suessones in Gallia

Belgica. (4) a town of the Helvetii in Gallia Belgica.  
 (5) a fortress on the Danube in Moesia

NOVIUS, Q. : celebrated writer of *fabulæ Atellanæ*; *flor. circ.* 100-80 B.C.

NUCERIA : (1) a town in Campania. (2) a town in Umbria

NUMA POMPILIUS : the second king of Rome ; famous for his wisdom and piety ; many Roman institutions are ascribed to him

NUMANTIA : the most important town in Celtiberia, situated near the headwaters of the Douro

NUMENIUS : a Pythagoreo-Platonic philosopher ; of uncertain date

NUMIDIA : an extensive country in N. Africa

NYMPHIDIUS SABINUS : commander of the Praetorians at Nero's death, 68 A.D. ; attempted to seize the throne, and murdered

NYMPHODORUS : (1) of Amphipolis ; historian ; of uncertain date. (2) of Syracuse ; historian ; *flor. circ.* 350-320

## O

OCELLUS LUCANUS : a Pythagorean philosopher ; of uncertain date

OCHUS : a great river of Central Asia

OCTAVIA : (1) the beautiful and virtuous sister of the Emperor Augustus ; married, first, C. Marcellus, and later M. Antonius, 40 B.C. ; divorced by Antonius, 31 ; died, 11. (2) daughter of Claudius and Messalina ; married Nero, 53 A.D. ; divorced by him, 62 ; banished, and put to death, 63

OCTAVIA GENS: plebeian; famous as being the Gens of the Emperor Augustus

OCTAVIANUS: *vide* AUGUSTUS

OCTAVIUS: (1) CN. (RUFUS): quaestor, 230 B.C. (2) CN., son of (1); plebeian aedile, 206; praetor, 205; present at the battle of Zama, 202. (3) CN., son of (2); praetor, and commanded the Roman fleet against Perseus, 168; consul, 165; sent on an embassy to Asia, and murdered at Laodicea, 162. (4) CN., son of (3); consul, 128. (5) M., tribune of the plebs, and opposed Tib. Gracchus, 133. (6) CN., consul; supported the aristocracy, and expelled Cinna from Rome, 87; captured by Cinna, and executed, 87. (7) L., son of (6); consul, 75; proconsul in Cilicia, and died, 74. (8) CN., son of (7); consul, 76; (9) M., son of (8); served in the Pompeian fleet, 49; after Pharsalia sailed to Illyricum, and driven thence to Africa, 47; commanded part of Antonius' fleet at Actium, 31. (10) C., ancestor of Augustus; a Roman knight, who lived about 250 B.C. (11) C., son to (10); *tribunus militum*, and present at Cannae, 216. (12) C., son of (11); took no part in public life. (13) C., son of (12) and father of Augustus; praetor, 61; proprætor in Macedonia, 60; died, 58. (14) L., served with Pompey against the pirates, 67 B.C.

ODESSUS: (1) a Greek town in Thracia on the Euxine Sea. (2) a port in Sarmatia Europæa on the N. coast of the Euxine Sea

ODRYSÆ: a powerful people of Thrace

ŒCHALIA: (1) and (2) towns in Thessaly. (3) a town in Messenia. (4) a town in Eubœa

**ŒNIADAE** : an ancient town in Acarnania on the River Achelous

**OENOPIDES** : a famous astronomer and mathematician of Chios, probably in the early part of the fifth century B.C.

**OETA** : a range of mountains in S. Thessaly

**OFELLA, Q. LUCRETIUS** ; originally a Marian ; deserted to Sulla, 82 B.C. ; infringed one of Sulla's laws, and put to death, 81

**OGULNIA GENS** : plebeian ; **GALLUS** is the only cognomen of this Gens

**OGULNI, Q. and CN.** : two brothers ; tribunes of the plebs, and introduced laws allowing plebeians access to the priestly colleges, 300 B.C.

**OLOPHERNES** : (1) brother of Ariarthes I. of Cappadocia ; helped Artaxerxes III. to subdue Egypt, 350 B.C. (2) supposititious son of Ariarathes IV. ; plotted against Ariarathes V., 157 B.C. ; given by the Romans a share in the kingdom, which he did not long hold

**OLYMPIA** : a small plain in Elis, where the Olympic Games were held

**OLYMPIA (BATTLE OF)** : in 364 B.C. the long-standing animosity between Elis and Arcadia reached a head ; upon the eve of the Olympic Games the Arcadians seized Olympia, and proclaimed that they would in future preside over the games in place of the Eleians ; in the midst of the festival the Eleians fell upon the Arcadians, and at first beat them back ; the Arcadians rallied in the buildings and among the booths of the holiday-makers, and finally drove the Eleians off ;

in the following year, however, they restored to the Eleians the presidency of the games

**OLYMPIAS** : wife of Philip II. of Macedonia and mother of Alexander the Great ; married Philip, 359 B.C. ; withdrew from Macedonia owing to Philip's amours, 337 ; returned on Philip's death, 336 ; withdrew again from Macedonia on death of Alexander, 323 ; upon death of Antipater supported Polysperchon against Cassander, 319 ; invaded Macedonia with Polysperchon, and defeated and put to death Arrhidaeus and Eurydice, 317 ; blockaded by Cassander in Pydna ; surrendered, and put to death, 316

**OLYMPIODORUS** : (1) an Athenian officer, who fought gallantly at Plataea, 479 B.C. (2) a distinguished Athenian general and statesman ; defended Athens against Cassander, 298 B.C., and Demetrius, 288

**OLYMPUS** : a celebrated Greek musician ; *flor. circ.* 660-620 B.C.

**OLYMPUS** : (1) the celebrated mountain range which separates Greece proper from Macedonia. (2) *The Mysian Olympus* ; a range of mountains in N.W. Asia Minor

**OLYNTHUS** : a flourishing town in Chalcidice in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. ; destroyed by Philip of Macedonia, 347 B.C.

**OMBI** : an important city of Upper Egypt

**ONESICRITUS** : historian of Alexander the Great

**ONOMACRITUS** : of Athens ; an early Greek poet and commentator, *circ.* 520-465 B.C.

**ONOMARCHUS** : Phocian general in the sacred war, 353 B.C. ; defeated by Philip, and drowned, 352

- ONOSANDER; celebrated writer on military tactics, *circ.* 50 A.D.
- OPHELLAS; a general of Alexander the Great; joined Ptolemy, 323 B.C.; conquered Cyrene, and held it for Ptolemy, 322-314; rebelled against Ptolemy, and ruled independently, 313-309; treacherously killed by Agathocles near Carthage, 308
- OPILIUS, AURELIUS: a teacher of philosophy, rhetoric, and grammar at Rome, *circ.* 100 B.C.
- OPIMIA GENS: plebeian; the only cognomen of the Gens is PANSA
- OPIMIUS: (1) Q., consul, and subdued some Ligurian tribes, 154 B.C. (2) L., son of (1); praetor, and took Fregellae, 125; consul, and vehement opponent of C. Gracchus, 121; sent to Africa to divide the dominions of Jugurtha, 112; condemned for corruption in Africa, and exiled, 109
- OPPIA GENS: an ancient plebeian Gens; the principal cognomina of the Gens are CAPITO, CORNICINUS, SALINATOR
- OPPIANUS: author of the *Halieutica*; *flor. circ.* 180 A.D.
- OPPIUS: (1) C., tribune of the plebs, and passed a sumptuary law, 213 B.C. (2) Q., Roman general; captured by Mithridates, 88 B.C. (3) C., close friend of Julius Caesar, and author of several historical works
- ORBILLIUS PUPILLUS: the teacher of Horace
- ORCADES INSULAE: *i.e.* the Orkneys and Shetlands
- ORCHOMENUS: a very old, prosperous, and powerful city in Boeotia
- OREUS: a town in N. Euboea

- ORGETORIX : leader of the migration of the Helvetii, 61 B.C. ; conspired to obtain royal power, and committed suicide
- ORICUM : an important Greek town in Illyria
- ORNEAE : an ancient town in Argolis
- ORONTES : (1) a great river of Syria. (2) a mountain between Parthia and Hyrcania. (3) a people of Assyria
- OROPUS : a town on the frontier between Boeotia and Attica
- ORTYGIA : (1) the ancient name of Delos. (2) an island off Syracuse
- OSCI : an ancient tribe of Central Italy
- OSSA : a celebrated mountain in Thessaly
- OSTIA : a town on the left bank at the mouth of the Tiber ; the old port of Rome
- OSTORIUS SCAPULA : *vide* SCAPULA
- OTACILIUS CRASSUS, T. : praetor, and fought against the Carthaginians, 217 B.C. ; propraetor in Sicily, 216 ; laid waste the Carthaginian coast, 215 ; praetor, 214-211 ; died, 211
- OTANES : (1) a Persian, who led the conspiracy against Smerdis, 521 B.C. (2) a Persian general of some distinction ; *flor. circ.* 506-499
- OTHO, L. ROSCIUS : tribune of the plebs, and supported the aristocratic party, 67 ; opposed the extension of Pompey's authority, 66 ; obtained the reservation of special seats for the Equites in the theatre, 66
- OTHO, SALVIUS : (1) M., descended from ancient Etruscan family ; brought up in the house of Livia Augusta,

and became a senator and praetor. (2) son of (1); favourite of Tiberius; consul, 33 A.D.; proconsul in Africa, 34; restored discipline among the troops in Illyricum, 42. (3) L., son of (2); consul, 52; proconsul in Asia, 63; consul, 69. (4) M., son of (2); Roman emperor, 15th January to 16th April, 69; born, 32; governor of Lusitania, 58; joined Galba in revolt against Nero, 68; conspired against Galba; was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers; defeated Caecina, the general of the rival emperor, Vitellius; was defeated by Caecina and Valeus at Bedriacum, and committed suicide, 69

**OTHRYADES**: a Spartan hero; the sole survivor of 300 Spartans who fought 300 Argives

**OTHRYS**: a range of mountains in S. Thessaly

**OVIDIUS, P. NASO**: a famous Roman poet; born, 43 B.C.; held various public appointments; banished, 9 A.D.; died in exile, 18 A.D.

**OXATHRES**: brother of Darius III.; fought gallantly at Issus, 333 B.C.; subsequently captured by Alexander, and given an important position

**OXUS**: a great river of Central Asia

**OXYARTES**: father of Roxana, a man of great influence with Alexander: was made satrap of Paropamisus, which provinces he retained until his death, *circ.* 303 B.C.

## P

**PACHES**: Athenian general in Peloponnesian war; engaged in Mytilene and Lesbos, 427 B.C.; tried at Athens, where he killed himself before his judges



**PACORUS**: king of Parthia; contemporary of Domitian and Trajan

**PAELIGNI**: a people in Central Italy, of Sabine origin; made peace with Romans, 304 B.C.; active in the Social War, when they were subdued by Pomp. Strabo

**PAESTUM**: a city in Lucania; originally colonised by the Sybarites, when it was known as Posidonia

**PAETUS, ÆLIUS**: (1) P., praetor, 203 B.C.; consul, 201, when he was engaged in war with the Boii; a jurist. (2) Sex., brother of (1); curule aedile, 200 B.C.; consul, 198; censor, 193; an eminent jurist, called Catus

**PAETUS, P. AUTRONIUS**: elected consul for 65 B.C., when he was accused of bribery, and election declared void; joined conspiracy of Catiline; went into exile

**PAETUS, C. CAESENNIUS**: consul, 61 A.D.; sent by Nero in 63 to assist Corbulo in defending Armenia against Parthians; for a disgraceful peace with them he was deprived of his command; governor of Syria under Vespasian, when he dethroned Antiochus IV. of Commagene.

**PAGASAE**: a town in Thessaly on coast of Magnesia; conquered by Philip of Macedon, 351 B.C.

**PALICANUS, M. LOLLIUS**: tribune of plebs, 71 B.C.; a violent opponent of the aristocratic party

**PALLAS**: a freedman of Claudius, who administered the state; deposed by Nero, 56 A.D.; poisoned in 63

**PALMYRA**: city in Syria; captured by Aurelian, 270 A.D.

**PAMMENES**: a Theban general; in charge of Philip when a hostage in Thebes; engaged at Megalopolis, 371

and 352 B.C.; sent with a Theban force to aid Artabazus in his revolt against Artaxerxes III., 356

**PANNONIAN REVOLT:** the Pannonians in 7 A.D. joined the Dalmatians and other tribes in a revolt from Rome; were subdued by Tiberius after three years, 7-9 A.D.

**PANSA, C. VIBIUS:** see **VIBIUS**

**PANTAUCHUS:** a Macedonian officer of Alexander the Great during the descent of the Indus, 327 B.C.; a general of Demetrius Poliorcetes against Pyrrhus in Ætolia, 289, when, after a single combat with Pyrrhus, he was defeated, and his army routed

**PAPINIANUS, ÆMILIUS:** Roman jurist; *praefectus praetorio* under Septimius Severus; put to death by Caracalla

**PAPIRIA GENS:** patrician, and also plebeian, the chief surnames being Carbo, Cursor, Maso, and Mugillanus

**PAPUS, ÆMILIUS:** (1) Q., consul, 282 B.C., when he subdued the Etruscans and Boians; one of the ambassadors to Pyrrhus, 280; again consul, 278; censor 275. (2) L., consul, 225 B.C., when he defeated the Cisalpine Gauls; censor, 220

**PARIS:** (1) the elder, a famous pantomime, and favourite of Nero. (2) the younger, a still more famous pantomime in time of Domitian; put to death by him because of an intrigue with Domitia, his wife

**PARMENION:** Macedonian general under Philip and Alexander the Great; a friend of latter, and second in command in Asian invasion; put to death for treason, 330 B.C., on accusation of his son

**PAROS:** an island in Ægean Sea, which came under Athenian supremacy after the Persian invasion

- PARTHENIAE**: children of the Epeunaktae and the Lacedaemonian women born when the husbands of the latter were absent in the first Messenian war; such children were held in dishonour on account of their origin
- PARTHI**: a people of Scythian origin, inhabiting country S.E. of the Caspian Sea; subject to Persians, then to the Seleucidae, from whom they revolted, about 250 B.C., and formed a kingdom of their own
- PARYSATIS**: daughter of Artaxerxes I. of Persia; married to her own brother Darius; supporter of her son Cyrus in his revolt against his brother Artaxerxes
- PASIMELUS**: a Corinthian oligarch, who secretly arranged for the admission of the Lacedaemonian force within the long walls joining Corinth with its port, resulting in the defeat of the Argive forces, 393 B.C.
- PASION**: originally a slave; became a wealthy banker of Athens of high credit; died, 370 B.C.
- PATAVIUM**: a town of the Veneti in Gallia Cisalpina; birthplace of Livy
- PATROCLES**: a Macedonian general, who took service under Seleucus I. and Antiochus I. of Syria, and during his governorship of the eastern provinces wrote and published a geography of those regions
- PAULINA, POMPEIA**: wife of Seneca, the philosopher; on his being condemned to death she opened her veins, so as to die with him; Nero had the wound bound up, and she lived a few years longer
- PAULINUS, C. SUETONIUS**: proprætor in Mauretania, 42 A.D.; commanded in Britain, 59-62; consul, 66; one of Otho's generals against Vitellius, 69

PAULUS, ÆMILIUS : (1) L., consul, 219 B.C. ; again in 216, when the Romans were defeated by Hannibal at Cannae, and Paulus was slain. (2) L., son of (1), and called Macedonicus ; curule aedile, 192 B.C. ; praetor, 191, when he was engaged in war with the Lusitani ; consul, 181, when he conquered the Ingauni ; again consul, 168, when he ended war against Perseus at Pydna ; had a splendid triumph, 167 ; censor, 164 ; died, 160

PAUSANIAS : (1) regent of Sparta, 479 B.C. ; commanded Greek forces at Plataea, 479 ; in command of naval expedition against Persians to Cyprus and Byzantium, 478 ; his Medism caused the Greeks to transfer allegiance from Sparta to Athens ; recalled for his treasonable intrigues with Persia, which led to his tragic death, 469. (2) grandson of (1), king of Sparta, 408-394 B.C. ; marched to the Peiraeus, where he came to terms with Thrasybulus against plans of Lysander, 403 ; sent against Thebans, 395, but, finding Lysander slain, admitted defeat, and withdrew ; condemned on return to Sparta ; went into exile. (3) Macedonian, and captain of the bodyguard of Philip, whom he murdered at Ægae, 336 B.C. ; he was himself killed on the spot

PAX ROMANA : applied to the condition prevailing in the Roman empire under Augustus, when the Roman mind, satiated with aggressive designs, seemed to take hold of the idea of universal peace within the empire's protective bulwarks

PEDIUS, Q. : great-nephew of Julius Caesar ; his *legatus* in Gaul, 57 B.C. ; praetor, 48, when he defeated and killed Milo ; engaged in Spain against the Pompeians, 45 ; elected consul, 43, in which year he died

- PEDO, ALBINOVANUS** : a poet, and friend of Ovid
- PEIRAEUS** : the harbour of Athens, with which it was connected by long walls or fortifications, constructed by Themistocles ; captured by Lysander, 404 B.C. ; by Thrasybulus, 403 ; by Macedonians on several occasions ; and finally by Sulla in 86
- PEISANDER** : (1) Athenian demagogue ; active in the revolution of the Four Hundred, 412 B.C. ; afterwards fled to Agis in Decelea. (2) brother-in-law of Agesilaus II. of Sparta ; defeated and killed when in command of Spartan fleet at Cnidus, 394 B.C.
- PEISISTRATUS** : an Athenian, and a relation and friend of Solon ; became tyrant of Athens, 560 B.C. ; in exile from 555-551 ; again tyrant of Athens, 551-545, when he was driven out ; after ten years' preparation he defeated his opponents, and became tyrant for the third time ; enriched Athens with buildings ; governed wisely, and encouraged literature ; died in 527
- PELASGI** : the earliest people of Greece ; the term is usually applied to the prehistoric races of Greece and the Ægean coasts
- PELLA** : a town in Macedonia, which Philip made his capital ; birthplace of Alexander the Great
- PELOPIDAS** : Theban general ; expels Spartans from Thebes, 379 B.C. ; at battle of Leuctra, 371 ; engaged in invasion of Peloponnesus, 369 ; captured and imprisoned in Thessaly by Alexander of Pherae, 368 ; rescued by Epaminondas, 367 ; envoy to Susa, 367 ; invades Thessaly, and is killed at victory of Cynoscephalae, 364
- PELOPONNESIAN WAR** : due to Spartan jealousy of the

greatness of Athens; its initial cause was the taking of Epidamnus by the Corcyraeans in 435 B.C., and the alliance concluded between the Athenians and Corcyra in 433; the war between the Athenians and the Peloponnesian confederacy lasted from 431 to 404, ending in the overthrow of Athens

**PERDICCAS** : a Macedonian; son of Orontes, and one of Alexander's generals; exercised chief authority under his successor; marched against Ptolemy of Egypt; was defeated and put to death by his troops, 321 B.C.

**PERDICCAS** : kings of Macedonia

**PERDICCAS I.** : founder of the kingdom

**PERDICCAS II.** : reigned about 454-413 B.C.; his brother Philip revolted, aided by the Athenians, 432; invasion of his country by Sitalces, king of Odrysians, 429; abandoned Sparta, and made peace with Athens, 423

**PERDICCAS III.** : 364-359 B.C.; killed in battle against Illyrians, 359

**PERGAMUS** : a city of S. Mysia in Asia Minor; capital of the kingdom of Pergamus and then of the Roman province of Asia

**PERIANDER** : son of Cypselus; tyrant of Corinth, 625-585 B.C.; reckoned as one of the seven sages

**PERICLES** : (1) Athenian statesman and general; leads the democratic party, 469 B.C., and is at the head of affairs by 461; engaged in war against Acarnanians and Sicyonians, 454; assisted Phocians in Sacred War, 448; recovered Euboea, 445; subdued revolt in Samos, 440; pursued defensive policy in Peloponnesian war; under him Athens reached the zenith of her prosperity in literature and art; he erected the

Parthenon and other magnificent buildings; he had many enemies, and during the plague there was much irritation against him, as cause of the troubles; his mistress was Aspasia; died, 429. (2) son of (1) by Aspasia, and one of the generals executed at Athens after the battle of Arginusæ, 406 B.C.

PERPENNA, M. VENTO: joined the party of Marius in civil war, and was made praetor; went over to Spain and joined Sertorius, 77 B.C.; murdered him through jealousy in 72, and was soon after defeated and put to death by Pompey

PERSEUS: last king of Macedonia, 178-168 B.C.; defeated by Romans under Æmilius Paulus at Pydna, 168; taken to Rome, and died in exile

PERTINAX, HELVIUS: Roman emperor, 193 A.D.; rose from humble origin to the highest commands under M. Aurelius and Commodus; succeeded the latter, but was murdered by his troops, who resented his discipline

PERUSIA: a town in Etruria; noted for its siege by Octavianus, 41 B.C., when he drove L. Antonius into it, and its surrender in 40

PETICUS, C. SULPICIUS: censor, 366 B.C.; five times consul, 364, 361, 355, 353, and 351; subdued the Hernici, 361, and the Gauls, 358

PETREIUS, M.: *legatus*, 62 B.C., to C. Antonius, for whom he commanded in battle against Catiline; also to Pompey in Spain, 55, where he was defeated by Caesar, 49; engaged in Africa against Caesar; after defeat at Thapsus, 46, fled with Juba, and they killed each other

- PEUCESTAS** : Macedonian officer of Alexander the Great, whose life he saved in India ; appointed satrap of Persia
- PHAEAX** : an Athenian orator and statesman, and a rival of Nicias and Alcibiades
- PHAEDON** : of Elis ; a Greek philosopher ; taken as prisoner to Athens, about 400 B.C. ; returned to Elis after death of Socrates, and founded the school of philosophy there
- PHAENEAS** : praetor of the Ætolian League, 198 B.C. ; assisted Flaminius in his campaign in Macedonia, 197 ; active in the cause of Antiochus against Romans, 192 ; ambassador of Ætolians to sue for peace from Rome, 189
- PHALAECUS** : leader of Phocians in Sacred War, 351 B.C. ; made treaty with Philip, and withdrew to the Peloponnesus, 346 ; killed at the siege of Cydonia in Crete
- PHALANTHUS** : a leader of Partheniae, who emigrated with his party, and founded Tarentum in Italy, about 708 B.C.
- PHALARIS** : tyrant of Agrigentum, about 570-554 B.C. ; his rule was cruel, and he was killed by the people
- PHARNABAZUS** : son of Pharnaces, and Persian satrap of provinces near Hellespont ; helped Sparta against Athens, 411 B.C. ; afterwards joined Conon, and was at battle off Cnidus, 394
- PHARNACES I.** : king of Pontus, about 190 B.C.
- PHARNACES II.** : son of Mithridates the Great ; he was really king of the Bosphorus, which Pompey assigned to him ; defeated by Caesar at Ziela, 47 B.C. ; killed soon after by one of his generals



**PHAROS** : an island in Mediterranean off Egypt, which Alexander united to mainland by a mole when constructing Alexandria ; Ptolemy II. built a lighthouse on it

**PHARSALUS** : a town in Thessaly ; noted for the battle between Caesar and Pompey, 48 B.C., and defeat of the latter

**PHAYLLUS** : a Phocian general in Sacred War, 352 B.C.

**PHEIDON** : king of Argos, about 650 B.C. ; introduced coinage and weights and measures

**PHILA** : daughter of Antipater of Macedonia ; married Craterus, 322 B.C. ; then Demetrius, son of Antigonus ; by the latter she was mother of Antigonus Gonatas and Stratonice, wife of Seleucus, and then of Antiochus, his son

**PHILETAERUS** : an officer of Lysimachus ; in command of Pergamus ; revolted to Seleucus, and in 280 B.C. made himself independent, and thus founded the kingdom of Pergamus

**PHILIPPI** : Macedonian city, where Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius, 42 B.C.

**PHILIPPUS** : kings of Macedonia

**PHILIPPUS II.** : 359-336 B.C. ; brought up at Thebes, where he was a hostage ; subdued Paeonians and Illyrians ; captured Amphipolis, 357 ; Athenians declared war against him, but Philip continued the conquest of Greek towns of Macedonia, invaded and occupied Thessaly, intrigued in Euboea ; captured Olynthus, 348 ; made peace with Athens, 347 ; brought Phocian war to end, 346 ; formation of a league against Philip under Athens ; Philip's victory at

Chaeronea, 338; murdered by Pausanias, 336; the period is famous for the Philippics and other political speeches of Demosthenes

**PHILIPPUS V.** : 220-178 B.C.; ended the Social War, against Ætolians, 217; engaged in war with Romans, which ended in his defeat at Cynoscephalæ, 197, and stringent terms of peace, involving loss of his conquests and fleet and payment of indemnity

**PHILIPPUS** : (1) Q. Marcius, praetor, 188 B.C., in Sicily; consul, 186; again consul, 169, when he was engaged in Macedonia against Perseus. (2) L. Marcius, tribune of plebs, 104 B.C.; consul, 91; a great orator

**PHILO, Q. PUBLILIUS** : consul, 339 B.C., when he defeated the Latins; proposed the Publilian laws; first plebeian praetor, 337; censor, 332; consul again, 327, when he was engaged in S. Italy, and continued there as proconsul, the first instance in history; consul for the third time, 320, when he was engaged against Samnites

**PHILO, L. VETURIUS** : (1) consul, 220 B.C.; censor, 210, in which year he died. (2) curule aedile, 210 B.C.; praetor, 209, in Cisalpine Gaul; served against Hasdrubal, 207; consul, 206; with Scipio in Africa, 202, when he conveyed to Rome the news of the victory at Zama

**PHILOCLEES** : of Athens; a tragic poet, and nephew of Æschylus; gained victory over Sophocles, 429 B.C.

**PHILOCRATES** : an Athenian orator; opposed to Demosthenes, and active in Macedonian cause, by treachery and corruption; to him was due the peace with Philip, 346 B.C.

**PHILOMELUS** : Phocian general in Sacred War, who seized temple of Delphi, 357 B.C., and was killed in battle, 353

**PHILONIDES** : Athenian comic poet, under whose name some of the plays of Aristophanes were brought out

**PHILOPOEMEN** : of Megalopolis ; at battle of Sellasia, 221 B.C. ; *strategus* of Achaean League, 203, when he defeated and killed Machanidas ; again *strategus* in 201 and 192, when on both occasions he defeated Nabis ; took Sparta, 188 ; taken prisoner in his march on Messene, 183, and poisoned ; was eight times general of Achaean League

**PHILOTAS** : son of Parmenion, and officer of Alexander, who served in his great battles ; accused of treason, and put to death, 330 B.C.

**PHILUS, FURIUS** : (1) P., consul, 223 B.C., when he was engaged against the Gauls ; praetor, 216, when he proceeded to Africa in command of fleet ; censor, 214. (2) L., consul, 136 B.C., with Spain as his province

**PHOCAEA** : one of the twelve cities of the Ionian confederacy in Asia Minor

**PHOCION** : Athenian general ; engaged in Euboea, and gained victory of Tamynae, 354 B.C. ; raised siege of Byzantium, 339 ; accused of treachery in connection with Alexander's march on Athens, 318 ; condemned to death, 317

**PHOCIS** : country in N. Greece ; famous for having the Delphic oracle ; involved in Sacred War against Thebans and the Amphictyons ; finally subdued by Philip of Macedon, 346 B.C.

**PHOEBIDAS** : a Lacedaemonian, who, while marching

against Olynthus, treacherously seized the Cadmea, 382 B.C. ; killed in battle by Thebans, 378

**PHOENICIA** : a country on coast of Syria, whose great cities such as Tyre and Sidon, held at one time naval supremacy ; Phoenicians were great colonisers, and inventors of the alphabet

**PHOENIX** : of Tenedos ; an officer of Eumenes ; employed against Craterus, and against the revolted general, Perdiccas, 321 B.C. ; after death of Eumenes joined Antigonus

**PHORMION** : an Athenian general ; engaged in Samos, 440 B.C. ; siege of Potidaea, 432 ; victory over Peloponnesian fleet in Corinthian Gulf, 429

**PHRATAPHERNES** : a Persian general, and satrap of Parthia and Hyrcania ; assisted Darius with troops at Arbela, 331 B.C., and joined him in his flight ; surrendered to Alexander, to whom he was of much service in his expedition

**PHRYGIA** : a country in Asia Minor, which came under the dominion of Persia, Macedonia, Syria, Pergamus, and the Gauls, and finally the Romans, in 130 B.C.

**PHRYNE** : a famous *hetaira* of Athens in fourth century B.C., who was taken as model by Praxiteles and Apelles

**PHRYNICHUS** : an Athenian general ; sent with fleet to Asia Minor, 412 B.C. ; killed in trying to make over Athens to Sparta during revolution, 411

**PICENUM** : country in Central Italy on Adriatic coast ; subdued by Romans, 268 B.C. ; joined in Social War against Rome, 90-89

**PICTONES** : a tribe in Gallia Aquitanica

- PICTOR, FABIVS :** (1) C., earliest Roman painter, who painted the temple of Salus, 307-302 B.C., hence his name, Pictor. (2) Numericus, son of (1); consul, 266 B.C.; mentioned by Cicero as an annalist. (3) Q., grandson of (1); the earliest Roman historian; served in Gallic war, 225 B.C.; in second Punic war, when, after defeat at Cannae, 216, he was sent to Delphi to consult the oracle. (4) Ser., mentioned by Cicero as learned in law and literature; lived about 150 B.C.
- PINARIA GENS :** ancient patrician, who held in early times the priesthood of Hercules; chief surnames Mamercinus, Natta, Posca, Rusca, Scarpus
- PINARIVS, L. :** great-nephew of Caesar, and named in his will as one of his heirs; served against Brutus and Cassius
- PIRATES :** pirates infesting the Mediterranean, their chief haunts being Cilicia and Pisidia, hence called Cilicians, and also Isaurians; gave much trouble to the Romans after social and civil wars, several expeditions being sent against them; finally suppressed by Pompey, 67 B.C.
- PISO, CALPURNIVS :** (1) L. Caesoninus, father-in-law of Caesar; consul, 58 B.C.; arraigned by Cicero for his administration in Macedonia, 57-56; fled with Pompey on breaking out of civil war, 49, but returned, and remained neutral. (2) L., son of (1); consul, 15 B.C.; sent to Pamphylia; engaged in war against Thracians, 11; to him and his sons Horace addressed his *Ars Poetica*. (3) C., consul, 67 B.C.; proconsul in Gallia Narbonensis, 66-65, when he was accused of extortion, and defended by Cicero. (4) Cn., consul, 7 B.C., when he was sent as legate to Spain; obtained

command in Syria, 18 A.D. ; accused of murdering Germanicus, 20, but before the inquiry ended he was either murdered or committed suicide. (5) C., conspirator against Nero, 65 A.D. ; committed suicide on discovery of plot

**PITHON** : (1) a Macedonian officer ; appointed by Alexander governor of part of the Indian provinces ; satrap of Babylon under Antigonus, 316 B.C. ; killed at Gaza, 312, fighting against Ptolemy. (2) a Macedonian officer of Alexander ; satrap of Media under Perdikkas, against whom he joined in mutiny in Egypt, 321 B.C. ; served Antigonus against Eumenes, but, owing to his treacherous schemes, was put to death, 316

**PITTACUS** : of Mytilene ; one of the seven wise men of Greece, about 652-569 B.C. ; fought for Mytilene, and was ruler of it from 589-579

**PLACENTIA** : Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina ; founded, 219 B.C. ; besieged by Hasdrubal, 207 B.C.

**PLANCINA, MUNATIA** : wife of Cn. Piso, governor of Syria, 18 A.D. ; brought to trial, with her husband, for the murder of Germanicus ; put an end to herself in 33

**PLANCIUS, CN.** : served in Africa, Crete, and Macedonia ; quaestor in last place in 58 B.C., when he befriended Cicero in his exile ; tribune of plebs, 56 ; defended by Cicero when charged under the Lex Licinia, 54

**PLANCUS, MUNATIUS** : (1) L., under Caesar in Gallic and civil wars ; governor of Gaul, 44 B.C. ; consul, 42 ; governor of Asia and Syria under Antony, whom he deserted in 32. (2) T., called Bursa, brother of (1) ; tribune of plebs, 52 B.C. ; exiled on being charged by Cicero with violence ; on Antony's side at Mutina, 43.

(3) Cn., brother of (1 and 2) ; sent by Caesar to assign lands in Epirus to his soldiers ; praetor, 43 B.C., when he served in Transalpine Gaul. (4) L. Plautius, brother of (1, 2, and 3), who received name of Plautius by adoption ; proscribed, 43 B.C.

PLATAEA : town in Boeotia ; allied to Athens, to which it rendered assistance at Marathon, 490 B.C. ; destroyed by Persians, 480 ; scene of defeat of Persians, 479 ; taken and destroyed by Spartans after two years' siege, 427 ; destroyed by Thebans, 372

PLATO : Athenian comic poet, 428-389 B.C., and contemporary of Aristophanes

PLAUTILLA, FULVIA : daughter of Fulvius Plautianus ; married Caracalla, 202 A.D., by whom she was banished, and afterwards put to death

PLAUTIUS, A. : general in Britain, 43-47 A.D., when he subdued the S. of the island

PLAUTUS, C. RUBELLIUS : great-grandson of Tiberius, who excited the suspicions of Nero as a probable successor ; went into exile in Asia, where he studied philosophy ; murdered by order of Nero, 62 A.D.

PLEISTOANAX : king of Sparta, 458-408 B.C. ; on suspicion of being bribed by Pericles, when withdrawing his troops from Attica, 445, he was fined ; being unable to pay, went into exile, from which he was recalled, 426, under directions of the Delphic oracle

PLEURATUS : king of Illyria, and an ally of the Romans in the second Punic and Grecian wars

POLEMON : (1) I., assisted Antony, who appointed him governor of a part of Cilicia, 39 B.C. ; afterwards was made king of Pontus, and in 16 subdued and absorbed

the kingdom of Bosphorus. (2) II., son of (1); made king of Pontus and Bosphorus by Caligula, 39 A.D.; Claudius deprived him of Bosphorus in exchange for a part of Cilicia, 41; under Nero his kingdom became a Roman province, 62. (3) an Athenian Platonic philosopher; converted from his profligacy by Xenocrates, whom he succeeded as head of his school, 315 B.C.

**POLLIS**: a Spartan ambassador to Sicily, who, it was said, took Plato from Dionysius, and sold him as a slave at Ægina; in command of a fleet which was defeated by Chabrias, 376 B.C.

**POLYCRATES**: (1) tyrant of Samos, who acquired vast riches and power, which led Amasis of Egypt to renounce an alliance with one who was likely to incur the envy of the gods; he was captured and crucified by Oroetes of Sardis, 522 B.C. (2) an Athenian orator and sophist; contemporary of Socrates

**POLYDORUS**: king of Sparta, who assisted in ending the first Messenian war, 724 B.C.

**POLYEUCTUS**: an Athenian orator, and friend of Demosthenes, whom he assisted in combating the Macedonian party

**POLYSPERCHON**: a Macedonian officer of Alexander the Great in his invasion of Asia; appointed regent by Antipater, 319 B.C., but was deprived of his power by Cassander, son of Antipater, who defeated him in 316

**POMPEIA**: daughter of Pompey Magnus; married Faustus Sulla, son of the dictator, and after his death married L. Cornelius Cinna



**POMPEIA GENS** : plebeian, the chief surnames being Rufus and Strabo ; the names Magnus and Pius were assumed afterwards for special reasons

**POMPEII** : a city of Campania in Italy ; overwhelmed by an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, 79 A.D.

**POMPEIUS** : (1) Q., consul, 141 B.C., when he was engaged in Spain against the Numantines. (2) Q. Rufus, tribune of plebs, 100 B.C. ; praetor, 91 ; consul, with Sulla, 88 ; left in charge of Italy when Sulla went to the East ; put to death through jealousy of Cn. Pompeius Strabo. (3) Q. Rufus, tribune of plebs, 52 B.C., when he assisted Pompey, the triumvir, to the sole consulship ; a charge of illegal action being brought against him he went into exile. (4) Cn. Magnus, the triumvir ; joined Sulla in opposing the Marian party, 84 B.C. ; called Magnus for his exploits in Africa, 81 ; engaged in Spain against Sertorius and Perpenna, 76-71 ; consul, 70, when he joined Caesar and Crassus in support of the popular party ; engaged against the Cilician pirates, 67 ; in command in Asia, 66-62 ; formation of the first triumvirate, 60 ; consul, 55, and sole consul, 52, when he restored order after the Clodian riots ; engaged, as head of the aristocracy, in civil war against Caesar's party ; flight to Greece, 49 ; his defeat by Caesar at Pharsalia, and his flight to Egypt and death, 48. (5) Cn. Magnus, elder son of triumvir ; in command of a fleet in civil war, 48 B.C. ; after his father's death he went to Africa, then to Spain, where he and his brother Sextus kept up the war against Caesar, but were defeated at Munda, 45 ; taken prisoner, and put to death. (6) Sex. Magnus, younger son of triumvir ; defeated at Munda by

Caesar, 45 B.C. ; in civil wars obtained command of the sea, and took Sicily, compelling the triumvirs to make peace, 39 ; on renewal of war he was defeated off Naulochus, 36 ; fled to Asia, where he was captured by Antony's troops, and put to death, 35. (7) Cn. Magnus, son-in-law of Emperor Claudius ; he was not allowed by Caligula to use the name of Magnus, but the prohibition was withdrawn by Claudius ; sent from Britain to announce the victory of Claudius, by whom he was afterwards put to death

POMPONIA : (1) sister of T. Pomponius Atticus ; married Q. Cicero, brother of orator, B.C. 68. (2) daughter of T. Pomponius Atticus ; married M. Vipsanius Agrippa, and her daughter married Tiberius

POMPONIA GENS : plebeian, the chief surnames during the republic being Matho and Atticus

POMPTINAE PALUDES : the Pontine Marshes ; a low-lying malarial plain on the coast of Latium, through which the Via Appia was made in 312 B.C.

POMPTINUS, C. : praetor, 63 B.C., when he assisted Cicero in suppressing Catiline conspiracy ; engaged against the Allobroges, 61

PONTIUS ; (1) C., a Samnite general, who defeated Romans at the Caudine Forks, 321 B.C. ; was himself defeated and put to death by Romans, 292. (2) Pilatus, procurator of Judaea, 26-36 A.D. ; removed and sent to Rome by Vitellius to answer charges of tyrannical conduct. (3) Telesinus, a Samnite general ; killed in battle against Sulla near Colline Gate, 82 B.C.

PONTUS : a district in N.E. of Asia Minor on coast of the Euxine ; made into a kingdom about 400 B.C. ; became a Roman province, 62 A.D.

POPILLIA GENS : plebeian, with surname during republic of Laenas

POPPAEA, SABINA : (1) mother of Nero's wife, whose supposed connection with Valerius Asiaticus gave offence to Messalina, and led to their trial ; she put an end to herself before trial was concluded, 47 A.D. (2) wife of Rufius Crispinus, then of Otho, and finally of Nero, over whom she exercised a malign influence

POPULONIA : old town and seaport of Etruria

PORCIA : (1) sister of Cato Uticensis ; married L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. (2) daughter of Cato Uticensis ; married, first, to M. Bibulus, after his death to M. Brutus, murderer of Caesar ; put an end to herself, 42 B.C.

PORSENA, LARS : king of Clusium in Etruria, who marched against Rome to restore Tarquinius Superbus to the throne ; he was arrested in his progress by the prowess of Horatius Cocles, and induced to make peace by the exploit of Mucius Scaevola

PORUS : (1) an Indian king, who resisted Alexander at the crossing of the Hydaspes, 327 B.C., but after his defeat was generously treated, and his kingdom restored ; treacherously put to death by Eudemus, 321. (2) also an Indian king, kinsman of (1), in time of Alexander's invasion ; being at enmity with his cousin he fled on hearing of the favour shown to him by Alexander

POSTUMIA GENS : patrician, the chief surnames being Albus or Albinus, Megellus, Tubertus

POSTUMUS : (1) M. Curtius, made tribune of soldiers by Caesar, 54 B.C., on Cicero's advice ; a strong supporter of Caesar. (2) C. Rabirius, a money-lender, who was the means of corrupting the Roman nobles,

and thus restoring Ptolemy Auletes, one of his chief debtors, to the throne of Egypt ; he was defended in his trial by Cicero, 54 B.C.

POTIDAEA : a town on the peninsula of Pallene in Macedonia ; its revolt from Athens in 432 B.C. was one of the causes of the Peloponnesian war ; after a long siege it was retaken by Athenians, 429 ; taken by Philip, and destroyed, 356

POTITUS, L. VALERIUS : (1) consul, 483 B.C. ; again in 470, when he was engaged against the Æqui. (2) friend of the people, and an envoy of the senate to treat with the plebs who had seceded to Mons Sacer ; consul, 449 B.C., when the famous laws were passed assigning greater power to the plebs, and securing their liberties

PRAENESTE : a fortified town in Latium ; became a Roman colony after the social war

PRIMUS, M. ANTONIUS : a Gallic senator, who was expelled from Rome for forgery in time of Nero ; was reinstated by Galba ; appointed to command in Pannonia ; on Vespasian being proclaimed emperor he marched into Italy, and defeated Vitellius at Bedriacum, 69 A.D.

PRINCIPATUS : a term used in the post-Augustan period to represent the sovereignty of the empire ; an extension of the meaning of the title *princeps senatus*, which was assumed by Augustus

PRISCUS, HELVIDIUS : son-in-law of Thræsea Paetus, whose views on liberty and republicanism he shared ; quaestor in Achaia in time of Nero ; tribune of plebs, 56 A.D. ; put to death in reign of Vespasian for his plain speaking

PRISCUS, SERVILIUS : (1) P. Structus, consul, 495 B.C., when he was engaged in war with the Volscians,

Sabines, and Aurunci. (2) Q. Structus, brother of (1); *magister equitum* to dictator, M'. Valerius Maximus, 494 B.C. (3) Sp. Structus, consul, 476 B.C., when he was defeated by the Etruscans, and brought to trial. (4) Q. Structus, consul, 468 and 466 B.C. (5) P. Structus, consul, 463 B.C., when he succumbed to the plague at Rome. (6) Q. Structus Fidenas, son of (5); dictator, 435 B.C., when he acquired surname of Fidenas from his conquest of Fidenæ; again dictator, 418, when he defeated the Æqui. (7) Q. Fidenas, son of (6); consular tribune six times between 402 and 386 B.C. (8) Q. Fidenas, son of (7); consular tribune, 382, 378, and 369 B.C. (9) Sp., censor, 378 B.C.

PRIVERNUM: town of the Volsci in Latium; finally subdued by the Romans, 326 B.C.

PROPONTIS: small sea between the Ægean and the Euxine; the modern Sea of Marmora

PRUSIAS: kings of Bithynia

PRUSIAS I.: about 228-180 B.C.; gave refuge to Hannibal, but on consenting to surrender him to Romans, Hannibal put an end to himself

PRUSIAS II.: son of I., about 180-149 B.C.; engaged in war with Attalus of Pergamus, with whom Romans compelled him to make peace, 154; put to death by his own people, 149

PSAMMETICHUS: king of Egypt, about 666 B.C.; by aid of Ionian and Carian mercenaries he subdued other petty kings, and became sole ruler

PTOLEMAEUS: (1) nephew of Antigonus, king of Asia, whom he deserted, and joined Ptolemy I. of Egypt and

Cassander, 310 B.C. ; put an end to himself, 309. (2) see CAESARION. (3) called Alorites ; assumed supreme power in Macedonia by putting to death Alexander II., 367 B.C. ; was himself assassinated by Perdiccas III., 364. (4) called Apion ; king of Cyrene, 117-96 B.C. ; left his kingdom by will to Rome, but senate refused to accept it. (5) Ceraunus, son of Ptolemy I. of Egypt ; joined Lysimachus, 285 B.C., on the rejection by his father of his claim to throne of Egypt ; on defeat of Lysimachus by Seleucus, 281, he joined the latter ; assassinated Seleucus, 280, and became king of Macedonia ; defeated by Gauls, and put to death in same year

**PTOLEMAEUS :** kings of Egypt

**PTOLEMAEUS II. :** Philadelphus, 285-247 B.C., son of Ptolemy I. ; he was a great patron of literature and science, and raised Egypt to a position of power and wealth

**PTOLEMAEUS III. :** Euergetes, 247-222 B.C., son of II. ; invaded Syria and Babylonia, and brought under subjection the provinces as far as Bactria and India and the maritime coast of Asia Minor ; he was, like his father, a patron of literature and science

**PTOLEMAEUS IV. :** Philopator or Tryphon, 222-205 B.C., son of III. ; entrusted all state affairs to his minister, Sosibius ; his provinces were invaded by Antiochus the Great, but Ptolemy defeated him at Raphia, 217 ; his reign was marked by crimes and vice

**PTOLEMAEUS V. :** Epiphanes, 205-181 B.C., son of IV. ; during his minority the kingdom was well administered by Aristomenes, and he was supported by an alliance with the Romans ; subsequently his province of Coele-

Syria was taken by Antiochus the Great, and while he was raising a force to recover it he was poisoned

**PTOLEMAEUS VI. :** Philometor, 181-146 B.C., son of V. ; during his minority war was declared against Antiochus Epiphanes of Syria, who defeated Egyptians at Pelusium, 170, but was not allowed by Romans to attack Alexandria, where Philometor's brother Euergetes had made himself king ; restored by Romans to his kingdom, 164 ; defeated Alexander Balas of Syria, and died of a fall from his horse, 146

**PTOLEMAEUS VII. :** Euergetes II., or Physcon, 146-117 B.C., son of V. ; a cruel and vicious king

**PTOLEMAEUS VIII. :** Soter II., called also Philometor and Lathyrus, 117-107 B.C., and again 89-81, son of VII. ; expelled by the people in 107, when he betook himself to Cyprus ; recalled and reinstated in 89

**PTOLEMAEUS IX. :** Alexander I., 107-89 B.C., son of VII. ; obtained possession of the throne through rebellion of the people, and was again expelled by them ; killed in attempt to take Cyprus

**PTOLEMAEUS X. :** Alexander II., 81 B.C., son of IX. ; being in Rome at time of death of Lathyrus he was nominated by Sulla to the throne, on condition of his marrying and sharing the throne with the daughter of Lathyrus ; this he did, but soon assassinated her, and was himself killed by the people

**PTOLEMAEUS XI. :** Dionysus, called also Nothus and Auletes, illegitimate son of Lathyrus, 80 B.C., but his title was not ratified by the Romans till 59 ; expelled by his people for extortion ; by means of bribes in Rome procured his reinstatement, 55-51

- PTOLEMAEUS XII.** : son of XI., 51-47 B.C. ; he shared the throne with his sister Cleopatra ; under influence of Pothinus he put Pompey to death in his flight ; defeated by Caesar in the Alexandrian war, and drowned, 47
- PTOLEMAEUS XIII.** : son of XI., 47-43 B.C. ; appointed by Caesar to share the kingdom with his sister Cleopatra, whom he married, and who had him put to death, 43
- PUBLICIA GENS** : plebeian, chief surnames being Malleolus and Bibulus
- PUBLICOLA** : (1) L. Gellius, consul, 72 B.C. ; supporter of Cicero against the Catiline conspiracy. (2) L. Gellius, son of (1) ; deserted Brutus in Asia, 44 B.C. ; consul, 36 ; a commander in Antony's fleet at Actium, 31. (3) P. Valerius, assisted in expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome ; author of several popular measures affirming the rights of the people ; consul, 509, 508, 507, and 504 B.C.
- PUBLILIA** : second wife of Cicero ; married, 46 B.C., and divorced by him, 45
- PUBLILIA GENS** : plebeian, one noted family bearing the surname of Philo
- PUBLILIUS, VOLERO** : tribune of plebs, 472 and 471 B.C. ; author of laws affecting the election of tribunes and aediles
- PULVILLUS** : (1) M. Horatius, assisted in expulsion of the Tarquins ; consul, 509 ; again in 507 B.C., when he dedicated the temple in the Capitol. (2) C. Horatius, consul, 477 B.C. ; he was engaged against the Etruscans who were attacking Rome ; consul, 457, when he defeated the Æqui
- PUNIC WARS** : waged between Romans and Carthaginians ;



first Punic war, 265-242 B.C., ending in the expulsion of Carthaginians from Sicily and the Lipari Islands ; second Punic war, 218-201 B.C., ending in the defeat of Hannibal, and overthrow of Carthaginian power ; third Punic war, 149-146 B.C., ending in the destruction of Carthage

**PUTEOLI** : a town on the coast of Campania, having a good harbour

**PYDNA** : a town in Macedonia, where Perseus, the last king, was defeated by the Romans, 168 B.C.

**PYGMÆI** : a fabulous people ; located by ancient writers, from Homer downwards, in various countries

**PYRRHUS** : king of Epirus, who distinguished himself at Ipsus, 301 B.C., after his expulsion from Epirus ; with assistance of Ptolemy I. returned to Epirus, and obtained throne of Macedonia, with Lysimachus, for a few months, 286 ; invaded Italy, 280-279 ; invaded Sicily, 278-276 ; returned to Italy in latter year ; defeated by Romans at Beneventum, 275, when he returned to Epirus ; conquered Macedonia, and became king, 273 ; went to assistance of Cleonymus of Sparta, and was killed at Argos, 272

**PYTHEAS** : an Athenian orator ; bitterly opposed to Demosthenes, and of doubtful principles

## Q

**QUINTIA GENS** : originally patrician, the chief surnames of which were Capitolinus, Cincinnatus, and Flamininus

**QUINTILIA GENS** : an ancient Roman Gens, with surname Varus

QUINTIUS : (1) T. Capitolinus Barbatus, consul six times, in 471, 468, 465, 446, 443, 439 B.C.; held in high esteem by patricians and plebeians, by whom he was called in to settle their frequent disputes. (2) T. Pennus Capitolinus Crispinus, consul, 208 B.C.; defeated by Hannibal. (3) L., tribune of plebs, 74 B.C., and an opposer of the constitution of Sulla; praetor, 67

QUIRINUS, P. SULPICIUS : of Lanuvium; consul, 12 B.C.; engaged in war in Cilicia; governor of Syria, 5 A.D.

## R

RABIRIUS, C. : a senator; accused in 63 B.C. of having put to death L. App. Saturninus nearly forty years before; defended by Cicero, but was only saved by the praetor, Q. Metellus Celer, breaking up the meeting

RAURACI : a tribe in Gallia Belgica

RAVENNA : a town in Gallia Cisalpina; Augustus connected it by a canal with the sea, and made of it a port for the Roman fleet; a residence of the emperors of the West when their empire was threatened

REATE : a town of the Sabines in Central Italy

REBILUS, C. CANINIUS : a legate of Caesar in Gaul, 52-51 B.C.; engaged in Africa, 49; again in 46, when he took Thapsus

REGILLUS LACUS : a lake in Latium, where the Romans defeated the Latins, 498 B.C.

REGULUS, ATILIUS : (1) M., consul, 294 B.C.; engaged in war against the Samnites. (2) M., consul, 267 B.C.; again in 256, when he defeated Carthaginian fleet off

Ecnomus, and carried war into Africa; here he was finally defeated, 255, and made prisoner; in 250 was one of the embassy from Carthage to Rome; on peace proposals being declined by Rome at his instigation he returned to Carthage, according to promise, and was tortured to death. (3) C., called Serranus; consul, 257 B.C., when he defeated Carthaginians off Lipari Islands; again consul, 250. (4) M., son of (3); consul, 227 B.C.; again, 217; censor, 214

REMI: a tribe in Gallia Belgica; allied to Caesar, 57 B.C.

REX, Q. MARCIUS: consul, 68 B.C.; proconsul in Cilicia, 67

RHAETIA: a Roman province S. of the Danube; conquered by Drusus and Tiberius, 15 B.C.

RHASCUPORIS: (1) chief of a tribe in Thrace; joined Pompey in the civil war, 49-48 B.C., and after Caesar's death aided Cassius. (2) a brother of the king of Thrace, on whose death he obtained from Augustus a portion of the kingdom; later, on usurping the entire kingdom, in the reign of Tiberius, he was taken prisoner, and put to death in exile, 19 A.D.-

RHEGIUM: a city on the coast of Bruttium in S. Italy; founded by colonists from Chalcis in Euboea and Messenians

RHENUS or the RHINE: a large river in Europe, which was the boundary between Gaul and Germany

RHETRAE: laws or directions concerning the constitution, which Lycurgus is said to have received from the Delphic oracle

RHODOPIS: a Thracian courtesan; ransomed from slavery

- in Egypt by the brother of Sappho, who attacked her in a poem under the name of Doricha
- RHODUS** or **RHODES**: island in the Ægean Sea, off the S. coast of Caria; colonised by Dorians; a maritime confederacy subject to Athens, but joined Sparta, 412 B.C.
- ROMA** or **ROME**: a city on the Tiber, on the western side of Italy; a colony from Alba Longa; founded by Romulus, 753 B.C.
- ROMULUS**: of Alba Longa, and the traditional founder of Rome, of which he was first king
- ROSCIUS**: (1) Sex., of Ameria in Umbria; accused of the murder of his father by two of his relations, the real murderers; defended by Cicero, 80 B.C., and acquitted. (2) Q., of Solonium; a famous comic actor in Rome, and friend of Cicero
- ROXANA**: daughter of Oxyartes the Bactrian; married Alexander the Great in Sogdiana, 327 B.C.; put to death by Cassander, 311
- RUBICON**: a river in Italy N. of Ariminum, flowing into the Adriatic; it was the boundary between Gallia Cisalpina and Italy proper
- RUBRIA GENS**: plebeian, with surnames Ruga, Varro, and Dossenus
- RUFUS**: (1) L. Caecilius, tribune of plebs, 63 B.C., and a strong supporter of Cicero. (2) L. Egnatius, a farmer of taxes and a money-lender; a friend of Cicero. (3) M. Minucius, consul, 221 B.C., when he subdued the Istrians; engaged with Q. Fabius Maximus against Hannibal, when he was made joint dictator; killed at Cannae, 216. (4) Virginius, consul, 63 A.D.; governor of Upper Germany, when he marched against

Vindex, who revolted in Gaul in 68; twice refused the empire; died, 97

RULLUS, P. SERVILIUS: tribune of plebs, 63 B.C., and the proposer of an agrarian law, which was attacked by Cicero in three orations

RUPILIUS, P.: consul, 132 B.C., when he brought to an end the servile war in Sicily

RUSTICUS, L. JUNIUS ARULENUS: friend and pupil of Thræsea, the Stoic philosopher; put to death by Domitian

RUTILIA GENS: plebeian, with surnames Calvus, Lupus, and Rufus

RUTILIUS, P. RUFUS: under Scipio in siege of Numantia, 133 B.C.; praetor, 111; consul, 105; *legatus* in Asia, 95; accused of embezzlement, and exiled, 92

RUTILUS, C. MARCIUS: consul, 357 B.C., when he captured town of Privernum; the first plebeian dictator, 356; again consul, 352; first plebeian censor, 351

S

SABINA: (1) wife of Hadrian and great-niece of Trajan. (2) Poppaea; see POPPAEA

SABINI: a people of Central Italy; subdued by M'. Curius Dentatus, 290 B.C.

SABINUS: (1) C. Calvisius, a legate of Caesar in civil war, 48 B.C.; given the province of Africa, 45. (2) Flavius, brother of Vespasian; governor of Moesia in reign of Claudius; *praefectus urbi* in Nero's reign; again under Otho; put to death by soldiers of Vitellius

- SACADAS** : of Argos ; a famous musician ; connected with the second great school of music at Sparta ; gained prize in three first Pythian festivals, 586, 582, 578 B.C.
- SACRED WARS** : wars waged by the Amphictyons of Delphi in support of the dignity and rights of their god ; first war was against the Crissaeans, and ended, after ten years, in 586 B.C. ; second war was waged by the Thebans and Amphictyons against the Phocians, 356-346 B.C., and was put an end to by Philip of Macedon ; third war was against Amphissa, when Philip was again called in, and it ended in Chaeronea, 338 B.C.
- SACRIPORTUS** : small town in Latium, where Sulla defeated the younger Marius, 82 B.C.
- SAGUNTUM** : a town in Hispania Tarraconensis ; its siege by Hannibal, 219 B.C., led to second Punic war
- SALAMIS** : an island off W. coast of Attica ; famous for the defeat here of the fleet of Xerxes, 480 B.C.
- SALINATOR, M. LIVIUS** : consul, 219 B.C., when he was engaged against Illyrians ; condemned for unfair division of booty ; consul again, 207, when he defeated Hasdrubal on the Metaurus ; proconsul in Etruria, 206 ; censor, 204
- SALOME** : daughter of Antipater the Idumæan ; sister of Herod the Great
- SALVIDIENUS, Q. RUFUS** : of humble origin ; raised to high rank by Octavian ; commanded fleet against Sex. Pompeius, 42 B.C. ; engaged in Perusinian war, 41-40 ; convicted of treachery, and put to death, 40
- SAMNITE WARS** : between the Romans and Samnites ; the first began in 343 B.C. ; the second in 326, during which, in 321, the Romans suffered a great defeat at

the Caudine Forks; the third Samnite war began in 298, ending in the submission of the Samnites, 290

**SAMOS** : an island in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Ionia; joined the Athenian confederacy, 479-440 B.C., when it revolted, and was reduced by Pericles after a resistance of nine months

**SAMOTHRACE** : an island in the Ægean Sea, opposite the mouth of the Hebrus, off Thrace

**SANDROCOTTUS** : an Indian king in the time of Seleucus Nicator

**SANTONES** : a tribe in Gallia Aquitanica

**SARDANAPALUS** : the last Assyrian king of Nineveh; made two successful expeditions into Egypt, about 670-650 B.C.; he perished when Nineveh was taken by the combined forces of Babylon and Media, 606

**SARDINIA** : the largest island in the Mediterranean, lying between Spain and Italy

**SARDIS** : the capital city of the Lydian monarchy in Asia Minor

**SASSANIDAE** : a dynasty of kings, who reigned in Persia from 226-651 A.D.

**SATURNINUS** : (1) L. Appuleius, quaestor, 104 B.C.; tribune of plebs twice, 102 and 100; an adherent of Marius, whose support he lost by carrying his schemes too far; done to death by the mob, 100, after being elected to tribunate for the third time. (2) C. Sentius, deserted Sex. Pompeius after his defeat and flight in 35 B.C., and joined Octavian; consul, 19; afterwards governor of Syria

**SAXA, DECIDIUS** : of the tribe of Celtiberi; one of Caesar's soldiers; tribune of plebs, 44 B.C.; served in siege of Mutina and against Brutus and Cassius;

made governor of Syria, where he was defeated by Q. Labienus and Parthians, and killed

SCAEVOLA, MUCIUS : (1) C., hero of the story of Porsenna's attempt to take Rome ; after killing the secretary by mistake, he thrust his right hand into the sacrificial fire, to show the determination of himself and others ; Porsenna was so alarmed that he set Mucius free, and gave up his designs against Rome. (2) P., tribune of plebs, 141 B.C. ; *praetor urbanus*, 136 ; consul, 133 ; Pontifex Maximus, 131 ; learned in law. (3) Q., called Augur ; tribune of plebs, 128 B.C. ; governor of Asia, 121 ; consul, 117 ; also learned in law

SCAPULA, P. OSTORIUS : governor of Britain, 50 A.D., defeated the Silutes, and captured Caractacus ; died in Britain, *circ.* 52

SCAURUS, ÆMILIUS : (1) M., from obscure position became curule aedile, 123 B.C. ; consul, 115, when he was engaged against Alpine tribes ; sent at head of embassy to Jugurtha, 112 ; in Jugurthine war as legate, 111 ; censor, 109 ; made the Æmilian road. (2) M., son of (1) ; quaestor under Pompey in third Mithridatic war ; curule aedile, 58 ; praetor, 56 ; had charge of Sardinia, 55 ; defended by Cicero on a charge of *repetundae* ; acquitted, but tried again in 52, and condemned. (3) Mamercus, an orator and poet ; led a profligate life, and put an end to himself on being accused of treason

SCIPIO, CORNELIUS : (1) P., consul, 218 B.C., when he was defeated by Hannibal at the battles of Ticinus and Trebia ; engaged in Spain against Carthaginians from 217 to 211, when he and his brother Cneius were both



defeated and killed. (2) P., Africanus Major, son of (1); present at battles of Ticinus and Cannae; pro-consul in Spain, 210-206 B.C., when he drove Carthaginians out of the country; consul, 205; went over to Africa, 204, and finally defeated Hannibal at Zama, 202; censor, 199; consul again, 194; ambassador to Antiochus at Ephesus, 193; legate under his brother in war against Antiochus the Great, 190; accused, with his brother, of taking bribes; indignant at the charge, he retired to Liternum, and died there, about 183. (3) L. Asiaticus, brother of (2); served in Spain under his brother; praetor, 193; consul, 190, when he obtained the province of Greece; his brother accompanied him as legate to prosecute war against Antiochus; on return he was condemned for receiving bribes. (4) P. Æmilianus, Africanus Minor; son of L. Æmilius Paulus, and adopted by P. Scipio, elder son of (2); fought under his father at Pydna, 168 B.C.; consul, 147, with Africa as his province; in third Punic war; took Carthage, 146; censor, 142; again consul, 134, with Spain as his province; captured Numantia, and ended war in Spain, 133

SCOPAS: commander of Ætolian army, 220 B.C.; later he entered the service of Ptolemy V. of Egypt

SCRIBONIA: married Octavianus (Augustus), 40 B.C., who divorced her in the following year

SCYATHOS: small island in Ægean Sea, N. of Euboea and E. of Thessaly

SCYTHIA: a name variously applied to countries occupied by a nomad population, who were said to have come from the S.E. parts of Europe and from Central Asia, and who overran Asia Minor and Media

- SEGESTA** : also called Egesta ; a town in N.W. Sicily ; it was at the instance of the Segestans that the Athenians undertook their disastrous expedition against Sicily
- SEISACHTHEIA** : a name for the disburdening ordinance of Solon by which all debts were lowered
- SEJANUS, ÆLIUS** : commander of the praetorian troops under Tiberius ; tried to obtain imperial power, when he was seized, and put to death, 31 A.D.
- SELEUCIA** : town on the Tigris ; founded by Seleucus I. ; long the capital of W. Asia ; captured by Trajan, and again by Severus
- SELEUCUS** : kings of Syria
- SELEUCUS I.** : called Nicator, 312-280 B.C. ; with Alexander in his expedition to Asia ; active in mutiny against Perdiccas, 321 ; satrap of Babylonia ; assumed title of king, 306 ; victory over Antigonus at Ipsus, 301 ; after which he obtained a great part of Asia Minor and Syria ; victory over Lysimachus, 281 ; thwarted in his attempt on Macedonia by assassination at the hand of Ptolemy Ceraunus, 280
- SELEUCUS II.** : called Callinicus, 246-226 B.C. ; lost Syria at invasion of Ptolemy Euergetes of Egypt, and regained it ; deprived of Parthian provinces by Arsaces, and of a large part of Asia Minor by Attalus of Pergamus
- SELEUCUS III.** : called Ceraunus, 226-223 B.C., son of II. ; assassinated
- SELEUCUS IV.** : called Philopator, 187-175 B.C. ; assassinated
- SELEUCUS V.** : put to death by his mother, 125 B.C.
- SELEUCUS VI.** : called Epiphanes, also Nicator, 95-93 B.C. ; defeated by Antiochus Eusebes, when he lost Syria
- SEMPRONIA GENS** : patrician and plebeian, the chief sur-

names of which were Atratinus (patrician), the rest plebeian—viz. Asellio, Blaesus, Gracchus, Sophus, Tuditanus

SENA: also called Senogallia; a town in Umbria; founded by the Senones; Hasdrubal was defeated and killed near this place, 207 B.C.

SENONES: a tribe in Gallia Lugdunensis; a branch of the tribe crossed over into Umbria about 400 B.C., and were subdued by Romans, 283

SENTINUM: a town in Umbria, where the Romans defeated the Samnites in third Samnite war, 295 B.C.

SEPTIMUS, L. MARCIUS: a Roman *equus* under Cn. Scipio in Spain; on the defeat and death of the two Scipios, 211 B.C., Marcius was put in command by the soldiers

SEQUANI: a tribe in Gallia Belgica

SERRANUS, A. ATILIUS: praetor, 192 B.C., with Macedonia as his province; consul, 170

SERTORIUS, Q.: served under Marius and Cinna in civil war, 88 B.C.; praetor, 83, when he obtained Spain, and there formed an army to resist Rome; was joined by Perpenna; held out till 72, when he was assassinated

SERVILIA: mother of M. Junius Brutus, Caesar's murderer

SERVILIA GENS: patrician, and of Alban origin, afterwards also plebeian, chief surnames being Ahala, Caepio, Casca, Glaucia, Rullus, Vatia

SERVILIUS, C.: praetor, 206 B.C., with Sicily as his province; consul, 203; marched into Cisalpine Gaul, and released his father, who had been captive with the Boii for fifteen years; dictator, 202

SERVIUS TULLIUS: sixth king of Rome, whose reign is

noted for three events—(1) the granting of a new constitution to the state; (2) the extension of the boundary of Rome; (3) the formation of the Latin League; he was murdered by L. Tarquinius, his son-in-law

**SESOSTRIS**: the Greek name of Ramses II. of Egypt, who reigned about 1333 B.C.

**SESTIUS**: (1) P., quaestor, 63 B.C.; tribune of plebs, 57; assisted in Cicero's recall; defended by Cicero, and acquitted on charge of violent acts; joined Pompey's side in civil war, 49, but afterwards went over to Caesar. (2) L., son of (1); served under M. Brutus in Macedonia; a friend of Augustus. (3) T., one of Caesar's legates in Gaul; then governor of Numidia

**SEVERUS, CASSIUS**: orator and writer of satires in reign of Augustus and Tiberius; banished for his malicious writings, and died in exile, 33 A.D.

**SICILIA**: a large island in the Mediterranean, separated from Italy by the Straits of Messina; colonised from early times by Greeks; invaded by Carthaginians, 480 B.C.; again in 409; became a Roman province in second Punic war

**SICINIUS, L. DENTATUS**: called the Roman Achilles on account of his prowess in battle; tribune of plebs, 454 B.C.; put to death, 450, for trying to induce the plebeians to secede

**SICYON**: a town in N.E. of Peloponnesus, and a state ruled by tyrants for 100 years, down to 576 B.C., when it became a republic; allied to Sparta during Peloponnesian war

**SIDON**: a fortified Phoenician city on E. coast of Medi-

terranean, and a seat of maritime power; owing to treachery of their own king the Sidonians destroyed themselves and their city, 351 B.C.

SIGAMBRI : see SYGAMBRI

SILANUS, M. JUNIUS : consul, 19 A.D.; governor of Africa under Caligula, who married his daughter

SILIUS : (1) P., propraetor of Bithynia and Pontus, 51 B.C.; a friend of Cicero. (2) C., consul, 13 A.D.; under Germanicus in Germany, 15; quelled insurrection raised in Gaul by Sacrovir, 21; owing to jealousy of emperor he was accused of extortion and treason, and put an end to himself. (3) C., son of (2); Messalina, wife of Claudius, showed her passion for him by marrying him during her husband's absence; he was put to death by Claudius when the outrage came to his knowledge

SILLO, Q. POMPAEDIUS : leader of the Marsi in social war; killed in battle, 88 B.C.

SILURES : a tribe in S. Wales in Britain, who long resisted the Romans

SINOPE : a Milesian colony N. of Asia Minor on the Euxine; residence of Mithridates the Great; taken by the Romans in third Mithridatic war

SIPYLUS : a mountain of Lydia in Asia Minor; here Antiochus the Great was defeated by the Romans, 190 B.C.

SIRMIUM : a town in Pannonia, and headquarters of Romans in Dacian wars

SISENNA, L. CORNELIUS : a Roman historian; praetor, 78 B.C.; a legate of Pompey, 67; sent with an army to Crete, where he died

- SISYGAMBIS** : mother of Darius Codomannus ; captured by Alexander after battle of Issus, 333 B.C.
- SITALCES** : king of the Odrysians in Thrace ; allied to Athenians at the beginning of Peloponnesian war ; defeated and killed by the Triballi, 424 B.C.
- SITTIUS, P.** : of Nuceria ; sent by P. Sulla, 64 B.C., to Spain and to Mauretania to raise a revolt against Rome ; remained in Africa, and joined Caesar in 46 against Pompey
- SMERDIS** : son of Cyrus ; murdered by his brother Cambyses ; he was personated by a Magian, who occupied the throne for seven months, until discovered and slain
- SMYRNA** : city on W. coast of Asia Minor, of Æolic origin ; was added to the Ionian confederacy about 700 B.C.
- SOCIAL WAR** : (1) Greek, due to the revolt against Athens of Byzantium, Chios, Rhodes, and Cos in 358 B.C., the causes being—(a) the re-establishment of the cleruchies ; (b) the extortions of the mercenary troops employed ; it ended in 356 by the revolted communities securing their independence. (2) Roman, also called the Marsic war, from the Marsi, the most active tribe in the revolt ; it was waged by the Italian allies in order to obtain the Roman franchise, and lasted from 90 to 89 B.C., when the greater number of the allies were subdued
- SOGDIANA** : the N.E. province of the Persian Empire ; conquered by Cyrus and by Alexander the Great
- SOPHONISBA** : daughter of Hasdrubal, son of Gisgo ; though betrothed to Masinissa she was given in marriage to Syphax, after whose defeat she was captured by

Masinissa ; being prevented by Scipio from marrying her Masinissa sent her a cup of poison, which she took

SOSIBIUS : minister of Ptolemy Philopator of Egypt, who virtually directed the state ; in the next reign he was supplanted and put to death by his colleague, Agathocles

SOSISTRATUS : (1) of Syracuse ; associated with Heraclides in the control of the state ; one of the exiles at Agrigentum engaged in war against Agathocles, 314 B.C. (2) of Syracuse ; held considerable power in Sicily, which he placed at Pyrrhus' disposal when he arrived, 278 B.C.

SOSIUS, C. : quaestor, 66 B.C. ; praetor, 49 ; governor of Syria and Cilicia, 38 ; consul, 32 ; a commander in Antony's fleet at Actium ; pardoned by Octavian

SOSTRATUS : (1) of Chios ; an artist, who flourished about 400 B.C. (2) of Cnidus ; an architect, who flourished during reigns of Alexander the Great and of Ptolemy I. of Egypt

SPARTA : capital of Laconia in the Peloponnese ; a powerful state, which emerged victorious after the Messenian wars ; wrested the supremacy of Greece from Athens, 404 B.C., but never recovered from the defeat by the Thebans, 371

SPARTACUS : a Thracian chief of banditti, who was joined by runaway slaves, and carried on war against the Romans for two years, 73-71 B.C., until they were defeated, and Spartacus killed

SPEUSIPPUS : a philosopher of Athens, and the nephew of Plato, whom he succeeded as head of the academy, 347-339 B.C.

SPHACTERIA : an island opposite the harbour of Pylus, in

Messenia, in the Peloponnese ; noted for its capture by the Athenians, 425 B.C.

SPHODRIAS : a Spartan ; harmost of Thespieae, 378 B.C. ; wantonly invaded Athenian territory, for which he was tried, but acquitted ; killed at Leuctra, 371

SPITHRIDATES : (1) a Persian general ; sent by Pharnabazus to Bithynia to oppose the passage of the Greeks under Xenophon, 400 B.C. (2) Persian satrap of Lydia and Ionia under Darius, and a general at battle of Granicus, 334 B.C.

SPORUS : a handsome youth, of servile origin, who resembled Sabina, the wife of Nero, to such a degree that, on the death of Sabina, Nero went through the degrading folly of a marriage with him

SPURINNA, VESTRITIUS : a Roman general ; fought on side of Otho against troops of Vitellius

STABIAE : a town in Campania ; destroyed by Sulla in Social War, and overwhelmed in 79 A.D. by the eruption of Vesuvius

STATIRA : (1) wife of Artaxerxes II. of Persia ; poisoned by her mother-in-law. (2) sister and wife of Darius III., captured by Alexander after Issus, 333 B.C. (3) daughter of (2) ; see *Barsine*

STESICLES : an Athenian ; sent, 373 B.C., with a small force to aid the democrats at Corcyra against the Lacedaemonians under Mnasippus

STESIMBROTUS : of Thasos ; historian in time of Pericles

STILICHO : a Vandal ; general of Theodosius I. and Honorius ; defeated Alaric at Pollentia, 403 A.D. ; defeated barbarians under Radagaisus, 405 ; through intrigues he was put to death by Honorius



- STILPO**: of Megara ; a philosopher, who lived about 300 B.C.
- STRATOCLES**: an Athenian orator, and opponent of Demosthenes
- STRATONICE**: daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes ; married Seleucus Nicator, 300 B.C. ; she was given up by her husband to be the wife of his son Antiochus, who was so deeply in love with her as to endanger his life
- STROMBICHIDES**: Athenian admiral on the coast of Asia, 412 B.C. ; captured Lampsacus, 411 ; put to death by the Thirty
- SUBURA**: a district of Rome between the Esquiline, Quirinal, and Viminal hills, containing shops and business quarters
- SUEVI**: the name given to a number of German tribes, who occupied the larger half of Germany
- SULLA, L. CORNELIUS**: quaestor, 107 B.C., under Marius ; obtained surrender of Jugurtha in 105 ; praetor, 93 ; engaged in Cilicia, 92, and in Social War ; consul, 88, with command of Mithridatic war, which he concluded in 84 ; returned to Italy, gained victory over Marian party before Rome, 82 ; drew up *Proscriptio*, and got rid of his enemies ; dictator ; reformed the constitution ; resigned, 79 ; died at Puteoli, 78
- SULPICIUS, RUFUS**: (1) P., quaestor, 93 B.C. ; joined Marius against Sulla ; captured, and put to death ; he was a great orator. (2) Ser., called Lemonia ; a friend of Cicero ; consul, 51 B.C. ; a jurist and orator
- SUSA**: a town on the River Eulaeus, and the winter residence of the kings of Persia
- SYBARIS**: a town in Lucania ; founded by Greeks in 720

B.C. ; captured and destroyed by the people of Croton, 510

SYBOTA : small islands off the coast of Epirus, opposite Corcyra ; scene of naval battle between Corinthians and Corcyraeans, 432 B.C.

SYGAMBRI : a German tribe on the Rhine ; subdued by Tiberius in reign of Augustus ; later, they belonged to confederacy known as the Franci

SYLOSON : brother of Polycrates, whom he assisted in acquiring supreme power in Samos ; banished to Egypt, where he made acquaintance of Darius I., who when he came to the throne had Samos taken and made over to Syloson

SYPHAX : king of the Massaesylians, a tribe of Numidians in Africa, who was defeated by Masinissa and the Romans, 204 B.C.

SYRACUSE : town on E. coast of Sicily ; besieged by Athenians, with destruction of their fleet, 413 B.C. ; taken by Romans, 212 B.C.

SYRIA : a country on the E. coast of the Mediterranean between Asia Minor and Egypt

## T

TACFARINAS : a Numidian in reign of Tiberius ; engaged in war against the Romans ; defeated and killed, 24 A.D.

TACHOS : king of Egypt, 364-361 B.C. ; invited Chabrias the Athenian to command his fleet and Agesilaus of Sparta to command his army

TAMOS : of Memphis in Egypt ; governor of Ionia under

Tissaphernes; put to death by Psammetichus in Egypt

TAMPILUS, BAEBIUS: (1) Cn., praetor, 199 B.C., when he was defeated by the Insubrians; consul, 182, when he defeated the Ligurians. (2) M., brother of (1); praetor, 192 B.C., when he served against Antiochus in Greece; consul, 181, when he defeated the Ligurians

TANAGRA: a town in Boeotia, where the Athenians were defeated by the Spartans, 457 B.C.

TARENTUM: a Greek city on the W. coast of peninsula of Calabria in S.E. Italy; aided by Archidamus of Sparta, 338 B.C.; by Alexander of Epirus, 332; by Pyrrhus of Epirus, 281; taken by Romans, 272; revolted to Hannibal, 212; retaken by Romans, 207

TARQUINIUS, L. SUPERBUS: last king of Rome, 534-510 B.C.; noted for cruelty and tyranny; under him Rome became head of Latin confederacy; he and his family were expelled from Rome owing to outrage on Lucretia by his son Sextus, 510

TAURUS, STATILIUS: a general of Octavian at Actium, 31 B.C.; engaged in Spain, 29; consul, 26; *praefectus urbi*, 16

TAXILES: (1) an Indian king reigning over the country between the Indus and the Hydaspes during invasion of Alexander, 327 B.C., to whom he rendered assistance. (2) a general of Mithridates the Great; sent to assistance of Archelaus in Greece, whose forces were defeated by Sulla, 86 B.C.; engaged in operations in Bithynia, at siege of Cyzicus, and against Lucullus, 74-72

TEARLESS BATTLE: in which Archidamus of Sparta, with-

out losing a man, defeated the Arcadians and Argives under Lycomedes at Midea, 368 B.C.

**TEGEATIS** : a district of Arcadia in the Peloponnese, of which the chief town was Tegea

**TELESIAS** : a Theban musician, who flourished late in the fourth century B.C.

**TELEUTIAS** : brother of Agesilaus II. of Sparta ; admiral in Corinthian war, 393 B.C. ; off coast of Asia Minor, 390-388 ; and against Olynthus, 382

**TEMPE** : a beautiful valley in N. Thessaly between Mts. Olympus and Ossa

**TENEDOS** : island in the Ægean Sea off the coast of Troas

**TERENTIA** : (1) wife of Cicero ; being displeased with her during the civil war he divorced her, 46 B.C. (2) called Terentilla ; the wife of Maecenas

**TERENTIA GENS** : plebeian, with principal surnames Culleo, Lucanus, Varro

**TESTA, C. TREBATIUS** : a Roman jurist, and a friend of Cicero

**TEUTA** : wife of Agron, king of Illyria, and his successor in sovereignty, 231 B.C. ; Romans declared war against her on account of piracy of Illyrians, and conquered most of her territory

**TEUTAMUS** : a Macedonian officer, and a commander of the Argyraspids when Eumenes joined them after his flight from Nora ; through jealousy he betrayed Eumenes into the hands of Antigonus, 316 B.C.

**TEUTOBURGIENSIS SALTUS** : a wooded range of hills in Germany extending N. of the Lippe from Osnabruck

to Paderborn, where the Romans under Varus were defeated by the Germans under Arminius, 9 A.D.

**THALES** : (1) a philosopher of Miletus in Ionia ; born about 636 B.C. ; one of the seven sages, and the founder of Greek philosophy. (2) of Crete ; a musician and lyric poet, who founded the second musical school at Sparta ; flourished probably early in seventh century B.C. (3) of Sicyon ; a painter

**THALNA, M'. JUVENTIUS** : see **JUVENTIUS**

**THAPSUS** : a town on E. coast of Byzacena in Africa, where the defeat of the Pompeian army by Caesar terminated the civil war, 46 B.C.

**THASOS** : an island in the Ægean Sea off the coast of Thrace ; joined the Athenian maritime confederacy ; revolted from Athens, 465 B.C., but was subdued by Cimon in 463 ; again revolted during Peloponnesian war, and was subdued in 407

**THEÆTETUS** : an Athenian of Sunium ; a disciple of Socrates, about 440 B.C., and a speaker in Plato's Dialogues

**THEAGENES** : (1) tyrant of Megara, about 630 B.C. (2) a famous Thasian athlete ; very successful at all the great festivals

**THEBES** : the chief city of Boeotia ; sided with Sparta in Peloponnesian war ; its citadel, Cadmea, was seized by the Spartans in 382 B.C., and relieved by Theban exiles in 379, leading to war with Sparta and the Theban supremacy of Greece

**THEMISTOCLES** : an Athenian statesman, who laid the foundation of the Athenian navy, 483 B.C., and fortified the Peiræus ; in command of Athenian fleet at Salamis,

480; ostracised, 471; retired to Argos, but being accused of being privy to the treason of Pausanias fled to the king of the Molossi, thence to the Persian court, where he died

**THEODORUS**: (1) of Byzantium; a rhetorician in the time of Plato. (2) a Cyrenaic philosopher, who went to Athens, and then to Alexandria, about 307 B.C. (3) of Gadara; a rhetorician at Rhodes, who lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius

**THEODOTUS**: an Ætolian; governor of Coele-Syria under Ptolemy Philopator of Egypt; being dissatisfied with his treatment by Ptolemy he betrayed his province to Antiochus the Great, 219 B.C., and served the latter well at battle of Raphia, 217, and after

**THEOPHANES, CN. POMPEIUS**: of Mytilene; a man of learning, and friend of Pompey

**THEOPOMPUS**: king of Sparta, about 770-720 B.C.; established the power of the ephors; under him the first Messenian war was brought to an end

**THERAMENES**: an Athenian, and one of the leaders of the Four Hundred, 411 B.C.; one of the Thirty, 404; accused of being a traitor, and put to death

**THERMOPYLÆ**: a pass between Thessaly and Locris; noted for the defence of Leonidas against Xerxes, 480 B.C.; its capture by the Gauls, 279; the defeat here of Antiochus the Great by the Romans, 191

**THERMUS, Q. MINUCIUS**: tribune of plebs, 201 B.C.; praetor, with Nearer Spain as his province, 196; consul, 193, when he carried on successful war against Ligurians, which lasted till 191; he was refused a

triumph in 190 through Cato, who delivered two orations against him

**THERON**: tyrant of Agrigentum, about 488-472 B.C.; combined with Gelon of Syracuse, he defeated the Carthaginians, 480

**THESPIA**: a town in Boeotia, whose inhabitants resisted the Persians under Xerxes, and fell at Thermopylae

**THESSALY**: a district of Greece bounded on the N. by Macedonia, on the S. by Locris, Phocis, and Ætolia, on the E. by the Ægean Sea, and on the W. by Epirus

**THIMBRON**: (1) a Lacedaemonian; sent in command of a force to aid the Ionians against Tissaphernes, 400 B.C. (2) a Lacedaemonian officer of Harpalus, satrap of Babylon, whom he murdered in Crete, 324 B.C.; with help of his treasure and troops he attacked Cyrene, but was finally defeated by Ophellas, and crucified, 322

**THIRTY YEARS' PEACE OR TRUCE**: between Athens and Sparta, made in 445 B.C., by which the Athenians consented to surrender their Peloponnesian possessions and to allow Megara to remain as an ally of Sparta

**THIRTY TYRANTS**: after the surrender of Athens, 404 B.C., Lysander appointed a committee of Thirty, known as the Thirty Tyrants, to revise the constitution, supported by a Spartan garrison

**THOAS**: praetor of the Ætolian League, 193 B.C., who instigated the war against the Romans

**THRACE**: the country N. of the Ægean Sea and the Propontis, with Macedonia on the W., the Euxine on the E., and Mt. Haemus on the N.; in earlier times it

covered a larger extent of country, extending up to the Danube on the N. and Illyria on the W.

**THRASEA, P. PAETUS** : of Patavium ; a Roman senator and Stoic philosopher in time of Nero ; for his republicanism in refusing to attend the games or sacrifice to the genius of the emperor, he was condemned to death, 66 A.D.

**THRASYBULUS** : (1) tyrant of Miletus, about 620 B.C. (2) an Athenian, who took active part in the overthrow of the Four Hundred, 411 B.C. ; also in the maintenance of the democracy at Samos ; engaged in battle of Cyzicus, 410 ; exiled at Thebes ; took Peiræus, and restored democracy, 403 ; killed at Aspendus, levying contributions, 390. (3) brother of Gelon of Syracuse ; succeeded Hieron as tyrant ; revolt of his subjects, because of his cruelty, led to his exile

**THRASYLLUS** : (1) an Athenian ; active in resisting the oligarchs in Samos ; a commander at Cynossema, 411 B.C. ; employed on coasts of Asia and the Hellespont, 409-7 ; at Arginusæ, 406, and one of the six generals tried and put to death at Athens after the battle. (2) an astrologer of Rhodes, who went to Rome with Tiberius as a friend

**THUCYDIDES** : an Athenian, son of Melesias ; leader of aristocratic party, and opposed to Pericles, 449 B.C. ; ostracised, 443

**TIBERIUS I.** : emperor of Rome, 14-37 A.D., the adopted son of Augustus, whom he succeeded ; sent to Armenia to restore Tigranes to throne, 20 B.C. ; employed with Drusus against the Rhaeti, 15 ; consul, 13 ; engaged against Pannonians, 11 ; consul, 7 ; engaged in



Germany, 4 A.D. ; in Illyricum, 9 ; under the influence of Sejanus during his reign, which is variously described as one of tyranny, and also as wise and careful ; retired from Rome, 26, to Capri, and died at Misenum, 37

**TIBUR** : a town in Latium on the Anio, N.E. of Rome, belonging to the Latin League, and reduced by Romans, 335 B.C.

**TICINUS** : a river in Gallia Cisalpina ; famous for the first victory of Hannibal over Romans, 218 B.C.

**TIGELLINUS, SOPHONIUS** : *praefectus praetorio* under Nero, 63 A.D. ; the cruelty and profligacy of the reign was due to his encouragement ; put an end to himself on accession of Otho

**TIGRANES I.** : king of Armenia, 96-56 B.C., and son-in-law of Mithridates the Great ; invaded Cappadocia, 74 ; defeated by Romans under Lucullus in 69 and 68 ; submitted to Pompey in 66, when he was recognised as king of Armenia Proper

**TIGRANES II.** : grandson of I. ; an exile at Rome, when Tiberius, sent by Augustus, placed him on the throne of Armenia in place of Artaxias, his brother, 20 B.C.

**TIGRANOCERTA** : built by Tigranes as capital of Armenia ; captured by Romans under Lucullus, 69 B.C.

**TIMOLEON** : of Corinth ; went to the aid of Sicily, 344 B.C. ; obtained surrender of Syracuse, 343 ; defeated Carthaginians at the Crimissus, 339, and concluded peace, 338, after expelling the tyrants

**TIMOMACHUS** : an Athenian, who ineffectually guarded the isthmus of Corinth against the Thebans, 367 B.C., and also failed in his command in Thrace, 360

**TIMON** : an Athenian ; called the Misanthrope from his living in seclusion from the world ; Alcibiades was alone admitted to his society

**TIMOTHEUS** : son of Conon, and an Athenian admiral from 378 B.C. ; in joint command of fleet, 356 ; condemned to a heavy fine in 354 for failing to relieve Samos, and being unable to pay it went into exile

**TIRIBAZUS** : Persian satrap of Armenia, who harassed Xenophon and his 10,000 in their retreat ; in command of expedition against Evagoras, 386 ; put to death by Artaxerxes II. for conspiracy

**TIRIDATES** : kings of Armenia

**TIRIDATES I.** : placed on throne by his brother, Vologeses I. of Parthia ; driven out by Romans ; ultimately received the Armenian crown from Nero at Rome, 63 A.D.

**TIRIDATES II.** : escaped from Romans to Vologeses V. of Parthia, but was surrendered by him to Caracalla, 215 A.D. ; again put on the throne by Macrinus

**TIRIDATES III.** : when Armenia was overrun by Persians, 258 A.D., and Chosroes, the king, assassinated, Tiridates, his son, was saved, and brought up by Romans, and was restored to his kingdom by Diocletian ; he was expelled by Narses of Persia, which led to war between Romans and Persians, and defeat of latter, 298, when Tiridates was again restored to the throne

**TIRO, M. TULLIUS** : the freedman and secretary of Cicero, and himself an author ; also the inventor of Roman abbreviations in writing

**TIRYNS** : an ancient town in Argolis, S.E. of Argos ; destroyed by the Argives after the Persian wars ; excava-

tions show that it was a strong fortress, with a palace of very ancient date

**TISSAPHERNES**: Persian satrap of Lower Asia, 414 B.C., when he played the Spartans and Athenians against each other; general at Cunaxa, 401; harassed the retreat of the 10,000; put to death for his failure against the Spartans in Ionia, 400-395

**TITHRAUSTES**: Persian satrap of W. Asia, and successor of Tissaphernes, 395 B.C.

**TITIUS**: (1) P., tribune of plebs, 43 B.C.; deprived his colleague, Casca, of the tribunate, on account of his flight from Rome after Caesar's murder, and, according to superstition, died within his year of office. (2) M., raised a fleet in civil war, but was taken prisoner by Sex. Pompeius, 40 B.C.; in 35, when Sex. Pompeius was taken prisoner in Asia, he was murdered by Titius; in 32 he deserted Antony, and joined Octavianus, who made him a consul, 31

**TITUS, FLAVIUS SABINUS VESPASIANUS**: Roman emperor, 79-81 A.D.; served in Jewish wars; captured Jerusalem, 70; reign was memorable for the eruption of Vesuvius; a very popular monarch

**TOLMIDES**: an Athenian admiral, who captured Naupactus, and settled the expelled Messenians there, 455 B.C.; killed at Coronea, 447

**TORQUATUS, MANLIUS**: (1) T., Imperiosus; took his name from the chain he took from the Gaul he killed in single combat, 361 B.C.; dictator, 363, 353, and 349; also consul in 347, 344, and 340; victory over Latins, 340. (2) T., consul, 235, when he subdued Sardinia; censor, 231; consul, 224; again engaged in

Sardinia, 217; dictator, 210. (3) L., consul in 65 B.C.; engaged in suppressing the conspiracy of Catiline, 63. (4) L., in 66 B.C. accused the consuls Sulla and Paetus of bribery; again, in 62, accused Sulla of being party to Catiline's conspiracy; on Pompey's side in civil war; introduced by Cicero in one of his dialogues

TRAJANUS, M. ULPIUS: Roman emperor, 98-117 A.D.; of Spanish birth; adopted by Nerva; consul, 91; subdued the Dacians, 101-106; war in Parthia, 114-116; died on his way back to Italy in 117; noted for his great qualities and for his public works

TRASIMENUS: a lake in Etruria; famous for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans, 217 B.C.

TREBELLIVS, L.: tribune of plebs, 47 B.C., when he resisted Dolabella in carrying through the bill for the abolition of debts

TREBIA: river in Gallia Cisalpina, where Hannibal defeated Romans, 218 B.C.

TREBONIVS, C.: quaestor, 60 B.C., and one of the aristocratic party; went over to side of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus; tribune, 55; one of Caesar's legates in Gaul; consul, 45; active member of conspiracy against Caesar; killed by Dolabella in Smyrna, 43

TREVERI: a tribe in Gallia Belgica; allies of the Romans

TRIARIUS, VALERIUS: (1) L., *quaestor urbanus*, 81 B.C.; engaged in Sardinia, 77; in Asia under Lucullus; defeated by Mithridates near Ziela. (2) C., a friend of Cicero, who introduced him in one of his dialogues; fought on side of Pompey at Pharsalia, 48 B.C.

TRICIPITINUS, SP. LUCRETIUS: the father of Lucretia, whose

rape led to the expulsion of the Tarquins and the establishment of the Roman republic

**TRIFANUM**: a town in Latium; scene of the victory of Romans over Latins and Campanians, 340 B.C.

**TRIO, L. FULCINIUS**: a friend and an informer of Tiberius; consul, 31 A.D.; imprisoned as a traitor, 35, when he put an end to himself

**TRIUMVIRATE**: (1) a union of interests formed between Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus, 60 B.C., whereby they agreed to assist each other in state matters. (2) an office conferred by law, 43 B.C., on Lepidus, Antony, and Octavian, under which they wielded supreme power in affairs of the state

**TRYPHON, SALVIUS**: a leader of slaves in second Servile war in Sicily, 103 B.C.

**TUBERO, ÆLIUS**: (1) L., a friend of Cicero; joined the Pompeian party, but was afterwards pardoned; was a historian. (2) Q., called the Stoic; was a jurist; praetor, 123 B.C.; an opponent of the Gracchi; a speaker in one of Cicero's dialogues. (3) Q., son of (1); a well-known jurist; also a historian

**TUBERTUS, A. POSTUMIUS**: dictator, 431 B.C., when Romans gained victory over the Æquians and Volscians

**TUDITANUS, SEMPRONIUS**: (1) P., a tribune of soldiers at Cannae, 216 B.C., and one of the few who escaped; sent to Greece against Philip, 205; consul, 204. (2), C., praetor, 132 B.C.; consul, 129, when he was engaged in war in Illyricum

**TULLIA**: called Tulliola, daughter of Cicero; married three times—to C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, Furius Crasipes, and P. Cornelius Dolabella

**TULLIA GENS** : patrician of Alban origin, and afterwards plebeian ; chief surnames are Decula and Cicero

**TULLIUS, SERVIUS** : see **SERVIUS**

**TUSCULUM** : a fortified town of Latium, S.E. of Rome ; summer residence of Roman nobles

**TYRE** : famous city on an island off Phœnicia ; strongly fortified ; noted for its siege and capture by Alexander, 322 B.C.

## U

**UBII** : a German tribe, who were transferred from the right bank across the Rhine by Agrippa, 37 B.C., to escape the raids of the Suevi

**UMBRIA** : a district of Italy on the Adriatic Sea, and separated from Gallia Cisalpina by the River Rubicon ; the Romans subdued the country in 307 B.C.

**UTICA** : a large town in Africa N.W. of Carthage ; took side of Rome against Carthage in third Punic war ; famous as the last place where Pompeian army resisted Caesar, ending in death of Cato

## V

**VALENS, FABIUS** : a general of Vitellius, who took part in battle of Bedriacum against Otho, 69 A.D. ; afterwards taken prisoner in trying to raise the Gauls against Vespasian, and put to death

**VALERIA GENS** : patrician of Sabine origin ; chief surnames were Corvus, Flaccus, Laevinus, Messalla, Publicola, Triarius

- VALERIUS, P. ASIATICUS : (1) *consul suffectus* under Caligula ; consul under Claudius, 46 A.D. ; charged with treason by Messalina, and put to death, 47. (2) legate in Gallia Belgica at death of Nero ; son-in-law and partisan of Vitellius
- VARIUS, Q. HYBRIDA : tribune of plebs, 90 B.C., when he introduced a law to punish those who assisted the allies in the social war to fight against Rome ; condemned and put to death under his own law, 89
- VARRO, TERENTIUS C. : consul, 216 B.C., when he was defeated by Hannibal at Cannae, and was one of the few survivors
- VARUS, ATIUS P. : on Pompey's side in civil war ; engaged against Caesar in Africa ; after Thapsus, 46 B.C., went over to Spain, where he was killed at Munda, 45
- VARUS, QUINTILIUS P : consul, 13 B.C. ; governor of Syria ; when marching to take newly conquered country in Germany he was attacked by German tribes under Arminius in a pass of the Saltus Teutoburgensis, and his force destroyed
- VATIA, P. SERVILIUS, ISAURICUS : (1) proconsul of Cilicia, 78 B.C., when he carried on war against the pirates, and subdued the Isauri ; censor, 55. (2) praetor, 54 B.C. ; on Caesar's side in civil war ; consul, 48 ; proconsul in Asia, 46 ; afterwards joined Antony ; consul again in 41
- VATINIUS, P. : an adventurer, who attached himself to Caesar ; quaestor, 63 B.C. ; praetor, 55 ; served in Gaul, 51 ; sent to Illyricum, 46, which he held until his troops went over to M. Brutus, after the death of Caesar ; Cicero calls him a scamp

**VEII** : a city in Etruria ; in constant warfare with Rome ; captured by Camillus, 396 B.C.

**VENETI** : a tribe in Gallia Cisalpina, on the conquest of which they became subject to Rome ; they were opposed to the Celtic tribes

**VENTIDIUS, BASSUS P.** : of Picenum ; taken prisoner in social war, and brought to Rome, 89 B.C., where he lived in a poor way ; went with Caesar to Gaul ; praetor, 43 ; sided with Antony at Mutina ; sent by Antony to Asia, where he defeated Labienus and the Parthians, 39-38

**VERCELLAE** : chief town of the Libici in Gallia Cisalpina ; near this place Marius and Catulus defeated the Cimbri, 101 B.C.

**VERCINGETORIX** : chief of the Arverni, who resisted Caesar, 52 B.C. ; was captured at the taking of Alesia ; put to death in Rome after Caesar's triumph, 45

**VEROLAMIUM** : chief town of the Catuvellauni in Britain

**VERRES, C. CORNELIUS** : quaestor, 82 B.C., and of the Marian party ; embezzled public money, and went over to Sulla ; proprætor in Sicily, 73-71, where he was guilty of extortions and cruelties ; he was prosecuted by Cicero, and fled from Rome in despair ; Cicero's Verrine orations refer to the case

**VESONTIO** : chief town of the Sequani in Gallia Belgica

**VESPASIANUS, T. FLAVIUS SABINUS** : Roman emperor, 70-79 A.D. ; of mean origin ; served in Germany in reign of Claudius ; and in 43 was in Britain, where he reduced the Isle of Wight ; consul, 51, and proconsul of Africa ; sent to conduct war against Jews, 66 ; proclaimed emperor in the East after death of Galba,



69 ; returned to Rome, 70, where Vitellius had been defeated and killed ; lived a simple life ; his administration was successful, and he enriched Rome with public works

VETERA or CASTRA VETERA : a Roman military station on the Lower Rhine in Germany, where Civilis defeated the Romans, and captured the place, 70 A.D.

VETTIUS, L. : a Roman *eques*, who acted as informer to Cicero in 63 B.C. regarding the conspiracy of Catiline ; again in 59 he was an informer against Cicero and others, who were falsely charged with a conspiracy against Pompey, but his evidence being suspicious he was found murdered in prison

VETUS, ANTISTIVS C. : quaestor, 61 B.C. ; tribune of plebs, 57 ; on Caesar's side in civil war ; with Augustus in Spain, 25, when he subdued the Cantabri and Astures

VIBIUS, C. PANSA : a friend of Caesar ; tribune of plebs, 51 B.C. ; governor of Cisalpine Gaul, 46 ; consul, 43, when he was killed before Mutina

VIBULANUS, FABIUS : (1) K., consul, 484, 481, and 479 B.C. ; took up the cause of plebeians against the patricians ; when the latter rejected his proposals he, joined by 306 Fabii, quitted Rome, and settled on the Cremera ; here, with one exception, the entire gens was destroyed by the Veientes in 477. (2) M., brother of (1) ; consul, 483 and 480. (3) Q., son of (2), and sole survivor of the gens at Cremera ; consul, 467, 465, and 459 ; decemvir in 450, when he went into exile

VINDELICIA : a province N. of Rhaetia, separated from Germany on N. by the Danube ; it was brought under Roman subjection by Tiberius, 15 B.C.

- VINDEX, C. JULIUS : propraetor of Gallia Lugdunensis in time of Nero ; raised a revolt in 68 A.D., when he was defeated by Virginius Rufus, and put an end to himself
- VINDOBONA : a town in Pannonia on the Danube, where the Romans had their fleet and a legion ; modern Vienna
- VINIUS, T. : consul, 69 A.D., and one of the chief advisers of Galba ; put to death after the accession of Otho
- VIRGILIUS : (1) M., tribune of plebs, 87 B.C., when he brought a charge against Sulla just as he was going to conduct the Mithridatic war. (2) C., praetor, 62 ; governor of Sicily, 61, and while governor in 58 he refused refuge to Cicero on the island ; surrendered Thapsus to Caesar's force, 46
- VIRGINIA GENS : patrician and plebeian, with surname Tricostus
- VIRIATHUS : a Lusitanian chief, who escaped the massacre by the proconsul Galba, 150 B.C. ; with a force, defied the Romans till they made peace with him, 141 ; on renewal of war, 140, he was assassinated
- VISCELLINUS, SP. CASSIUS : consul, 502 B.C., when he subdued the Sabines ; in 493 and 486, when he made leagues with the Latins and Hernicans ; in the last year he introduced the first Roman agrarian law ; put to death, 485, for supposed attempt at regal power
- VITELLIUS, L. : father of emperor A. Vitellius ; consul, 34 A.D. ; governor of Syria, 35 ; twice consul, and censor, under Claudius ; noted for his gross flattery, which led to his promotion
- VITELLIUS, AULUS : Roman emperor, 69 A.D. ; his generals

defeated troops of Otho at Bedriacum, when he ruled for a few months ; Vespasian being in the meantime proclaimed emperor, his general marched on Rome, and Vitellius was defeated and killed

**VOCONTII** : a tribe in Gallia Narbonensis

**VOLCAE** : a Celtic tribe in Gallia Narbonensis, a portion of whom, under Brennus, migrated, and ultimately settled in Galatia in Asia Minor

**VOLSCI** : a people in Latium, who were finally subdued by the Romans, 338 B.C.

**VULSO, MANLIUS CN.** : consul, 189 B.C. ; sent to Asia to arrange peace with Antiochus ; subdued the Gallograeci

## X

**XANTHIPPIUS** : father of Pericles ; Athenian commander at battle of Mycale, 479 B.C.

**XENOCRATES** : of Chalcedon ; a philosopher, who went with Plato to Syracuse ; on return to Athens he was sent on embassies to Philip of Macedon and to Antipater

**XERXES I.** : king of Persia, 485-465 B.C. ; put down revolt in Egypt ; invaded Greece, 480 ; naval defeat at Artemisium ; forced pass of Thermopylae, and took Athens ; naval defeat at Salamis ; retreat to Asia ; murdered, 465

## Z

**ZACYNTHUS** : an island in Ægean Sea off coast of Elis ; part of maritime confederacy of Athens

**ZALEUCUS** : legislator of the Epizephyrian Locrians, his code dating about 660 B.C.

**ZAMA** : a town in Numidia, where Scipio ended the second Punic war by the defeat of Hannibal, 202 B.C.

**ZENOBI**A : queen of Palmyra ; defeated by Aurelian, and taken as prisoner to Rome, 273 A.D.

**ZIELA**, or **ZELA** : an inland town of Pontus, near which Mithridates defeated the Romans under Triarius, 67 B.C. ; and Caesar defeated Pharnaces in 47

**ZOROASTER** : founder of the Magian religion





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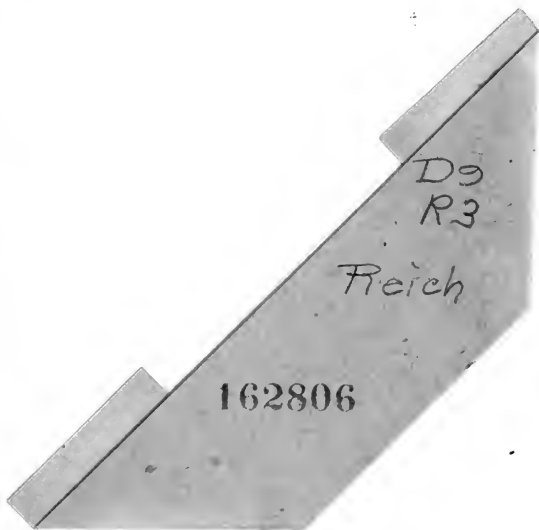
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