

ATLAS ANTIQUUS

EMIL REICH



ATLAS ANTIQUUS

*In Forty-eight Original, Graphic Maps, with Elaborate
Text to each Map, and full Index*

BY

EMIL REICH

DOCTOR JURIS

AUTHOR OF "GENERAL HISTORY OF WESTERN NATIONS," "ATLAS OF ENGLISH HISTORY,"
"GRAECO-ROMAN INSTITUTIONS," "SELECT DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATING
MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN HISTORY," "IMPERIALISM," "SUCCESS
AMONG NATIONS"; EDITOR OF "THE NEW CLASSICAL
LIBRARY," ETC., ETC.

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PREFACE

The present *Atlas* is done on the same lines as my *New Atlas of English History* (1903, Macmillan & Co., Ltd.). Its chief purpose is to project historical events graphically upon the territory in which they happened, and by the configuration of which they were largely influenced. Many of the military movements indicated in the maps of this *Atlas Antiquus* are not in full accordance with all the sources. Given the contradictory or incomplete state of the sources, nothing remained but to take, in many a case, the *probable* line of action. Yet even in dubious cases, a graphic representation will prove, it is confidently hoped, of great utility to the student. At any rate, this is the first attempt to give, by graphic methods, a full and clear statement of all the great military events of classical antiquity, previous to the times of the Roman Emperors.

EMIL REICH.

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. 10 *Pages*

ERRATUM.

In title of map 48 there ought to be *maximè* extensum.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS USED ON THE MAPS

+ denotes "beaten by," the initial of the defeated preceding that of the victor.

Thus, D + S = Demetrius beaten by Seleucus, as in Map XX.

⊥ denotes capture of a place. Thus, in Map XX, ⊥ Pt 95 against Cyprus denotes that Cyprus was captured by Ptolemy in 295 B.C. Sometimes this sign appears in the colour representing the side which has made the capture.

· denotes a battle, the result of which is either not decisive, or unimportant.

⊘ denotes that the place where it appears has been ravaged. Sometimes this sign appears in colour, designating the side responsible for the devastation.

Δ denotes camps, as in Map XLIV.

Coloured lines mean the essential strategic marches of an army, the direction being indicated by arrow-heads. All coloured lines do not begin from the starting-point of an expedition, where such starting-point is obviously indicated by the nature of the movements.

The coloured strategic lines on sea are, of course, not nautically correct, which, given the scales of the maps, would be impossible. Nor is it in any way necessary they should be so, the direction of the fleet being the only really relevant element for the purposes of this atlas. Such sea lines often start from a point in the sea, when it is immaterial to show from which harbour or harbours the fleet started.

Red and blue lines indicate the two sides in a contest, and these are clearly distinguished in the reference table of each map.

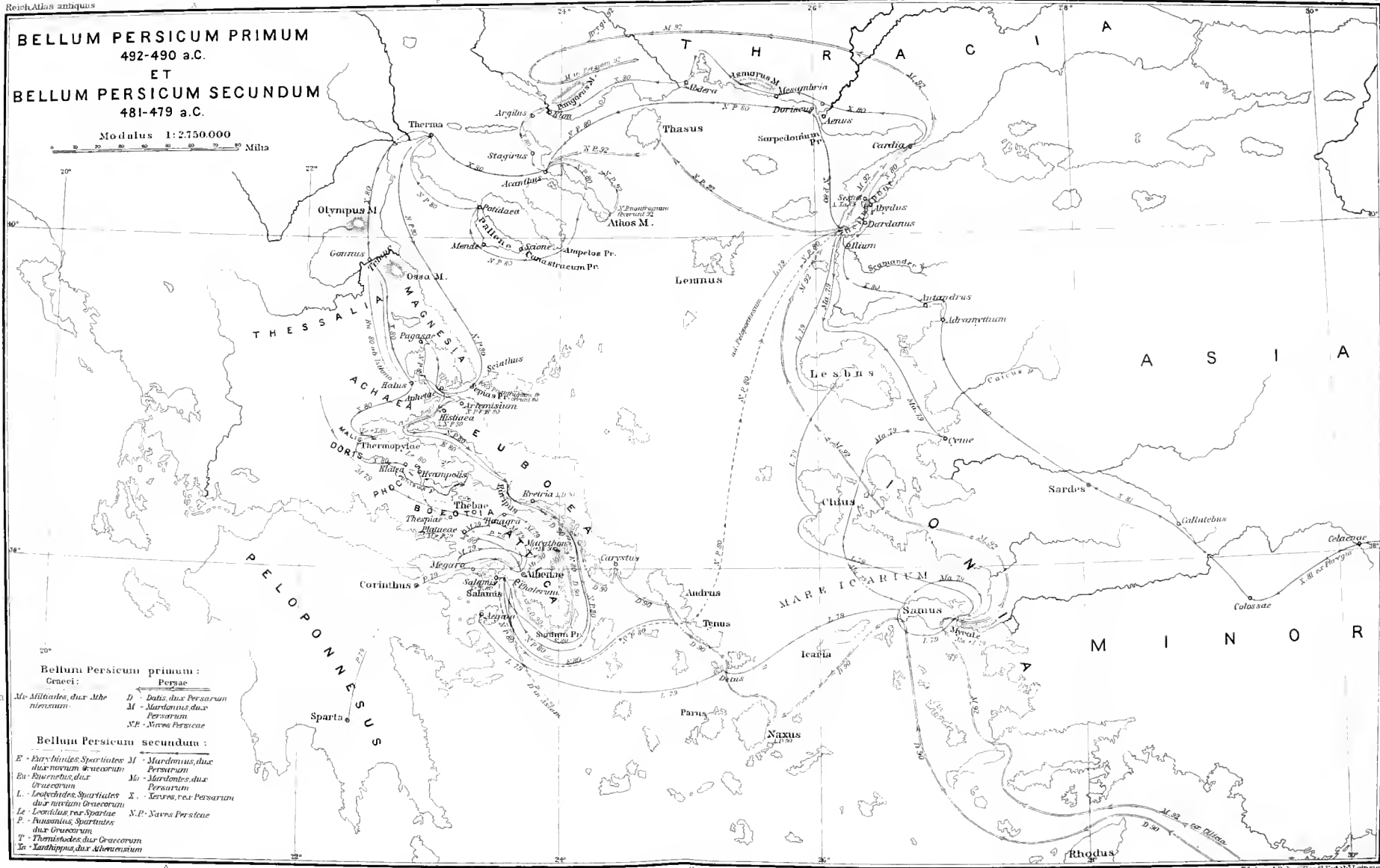
Small coloured arrows indicate harassing expeditions.

Broken red or blue lines (— — → — — →) mean retreat after a defeat. Dates are represented by the two final figures of the years given in the title of the map.

Abbreviations used for the names of generals, etc., on each map, are shown in the reference table of that map, under the colour (red or blue) allotted to their sides.

BELLUM PERSICUM PRIMUM 492-490 a.C. ET BELLUM PERSICUM SECUNDUM 481-479 a.C.

Modulus 1:2750.000
0 10 20 30 40 50 Milia



Bellum Persicum primum:
Graeci: ← Persae

M - Miltiades, dux Atheniensium
D - Datis, dux Persarum
M - Mardonius, dux Persarum
N.P. - Navis Persicae

Bellum Persicum secundum:

E - Eurhides, Spartiotes
M - Mardonius, dux Persarum
Ev - Evmenides, dux Graecorum
L - Leotichides, Spartiotes
Le - Leonidas, rex Spartiae
P - Pausanias, Spartiotes
T - Themistocles, dux Graecorum
Th - Themistocles, dux Achaemenarum

M - Mardonius, dux Persarum
M - Mardonius, dux Persarum
M - Mardonius, dux Persarum
N.P. - Navis Persicae

BELLUM PERSICUM PRIMUM

492-490 a.C.

THE domination of Asia Minor and adjacent islands by the Persian King Darius, coupled with his impulse for further conquest northwards and westwards, led to what is called the Ionic Revolt of the Greeks of Asia Minor and the islands against him in 500 B.C.

Though the revolt was ended by the victory of the Persians at Lade in 496 B.C., and by the capture of Miletus in the following year, the determination of Darius was to effect the conquest of Greece, in consequence of the action of the Athenians and Eretrians in assisting the Ionians in 499 B.C. in the burning of Sardes.

B.C.

492.—Mardonius is given the supreme command of a large Persian force which reaches Cilicia. The force marches thence by land to the Hellespont, while Mardonius with his fleet proceeds from Cilicia to Ionia. There he establishes democracies, and continues his journey to the Hellespont to join his army. He marches with his army through Thrace.

His fleet is despatched to the island of Thasus and, after receiving its surrender, proceeds to Acanthus.

Mardonius continues his march through part of Macedonia, subduing the country.

The fleet is despatched from Acanthus to double the promontory of Mount Athos, and to meet the land forces at Therma, for a general advance southwards.

At the promontory of Mount Athos a violent hurricane destroys 300 ships of the Persian fleet and 20,000 men.

Mardonius, on hearing of this disaster, and suffering at the same time a heavy loss inflicted on his land army in a night attack of the Thracian Brygi, abandons his further progress, and returns with the remainder of his forces to Asia.

491.—Darius was now all the more eager for the conquest of Greece, being instigated by Hippias. Heralds were sent to the Greek cities requiring their formal token of submission.

Though many cities and islands tender the requisite token of earth and water, the heralds to Athens and Sparta are put to death.

490.—A large force for this renewed attempt on Greece was accordingly assembled in Cilicia under the command of Datis and Artaphernes.

A fleet of 600 armed triremes and many transports convey this force along the coast to the island of Samos. From thence, passing through the islands of the Icarian Sea, they touch at Naxos, which they take without a blow, burning down the town.

Taking hostages from the other Cyclades islands, and treating Delos with respect, Datis arrives with his fleet at Carystus in Euboea, which he lays waste.

Thence he goes to Eretria, and takes that place by storm; proceeding from there to Marathon, where he lands, accompanied by Hippias.

He is met by the Athenians under the chief command of Miltiades, whom the Plataeans had spontaneously joined.

The battle is decisive; the Persians being utterly routed, take to their ships.

The Persians then round the promontory of Sunium and make for Phalerum, near Athens.

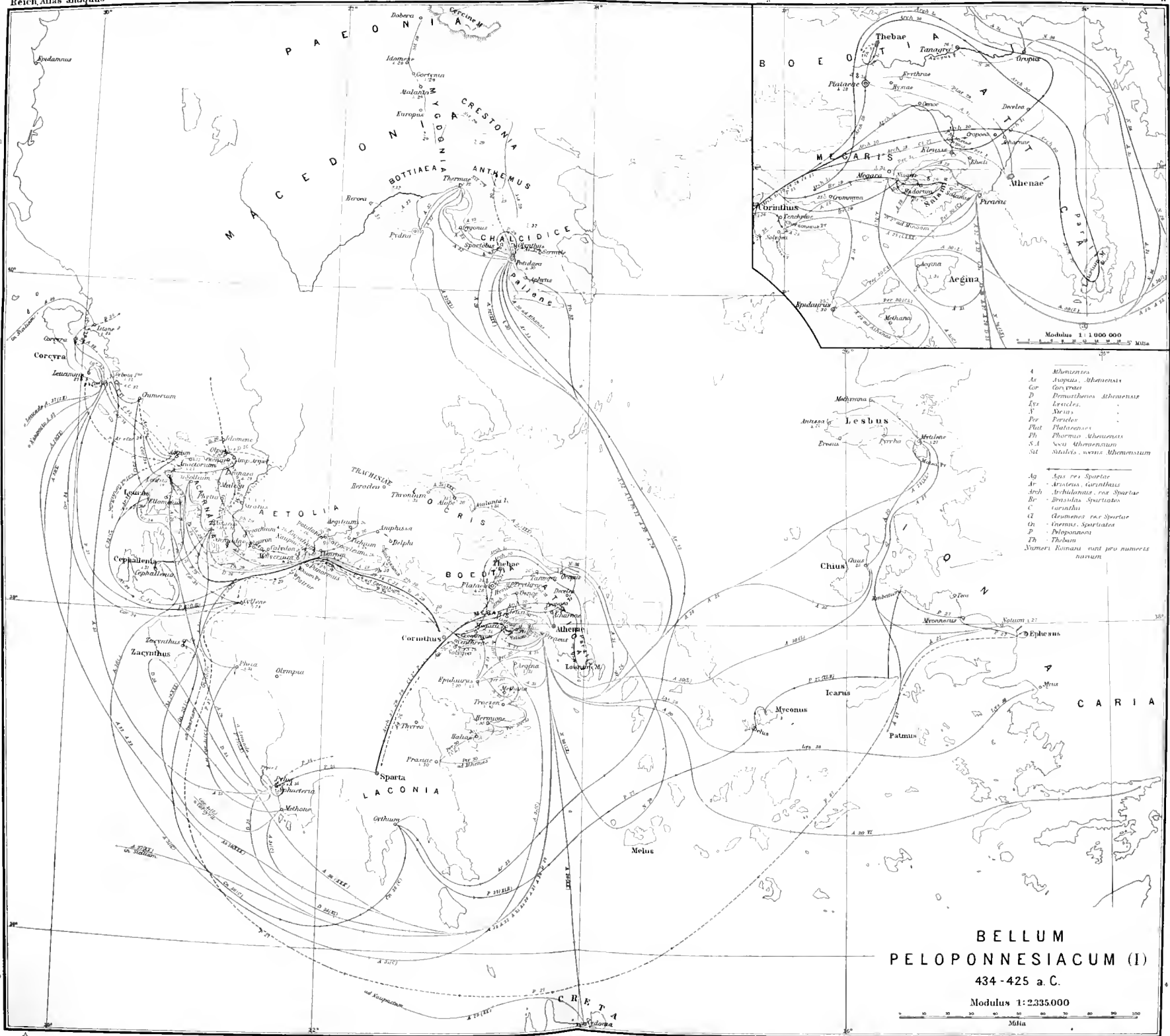
Miltiades, however, seeing the danger, takes his army back to Athens by a forced march on the day of the battle. The Persians, seeing this, were in no mood to disembark again, and so Datis abandons his project and retires to Asia by way of the Cyclades.

BELLUM PERSICUM SECUNDUM

481-479 a.C.

B.C.

481. Xerxes, the Persian king, construing his dreams as a divine command to invade Greece, after a preparation of four years, launches an enormous force, which marches through Cappadocia and Phrygia to Sardes, by way of Celaenae, Colossae, and Callatebus. Here they winter.
480. From Sardes, Xerxes advances across the river Caiens to Adramyttium and Antandrus, and thence across the Scamander to Hium and Abydus, leaving Dardanus on the left.
At Abydus the Hellespont is bridged, and Xerxes' army advances by Cardia and Aenus to Doriscus. The fleet which had assembled at the Hellespont rounds the promontory of Sarpedonium, and takes up its position opposite Doriscus. Here Xerxes numbers his army and his fleet.
From Doriscus, Xerxes marches through Mesambria and Abdera to Eion, leaving Mounts Ismarus and Pangaens on his right. He then proceeds through Argilus and Stagirus to Acanthus, where his fleet awaited him. Hence, Xerxes proceeds to Therma; where the fleet again joined him, after going through the canal of Mount Athos, made by the Persians, doubling the promontory of Ampelos, and proceeding round the promontory of Canastracum by way of Scione, Mende, and Potidaea.
Meanwhile the Greeks had sent 10,000 hoplites under Euaenetus and Themistocles from the Isthmus to Tempe, through the Euripus. These generals, having disembarked at Halus, proceed to Tempe; but retreat when they find it impossible to secure the passes of Thessaly.
Xerxes advances from Therma by way of Gonnus into Thessaly; thence by Halus, through Achaea and Malis to Thermopylae.
Leonidas, king of Sparta, with 7,000 men, advances from the Peloponnese to Thermopylae, to bar the advance of Xerxes.
Meanwhile, the Persian fleet, having sailed along the Magnesian coast, reaches the promontory of Sepias, where a storm destroys 400 vessels. The remainder of the Persian fleet, which had taken refuge in the gulf of Pagasa, takes up its position at Aphetae, having lost 15 vessels to the Greek fleet, which, under Eurybiades and Themistocles, had taken its station at Artemisium.
The Persian fleet now advances to attack the Greek fleet at the latter place. In the battle which ensues the Greeks are victorious. The Greek fleet then retires through the Euripus to Salamis; while the Persian fleet, after taking Histiaea, also sails down the Euripus, and takes station at Phalerum.
Meanwhile Xerxes, having annihilated the forces of Leonidas at Thermopylae, advances through Doris into Phocis; then to Elatea, and along the river Cephissus to Hyampolis, Thespieae, and Plataea; and thence into Attica and to Athens.
In the great naval engagement which follows between the Greek and the Persian fleets at Salamis, the Greeks are victorious.
The Persian fleet thereupon retreats from Phalerum to the island of Andrus, and thence to the Hellespont, the Greek fleet pursuing them as far as Andrus.
Xerxes and his land army retire to Thessaly, where Xerxes leaves Mardonius with part of his army, and himself returns to Asia Minor by way of the Hellespont.
479. -Mardonius advances from Thessaly through Bœotia to Athens, and thence ravages the lands of Megara.
Pausanias, at the head of a Spartan army, proceeds to the Isthmus from Sparta, when Mardonius retires before him to Tanagra.
Pausanias now moves to Plataea, where he encounters the Persians, and defeats them, Mardonius being slain in the battle.
The Persian fleet, under Mardontes, proceeds from the Hellespont to Cyme, and thence to Samus.
The Greek fleet, under Leotychides, sails from Aegina to Delus; and thence to Samus and Mycale, where the Persian fleet had taken refuge.
Disembarking at the latter place the Greeks rout the Persian army, and they also burn their ships.
After this battle the Greeks proceed to Samus, Chius, and Lesbos, and on to the Hellespont. Here the forces divide, the Peloponnesians under Leotychides returning home, while the Athenians under Xanthippus undertake the siege and capture of Sestus, and then return to Athens.



- A Atheniensis
 - As Aspasia Athenensis
 - Cor Corinthii
 - D Demosthenes Athenensis
 - Eyr Lesicles
 - V Xenus
 - Per Pericles
 - Plat Platonicus
 - Ph Phormion Athenensis
 - S.A. Seso Atheniensium
 - Sit Sitalces rex Athenensium
-
- Ag Agis rex Spartae
 - Ar Ariston Corinthius
 - Arch Archidamus rex Spartae
 - Br Brasidas Spartanus
 - C Corinthii
 - Cl Cleomenes rex Spartae
 - Cl Xenomenus Spartanus
 - P Peloponnesii
 - Th Theban
 - Numeri Romanorum non pro numeris navium

**BELLUM
PELOPONNESIACUM (I)**
434-425 a. C.

Modulus 1:2.335.000



BELLUM PELOPONNESIACUM (I)

434-425 a.C.

B.C.

- 435.—Epidamnus appeals to Corinth for aid against noble exiles and Corcyraeans.
- 434.—Corinth prepares and sends under Aristeus an army and fleet (30 ships + 38 of allies), who reach Actium. The Corcyraeans meet them in neighbourhood with 80 sail, and defeat them, ravaging Leucas and burning Cyllene. They then form a camp at Leucimae, whilst the Corinthians do the same at Actium and Chimerium.
- 433.—The whole year is spent in preparations on both sides, the Corcyraeans appealing to Athens for aid, and the Corinthians getting aid from the Peloponnesus.
- 432.—Athenians send 10 ships to act on the defensive with the Corcyraeans. Corinthians take the sea with 150 ships, and after touching at Leucas, reach Chimerium and encamp. Corcyraean fleet of 110 ships, including the 10 from Athens, take up position at Sybota I. Corinthians put out by night to engage the enemy early. A severe and uncertain battle ensues, when 20 sail from Athens appear at a distance. Neither party being sure what the ships mean, the battle ceases for the night, the Corinthians falling back to Sybota, the Corcyraeans to Leucimae. Next morning the Athenians and Corcyraeans offer battle, but fail to draw the Corinthians, who are allowed to sail away, both sides claiming a victory. On their way home the Corinthians seize Anactorium. Potidaea, a Corinthian colony, but tributary to Athens, being ordered to dismantle the Pallene side of the city, revolts against Athens. Thirty Athenian ships arrive at this juncture, but not being strong enough to recapture Potidaea, cruise off the Macedonian coast, take Therma and besiege Pydna. Aristeus reaches Potidaea with troops from Corinth. Athenians are reinforced with 40 ships, which join in the siege of Pydna; the troops march inland, attempt Beroea, and then advance along the coast to Potidaea, the ships sailing in a line with them, and reaching Gygonus. They find the enemy encamped near Olynthus. In the encounter which ensues, the Athenians drive Aristeus and his force into Potidaea, which the Athenians now besiege on all sides. Phormio, with a fresh fleet from Athens, reaches Aphytis, and marches across and invests Potidaea from the Pallene side. Aristeus contrives to escape from Potidaea and inflicts damage on the Serryleans. Phormio ravages Chalcidice and Bottiaca and takes some towns. At the Assembly at Sparta it is decided to declare war against Athens for breaking the Thirty Years' Peace. Spartan *ultimatum*, sent to Athens, is rejected on the advice of Pericles.
- 431.—A force of 300 Thebans attempts to surprise Plataea, but is defeated. A larger force, appearing before the walls in the morning, has to fall back. A little later, the Athenians send a force to garrison Plataea. Archidamus, Spartan king, collects allies at the Isthmus, crosses the border, and proceeds to attack the frontier fort of Oenoe, whilst Boeotians ravage Plataean territory. After a futile assault on Oenoe, Archidamus ravages Eleusis and the Thriasian plain, and, after a cavalry skirmish at Rheiti, marches through Cropea and encamps at Acharnae. His provisions being exhausted, he re-enters the Peloponnese by way of Boeotia and Oropus, playing havoc on the way. Meanwhile, the Athenians had drawn all their outlying population within the walls; but their fleet was active. A fleet of 100 Athenian ships, joined by 50 Corcyraean vessels, is sent to devastate the Peloponnesian coast. It assaults Methone, defended by Brasidas, defeats the Eleans and takes Pheia, also Solhum, Astacus and Cephallenia. Astacus is recaptured, and Cephallenia vainly assailed by an expedition from Corinth. Another Athenian squadron of 30 ships ravages the Locrian coast, fights a successful battle at Alope, and seizes and fortifies the desert island of Atalanta. The Athenians expel the Aeginetans, who take refuge in Thyrea. Pericles leads an expedition into the Megarid, the 100 ships, on their way back from the Peloponnese, co-operating with him. This is done annually until Nisaea is captured. Athenians in the summer make alliance with Sitalces.
- 430.—Archidamus again leads a contingent into Attica, and, after ravaging the country, passes into the Paralian district as far as Mount Laurium. Pericles, with 100 ships, joined by 50 from Chius and Lesbus, sets out to ravage the Peloponnese. He fails to take Epidaurus, but lays waste the territory there and at Troezen, Haliae and Hermone, and captures and sacks the town of Prasiae. On their return the troops of Pericles are taken on an expedition against Chalcidice and Potidaea, but return without doing anything. Potidaea, however, surrenders in the winter. In the summer, Cnemus, with 100 Peloponnesian ships, goes to Zacynthus, but effects nothing. Late in the year, the Ambraciots make a vain attempt to take Amphilocheian Argos. Phormio, with 20 Athenian ships, blockades Corinth and the Crisaean Bay from Naupactus. A small squadron of six Athenian ships goes out to Caria and Lycia to raise money. They suffer defeat, and the force is cut up.
- 429.—Archidamus determines to besiege Plataea; a blockading wall is built round the city. Athenians despatch troops against Chalcidice and Bottiaca. They reach Spartolus, but are routed and driven to Potidaea. A Peloponnesian force, escaping Phormio at Naupactus, and joined by allies at Leucas, marches through Argive territory, sacks Limnaea, and advances against Stratus, the Aearnian capital. They are defeated by the Stratians and fall back on the Anapus river. A Corinthian fleet sails from the Crisaean Bay to support the above expedition, is intercepted by Phormio whilst crossing from Patrae to Aearnaia. The Athenians are victorious, and sail to Molycrium: the Corinthians escape to Cyllene, where the other ships from Leucas joined them. A Peloponnesian force is now sent to Cyllene to retrieve this disaster. Athenians also send 20 ships to reinforce Phormio, but with orders to call at Crete and reduce Cydonia, a scheme which causes much delay.

To face Map 2.

The Peloponnesians, with 77 ships, coast as far as Panormus; while Phormio, with his original 20 ships, is lying off Rhium, near Molycrium.

A battle is forced on in the Gulf, the Peloponnesians getting the best of it at first, and ending in a brilliant victory for the Athenians. The Peloponnesians retire to Corinth; and the squadron from Crete reinforces Phormio.

Brasidas at Corinth resolves to surprise the Piræus; but attacks, instead, Budorum in Salamis, and ravages the island. On approach of the Athenians, he, with his force, gets safely back to Nisæa.

Phormio goes from Naupactus to Astacus; marches into Acarnania, does damage and returns to Athens in the spring. Sitales, King of the Odrysæ, an ally of Athens, sets out against Perdicæus, in order to bring the Thrace-ward Chalcidians into subjection. Advancing over Mount Cereme, he reaches Dobera in Paconia, takes Idomene, Gortynia and Atlanta, but Europus resists. He ravages Mygdonia, Crestonia, and Anthemus, and, after sending a force into Chalcidice and Bottiaea, retires, as no Athenian ships arrive to assist him.

428.—Archidamus again invades Attica; he is resisted by Athenian cavalry and soon retires.

Premature revolt of Mytilene and all Lesbos except Methymna. Forty ships are despatched from Athens to effect a surprise; Athenians encamp off Malea, and fight an indecisive battle, establishing a blockade of Mytilene. Mytileneans try to take Methymna.

Peloponnesians muster at the Isthmus and drag their ships overland to attack Attica. The Athenians muster 100 ships, in addition to the 30, with Asopius, which were ravaging Laconia; whereupon the Peloponnesians give up the expedition.

Asopius, with 30 Athenian ships, sails to Acarnania, and ravaging the Peloponnesus on his way, reaches Naupactus with 12, sending the rest back. He devastates Oeniadae on the Achelous, then goes to Leucas, where he suffers defeat and the fleet returns.

Lysicles is despatched from Athens to levy money on the coast of Asia. He is killed on his march from Mys in Caria.

Sally of 220 Plataeans, who escape and reach Athens by way of Hysiae and Erythrae.

427.—Plataea surrenders, is rased to the ground, and the inhabitants butchered.

Peloponnesians send 42 ships to relieve Mytilene. Hearing the place had surrendered they make for Embatum, after touching at Delos, Icarus, and Myconus. Thence they proceed to Myonnesus and Ephesus; from the latter place they take to flight, pursued by the Athenians, under Paches, as far as Patmus; off Crete they are dispersed by a storm, and finally seek refuge at Cyllene. The Athenians return and capture Notium.

Nicias leads an Athenian expedition against the island of Minoa, commanding Megara, and takes and fortifies it.

The annual invasion of Attica takes place under Cleomenes.

Peloponnesians at Cyllene, with 13 ships, reinforced with the 40 from Lesbos, set out to reduce Coreyra before the 12 Athenian ships at Naupactus could be reinforced. Athenian ships from Naupactus arrive at Coreyra; Peloponnesians reach Sybota. The Coreyraeans man 60 ships, and there is an indecisive battle; when another 60 Athenian ships are sighted. The Peloponnesians, after ravaging Leucimne, sail away, dragging their ships over the isthmus at Leucas. A small party escapes from Coreyra and establishes itself at Istone on the mainland.

The Athenians despatch 20 ships to Sicily to aid the Leontini.

426.—The Peloponnesians under Agis set out to invade Attica, but halt at Isthmus and retreat.

Thirty ships are sent from Athens under Demosthenes to harass the Peloponnesians. They lay an ambush at Ellomenus in Leucadia and, joined by 30 ships from Coreyra, make a general attack on Leucas. Demosthenes, however, diverts his forces to subdue the Aetolians about Naupactus. He lands at Sollium, and fixes his head-quarters at Aeneum. Thence advancing inland, he takes Potidanea, Crocyleum, Tichium, and Aegitium. The Aetolians muster and rout the Athenians, the remnant escaping to Aeneum.

The Peloponnesians send troops to attack Naupactus. They muster at Delphi and march towards Naupactus, taking Aeneum and Epalium, and also Molycrium.

Meanwhile Demosthenes collects troops and throws himself into Naupactus.

Peloponnesians, despairing of success, withdraw to Aeois with a view to an attempt on Amphiloehian Argos.

Nicias, with 60 ships, is sent from Athens to reduce the island of Melus, but fails. He proceeds then to Oropus, and marches to Tanagra, being joined by a force from Athens. After defeating the Tanagrans and Thebans, Nicias, with his fleet, ravages the Loerian coast.

The Ambraciots take Olpae near Argos, and the Peloponnesians march from Proschium to join them, crossing the Achelous; and passing through the Stratian borders, Phytia, Medeon, and Limnaea, reach Mount Thyamus and get safely to Olpae.

Demosthenes, reinforced with 20 ships, takes command and blockades Olpae. In a battle which ensues the Peloponnesians are worsted and retreat. A large force of Ambraciots is waylaid by Demosthenes near Idomene and destroyed. The Athenians then go home, leaving 20 ships at Naupactus.

425.—Athenians, with 40 ships for Sicily, sail to assist the Coreyraeans on their way, but are induced by Demosthenes to occupy Pylus. They raise a fort there and, leaving Demosthenes with five ships, proceed on.

The Peloponnesians also send 60 ships to help the Coreyraean exiles; and also begin in the spring their annual invasion of Attica under Agis. Hearing the news about Pylus, they recall the expedition from Attica, and also the 60 ships from Coreyra, which were hauled over the isthmus at Leucas.

The Athenian fleet proceeds only as far as Zacynthus, and returns again to Pylus. The Peloponnesians occupy Sphaacteria to prevent the Athenians entering the harbour of Pylus.

Demosthenes takes action both by land and sea, and Sphaacteria is isolated.

Spartan land force, reaching Pylus, finds it impossible to relieve Sphaacteria; an armistice is arranged, but fails.

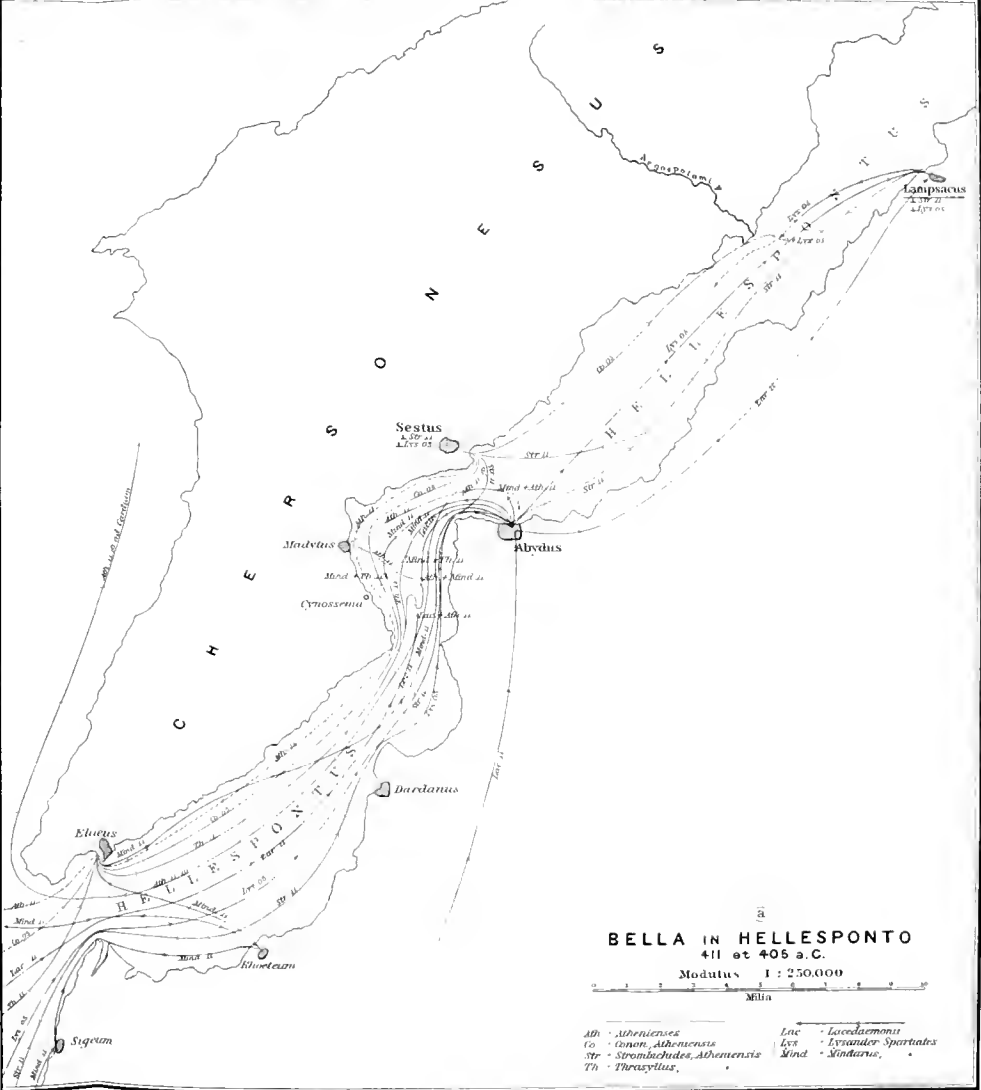
Hostilities are renewed, Sphaacteria is stormed and surrenders.

Athenians, with 80 ships, land on Corinthian soil between the Chersonesus promontory and the Rheitus river, below the Solygian hill. Corinthians, leaving a force at Cenclureae to protect Crommyon, go to meet them. The Athenians get the best of the action, but seeing the men of Cenclureae coming up, they take to their ships, ravaging the territory of Crommyon and Epidaurus, then cutting the isthmus at Methana, they leave a garrison there, and return home.

The Athenian squadron, after the surrender of Sphaacteria, resume their voyage to Sicily and, touching at Coreyra, capture the fort at Istone.

The Athenians at Naupactus take Anaetorium; they also call upon Chius to dismantle its walls.

**BELLUM
PELOPONNESIACUM (II)
424-416 a. C.**



BELLUM PELOPONNESIACUM (II)

424-416 a.C.

B.C.

424.—The first enterprise undertaken by the Athenians in the spring was against the island of Cythera. Nicias, with a force of sixty ships, invades the island, captures the towns of Cythera and Seandea, and after garrisoning the island makes incursions on the mainland near Helos, Asine, Aphrodisias, Cotyrta, and elsewhere.

On his return from Cythera to Athens, Nicias ravages the country near Epidaurus Limera, then attacks the Aeginetan settlement at Thyrea, which he takes by storm.

While the Lacedaemonians are in a state of uneasiness, a request is received from Chalcidice and Perdiccas for Spartan aid under Brasidas against Athens.

The Athenians, elate with their successes, now form plans against Megara, and a force is sent by way of Eleusis to surprise the place. Nisaea capitulates, but they were unable to enter Megara. Demosthenes and Hippocrates commanded the Athenians.

At this juncture, Brasidas, who was preparing his Thracian expedition, at once starts with a force to Tripodiscus in aid of Megara. Being joined by a Boeotian force, and after an indecisive action, he compels the Athenians to retire, thus saving Megara.

Hippocrates and Demosthenes then concert a more extensive plan for the invasion of Boeotia; the former with a land army, the latter with a fleet from the Corinthian Gulf; but the plan miscarries, and Demosthenes retires without striking a blow after having reached Siphac. Hippocrates is even more unfortunate. He marches to Tanagra and captures Delium, which he fortifies. On his return march he suffers a crushing defeat at the hands of the Boeotians, who afterwards recapture Delium.

Brasidas, having completed his levies, conducts them from the Isthmus to Heraclea, Melitaea, and Pharsalus in Thessaly, encamping on the river Apidanus. Thence he proceeds to Phacium, through Perrhaebia and over the pass of Olympus to Diium, in the territory of Perdiccas.

Brasidas joins Perdiccas in marching against Arrhibaeus towards Lyncestis, but being dissatisfied with this arrangement, and without marching over the pass to Lynceus, he takes his army into Chalcidice.

His first operation is against Acanthus, which joins him against Athens; as also Stagirus. Passing through Arne, Aulon, and Bromiseus, near Lake Bolbe, he begins his march on Amphipolis; enters Argilus with the help of conspirators, surprises and takes the bridge over the Strymon, and compels the capitulation of Amphipolis.

Thucydides, who was in command at Thasus, immediately sets sail on hearing of the danger at Amphipolis, but arrives at Eion after the surrender of the place. There was now dismay at Athens.

Brasidas, now in possession of Amphipolis, marches against the peninsula of Acte. Thyssus, Cleone, Olophyxus, and other towns all submit, but Sane and Diium hold out. He next marches into the Sithonian peninsula to attack Torone, which was surprised and taken, the Athenian garrison retiring to the citadel called Lecythus. This Brasidas storms and takes.

423.—A truce for one year is concluded between Athens and Sparta. Before the truce is made known in Thrace, Scione revolts from Athens.

When the commissioners arrive to announce the truce, a dispute arises regarding Scione, the Athenians declaring it had revolted after the signing of the truce.

The objection to handing over Scione being known at Athens, it was determined to undertake an expedition for its reconquest. The war thus continued in Thrace, though suspended elsewhere.

Following on this, Mende revolted from the Athenians. Brasidas now goes with the greater part of his force to assist Perdiccas against Arrhibaeus and the Lyncestae.

While Brasidas is thus engaged the Athenian armament under Nicias and Nicostratus reaches Potidaea, then proceeds to land near the promontory of Posidium, to attack Mende. Being first repulsed, they take their fleet to the side of Scione and ravage the country. Nicostratus soon recaptures Mende, and Nicias completely blockades Scione.

Brasidas, deserted by Perdiccas and harassed by Illyrians in his retreat, reaches Armissa and proceeds to the protection of Torone. Perdiccas opens negotiations with Nicias.

Nicias, leaving Scione under blockade, returns with his armament to Athens.

422.—The year's truce now expires. After considerable discussion as to peace or war, the Athenians are persuaded by Cleon to undertake an expedition against Amphipolis.

Cleon in command starts from the Piraeus early in August with a force of thirty ships. He first stops at Scione and takes with him as many hoplites as can be spared from the blockade; he next sails over to the Sithonian peninsula to the "Harbour of the Colophonians," near Torone. Attacking Torone on two sides he captures it.

Cleon then sails round Mount Athos promontory to Eion, 3 miles from Amphipolis. While waiting for reinforcements from Perdiccas, Cleon attacks Stagirus but is repulsed. He also attacks Galepsus, opposite Thasus, where he is successful.

Brasidas was at Mount Cerdylum, watching Cleon's movements. Cleon is forced to move on Amphipolis by his troops, but being apprised of Brasidas' attempt to surprise his army, orders a retreat to Eion. Brasidas falls on the retiring army, and the Athenians are defeated and put to flight. Both Brasidas and Cleon are slain in battle.

To face Map 3.

421. Peace of Nicias concluded between Sparta and Athens for 50 years. Athens restores prisoners from Sphacteria; Sparta declines to give up Amphipolis; Athens thereupon retains Pylos. Peloponnesians form a new league under Argos, which is joined by Mantinea, Elis, Corinth and Chalcidice. Seione surrenders to the Athenian blockade. The Athenians, however, lose the towns of Thyssus on the peninsula of Mount Athos, and Meeyperna on the Sithonian Gulf, captured by the Chalcidians of Thrace.
- 420.—Alliance between Sparta and Boeotia, which is still at war with Athens. Renewal of ill feeling at Athens against Sparta, as Panactum, which was to have been restored to Athens, is attacked and demolished by the Boeotians. Alcibiades now heads the war party, and Athens joins the new league under Argos, leading to the withdrawal from it of Corinth and Chalcidice. This happened after the failure of the Embassy of Nicias to Sparta to clear up differences. Heraclea, a Spartan colony, is seized by Boeotians to prevent its being taken by Athens; they thus give offence to the Lacedaemonians.
- 419.—Alcibiades conducts an expedition into the Peloponnese, reinforced by Peloponnesian allies. He turns his attention to the Achaean towns, and induces Patrae to join Athens; he is prevented by Corinthians and Sicyonians from building a fort at Rhium. He then returns to take part with the Argives in a war against Epidaurus. The Spartans, under Agis, march to the assistance of Epidaurus, but the sacrifices being unfavourable, return from Leuctra. The Argives then ravage the territory of Epidaurus, but fail to take the town.
- 418.—The Lacedaemonians, with Agis, resolve to help Epidaurus, and march against Argos, their allies assembling at Phlius. The Argives march first to Mantinea, and taking up a force there, meet the Lacedaemonians at Methydrum in Arcadia. Agis eludes them and joins his allies at Phlius. The Argives, finding this out, march with their allies, first to Argos, then to Nemea. They are, however, caught between the forces of Agis and his allies in front and rear, who have been ravaging Saminthus and other places in Argive territory. Agis accedes to a truce and leads back his force, for which he was much blamed. Shortly afterwards the Athenian contingent arrives under Laches and Nicostratus, with whom was also Alcibiades. The latter persuades the Argives and allies to break the truce and to attack Orchomenus, which surrenders. Tegea then being in danger, sends for aid to Sparta. Agis goes out with a force by way of Oresthem into the territory of Mantinea. Here they find the Argives and their allies prepared for battle. The action which ensues is a complete victory for the Lacedaemonians, the Argives, Athenians, and allies retreating with heavy loss. The Argive league is broken up.
- 417.—Athens and Argos renew alliance. Athens finally breaks with Perdiccas, and raids part of Macedonia.
- 416.—Athenians undertake the conquest of the island of Melus. Melians refuse to submit and are besieged; but after a blockade of several months are constrained to surrender, when the men are put to death, and the women and children sold as slaves.

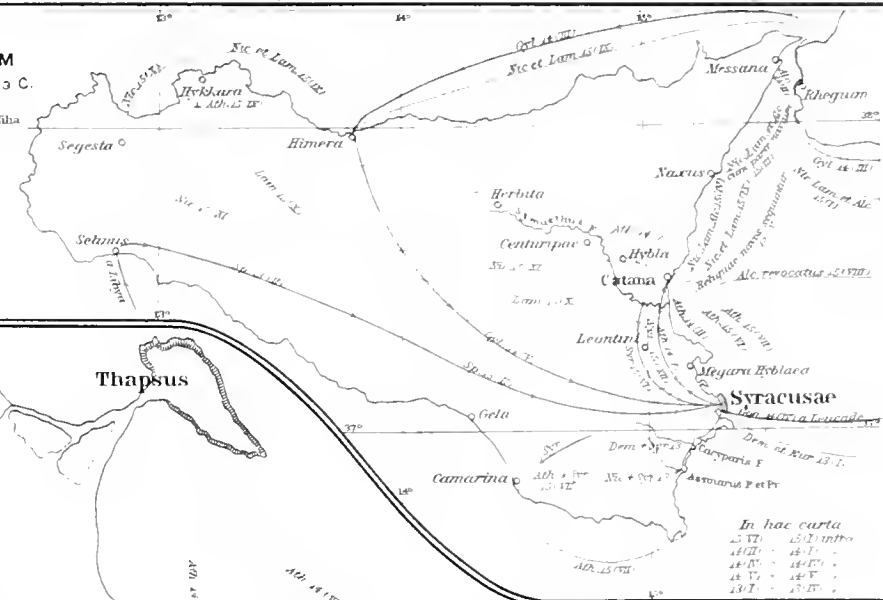
NOTE.—The text explanatory of the Inset is included in the text to Map. V.

BELLUM PELOPONNESIACUM IN SICILIA GESTUM 415-413 a. C.

Modulus 1: 2750000

0 10 20 30 40 50 Miba

- Ah Alcibiades Atheniensis
- Ath Atheniensis
- Dem Demosthenes, Atheniensis
- Eur Eurymedon
- Lam Lamachus
- Nic Nicias
- Del Ischymus Spartates
- Gon Gongylus, Corinthus
- Sp Spartans
- Syr Syracusani

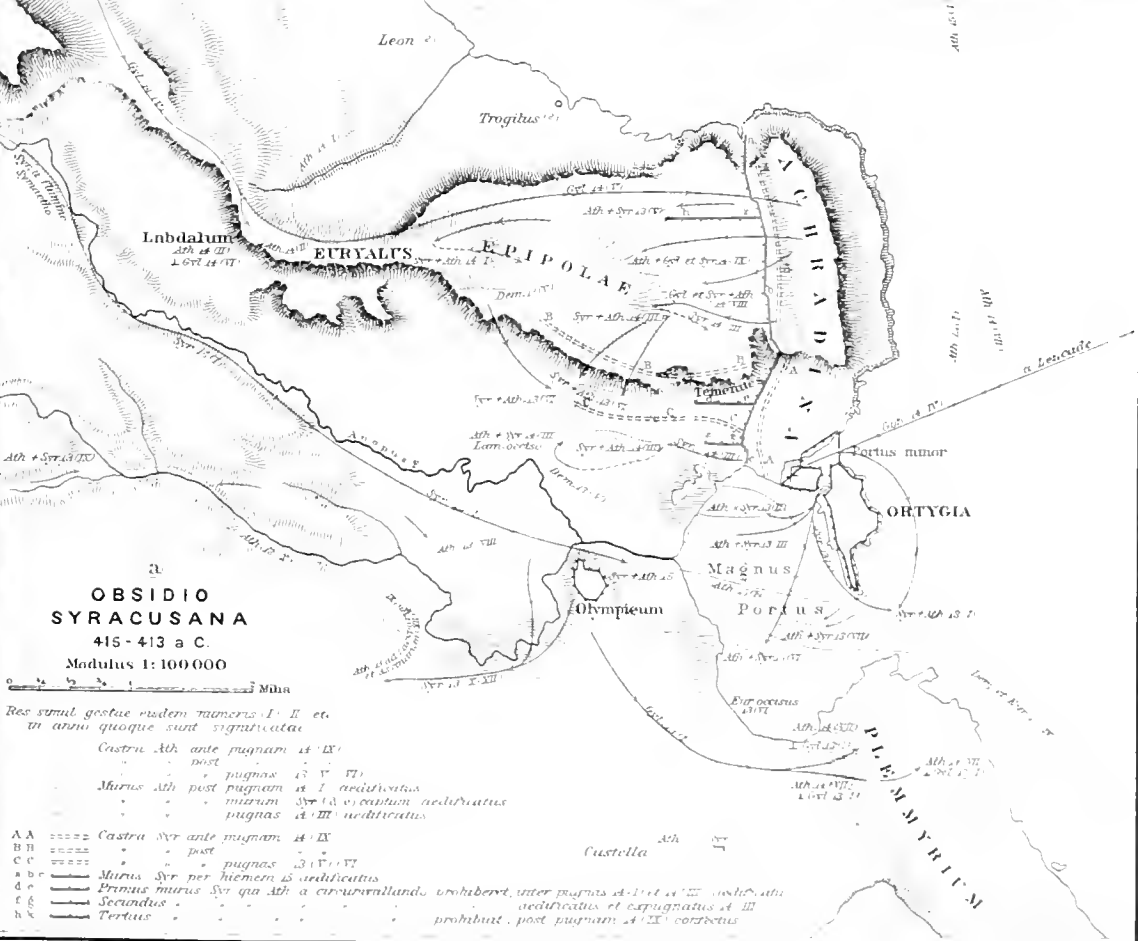


In hac carta
 417 I. 45 I. inter
 417 II. 48 I. "
 48 IV. 48 IV. "
 49 I. 49 I. "

OBSIDIO SYRACUSANA 415-413 a. C.

Modulus 1: 100000

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miba



Res simul gestae eadem numeris I. II. et
 in anno quoque sunt significatae

- Castra Ah ante pugnam 4 IX
- post . . . pugnas 13 V VI
- Murus Ath post pugnam 18 I aedificatus
- mirum Syr 13 o captum aedificatus
- pugnas 18 III aedificatus

A A ===== Castra Syr ante pugnam 18 IX
 B B ===== " " post
 C C ===== " " pugnas 13 V VI
 a D ===== Murus Syr per hiemem 18 aedificatus
 e E ===== Primus murus Syr qui Ath a circumvallando prohibere inter pugnas 18 I et 18 III aedificatus et captivatus 18 III
 f F ===== Secundus
 g G ===== Tertius
 h H ===== " " post pugnam 18 III aedificatus

BELLUM PELOPONNESIACUM IN SICILIA GESTUM

415-413 a.C.

SEGESTA and Selinus being at war, the people of the former appeal to Athens for aid, while the people of Selinus ally themselves with Syracuse. Athens resolves to send a strong expedition. Nicias opposes the venture, but he is overruled by Alcibiades and the war party.

B.C.

415.—The command of this expedition to Sicily is given to Nicias, Alcibiades, and Lamachus.

At this time occurs the mutilation of the Hermae, in which outrage Alcibiades is, rightly or wrongly, supposed to be implicated. He is, however, allowed to sail, and at midsummer the armament, consisting of 134 sail including transports, besides other vessels, sets forth from the Piraeus to muster at Corecra.

They cross the Ionian Gulf and on getting off Tarentum, coast along to Rhegium, where they are allowed to form a camp outside the walls, though the Rhegians could not be induced to join them.

Alcibiades sails over to Messana hoping to gain that city over, but all he secures is the promise of a market.

Sixty ships then coast to Naxos, and meet with a favourable reception. They proceed thence to Catana, where they are refused admission, and having passed the night in the river the ships continue their journey to the great harbour of Syracuse to reconnoitre and to proclaim their intention of reinstating the Leontines. The rest of the fleet follows but returns to Catana, where after a compromise the Syracusan party leave the city, and the inhabitants invite the whole armament to come over from Rhegium, a camp being formed.

Presently they coast along to Camarina but get no welcome, and after a slight skirmish on Syracusan soil return again to Catana.

Here the *Salaminis* arrives to take Alcibiades home for trial in the matter of the Hermae. Alcibiades sails in his own ship guarded by the *Salaminis*, but at Thurii he goes ashore, and eluding his pursuers, makes his way to the Peloponnesians.

The Athenian force, now divided into two under Nicias and Lamachus, sails along the northern coast towards Segesta and Selinus. They land at Himera, but meet with a rebuff, capture Hykkara and give it up to the Segesteans, and then march overland to join the ships which had gone to Catana; Nicias, however, goes on to Segesta and gets 30 talents.

The entire force goes round to raise troops among the Sicel allies and attempts without success to take Hybla.

The Athenians, by a ruse, seize a position in Syracuse opposite the Olympieum. Here a pitched battle is fought in which the Syracusans are defeated.

The Athenians sail off to winter at Catana and Naxos; they make an attempt on Messana but are unsuccessful.

In the meantime Syracuse is fortified; and Corinth and Lacedaemon receive the overtures for aid of the Syracusans favourably.

414.—As soon as operations were possible Athenians sail to Megara and ravage the country. Returning to Catana, they proceed to Centuripae, a Sicel town, which they take.

The Athenians then bring all their forces secretly to Leon, the fleet anchoring at Thapsus, close to Syracuse; and at an opportune moment seize Epipolae on the side of Euryalus, defeat the garrison, and build a fort at Labdalum. They are joined by cavalry reinforcements from Segesta, Naxos, and Sicel towns. They begin their circumvallation and push their wall towards Trogilus.

Athenians succeed in destroying two cross walls built by the Syracusans below the Athenian lines. In one of these successful manoeuvres Lamachus is killed. Nicias succeeds in frustrating the attempt of Syracusans to destroy the Athenian wall on Epipolae.

Meanwhile Gylippus, the Spartan, arrives with ships from Corinth by way of Leucas, Tarentum, and Loeri. He pushes on by way of Messana and Rhegium to Himera, which place joins him, as do Selinus and Gela. With contingents from these places and 1,000 Sicels he marches towards Syracuse.

The Corinthians, too, arrive from Leucas under Gongylus.

Gylippus, taking Ieta on the way, reaches Epipolae, and the Syracusans sally forth to join him.

Gylippus captures Labdalum, and begins a counter-wall across Epipolae. Nicias occupies Plemmyrium and builds three forts, sending also 20 ships to intercept the Corinthians.

At last Gylippus delivers his attack on Epipolae, and is defeated. He soon resumes the fight and drives the Athenians within their lines.

The rest of the Corinthian fleet arrives, and the Syracusans prepare for naval operations. Nicias acts on the defensive and sends to Athens for reinforcements.

413.—Gylippus, having collected a force from the Sicilian allies, returns to Syracuse to prepare for naval operations. He then takes his troops over to Plemmyrium by night, whilst two squadrons of 35 and 45 ships issue from the Greater and Lesser Harbours to attack the Athenian fleet. The garrison of Plemmyrium are surprised whilst watching the sea fight and the forts are taken; but the Syracusan fleet is defeated by the Athenians with a loss of 11 vessels. Some fighting occurs about the Syracusan stockade in the Great Harbour. In a second naval engagement the Syracusans are successful.

Demosthenes and Eurymedon now arrive with 73 ships and a large Athenian force. Demosthenes resolves on instant action with a view to capturing the Syracusan wall on Epipolae. He is successful, but Gylippus appears on the scene, attacks the victors and utterly routs them.

To face Map 4.

Demosthenes now counsels a retreat, but the counsel of Nicias to continue the war prevails. Reinforcements now arrive for Gylippus from the Peloponnese by way of Libya and Selinus. Syracusans make a successful attack on the Athenian walls. They also defeat a superior fleet of the Athenians, the latter losing 18 ships, crews and all, and Eurymedon being killed. Syracusans now block up the mouth of the Great Harbour with a chain of vessels. Athenians, very despondent, get all their men on board their ships, except a small garrison in charge of stores, and prepare for a decisive engagement. The fight begins at the barrier but soon becomes general. At last the Syracusans get the best of it, and drive the Athenians ashore with heavy loss of men and ships. Dire attempts are made by the Athenian forces, 40,000 strong, to cut their way through to safety. On the third day, forming a hollow square, they set out, crossing the Anapus, in the hopes of getting to the coast in the direction of Camarina and Gela. After crossing the Caeyparis river, the rear under Demosthenes is overtaken by the Syracusans, and after several hours' fighting surrenders. Similarly, Nicias surrenders at the Assinarus river, where he finds his passage barred. Nicias and Demosthenes were both put to death.

BELLUM PELOPONNESIACUM (III)

412-404 a.C.

B.C.

412.—A Peloponnesian fleet starts from Cenchreae for Chius; is attacked by Athenians, who gain a victory near Piraeum, between Corinth and Epidaurus.

Aleibiades, now on the side of Sparta, sails from Laconia for Chius, to induce the place to revolt from Athens. Strombichides (Athenian), with eight ships, goes in pursuit from Piraeum, but returns without success. Aleibiades reaches Corycus; at the request of leading Chians he sails for Chius, is admitted to the Council, induces a revolt against Athens. Erythrae and Clazomenae join.

Athenians, alarmed, send Strombichides to Ionia, with eight ships; and soon after, Thrasycles, with twelve more ships.

Aleibiades now makes an attempt on Miletus. He and Chalcideus leave Chius with twenty-five ships, pass Samus unobserved, where Strombichides and Thrasycles had joined forces, arrives at Miletus and induces Milesians to join the revolt.

Strombichides, arriving in pursuit, finds Miletus shut against him, and takes up station on the island of Lade.

The Athenian blockading fleet at Piraeum are surprised and defeated by Peloponnesians, who thus get to Cenchreae, refit, and send an expedition under Astyochus to Ionia; he proceeds first to Chius.

The Chians, in the meantime, have been active. In their attempt to procure the revolt of the coast they are partly successful, especially with Erae; but are dispersed by a fresh Athenian expedition of sixteen ships under Diomedon. Chians also send an expedition to procure the revolt of Methymna and Mytilene in Lesbos, a Chian land force marching along the coast towards Cyme to co-operate. Diomedon, however, being reinforced, proceeds and seizes Mytilene.

Astyochus, at Chius, sees the Athenian fleet sail up the channel, and proceeds at once to Pyrrha, and then to Eresus. He prevails on Eresus to revolt; sends an armed force of Eresians to Methymna, and himself sails along the coast to that place. Athenians, however, recover all the places, and Astyochus returns to Chius.

Athenians, after recovery of Lesbos, retake Clazomenae, and Diomedon begins aggressive measures against Chius. He occupies the islets of Oenoussae, as well as the forts of Sidussa and Pteleus in Erythraean territory, from which he begins harassing operations against Chius. Disembarking at Cardamyle and Bolissus, the Athenians ravage the country and inflict on Chians a bloody defeat. Chians are again twice defeated at Phanae and Leuconium.

At this time the Athenians send a fresh fleet of forty-eight ships under Phrynichus to Samus. This armament sails at once for Miletus, and in conjunction with the Athenians who had been watching at Lade, gain a victory over the Peloponnesians.

On the very evening of the battle a fleet of fifty-five ships, Peloponnesian and Sicilian combined, come in sight as a reinforcement for Astyochus. Hearing of the Athenian victory, the fleet takes station in the gulf of Iasus.

During the night, the Athenians retire from Miletus to Samus; and the Peloponnesian fleet, sailing from Tichiusa to Miletus, and finding the Athenians gone, return and take Iasus.

Athenians at Samus are reinforced by a fresh fleet of thirty-five ships under Strombichides; their fleet from Chius is also recalled to Samus, where they muster altogether 104 ships. Thirty ships are made over to Strombichides for operations against Chius, the other seventy-four are used for descents on Miletus to draw out the Peloponnesian fleet.

Astyochus assumes command of the Peloponnesian fleet at Miletus. He makes a fruitless attempt on Pteleus, then sails to Clazomenae. Repulsed and driven by storm, he seeks shelter in Phocaea and Cyme, thence sails back to Chius. Pedaritus, with Peloponnesian land forces from Miletus, marches to Erythrae and crosses over to Chius; but Astyochus, failing to obtain the aid of these troops and Chian ships, sails for Miletus.

He touches at Erythrae to investigate a plot, when Strombichides with his thirty ships was on the southern side of the headland, neither knowing of the presence of the other. Athenians, storm-bound, find shelter at Phoenicus, then pursue their voyage to Lesbos, where they establish fortified posts for harassing Chius. Then transporting their land force, they occupy and fortify Delphinium in Chius.

Astyochus, reaching Miletus, finds the Peloponnesian force reinforced by twelve ships under Doriens, who, crossing the Aegean from a southerly direction, had arrived at Cnidus. Half these ships were ordered to guard Cnidus, the other half to cruise off the Triopium promontory.

Athenians send a powerful squadron from Samus and capture the six ships off Cape Triopium; but they are unsuccessful in their attempt on Cnidus, and return to Samus.

A fresh Peloponnesian squadron of twenty-seven ships, starting from Cape Malea, crosses to Melus, then by a long circuitous route by Crete, reaches Caunus. Astyochus, on hearing of the arrival of this fleet, at once proceeds to join it. He captures Cos, then proceeds to Cnidus, where he finds that the Athenians, with twenty ships under Charminus, are at the island of Syme to attack the new fleet.

Charminus, from Syme, was cruising off Rhodes and the Lycian coast, watching the movements of the Peloponnesian fleet, when the fleet of Astyochus came in sight. Mistaking this for the smaller fleet from Caunus, he attacks it, and is defeated, losing six ships. He escapes to Teulussa, then to Halicarnassus; Peloponnesians return to Cnidus, and unite their fleets.

10

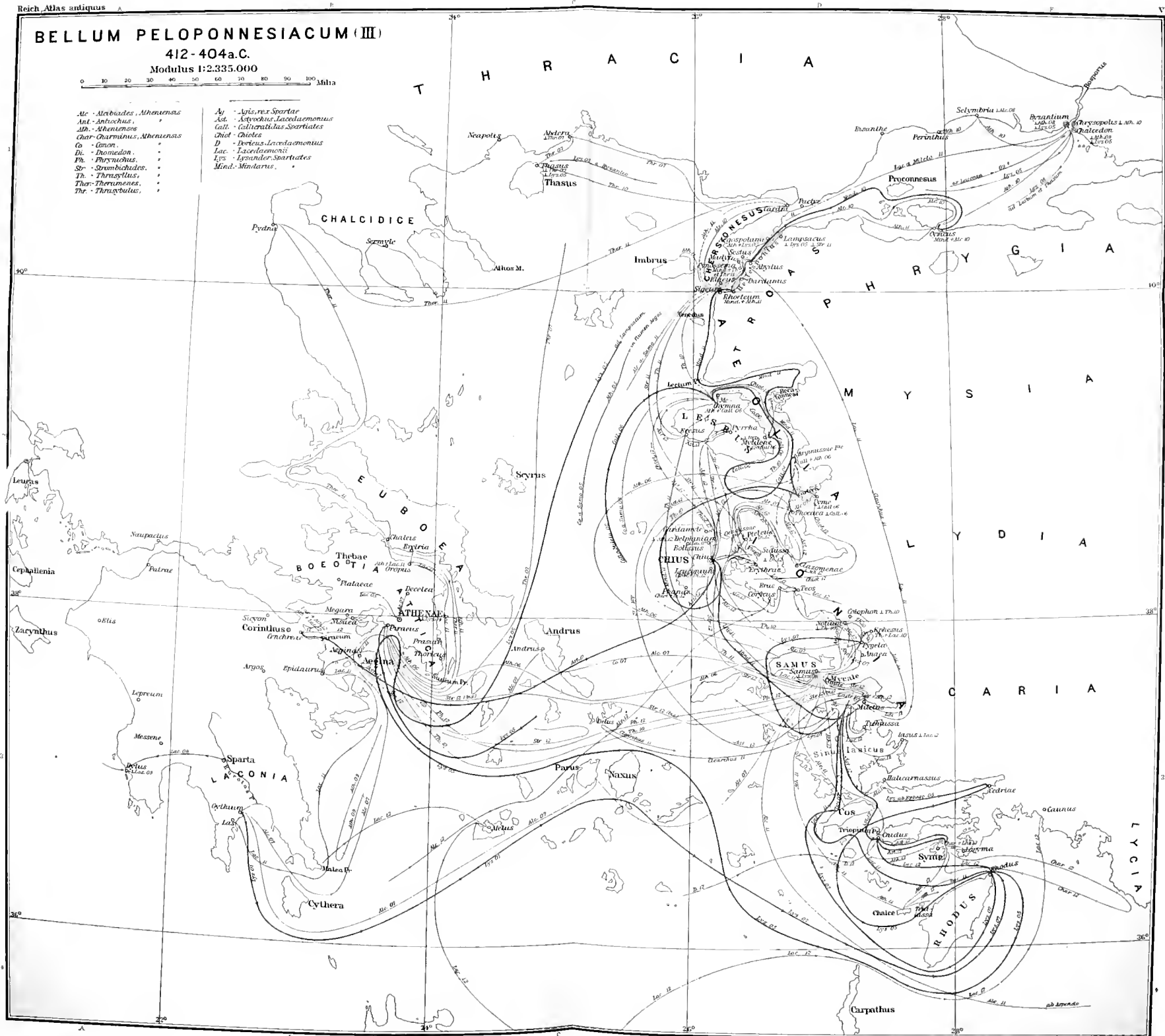
BELLUM PELOPONNESIACUM (III)

412-404a.C.

Modulus 1:2335.000



- | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Ab. | Abiades, Athenensis | Ay. | Ayis, rex Spartae |
| Ant. | Antiochus | As. | Asiochus, Iacelaemonius |
| At. | Athenensis | Call. | Callistratus Spartiatis |
| Ch. | Charminus, Athenensis | Chol. | Cholotes |
| Co. | Comon | D. | Darius, Iacelaemonius |
| Di. | Dioneda | Lac. | Iacelaemonii |
| Ph. | Phrynichus | Lys. | Lysander, Spartiatis |
| Str. | Strambichades | Mind. | Mindarus |
| Ph. | Phrynichus | | |
| Th. | Theromenes | | |
| Thr. | Thrasibulus | | |



Athenians in Samus, who had been keeping no watch on Peloponnesian movements, sail down to Syme take up the sails and rigging of Charminus' fleet which had been deposited there, and, after an attack on Loryna, take their whole fleet back to Samus.

The Peloponnesian fleet, invited by Rhodians, attacks Rhodes, which now revolts from Athens. The Athenian fleet arrives from Samus too late to save Rhodes; and soon returns to Samus, leaving detachments at Chalee and Cos. The Peloponnesians now adopt Rhodes as the headquarters of their fleet in place of Miletus. Here they remain inactive from January till March 411 B.C.

411.—Athenians make some fruitless descents on Rhodes from Chalee.

At Chius, the Athenians were making progress and constructing the fort of Delphinium. Pedaritus attacks them, but is defeated. Spartan aid was, however, brought to Chius by a fleet of twelve ships from Miletus.

Envoys now come to Rhodes from Eretria and Oropus, seeking Peloponnesian aid. As Oropus had been captured by Boeotians, the facilities for the revolt of Euboea from Athens were thus increased.

The Peloponnesian fleet moves from Rhodes, ostensibly for the relief of Chius; but, being dogged by the Athenian squadron from Chalee, puts in at Miletus, and the Athenians at Samus.

New Constitution at Athens of *The Four Hundred*.

A Peloponnesian fleet of forty-two ships under Agesandridas, starting from Las for Euboea, is induced to depart from its course and to hover near the Piraeus and Aegina.

Phrynichus is now assassinated.

The Peloponnesian fleet, which has taken station at Epidaurus, and makes descents on Aegina, finding no promise of concert from the Piraeus, doubles Cape Sunium, and halting between Thoricus and Prasiae on the coast of Attica, passes on to Oropus.

The Athenians at once put to sea with an inefficient armament of thirty-six ships; get to Eretria, in Euboea, where the Peloponnesians from Oropus compel them to fight. The Athenians are completely defeated. Euboea revolts from Athens.

Fall of the "Four Hundred," and restoration of Democracy at Athens.

A Peloponnesian land force is sent under Dercyllidas from Miletus to the Hellespont. Abydus and Lampsacus revolt from Athens.

Strombichides, at Chius, fights an indecisive naval battle against the Chians; then, with twenty-four ships, goes to the relief of the Hellespont.

In the meantime, owing to dissensions in Samus, Astyoehus goes there from Miletus, and attempts to draw the Athenians at Samus and Mycale to battle. The latter refuse, and the contingent at Glaucæ, on the mainland of Mycale, withdraw to Samus. At this juncture, Strombichides, having recovered Lampsacus, but failing at Abydus, and establishing a fortified post at Sestus, rejoins the fleet at Samus, whereupon the Peloponnesians return to Miletus. The Athenians then sail to Miletus, and the Peloponnesians in their turn refuse to fight.

Clæreclus is sent with forty Peloponnesian ships from Miletus to the Hellespont. He is forced by storm to seek shelter at Delus, returns to Miletus, and takes his force by land to its destination. Ten of the ships, however, passed on to the Hellespont, and to Byzantium, which place now joins the revolt against Athens; this was followed by a further contingent of sixteen ships, to watch the Hellespont, Bosphorus and Byzantium, and to ravage the Thracian Chersonese.

Mindarus is sent with seventy-three Peloponnesian ships from Miletus to the Hellespont, and reaches Chius. He eludes Thrasyllus, who was to the northward of Chius with fifty-five Athenian ships, passes east of Lesbus after touching at Carterii on the mainland; halts at Arginussæe islands; doubles Cape Lectum, and passing between Tenedus and the Troad, reaches the Hellespont, where he distributes his ships at Sigeum, Rhoetum, &c.

The Athenian Hellespontine squadron escapes from Sestus to Elaëus, and, being chased by Mindarus, takes refuge at Imbrus. Mindarus, being then reinforced by a squadron from Abydus, storms Elaëus, and, failing, retires to Abydus. Thrasyllus, with the Athenian squadron, now arrives at Elaëus from Eresus. He is met by the fleet of Mindarus from Abydus, opposite Cynossema, where a battle is fought. The Peloponnesians are routed, and seek shelter at Abydus. Mindarus sends for the fleet of fifty ships from Euboea; this is caught in a storm round Mount Athos, and nearly destroyed.

Cyzicus revolts, and is retaken by the Athenians.

Aleibiades, who was at Aspendus with thirteen ships, returns to Samus in the cause of Athens, and, with nine fresh ships, goes to Cos and Halicarnassus, and, after levying money, returns to Samus.

At the Hellespont, Mindarus and the Athenians were both reinforced and had a second battle, with slight advantage to the Peloponnesians, who were soon after to be joined by Doriens with fourteen ships from Rhodes. The Athenians, seeing him approach, attack him, and he has to fly to Dardanus. The Athenians being, in turn, attacked, are forced to sail back to Madytus.

Mindarus then, with his entire fleet of 84 ships from Abydus, attacks the Athenians. The combat is doubtful, when Aleibiades, with 20 ships, appears from Samus. The Peloponnesians are then routed, and driven back to Abydus.

Theramenes, with 30 ships, is sent to join the main Athenian fleet in Thrace. He passes up the channel between Boeotia and Euboea, then by way of Pydna in Macedonia, he reaches his destination.

Towards the middle of winter, the fleet of Mindarus at Abydus was so superior to that of the Athenians at Sestus that the latter dared not maintain their position in the Hellespont, so they sailed round and took station at Cardia.

410.—At Cardia, in the spring, the Athenians were rejoined by Aleibiades; and here also came Theramenes from Macedonia, and Thrasybulus from Thasus; the Athenian fleet was now superior to that of Mindarus.

Mindarus moves his fleet from the Hellespont to Cyzicus, and besieges that place.

Athenians, hearing this, resolve to attack him. So they pass from Cardia to Elaëus, then up the Hellespont to Proconnesus, evading the Peloponnesian guardships at Abydus. A force is then landed in the territory of Cyzicus, and the fleet goes into action in three divisions under Aleibiades, Theramenes and Thrasybulus. In the battle which ensues, the Peloponnesians are completely defeated and Mindarus is slain. The Athenians capture Cyzicus.

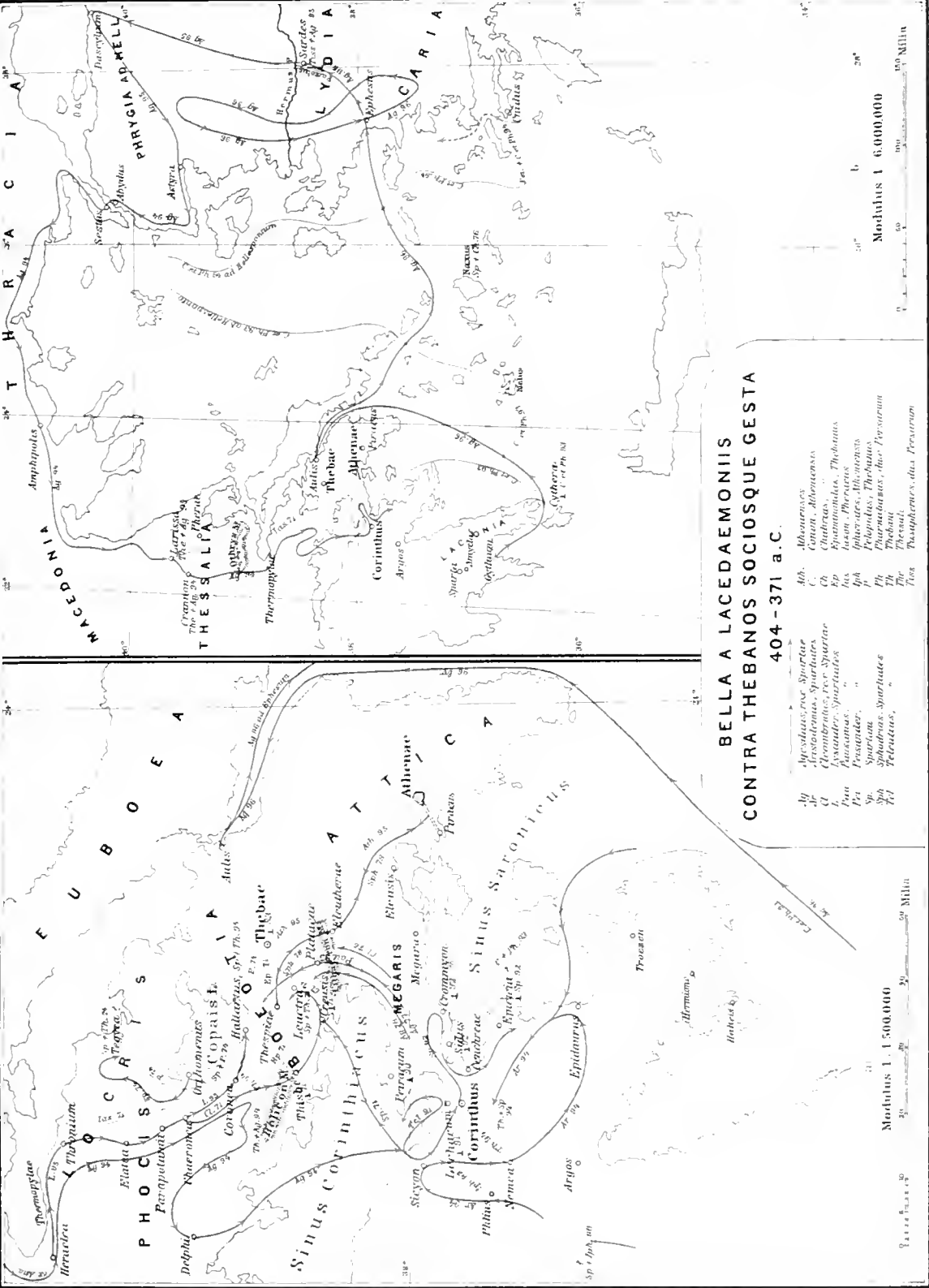
The Athenians now attack Chalee; sail to Selymbria and Perinthus, the former of which resists, but pays a fine, the latter rejoins them. They take Chrysopolis, and Theramenes is left there with 30 ships; the remainder of their fleet goes, partly to the Hellespont, and partly to Thasus, which admits the Athenians.

Thrasyllus is sent from Athens with 50 ships to act in Ionia. Having rested in Samus, he makes a descent on Pygela, and takes Colophon and Notium. He then threatens Ephesus, but here he suffers a reverse, sails to Notium, then

on to the Hellespont. While halting at Methymna, he comes across the Syracusan contingent of 25 ships from Ephesus to Abydos. He captures four, and chases the rest back to Ephesus; then he takes his armament and joins Alcibiades at Sestus.

409. Clearchus is sent with 15 ships from Laconia to Byzantium and Chalcedon. He reaches destination with the destruction of 3 ships.
Spartans despatch a land force and ships to attack Pylus. The Athenians send 30 ships for its defence; but the fleet is prevented by a storm from doubling Cape Malea, and so returns again.
Pylus surrenders to the Spartans.
The Megarians recover Nisaea.
408. The Athenians now muster for the siege of Chalcedon and Byzantium, and they capitulate.
Alcibiades captures Selymbria.
407. Lysander sails with a squadron from the Peloponnese for Rhodes, and then continues on to Cos and to Miletus; he takes up his final station at Ephesus.
Alcibiades brings the Athenian fleet to Samus, and undertakes an expedition against the coast of Caria for levying money.
Thrasybulus, with 30 ships, goes to attack Thrace, and reduces Abdera, Thasus and the towns which had revolted.
Thrasyllus conducts another division of the army to Athens.
Alcibiades sails from Samus with 20 ships, stops at Parus, visits the coast of Laconia, looks in at Gythium, and then goes on to the Piræus and Athens, where he is well received and endowed with special powers.
Agis attempts to surprise Athens. Though the Athenians gain advantage in a cavalry engagement, they would not come out to fight. Agis then withdraws.
Alcibiades sets out from the Piræus with his fleet, proceeds to Andrus and besieges it without success. He then proceeds to Samus, leaving Conon with 20 ships at Andrus for the siege.
Alcibiades, unable to bring Lysander from Ephesus to battle, proceeds to Phocæa, where, with a part of his squadron, he joins Thrasybulus, who had come from the Hellespont. From Phocæa Alcibiades plunders Cyme.
During the absence of Alcibiades, Antiochus, who was left in charge of the fleet at Samus, sails across to Notium, thence to the mouth of the harbour of Ephesus, and gives battle to Lysander's fleet. The Athenians are defeated and pursued to Notium; thence they return to Samus.
Alcibiades hastens back, musters the fleet and proceeds to Ephesus to give battle again, but Lysander would not be drawn out.
Peloponnesians capture Teos and Delphinium.
Alcibiades is dismissed, and retires to the Chersonese. Conon, with his 20 ships, is sent from Andrus to supersede Alcibiades.
Phanosthenes, who is sent with 4 ships from Athens to take Conon's place at Andrus, falls in with and captures Dorians.
406. Callieratidas is sent from Sparta to replace Lysander. He sails with his fleet from Ephesus to Miletus, and raises the number of his ships to 140. From Miletus he sails for Lesbos; makes himself master of Phocæa and Cyme, then goes and captures Methymna.
Conon, with his ships from Samus, approaches Methymna, but finding it taken, retires to the Hecatomesi Islands; being pursued by Callieratidas, he enters the harbour of Mytilene. A battle ensues, the Athenians are defeated, and Mytilene is blockaded.
Diomedon, with twelve Athenian ships, proceeds from Samus to the relief of Conon, but he is defeated by Callieratidas.
A fresh fleet of 110 sail is then despatched from Athens to Samus, and, taking up 40 more ships there, proceeds to the Arginussæ Islands.
Callieratidas, from Mytilene, goes with 120 ships to give the Athenians battle. The Athenians are victorious, their adversaries, put to flight, seeking refuge in Chius and Phocæa. The blockading squadron at Mytilene also escapes to Chius. The Athenian fleet goes from Arginussæ to Mytilene, and after an unsuccessful attack on Chius, proceeds to Samus. Six of the *stratēgēi* present at the battle of Arginussæ are condemned and executed at Athens for failure to save their disabled crews.
405. —Lysander arrives at Ephesus from Sparta to command the Peloponnesians.
Conon, with 180 ships from Samus, tries unsuccessfully to entice Lysander to battle at Ephesus. He then proceeds to plunder Chius and the Asiatic coast.
Lysander sails with his fleet from Ephesus, to Rhodes, storming Cedraie on the way. He also makes an excursion to the coast of Aegina and Attica, meets Agis from Decælia, then appears at the Hellespont, goes to Abydos, and attacks and captures Lampsacæus.
Conon, with the Athenian fleet of 180 ships, follows and proceeds to Elaæus, then to Sestus, and on to Aegospotami. Lysander, from Lampsacæus, attacks him at Aegospotami. Athenians are utterly routed, and Conon escapes with 12 ships.
Sestus surrenders to Lysander; who also takes Byzantium and Chalcedon. He next goes to Lesbos and Thasus and subdues them both. Samus holds out.
Lysander, then, with 150 ships, comes to Aegina, ravages Salamis, and blocks up the Piræus.
King Pausanias, with his forces, encamps at the gates of Athens.
404. —Athens surrenders to Lysander, who raises the Long Walls and the fortifications of the Piræus.
Appointment of the *Thirty*.
Lysander conquers Samus.
End of the Peloponnesian War. Supremacy of Sparta.

NOTE.—The operations of the years 411 and 405 B.C. in the Hellespont are graphically shown in detail in the inset to Map III.



**BELLA A LACEDAEMONIIS
CONTRA THEBANOS SOCIOSQUE GESTA**

404-371 a. C.

- My Mycenaean, see Sparta
- Ar. Aristodemus, Spartans
- Cl Cleombrotus, see Sparta
- As Asarcus, Spartans
- Pr Praxitander, "
- Sp Sparta
- Spb Spartan, Spartans
- Te Telamonius, "
- Ab Abantides, see Sparta
- C Cnani, Abantians
- Ch Chalcidians, Spartans
- Ep Epaminondas, Thebanians
- Ph Phalaris, Thebanians
- Phb Phobidas, Abantians
- Phc Pharnacidas, see Persians
- Th Theban
- Thc Thebes
- Tha Thebans, see Persians

Modulus 1 : 1 500 000

100 50 0 50 100 Miles

Modulus 1 : 6 000 000

100 50 0 50 100 Miles

BELLA A LACEDAEMONIIS CONTRA THEBANOS SOCIOSQUE GESTA

404-371 a.C.

THE years 404 and 403 were practically years of anarchy in Athens. The rule of the Thirty, the execution of Theramenes, the invasion of Attica from Thebes by Thrasybulus and Athenian exiles, his seizure of Phyle, occupation of the Piræus, defeat of Critias and the forces of the Thirty at Munychia, his agreement with Pausanias, and the restoration of the democracy at Athens, all follow each other in quick succession. Sparta engages in a war with Elis (401-399). The attention of Sparta is also directed to Asia against the Persians, who had attacked the Greek cities, under Spartan protection. Moreover, the Persians were increasing their forces and forming a fleet, being assisted in the latter enterprise by Conon, the Athenian admiral.

396.—Agesilaus, the Spartan king, undertakes an expedition to Asia Minor. He proceeds from Laconia first to Aulis, in Theban territory, to perform a sacrifice in imitation of Agamemnon. As he did this without the permission of the Thebans, they expelled him by armed force. He proceeds thence direct to Ephesus. Being ordered by Tissaphernes to quit Asia, Agesilaus makes a feint of attacking him in Caria, then suddenly strikes north into the satrapy of Pharnabazus, and ravages Phrygia, wintering in Ephesus.

395.—Agesilaus, with a strong force, marches on Sardes. Here, at the Pactolus river, he defeats a force of Tissaphernes, who is deposed and executed. Agesilaus is induced by his successor, Tithraustes, to move into the satrapy of Pharnabazus, and marches to Daseylum. A frank interchange of views between Pharnabazus and Agesilaus induces the latter to quit the satrapy towards Astyra and the plains of Thebe. From here he is suddenly recalled home. The hostility of the Greek States to Sparta, fomented by Persia, leads to a breach between Sparta and Thebes over a quarrel between the Opuntian Locrians and the Phocians.

Lysander, with a force, marches from Heraclea through Thermopylae, Thronium, Elatea, Parapotamii, Chaeronea and Coronea to Haliartus. On entering Boeotia, Lysander is joined by the people of Orchomenus.

Pausanias advances across the Isthmus as far as Plataea, when Lysander reaches Haliartus, but the latter commences operations without waiting for Pausanias.

The defenders of Haliartus, seeing help coming from Thebes, surprise the Spartans by a sudden sally, and Lysander is slain.

Pausanias approaches when it is too late. An Athenian force also arrives under Thrasybulus to help the Thebans. Pausanias agrees to evacuate Boeotia.

394.—*Corinthian War*.—Alliance of Thebes, Athens, Corinth and Argos, joined by Euboea, Acarnania, Locris, Ambracia, Lencas, and Chalcidice of Thrace, against Sparta, with whom are most of the Peloponnesians.

Aristodemus sets out with an army of Spartans and their allies; marches by way of Nemea to the coast of the Saronic gulf, to pick up his contingents of auxiliaries from Epidaurus, Troezen, Hermione and Halicis. When the junction is effected, the Spartans advance towards Corinth.

The Thebans and their confederates advance from Corinth as far as Nemea, but hearing that Aristodemus was near, they retire to a defensive position near Corinth. Here a battle is fought, and the Spartans are victorious.

Agesilaus, who was encamped at Astyra when recalled to Europe, marches by way of Abydus, Sestus and Thrace to Amphipolis; thence through Macedonia into Thessaly. Here the towns of Larissa, Crannon, and others, allied with Thebes, endeavour to oppose his passage.

Agesilaus disperses the detached bodies of Thessalian cavalry, passes Mt. Othrys, and proceeds, without further opposition, through Thermopylae to the frontier of Phocis and Boeotia. At Chaeronea he receives news of the battle of Cnidus.

Conon, the Athenian admiral, who had been organising a fleet in conjunction with Pharnabazus, appears off Cnidus, and defeats the Spartan fleet under Peisander. The Spartan *thalassocracy* of the Aegean is thus broken up. After the battle, Conon and Pharnabazus sail with their fleet from island to island, and port to port, till they reach the Hellespont, obtaining surrender of all Spartan posts, except Abydus.

The confederates determine to oppose the advance of Agesilaus by posting themselves at Coronea. In the battle which takes place, Agesilaus is victorious; but his victory is so dearly bought and so indecisive that he evacuates Boeotia, conveying his troops to the Peloponnese from Delphi by sea, as the confederates commanded the land routes over the Isthmus.

393.—The Spartans are now shut up in the Peloponnese.

In the spring, Conon and Pharnabazus sail from the Hellespont, and, after visiting Melus and several of the Cyclades, direct their course to the Peloponnese. They ravage the coast of Laconia, take the island of Cythera, and sail to the Isthmus of Corinth. As Pharnabazus is proceeding home, Conon employs the seamen of his fleet in rebuilding the fortifications of the Piræus and the Long Walls of Athens.

The Thebans and their confederates hold the cross line of the Corinthian isthmus from Lechaemum to Cenchreae, with Corinth as centre.

Iphicrates, the Athenian, and his light-armed peltasts are active as far south as Phlius.

To face Map 6.

392. Pasimelus, leader of the philo-Laconian party in Corinth, admits the Lacedaemonians within the long walls of Corinth. The Lacedaemonians gain a victory within the walls, and destroy part of them between Corinth and Lechaenum. They then march through the breach to Megara, capture Crommyon and Sidus; and returning south, they occupy Epicieia, on the frontier of Epidaurus.
- 391.- Agesilaus, helped by his brother Teledamas with a fleet, captures Lechaenum.
390. Agesilaus, after celebrating the Isthmian games, captures Peiraenum, on a promontory jutting into the Gulf of Corinth, thereby cutting off Corinthian communications with Boeotia. He returns to Sparta, leaving Lechaenum garrisoned. Iphicrates, with his peltasts, utterly defeats a body of heavy-armed Spartans who were on their way between Lechaenum and Amyclae, near Sparta. Iphicrates also retakes Crommyon, Sidus and Peiraenum.
387. Peace of Antalcidas.
- 384.- Spartans restore Plataea.
383. Phoebidas, Spartan commander, seizes the Cadmea, the acropolis of Thebes, in time of peace.
- 379.—Liberation of Thebes by Pelopidas and fellow-conspirators, helped by an Athenian volunteer force, though Athens is at peace with Sparta.
- 378.—Agesilaus invades Boeotia, and leaves Sphodrias as harmost at Thespieae. Sphodrias invades Attica in time of peace, attempting to seize the Piraeus. He is tried at Sparta for this unjustifiable raid, but is acquitted. Athens joins Thebes against Sparta. The second Athenian-Aegean league established.
- 377.—Agesilaus again invades Boeotia, but gains no decisive advantage.
- 376.—Cleombrotus, of Sparta, marches against Boeotia, but fails to get over the passes of Mt. Cithaeron. Spartan fleet is defeated at Naxos by the Athenians under Chabrias, who is now supreme in the Aegean.
- 374.—Pelopidas defeats the Spartans who are holding Orchomenus. Spartans also make an expedition into Locris, but Pelopidas catches them at Tegyra, on their return, and defeats them, though they were superior in numbers. Thebans now expel Lacedaemonians out of all Boeotia, except Orchomenus. Thebans invade Phocis.
- 371.—Athens, alarmed at the power of Thebes, makes peace with Sparta—*Peace of Callias*. Thebes refuses to sign the peace treaty, except in the name of all Boeotia. Sparta declares war on Thebes. Cleombrotus, who was in Phocis with a Spartan army, is ordered to march against Thebes and compel the Thebans to set free the Boeotian cities. Thebans post their forces near Coronea to bar his way. Cleombrotus marches from Chaeronea, past their left flank, by a difficult route round Mt. Helicon to Thisbe, defeating a Theban detachment on his way. From Thisbe he goes to Creusis, capturing the port and the 12 Theban ships there. Having thus secured his rear, and his communications with the Peloponnese, he advances north towards Thebes, but finds the Theban army, under Epaminondas, posted north of Leuctra, to bar his way. Battle of Leuctra; Spartans defeated and Cleombrotus killed. The Lacedaemonian army remained in entrenchments on the hill of Leuctra. After the battle, Jason of Pherae, ally of Thebes, arrived at the Theban camp and induced the Thebans to grant a truce to the Lacedaemonians, and to allow them to retire unmolested. The Spartans had sent reinforcements under Archidamus, which were transported by ship from Corinth to Creusis. Before arrival of these reinforcements, Spartans accept the conditions offered, and evacuate Boeotia. End of the period of Spartan supremacy.

THEBANORUM BELLA

371-362 a.c.

PERIOD OF THEBAN SUPREMACY.—Thebes at the head of a great coalition, including Phocis, Loeris, Aetolia, Acarnania, Malis, Euboea, Oetaea, Euboea.

370.—First invasion of the Peloponnese by the Thebans. Epaminondas, in command, marches to Mantinea and Tegea in Arcadia; and, with Arcadian allies, proceeds against the town of Sparta itself. He enters Laconia in four divisions by four routes converging on Sellasia. After burning Sellasia the united army descends into the plain on the left bank of the Eurotas.

Being delayed by the flooded state of river and the Spartans holding the only bridge, Epaminondas marches south as far as Amyclae, where he finds a ford.

Meanwhile the allies of Sparta (Corinth, Sicyon, Pellene, Phlius, etc.) send help to Sparta by sea; these auxiliaries landing on the east coast of Laconia (Gyphanta) march over Mt. Parnon, going by way of Marius, Geronthrae, and Selinus, till they reach the Eurotas bridge, after Epaminondas had moved to Amyclae.

Epaminondas, after crossing the Eurotas at Amyclae, marches up to the outskirts of Sparta, makes a demonstration against the town, where Agesilaus was in charge of the defence; finding it too strong for attack he turns south, ravages south Laconia, between the Eurotas and Mt. Taygetus, as far as Gythium, which he fails to take. He then returns to Megalopolis in Arcadia.

369.—Epaminondas now proceeds to Messenia, and founds a new city of Messene on the slopes of Mt. Ithome.

On his return journey to Boeotia he is harassed by an Athenian army under Iphicrates, who had occupied Corinth and Cenchreae.

First expedition of Pelopidas to Thessaly. Larissa and other towns in north Thessaly are brought under Theban protectorate.

In the summer Epaminondas undertakes his second expedition into the Peloponnese.

The Spartans and Athenians had occupied the line of Mt. Oncus across the Isthmus, which Epaminondas breaks through and joins his Arcadian allies. He then wins over Sicyon and Pellene, but fails to capture Phlius.

Sparta receives help from Dionysius of Syracuse, who sends 20 ships and 2,000 men.

Epaminondas returns home and is deposed from his office of Boeotarch.

368.—Lycomedes, the Arcadian, persuades the Arcadians to attack Sparta on their own account. The Arcadians march from Megalopolis to cut off the Syracusan mercenaries, who were on their way to Gythium, on their return journey to Syracuse.

Archidamus marches to the rescue, and, falling in with the Arcadians, utterly defeats them in the "Tearless Battle," where no Spartan fell.

Second expedition of Pelopidas to Thessaly and Macedon. He compels Ptolemy, regent of Macedon, to enter into an alliance with Thebes, and to give hostages, among whom is the future Philip the Great of Macedon.

On his return Pelopidas visits the camp of Alexander, despot of Pherae, who detains his visitor as a prisoner.

A Theban army marches to the rescue of Pelopidas, but is forced to retreat.

367.—Epaminondas, re-elected Boeotarch, returns to Thessaly at the head of another army, and obtains the release of Pelopidas.

366.—Epaminondas now undertakes his third expedition into the Peloponnese. With assistance from the Argives, he easily passes Mt. Oncus, which is negligently defended by Sparta and her allies; he then advances into Achaean, and gains the adherence of the Achaean cities. These, however, soon return to the Spartan alliance.

Thebans seize Oropus from Athens.

364.—A fleet of 100 triremes is sent to the Propontis under the Boeotarch, Epaminondas, who induces Byzantium to revolt from the second Athenian league. His fleet also threatens Cyzicus.

Pelopidas undertakes his third expedition into Thessaly. He marches against Pherae, and is met at Cynosephalae by Alexander of Pherae. Pelopidas gains a victory at this place, but is himself slain.

Orechomenus in Boeotia is destroyed by Thebans.

363.—Another Theban army marches into Thessaly, compels Alexander of Pherae to abandon all possessions except Pherae, and to acknowledge the hegemony of Thebes.

362.—Epaminondas undertakes his fourth and last invasion of the Peloponnese. He halts at Nemea, vainly hoping to intercept the Athenian forces coming to the help of Sparta; he then advances to Tegea.

The Spartans and their allies are concentrated at Mantinea.

Epaminondas at Tegea, learning that Agesilaus has set out with another army from Sparta, attempts to surprise Sparta itself while it is undefended.

Agesilaus is warned just in time, and when Epaminondas reaches Sparta by a night march, he finds it prepared for defence.

Epaminondas then, knowing that the Spartan allies would move from Mantinea to help Sparta, and that his own camp at Tegea commanded the direct road to Sparta, rapidly moves back to Tegea, and sends his cavalry to surprise Mantinea while the main body of allies was absent.

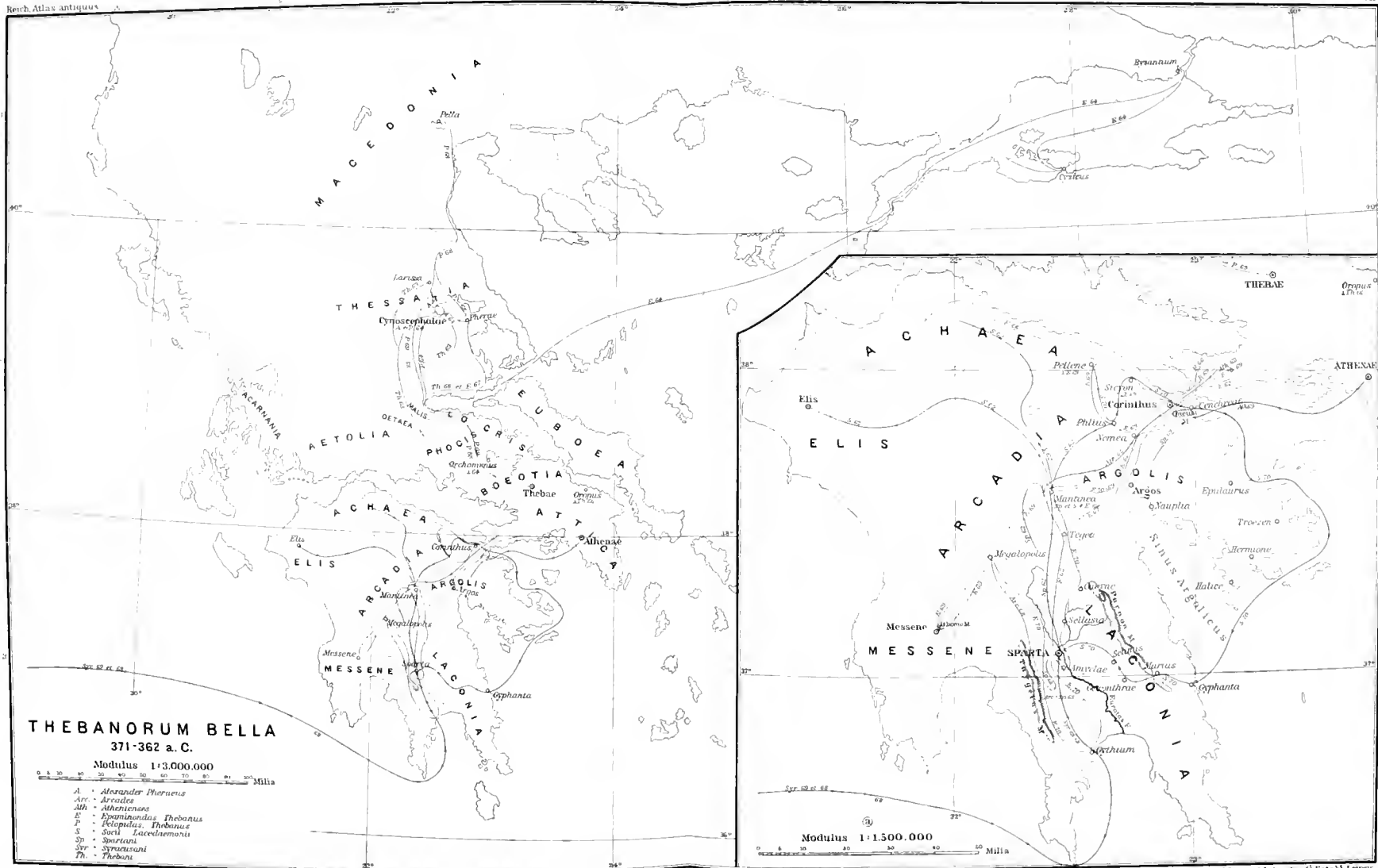
At that moment the Athenian cavalry reinforcement reaches Mantinea, and in the cavalry fight the Thebans were repulsed.

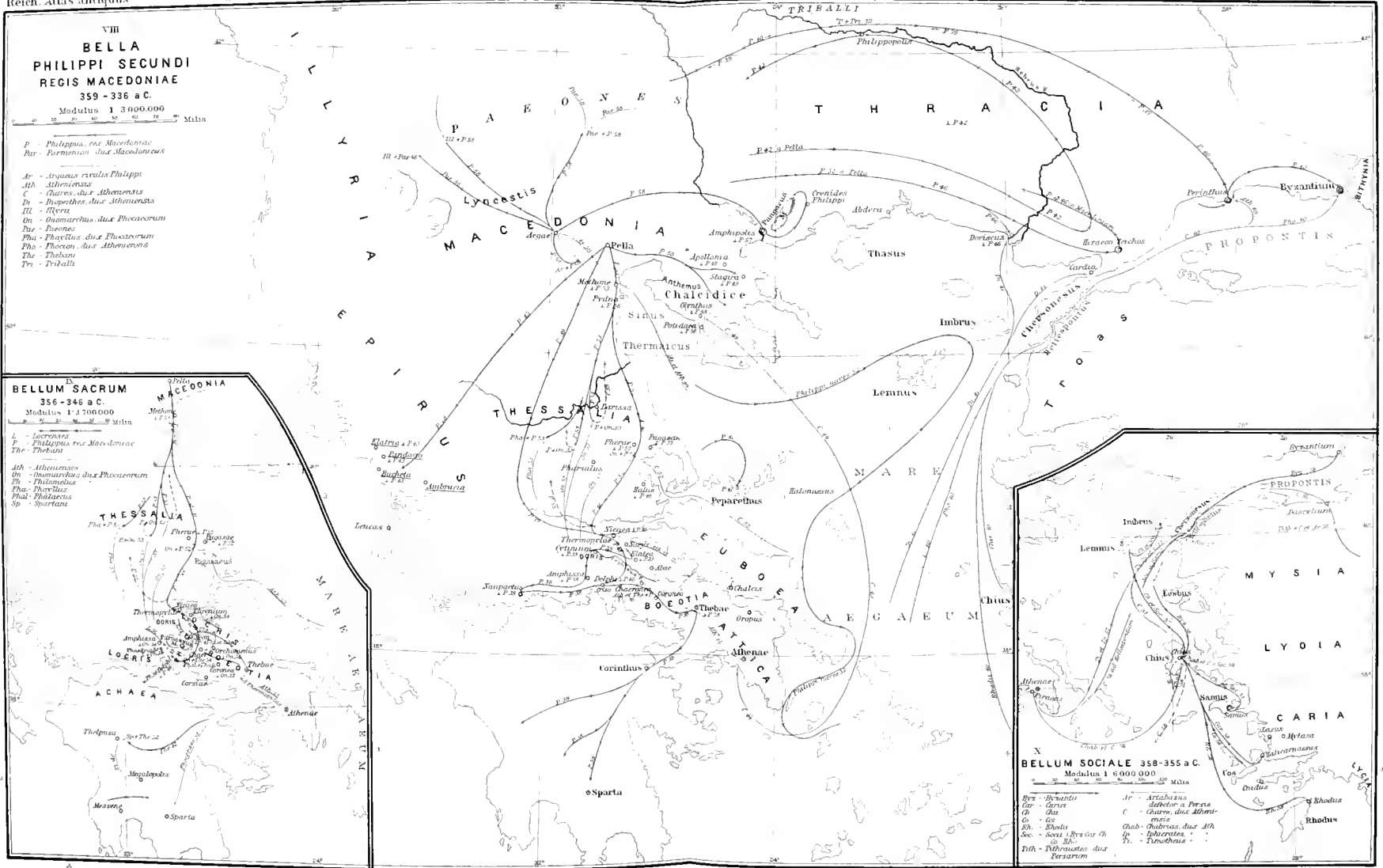
Epaminondas then decides to attack the united allies at Mantinea. He advances obliquely from the south towards the west, and falls upon the allied army three miles south of Mantinea. The victory of the Thebans is complete, but Epaminondas himself is slain.

Peace is now made between Thebes and Sparta's allies; Sparta refusing to join it on account of the recognition of the independence of Messene, but her refusal is not countenanced by her allies.

The supremacy of Thebes thus began and ended with Epaminondas.

To face Map 7.





BELLA PHILIPPI SECUNDI

359-336 a.C.

BELLUM SACRUM

356-346 a.C.

B. C.

- 359.—Philip takes up the government of Macedonia. He defeats Argæus, a pretender to the throne, who is assisted with a strong Athenian fleet. The fleet conveys him to Methone; Argæus then marches inland to Aegæe, and in his march back is attacked and completely defeated by Philip.
Philip, anxious to come to terms with Athens, renounces all claim to Amphipolis.
Being harassed by Paeonians and Illyrians, Philip sets to work to remodel his army.
- 358.—Having quieted the Athenians with Amphipolis, Philip sets out in the spring with a large force and subdues the Paeonians in a single battle. He then turns against the Illyrians, who refuse to evacuate towns in Lyncestis, and also defeats them in a battle.
Having thus quieted his foes in the north, Philip pushes eastward to Thrace, with the object of replenishing his treasury with the gold of Mt. Pangæus, and forms a settlement of Thasians for this purpose at Crenides. To secure his position here it was necessary to become master of Amphipolis, so he attacks that town on the pretext of handing it over to Athens.
- 357.—Philip captures Amphipolis, and holds it as his own by right of war. He converts the Thasian settlement of Crenides into the fortress of Philippi. He also abandons his old capital of Aegæe, and makes Pella his capital.
- 356.—Philip captures Pydna and Potidaea, and hands over the latter and Anthemus to Olynthus, thereby setting Olynthus at variance with Athens, which, with the exception of Methone, has now no foothold on the coasts of the Thermaic Gulf.
Athens, forming an alliance with the Paeonians and Illyrians, and with the Thracians of the west, declares war on Philip.
Philip, however, nullifies this alliance by compelling the Paeonians to become his vassals; sends his general, Parmenion, against the Illyrians, who suffer another severe defeat; and he buys over the Thracians to renounce Mt. Pangæus.
He now sets about to consolidate his empire.

The Sacred War.

- 357.—This war was caused by the action of the Phocians, who resisted the decrees of the Amphictyonic League, whereby fines, which they considered unjust, were imposed on Phocian citizens for alleged sacrilege.
- 356.—Philomelus, the Phocian general, seizes Delphi, after defeating the Locrians of Amphissa.
At the Amphictyonic Council held at Thermopylae, it is decided that the Thebans and Locrians should wage war against the Phocians, and rescue Delphi.
The Locrians march against Philomelus at Delphi, and are defeated at Phaedriades.
- 354.—After a period of indecisive actions, Philomelus incautiously exposes himself to attack, is defeated by the Thebans and their allies at Neon, north of Mt. Parnassus, and is killed.
Onomarchus succeeds Philomelus, and with the help of the Delphic treasures, continues the war with success. He captures Amphissa, Thronium, and Orchomenus; reduces Doris, and makes himself master of Thermopylae. Being repulsed at Chaeronea, Onomarchus retires to Phocis. He purchases the alliance of Pheræe, thus dividing Thessaly. The Thessalian League thereupon turns to Philip of Macedon for help.
- 353.—Philip captures Methone, and enters Thessaly as general of the Thessalians at their request.
Onomarchus, then master as far as Thermopylae, sends a force under Phayllus into Thessaly to assist Lyeophron of Pheræe in arresting the progress of Philip. Phayllus is defeated by Philip and driven out of Thessaly.
Upon this Onomarchus advances with the whole Phocian army to the rescue of Lyeophron, defeats Philip in two battles, and forces him to withdraw the Macedonian army from Thessaly. Onomarchus then renews his invasion of Boeotia, and captures Coronea.
- 352.—Philip, to retrieve his humiliation, advances again into Thessaly.
Onomarchus joins Lyeophron with a large army near the Pagasæan gulf, where an Athenian fleet was also co-operating under Chares.
A land battle is fought near the Pagasæan gulf, where Philip gains a complete victory over the Phocians, and Onomarchus is killed; this terminates Phocian power north of Thermopylae.
Philip then lays siege to Pheræe, which surrenders. Pagasæe also surrenders after a siege, an Athenian armament sent to its relief arriving too late. Philip thus becomes master of Thessaly.
Philip's next step was to march to Thermopylae to rescue Delphi. The Athenians, alarmed at his near approach, send a large force under Nausicles to defend the pass; in this they are aided by Sparta and Achæa. Philip, seeing opposition useless, retires and leaves Phocis alone for a time.
Philip's fleet is actively engaged in the Aegean. It makes descents on Lemnus, Imbrus, Euboea, and once even on the coast of Attica itself.

To face Maps 8 and 9.

Philip himself, on his return from Thermopylae, moves against Thrace. With the support of Byzantium and Perinthus, he advances to the Propontis and besieges Heracleon Teichos, the capital of Cersobleptes, and forces him to submit. An illness at this juncture hastens the return of Philip to Macedon, thus saving the Chersonese. Soon after the retirement of Philip from Thermopylae, war breaks out in the Peloponnese, the Phocians sending 3000 men to assist Sparta against the Messenians, Arcadians, and Argives aided by Thebes. A series of engagements take place, but they are indecisive. Anaxander (Spartan) is worsted by Thebans at Thelpusa; in two other battles the Thebans are victorious, but in a third they are again vanquished. At length Sparta proposes and concludes peace with Megalopolis, and the Thebans and Phocians return home.

- 351.—The war between Boeotians and Phocians still continues in a series of actions on the river Cephissus, at Coronea, at Abae, and near the Loerian town of Naryx. For the most part the Phocians are worsted. Phayllus is succeeded by Phalaeus, under the guardianship of Mnaseas. The latter is soon surprised, defeated, and slain; while Phalaeus is defeated in two battles near Chaeronea. The Phocians, still masters of Orechomenus, Coronea, Corsiae, Thronium, Nicaea, and the pass of Thermopylae, now fall into dissensions among themselves. Phalaeus is deposed by a party in Phocis, but he still holds his position at Thermopylae with his mercenaries.
- 349.—Philip demands from Olynthus the surrender of his half-brother, a pretender to the throne. This being refused, Philip (at the end of 350) marches against Chalcidice, when the cities open their gates to him. Those that resisted, such as Stagira, Apollonia, etc., he captures and destroys. Olynthus forms an alliance with Athens. Athens sends a force under Chares and Charidemus for the relief of Olynthus. Here they gain some successes, but Philip's intrigues cause a revolt in Euboea, which renders necessary the diversion there of Athenian forces.
- 348.—Olynthus is hard pressed by Philip, who captures and destroys it. An Athenian contingent of 2000 soldiers, sent to its aid by sea, arrives too late. Philip thus annexes Chalcidice.
- 347.—The Thebans, now exhausted by the Sacred War, invoke the aid of Philip to put down the Phocians.
- 346.—Peace of Philocrates between Philip and the Athenians, whereby the latter tacitly abandon the Phocians. In the meantime Philip is engaged in subduing Cersobleptes, in Thrace, and captures Doriscus. On his return Philip gives his oath to the treaty, advances with the envoys into Thessaly, the Thessalians taking the oath at Pherae. After capturing Halus, Philip advances to Thermopylae, which Phalaeus capitulates. He then enters Phocis, where all the towns surrender to him at discretion, thus bringing the Sacred War to an end. An Amphictyonic Council being then summoned, the Phocians are excluded from the assembly, and Philip is admitted in their place.

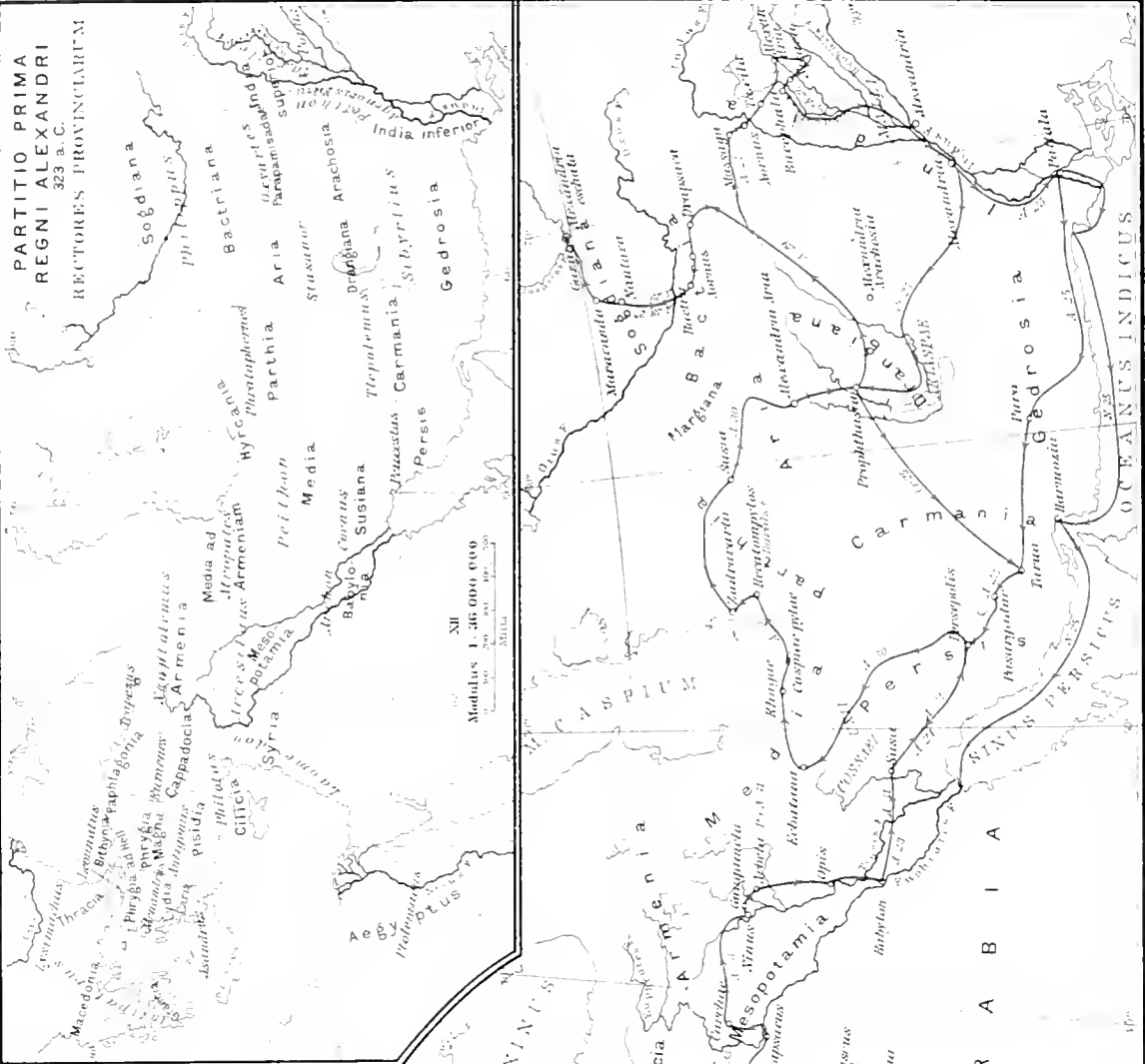
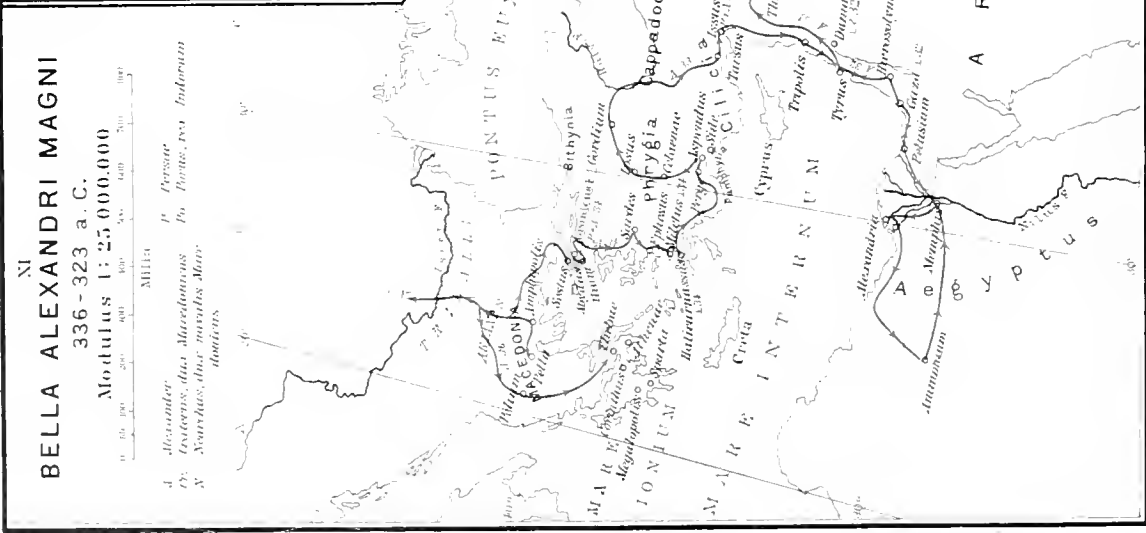
Continued Ascendency of Macedonia.

- 343.—Philip espouses the cause of Alexander of Epirus, marches thither and places Alexander on the throne, capturing Pandosia, Bucheta, and Elatria. He also attacks Ambracia and Leneas, but fails.
- 342.—Campaign of Philip in Thrace, when he dethrones Cersobleptes and annexes Thrace as a tributary province. He builds Philippopolis on the Hebrus, and carries the Macedonian frontier to the neighbourhood of the Chersonese.
- 341.—Philip attacks the island of Peparethus, and takes severe revenge on it for having attacked and captured his garrison of Halonnesus. Athens, uneasy at the growing power of Philip, sends a small fleet under Diopceithes to the Chersonese to protect her interests. Diopceithes attacks Cardia, which had been recognised in the peace as an ally of Philip; he also invades some of Philip's Thracian possessions. Philip remonstrates at Athens, but Demosthenes helps to keep up the outcry against Philip by his *Third Philippic*. Demosthenes himself proceeds to the Propontis, and detaches Byzantium and Perinthus from the Macedonian alliance.
- 340.—Philip begins the siege of Perinthus by land and sea; but the Macedonian fleet is ineffective against the superior Athenian squadron in the Hellespont. Philip suddenly raises the siege of Perinthus and marches against Byzantium. Athenians send Chares with a fleet to the aid of Byzantium; a second fleet is soon afterwards despatched under Phocion; Rhodes and Chius also send aid. Philip, thus balked, withdraws into Thrace. This is the first triumph of Demosthenes. Aeschines accuses the Amphissians of sacrilege, in respect to the fields of Crisa, at the Amphictyonic Council.
- 339.—Philip, after withdrawing from Byzantium, marches through Thrace, where he is attacked, defeated, and wounded by the Triballi. The Amphictyons decide to proceed against Amphissa, and invite Philip to lead them in a sacred war. Philip marches at once from Macedonia, through Thessaly, to Thermopylae; seizes Nicaea, and replaces its Theban garrison with Thessalians; captures and fortifies Elatea; and also takes Cytinium in Doris. Thebes now forms an alliance with Athens against Philip.
- 338.—Philip continues his march, captures Amphissa and Naupactus, then turns back to carry the war into Boeotia. On entering Boeotia from the west, Philip finds the army of the allies, close to Chaeronea, guarding the way to Thebes and prepared to give him battle. The result of the battle is a signal victory for Philip. Philip deals severely with Thebes; the Cadmea is garrisoned, and the Boeotian League broken up. With Athens he deals leniently, giving her Oropus; but the Chersonese is surrendered to Macedonia. Philip then proceeds to the Peloponnese to win the recognition of his supremacy. He meets with no resistance, except from Sparta; but he desists from attacking her, and contents himself by ravaging the country.
- 337.—A Federal Congress is summoned to meet at Corinth, where Philip is elected general to represent Greece for a war against Persia. Philip establishes Macedonian garrisons at Ambracia, Corinth, and Chalcis.
- 336.—Philip sends an advance force under Parmenion to the Hellespont to secure a passage and to win a footing in the Troad and Bithynia, in anticipation of his own advance against Persia. He is soon afterwards murdered by Pausanias, a captain of his bodyguard.

BELLUM SOCIALE

358—355 a.C.

- At the time of the accession of Philip II. of Macedon, an ambitious monarchy had arisen in Caria, under Mausolus, who had gradually brought Halicarnassus, Iasus, Cnidus, under his power, and also the neighbouring land of Lycia. To develop his power, it was desirable to win over the adjacent Aegean islands and to form a powerful navy. Halicarnassus was made the capital instead of Mylasa, and the adjacent island fortified. The islands of Rhodes, Cos and Chios, which Mausolus coveted, belonged to the Athenian league, against whom they had a grievance arising from (i) the re-establishment of the cleruchies; (ii) the extortions of the mercenaries serving under Athens.
- b.c. The scheme of Mausolus was, first to detach these islands from Athens, then to bring them under his sway.
- 358.—Rhodes, Cos, and Chios revolt from Athens, and are joined by Byzantium. Mausolus appears to have occupied both Rhodes and Cos; an oligarchy having been established in Rhodes, devoted to him. The joint armament of all four places that revolted musters at Chios, whither Mausolus also sends a reinforcement. Athenians send a fleet under Chabrias, with a land force under Chares, to attack Chios by land and sea. In the attack by sea, the Athenian fleet makes no impression, and is defeated and Chabrias killed. Chares attacks by land, but with no decisive result. The joint attack having completely failed, the land forces are taken on board, and the fleet retires.
- 357.—The Chians then, with 100 ships, proceed to devastate the Athenian islands of Lemnus, Imbrus and others, and also blockade Samus. Chares, with 60 ships, could do nothing against the Chians; so a fresh fleet of 60 ships is hastily sent from Athens under Timotheus and Iphicrates. The three admirals direct their first efforts to the reduction of Byzantium. The Chians, to protect Byzantium, raise the siege of Samus, and proceed to the Hellespont. The two fleets meet in the Hellespont, but the Athenian plan of action is thrown out by a sudden storm. Iphicrates and Timotheus think it rash to give battle, but Chares takes on himself to attack, is defeated and has to retire.
- 356.—The Athenian defeat leads to recriminations at Athens between the three admirals. Chares is again entrusted with a powerful fleet, and starts from Athens against the revolted allies. Being short of funds, he accepts on his own responsibility an offer from Artabazus, satrap of Dascylium and of the region south of the Propontis, who was in revolt against the Persian king, to help him with his force. Chares joins Artabazus, and with their combined forces they give battle to the king's army under Tithraustes; and gain a splendid victory over him, for which the Athenian army is well remunerated by Artabazus.
- 355.—On hearing that the Persian king was equipping a force to aid the allies against Athens for this gratuitous aggression of Chares, the Athenians get alarmed, open negotiations and conclude a peace with Chios, Rhodes, Cos, and Byzantium, under the terms of which their independence is secured.



BELLA ALEXANDRI MAGNI

336—323 a.C.

B.C.

- 336.**—On the accession of Alexander, the first step he takes is to conciliate Greece, where Athens and other Greek states were intriguing to throw off the Macedonian yoke; Ambracia had expelled her garrison, and Thebes was inclined to do the same. He marches to the defile of Tempe, but finds his passage barred by Thessalians. Instead of forcing his way through, he takes a circuitous route to the plain of the Peneus, and so proceeds to Thermopylae. Gradually, all the Greek states, the Amphictyony, and finally the Greek Confederacy at Corinth, recognise him as the leader of the Greeks against Persia.
- 335.**—Before Alexander could undertake the invasion of Asia, there were troubles nearer home to battle against. The Triballi, across Mt. Haemus, had to be subdued, and Alexander marches against them and compels them to surrender. He next proceeds against the Illyrii, marching to Pelium, where he puts them to flight. Greece, for the second time, shows symptoms of throwing off the Macedonian yoke, and the Thebans blockade the Cadmea. Alexander, from Pelium, marches against Thebes, the Cadmea is taken by assault, and Thebes is destroyed, with the exception of the house of Pindar. Alexander is now free for his work in Asia.
- 334.**—Parmenion, Alexander's general, was in Asia, preparing the way for the passage of Alexander's army, and successfully opposing Memnon of Rhodes, who was sent by the Persian king to thwart him. The Macedonian army crosses from Sestus to Abydus, while Alexander himself proceeds to Ilium to make propitiatory sacrifices, as the successor of Achilles. The Persian army advances and posts itself on the banks of the river Granicus. The Macedonian army, under Alexander, marches from Abydus to Lampsacus, which receives him, and then to Priapus, near the mouth of the Granicus. Here a battle is fought and the Persians routed, and Alexander's road is thus cleared for his advance. He next advances to Sardes, and Lydia submits to him; he proceeds to Ephesus and establishes a democracy there; he storms and takes Miletus. He now disbands his fleet. The siege and capture of Halicarnassus was Alexander's next exploit. He then sends part of his army under Parmenion to winter in Lydia, and himself advances, with the other part, into Lycia, Pamphylia, and Pisidia. Perge and Aspendus and other towns submit, and he proceeds, by way of Celaenae, to Gordium.
- 333.**—At Gordium the army of Alexander again reunites, and Alexander fulfils the oracle by cutting the Gordian Knot. He marches through Cappadocia into Cilicia, and enters Tarsus without having to strike a blow. A short time is spent by him in securing western Cilicia, while Parmenion moves forward to ensure the passes into Syria. Alexander then moves to Issus. Darius, with a Persian force, was on the other side of Mt. Amanus. Alexander continues his march to Myriandrus. Darius, who had been vainly expecting Alexander to attack him, now crosses Mt. Amanus to Issus. Alexander, learning of this Persian move, at once returns to Issus. In the battle which ensues, the Persians are completely routed, and Darius takes to flight, leaving his camp, his mother and his wife in the hands of Alexander, who treats them with respect. Alexander's next move was to advance to Tyre, while Parmenion secured the Persian treasures at Damascus; but Tyre, feeling safe in her island fastness, would not admit Alexander.
- 332.**—Determined to capture Tyre, which Alexander looked upon as the base of the Phoenician fleet in the pay of the Persians, he set to work in earnest. The construction of a mole between the mainland and the island, and the opportune assistance of a fleet from Cyprus, Aradus and Byblus, gave him sufficient strength to accomplish his object, Tyre being stormed and taken after a siege of seven months. This meant the complete submission of Syria and Palestine. Alexander's next difficulty is at Gaza, which town he also takes by assault after a siege of two months. Egypt submits to him, as far as Cyrene; he visits Memphis, and founds the city of Alexandria.
- 331.**—After visiting Ammonium, to consult the oracle of Ammon, Alexander turns his steps again to Tyre. He then strikes eastwards to Thapsacus on the Euphrates, which he crosses, and moves towards the Tigris. This river he crosses some distance north of Ninus, and marching south, learns that Darius, with a large force, is encamped near Gaugamela. Here again Alexander gains a complete victory over the Persians, and Darius takes to flight. He is pursued as far as Arbela, but escapes into Media. Alexander now marches to Babylon, which submits; and thence to Susa, which was ready to receive him. He then marches towards Persepolis, but his road is barred by the Uxii, whom he brings under subjection. Then, storming the Persian Gates, Alexander's road lay open to Persepolis, the Persian city of palaces; from whence he also visits Pasargadae. At Persepolis he remains four months.
- 330.**—Alexander now marches to Ecbatana, expecting to find Darius there; but the latter had moved eastward to the Caspian Gates. Alexander hurries after him through Rhagae, but beyond the Caspian Gates Darius is seized by Bessus, satrap of Bactria, and is assassinated near Hecatompylos. Passing through Zadracarta in Hyrcania, Alexander moves to Susia in Aria, and after subduing the country marches to Prophthasia in Drangiana. Here Philotas, the son of Parmenion, is put to death for a conspiracy against Alexander. Parmenion, in Media, is in consequence also put out of the way.

- 329.—Passing part of the winter among the Ariaspæ in Gedrosia, Alexander marches in the early spring through Arachosia, founding there an Alexandria (modern Candahar), and then pushes on to Parapamisadae (Hindu Kush), and through the difficult passes to Drapsaca on the frontier of Bactria. He then passes on to Aornus and Bactra, and crossing the Oxus, pushes on to Maracanda in Sogdiana, in pursuit of Bessus, whom he captures. His further move is to the banks of the Jaxartes, where he founds the city of Alexandria Eschata, as the limit of his Empire.
- 328.—This year was spent by Alexander in routing the Scythians across the Jaxartes, and in subjugating Sogdiana. He spends the winter at Zariaspa in western Bactria.
- 327.—In the beginning of the year Alexander returns again to Maracanda to put down some risings; and then turns south into Bactria. He now marries Roxana, the daughter of Oxyartes. Alexander now sets out on his Indian expedition, captures Massaga and Aornus on the right bank of the Indus, and waits until the spring to cross the Indus.
- 326.—Alexander crosses the Indus, and marches to Taxila, where Taxiles, the king, tendered his submission. He then proceeds south to the Hydaspes river; Porus, the king of this country, being encamped on the opposite bank with his forces. Being unable to cross at this point, Alexander takes his forces, unknown to Porus, to a ford further up, and successfully accomplishes the crossing. In the battle which ensues, Alexander gains a signal victory; Porus is treated well, and his kingdom given back to him under Macedonian protection. Alexander founds Bucephala on the right bank, and Nivea on the left bank of the Hydaspes. Alexander now marches northward against certain hill tribes, and in his victorious career reaches the banks of the Hyphasis. Here his soldiers refuse to go further, and Alexander gives way and returns to the Hydaspes. In the meantime a fleet had been prepared to carry the army down the Hydaspes to the Indian Ocean, the fleet being under the command of Nearchus.
- 325.—In Alexander's progress south, the Malli and other tribes tender their submission; new cities of Alexandria are founded; and in the summer Alexander reaches Pattala, near the mouth of the Indus. During this march, news of a revolt in Arachosia reaches Alexander, who at once sends Craterus with a force to suppress it, and with instructions to meet him again near the coast at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. Alexander now begins his march from Pattala through Gedrosia and Carmania; Nearchus is to take the fleet through the Indian Ocean and up the Persian Gulf. Alexander, Craterus and Nearchus meet again with their forces at the appointed place at the entrance to the Persian Gulf.
- 324.—Alexander, passing through Pasargadae and Persepolis, reaches Susa. Here he marries Statira, the daughter of Darius. Alexander then sails down the Pasitigris to the Persian Gulf, and up the Tigris to Opis. Here he quells a mutiny of his troops, and sends home 10,000 of them under Craterus and Polysperchon. He spends the next few months at Ecbatana.
- 323.—Alexander proceeds to Babylon, punishing, on the way, the Cossæi. The fleet of Nearchus sails up the Euphrates and meets him here. He prepares a fleet for an Arabian expedition. Alexander dies at Babylon of fever.

PARTITIO PRIMA REGNI ALEXANDRI

323 a.C.

RECTORES PROVINCIARUM

Antigonus—Great Phrygia (*i.e.* East Phrygia), Pamphylia and Lycia.
Antipatrus—Macedonia, Hellas, including Triballi and Agriaes.
Arcesilaus—Mesopotamia and Arbelitis.
Archon—Babylonia.
Asandrus—Caria.
Atropates—Media, west, bordering on Armenia.
Coenus—Susiana.
Eumenes—Cappadocia, Paphlagonia and Pontus coast as far as Trapezus to East.
Laomedon—Syria, *i.e.* lands between Euphrates, Egypt and Cilicia.
Leonnatus—Hellespontine Phrygia.
Lysimachus—Thracia, *i.e.* land east of the Nestus as far as the Danube, including the sea coast.
Menandrus—Lydia.
Neoptolemus—Armenia.
Oxyartes—Parapamisadae.
Peithon—Media, east.
Peithon (Agenoris filius)—New towns in India.
Peucestas—Persia.
Philippus—Bactriana and Sogdiana.
Philotas—Cilicia.
Phrataphernes—Hyrcania and Parthia.
Porus—King in India.
Ptolemaeus—Egypt and adjoining parts of Arabia and Libya.
Sibyrtes—Arachosia and Gedrosia.
Stasanor—Aria and Drangiana.
Taxiles—King in India.
Tlepolemus—Carmania.

BELLUM LAMIAE

323-322 a.C.

B.C.

323.—Athens rebels against Macedon, and is joined by Aetolia, Locris, Phocis and their neighbours.

Leosthenes, a mercenary captain, goes to Aetolia; is joined by Aetolians, Locrians, Phocians, etc., and takes a force from Aetolia to Thermopylae.

A force of Athenians, marching to join Leosthenes at Thermopylae, is attacked at Plataea by a force of Boeotians, who are pro-Macedonian. Leosthenes hastens with a detachment, the Boeotians are defeated, and the Athenian force joins Leosthenes.

Antipater, with his army and a fleet of 110 warships, moves from Macedonia to Thessaly. The Thessalian cavalry, under Menon of Pharsalus, goes over to the Athenians.

Antipater, on getting near Thermopylae, is defeated in a battle by the allied Greeks, driven into Lamia, and blockaded there.

The Athenian rebellion is joined by Locris, Doris, Oetaea (except Heraclaea), Aenianes, Dolopes, Thessalians (except Pelinnaeum), Perrhaebi, Achaea Phthiotis (except Thebae), Malis (except Lamia), Alyzia, Ambracia, Leucas, a party among the Molossi, Argos, Sicyon, Troezen, Epidaurus, Phlius, Elis, Messene, Carystus in Euboea, some Illyrians (probably the Taulantii), some Thracians, especially Senthias, king of the Odrysae, from whom Lysimachus had to win his satrapy.

Boeotia remains pro-Macedonian; while Lacedaemon, Arcadia, Achaea, Corinth, and Megara are neutral.

An indecisive battle is fought between Lysimachus and Senthias; but Lysimachus is unable to bring help to Antipater.

Aetolians retire home from Lamia in the winter; perhaps owing to Aetolia being threatened by Acarnanians and Epirotes.

Leosthenes is killed outside Lamia in the winter.

322.—Leonnatus crosses the Hellespont from Asia in the spring, reaches Macedonia, where he collects reinforcements, and enters Thessaly with a large force to join Antipater.

The Greeks are compelled to abandon the siege of Lamia; they move to Melitaea, and then push on to prevent the junction of Leonnatus with Antipater.

The Greeks meet Leonnatus near Pharsalus, where a battle is fought. The Macedonians are defeated and Leonnatus is slain.

Antipater joins the defeated Macedonian army on the next day, and he retires with his forces probably to the left bank of the Peneus.

The Greeks now command the plains of Thessaly; but Pelinnaeum remains Macedonian.

Meanwhile, Athens is at war with Boeotia and Euboea, allies of Macedon. Styra, in Euboea, is destroyed by the Athenians under Phaedrus.

At sea the Macedonians held the superiority. Eneion, the Athenian admiral, is twice defeated by Leitus with his Macedonian fleet. One of the battles is at the island of Amorgus; while in the battle at the Echinades Islands the Athenians lose many ships. Apparently the Macedonian fleet was harassing the Aetolian coast, near the mouth of the Achelous, and the Athenian fleet was sent to help the Aetolians.

Micion, with a Macedonian force and mercenaries, starts from Euboea and lands at Rhamnus.

Phoeion, with an Athenian force, meets him there and defeats him. Micion is slain.

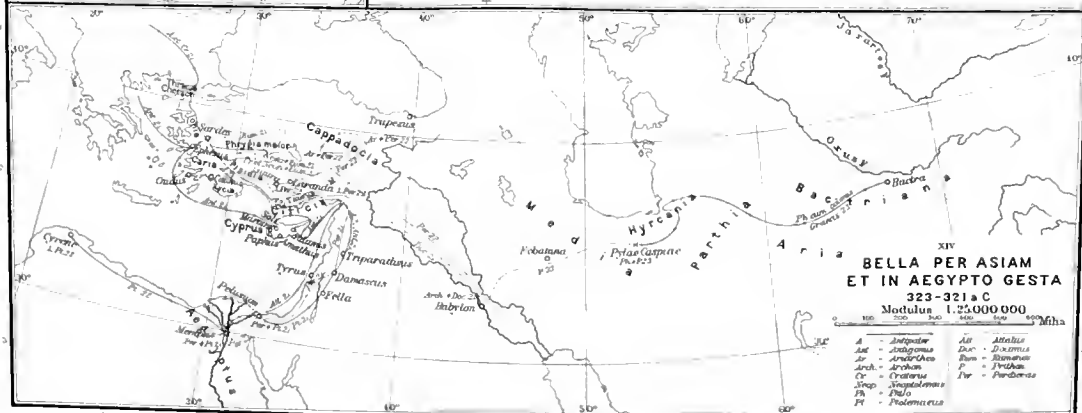
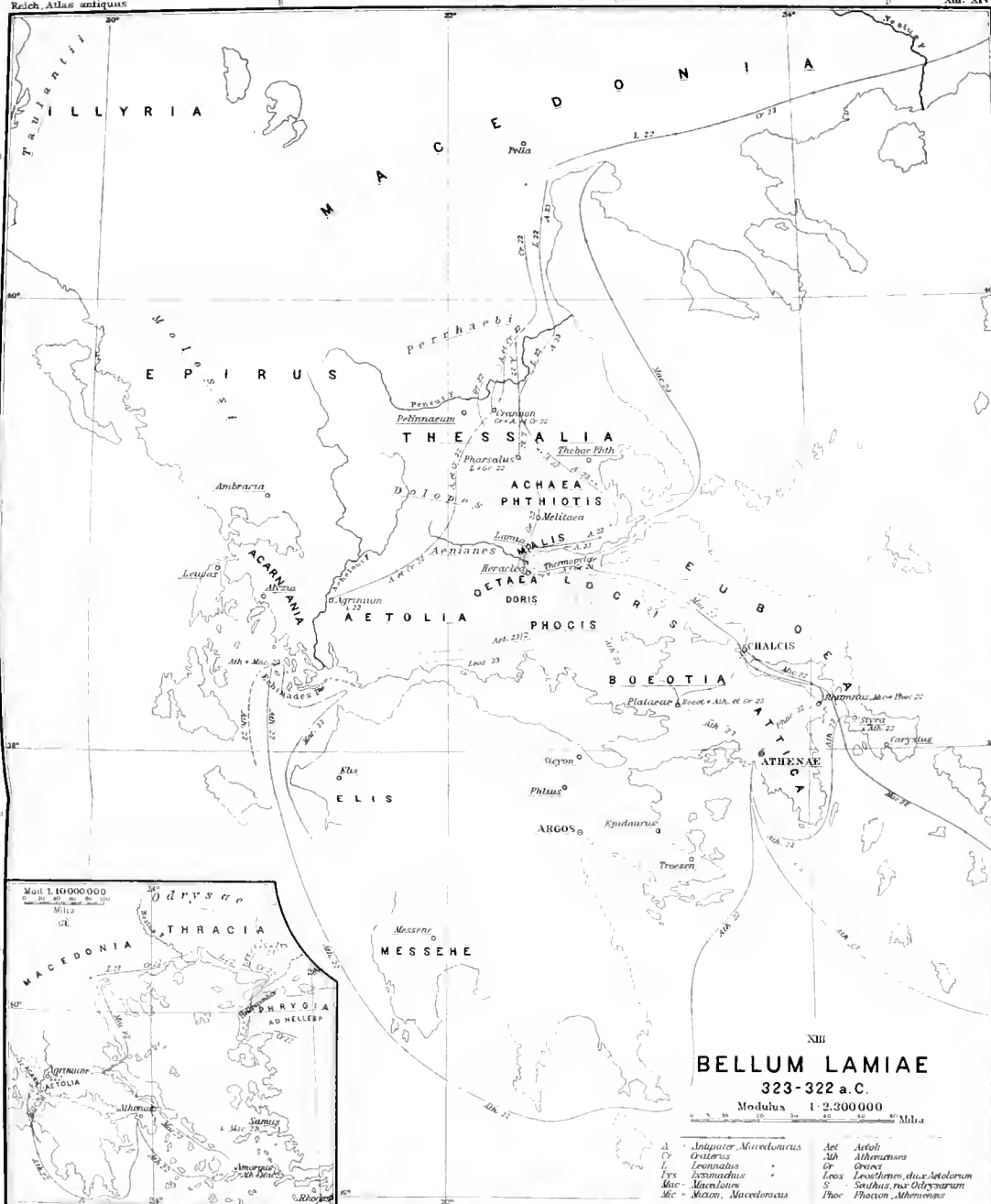
Craterus now joins Antipater in Macedonia, and their combined armies advance into Thessaly, and encamp on the Peneus.

The Greek army retreats, avoiding battle until reinforcements should arrive. They are, however, compelled to fight at Crannon, and are defeated.

The Greeks now surrender city by city; and the Athenians have to give up Samus.

Antipater and Craterus are now determined to completely crush the Aetolians who are still in arms. They march into Aetolia, where they winter, the Aetolians being driven into the mountains.

Antigonus, satrap of Phrygia, comes in flight to Antipater and Craterus regarding the ambitious designs of Perdiccas. The three join for war against Perdiccas. Truce is, therefore, made with the Aetolians, and the Macedonian army withdrawn. Aetolians, however, lose some frontier territory which Antipater gives to Acarnania. Agrinium was founded on this territory by the Acarnanians. The Aetolians recovered it again in 314 B.C.

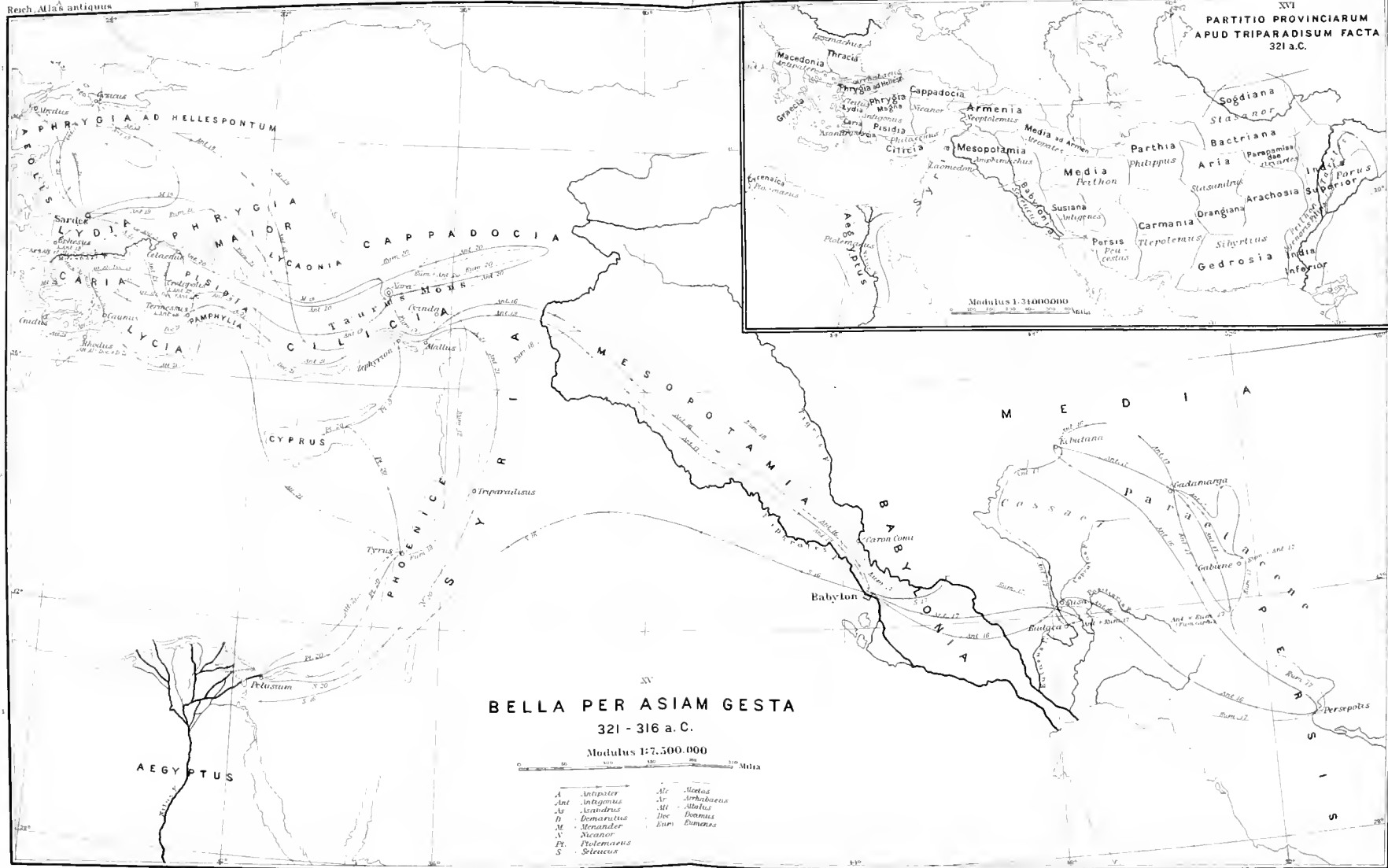


BELLA PER ASIAM ET IN AEGYPTO GESTA

323-321 a.C.

B.C.

- 323.—The Greek colonists in Bactria revolt and, with Philo at their head, march to force their return to Europe. Perdicas sends a force against them under Peithon, satrap of Media, who is reinforced by the neighbouring satraps. Peithon meets the Greeks near the Caspian Gates (Pylae Caspiae), defeats them through treachery, and after some sham negotiations annihilates them. On the news of Alexander's death, Rhodes expels her Macedonian garrison and makes herself independent.
- 322.—Perdicas, with King Philip and the royal army, subdues the satrapy assigned to Eumenes, *i.e.*, Cappadocia, defeating the Persian Ariarthes in two battles, capturing and executing him. The whole of Cappadocia is now given to Eumenes. Perdicas then proceeds to subdue two Pisidian towns north of Mt. Taurus, Laranda and Isaura, which had rebelled before the death of Alexander. Laranda is taken first, then Isaura. Olympias makes a close alliance with Perdicas. Antigonus, who was called to account by Perdicas for not helping Eumenes, flees to Macedonia. War declared against Perdicas by Antipater, Craterus, Antigonus, and Ptolemaeus. Ptolemaeus had in the meantime secured himself in Egypt, and had been called in by Cyrene to help against Thibron, the Lacedaemonian who, with Harpalus' money and ships, had been fighting to make Cyrene a possession of his own. Cyrene was then added to Ptolemy's dominions and Ophelas made governor.
- 321.—Perdicas starts from winter quarters in Pisidia for the south, leaving Eumenes as commander in Asia Minor to meet the attack of Antipater and Craterus. Perdicas reaches Cilicia, deposes the satrap Philotas, a friend of Craterus, and puts Philoxenus in his place. He sends Docimus to Babylonia to depose the satrap Archon. The latter resists, but is wounded in battle and dies. Docimus becomes satrap of Babylon. In Cyprus, Salamis, Soli, Paphos, and Amathus take the side of Ptolemy; and forces from these towns besiege Marium by land and sea. Perdicas orders a fleet to the rescue, and himself marches from Cilicia to Damascus. About the same time Antipater and Craterus cross the Thracian Chersonese into Asia; while Antigonus, with a fleet, is welcomed on the Ionic coast, especially at Ephesus. Antigonus advances from Ephesus to Sardes; Eumenes escapes from Sardes to Greater Phrygia. Neoptolemus, one of Eumenes' associates, goes over to the enemy and commences hostilities. Neoptolemus is defeated by Eumenes, and flies to Antipater and Craterus. Neoptolemus and Craterus then march together against Eumenes, and Antipater marches towards Cilicia. In the battle which takes place between Eumenes on the one side and Neoptolemus and Craterus on the other, Eumenes gains a complete victory, and both Neoptolemus and Craterus are slain. The troops of Craterus now go and join Antipater in Cilicia. Meanwhile Perdicas continues his march from Damascus to the frontiers of Egypt, accompanied by a fleet under Attalus. Perdicas fails to effect a crossing over the Nile at Pelusium. He then makes an abortive attack on a fort called *Cambion Trichos*. He proceeds to Memphis, where his attempt to cross the Nile is again unsuccessful. He is now compelled to retreat with heavy loss. Perdicas is put to death by his troops. At this time Antigonus is with his fleet off Cyprus, fighting successfully against the forces of Perdicas. And Antipater is still on his march from Cilicia. Two days after the death of Perdicas news of Eumenes' victories reaches Egypt. Eumenes is condemned to death by the allies. The Macedonian army leaves Egypt and marches back to Triparadisus in North Syria. Meeting at Triparadisus of Antigonus and Antipater, where a new partition of provinces is made.



BELLA PER ASIAM GESTA

321-316 a.C.

B.C.

321.—On the death of Perdiceas, Attalus, the commander of Perdiceas' fleet, sails from Pelusium to Tyre, and thence to the coasts of Pamphylia, Lycia, and Caria. There Docimus from Babylon, and Alcetas with an army of 11,000, join him. They attempt to occupy Chidus, Cannus, and Rhodes, but are repulsed from Rhodes by the Rhodian Demaratus. Eumenes, with his army, marches as far as Acolis, levying contributions from the cities. He then collects his forces at Sardes.

At this juncture Antipater arrives at Sardes on his return march from Tripardisus. Eumenes leaves Sardes and goes to Great Phrygia.

Antipater, from Sardes, sends Asandrus, satrap of Caria, against Attalus and Alcetas. He is defeated by them.

Antipater marches for Macedonia, crossing his troops over at Abydus.

Eumenes marches to South Phrygia and winters at Celaenae on the Upper Maeander. Attalus, Alcetas, and Docimus refuse to unite forces with Eumenes.

320.—Eumenes leaves Phrygian winter quarters and marches to Cappadocia.

A battle takes place between Eumenes and Antigonus (at (?) Orkynia) in Cappadocian territory. Eumenes is defeated, but retreats skilfully, marches and countermarches for a long time, and, on his men deserting him, attempts to get away to Armenia. His route is barred by Antigonus. Eumenes then throws himself into the fastness of Nora, on the frontiers of Cappadocia and Lyeaonia, and is besieged there by Antigonus.

Meanwhile Ptolemy from Egypt occupies Cyprus and Syria, himself with the fleet and Nicanor with the army.

319.—Antigonus, from Cappadocia, where he had been wintering, marches against Attalus, Alcetas, and Docimus, appears suddenly at Cretopolis near the Pisidian frontier, where he defeats Alcetas in the mountain passes, then captures Attalus and Docimus. Alcetas escapes to Termessus, but is put to death by his own troops.

Antigonus appears before Termessus, but marches away again. In the meantime the fleet of Attalus had submitted to the fleet of Antigonus.

Arrhabaeus, satrap of Hellespontine Phrygia, endeavours to get possession of Cyzicus, a free city, and besieges the place. He is repulsed by the Cyziceni, who are helped by Byzantium.

Antigonus, who was at Celaenae, hears of the siege of Cyzicus, and marches to relieve it, hoping to get the city for himself.

From Cyzicus Antigonus marches against Arrhabaeus, demanding his submission. Antigonus also demanded the submission of Cleitus, satrap of Lydia.

Arrhabaeus garrisons the fortresses of his satrapy, and sends forces to relieve Eumenes, who was still shut up in Nora. Antigonus sends troops into Hellespontine Phrygia, and himself proceeds to Lydia to drive out Cleitus.

Adherents of Antigonus in Ephesus enable him to capture and occupy the place. He likewise captures 600 talents which Aeschylus of Rhodes was conveying with four warships to Macedonia. He then reduces the other towns of Lydia, and openly proclaims himself independent of the Macedonian royal family. Antigonus had, before this, received news of the death of Antipater and the succession of Polysperchon.

Cleitus leaves his satrapy and goes to Macedonia to obtain help from Polysperchon. Hellespontine Phrygia also falls into the hands of Antigonus, and Arrhabaeus is blockaded in Chiüs.

Meanwhile Eumenes, set free from the siege at Nora, collects troops in Cappadocia and goes into Cilicia.

Antigonus sends Menandrus with a large force against Eumenes, but he pursues him in vain.

After crossing Mt. Taurus into Cilicia, Eumenes receives a message from Polysperchon, appointing him *strategus* in Asia for war against Antigonus. Polysperchon also courts favour of the Greeks, and restores Samus to Athens.

Antigonus is allied with Cassander, who had fled from Macedon, and with Lysimachus.

Ptolemy of Egypt goes with a fleet to Zephyrion, on the coast of Cilicia, to win over the Argyraspidæ from Eumenes, but fails.

318.—Eumenes goes to Phoenicia and begins to collect a fleet to send to the aid of Polysperchon.

Antigonus, after his victory at the Bosphorus (see Map XVII), sets his forces in rapid motion towards Cilicia and his fleet to the Phoenician coast.

Eumenes evacuates Phoenicia and goes to the northern provinces; he is welcomed and assisted by Amphimaehus, satrap of Mesopotamia, and winters at Caron Comi in Babylonia.

Antigonus winters in Mesopotamia. Peithon of Media and Seleucus of Babylon take the side of Antigonus; all the other Eastern satrapies remain loyal to Macedonia.

317.—Eumenes names Susa as the rendezvous for the troops of the upper satrapies, and marches towards Susa himself in the spring. He prepares to cross the Tigris 300 stades below Babylon. Seleucus appears there with many ships to dispute the passage.

Failing to corrupt the troops of Eumenes, Seleucus floods Eumenes' camp by opening the canal. He finally agrees to a truce, allowing Eumenes to pass if he will leave Seleucus' satrapy.

Eumenes reaches Susa, where he is joined by the loyal eastern satraps with their forces.

In the summer Antigonus sets out for Babylonia, receives reinforcements from Seleucus and Peithon, crosses the Tigris, and marches towards Susa.

To face Map 15.

Eumenes evacuates Susa, except the citadel, and withdraws behind the deep river Pasitigris, keeping the bridge over it in his command.

Antigonus enters Susa and besieges the citadel. Thence he advances to the Copratas, a tributary of the Pasitigris, and sends half his troops across the Copratas.

Eumenes rapidly crosses the Pasitigris and surprises those troops of Antigonus that had crossed the Copratas, and defeats them.

Antigonus abandons further advance and betakes himself to Badacia, on the Eulaeus river. Here he decides to march to Ecbatana in Media, choosing a route through the cool mountain land of the Cossaei. The Cossaei repulse his vanguard, and after severe fighting Antigonus reaches Media in nine days.

Eumenes marches to Persepolis.

Antigonus and Eumenes now march to meet one another. Their armies come into touch in Paraetacene, and encamp opposite one another for some days, both intending to pass the winter in Gabiene.

An indecisive battle, forced on by Antigonus, takes place near Gabiene. Antigonus then retreats to Gadamarga in Media, and Eumenes remains at Gabiene.

Antigonus resolves to surprise Eumenes, and takes a nine days' march for the purpose. His march is detected, and he finds Eumenes ready for battle.

The battle here lasts for two days and is indecisive, but Antigonus captures Eumenes' camp and baggage, and Eumenes is put to death.

Antigonus returns to Media, takes Peithon by treachery and puts him to death.

316.—Antigonus, in the spring, goes to Ecbatana, and thence to Persepolis. After making certain changes in the satrapies he marches to Susa and thence to Babylon.

Seleucus, alarmed for his own safety, flies to Ptolemy in Egypt.

Antigonus continues his march from Babylon to Cilicia, halts at Mallus, and sends his troops into winter quarters.

Antigonus is now master of all Asia except Syria, which belongs to Ptolemy.

Ptolemy, Cassander, and Lysimachus now combine against Antigonus. Seleucus intrigues with Ptolemy to get back Babylonia.

PARTITIO PROVINCIARUM APUD TRIPARADISUM FACTA

321 a.C.

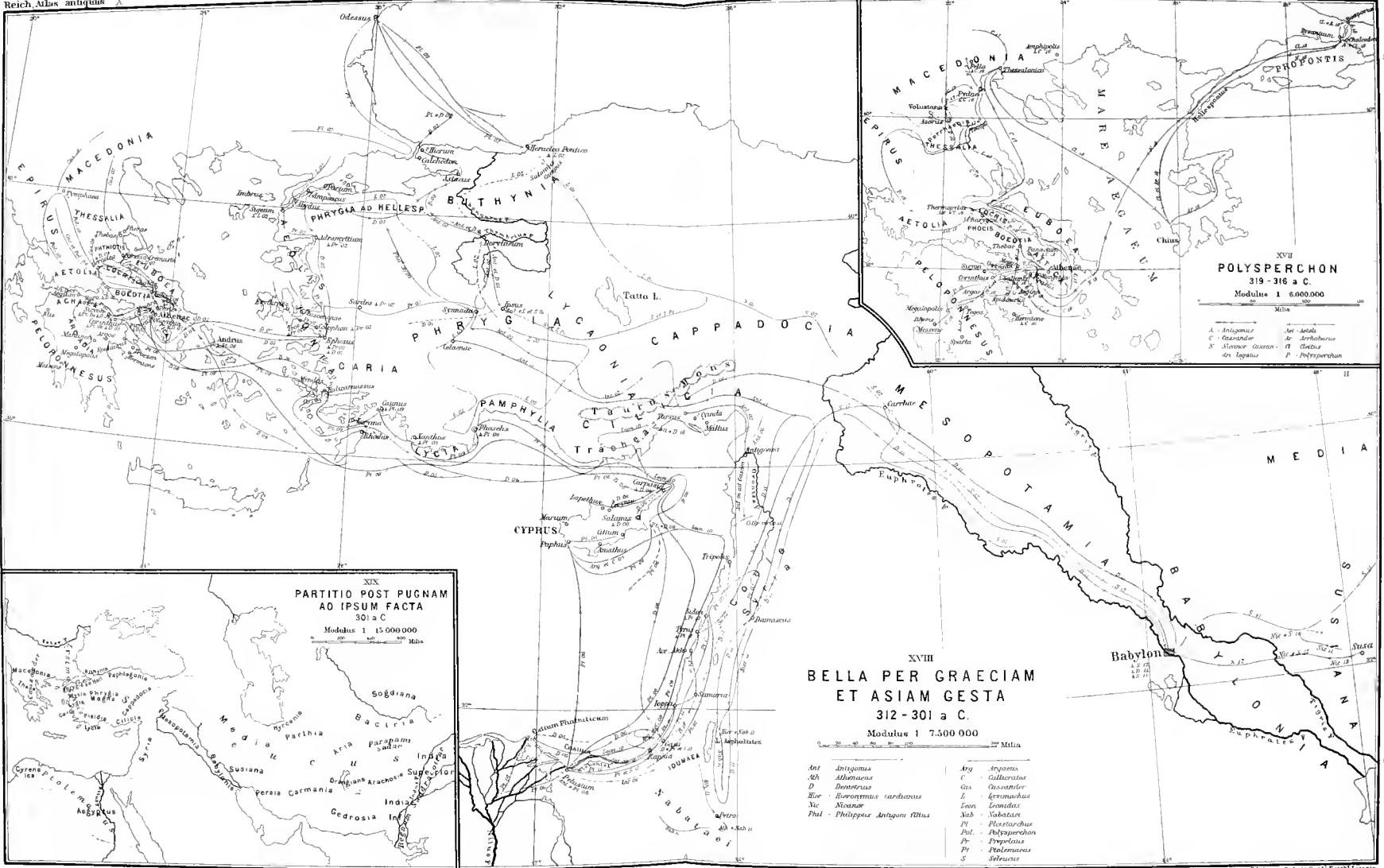
Amphimachus—Mesopotamia and Arbelitis.
Antigenes—Susiana.
Antigonus—Great Phrygia (*i.e.* East Phrygia), Pamphylia and Lycia.
Antipater—Macedonia and Hellas.
Arrhabaeus—Hellespontine Phrygia.
Asandrus—Caria.
Atropates—Media, west, bordering on Armenia.
Cleitus—Lydia.
Laomedon—Syria.
Lysimachus—Thrace.
Neoptolemus—Armenia.
Nicanor—Cappadocia, Paphlagonia and the Pontus Coast as far as Trapezus to the East.
Oxyartes—Parapanisadae.
Peithon—Media, east.
Peithon (Agenoris filius)—New towns in India.
Peucestas—Persia.
Philippus—Parthia.
Philoxenus—Cilicia.
Porus—King in India.
Ptolemaeus—Egypt and adjoining parts of Arabia and Libya.
Seleucus—Babylonia.
Sibyrtius—Arachosia and Gedrosia.
Stasandrus—Aria and Drangiana.
Stasanor—Bactriana and Sogdiana.
Taxiles—King in India.
Tlepolemus—Carmania.

POLYSPERCHON

319-316 a.C.

B.C.

- 318.—Eumenes goes to Phoenicia and begins to collect a fleet to send to Polysperchon. Nicanor is commander of the Macedonian garrison of Munychia. Athenians attempt to seize Nicanor by treachery at a conference. Nicanor collects troops and seizes the Piræus. Polysperchon's son Alexander arrives in Attica with an army. Democracy is restored at Athens. Polysperchon is at Pharygae on the frontiers of Phocis and Locris. Phocion meets him here, but is handed over to the Athenians, who put him to death with the oligarchic partisans. Meanwhile, Cassander puts into the Piræus with a fleet and troops from Antigonus, and takes possession of the harbour. Nicanor withdraws to Munychia. Polysperchon advances from Phocis to Athens with all his forces, and commences to besiege Piræus. Then, provisions failing, leaves part of his forces, under Alexander, before Piræus, and himself marches into the Peloponnese. Cassander captures Aegina and besieges Salamis. Polysperchon sends his fleet and army and relieves Salamis. Polysperchon summons a congress from Greek cities, probably at Corinth; and the oligarchies, set up in Greece by Antipater, are put down. Megalopolis resists, and is supported by Cassander. Polysperchon leads his army against Megalopolis, lays siege to it and, after failing in an assault, leaves a detachment before it and returns to Macedonia. Polysperchon sends Cleitus with a strong fleet to the Hellespont to guard the crossing between Asia and Europe. Cleitus effects a junction with Arthabæus, who had been blockaded at Chius, and wins some towns in the Propontis. Cassander sends Nicanor from Piræus by sea to the Hellespont. He joins the fleet of Antigonus probably at the Bosphorus. A naval battle takes place off Byzantium. Cleitus gains a complete victory in the Bosphorus over the fleet of Antigonus, which is driven into Chalcædon. Antigonus hurries up, and, with the help of friendly Byzantines, sends light troops across to the European side of the Bosphorus, and surprises Cleitus in camp at night; while, at dawn, Nicanor's ships attack those of Cleitus. Cleitus is utterly defeated and slain. Antigonus is now supreme in the Aegean. Nicanor returns in triumph to Piræus. Cassander conquers Salamis; and also Panaetum on the Boeotian frontier.
- 317.—Athens returns to an alliance with Cassander. Demetrius of Phalerum is made ruler of Athens in Cassander's interest. Cassander deposes Nicanor from the command at Munychia, and undertakes a campaign in Macedonia, where, though unable to maintain the field, he wins many adherents. Central Greece adheres to Polysperchon; while Athens, Eubœa, Megalopolis, and apparently part of Thessaly remain on Cassander's side. Cassander marches to the Peloponnese; Alexander, Polysperchon's son, opposes him at Corinth. Cassander threatens Sparta, which is fortified and on the side of Polysperchon; he then besieges Tegea. Meanwhile, in Macedonia, Polysperchon brings in Olympias from Epirus; Philip is put to death and his wife Eurydice kills herself; but the revengeful tyranny of Olympias creates many enemies. Cassander makes peace with Tegea, and leaves the Peloponnese for Macedonia. The Aetolians, allied with Olympias, bar the pass at Thermopylae against him. Cassander conveys his forces by sea from Eubœa and Locris to Thessaly, and soon reaches the Macedonian frontier. As the pass of Tempe is held by Polysperchon's forces, Cassander attempts to march by way of Perrhaebia. Polysperchon and the troops of Olympias march to secure the pass of Volustana, but a detachment of Cassander's was beforehand. Cassander then sends a column against Polysperchon, and himself crosses the pass of Volustana into south Macedonia. Olympias retreats to Pydna, where Cassander besieges her. Cassander also sends a column to prevent help coming to Olympias from Epirus. Acacides, King of Epirus, who was preparing to march, is deposed and driven out by the Molossians. The Epirotes recognise the rule of Cassander. Polysperchon's troops go over in numbers to Cassander; he is therefore compelled to retreat to Azorus, and is besieged there.
- 316.—In the spring Olympias surrenders Pydna to Cassander; Pella and Amphipolis, which were held for her, also surrender. Olympias is put to death. Polysperchon escapes from Azorus and, with the exiled King Acacides of Epirus, goes to Aetolia. Cassander now marches to Boeotia, obtains its surrender to himself, and returns to Macedonia. Cassander undertakes an expedition to drive out from the Peloponnese Alexander, Polysperchon's son. He marches through Thessaly, finds Thermopylae barred by the Aetolians. He forces the passage; then restores Thebes in Boeotia, which had been destroyed by Alexander the Great. He finds the Isthmus of Corinth strongly held by Alexander, so conveys his troops by sea from Megara to Epidaurus, marches to Argos and compels it to submit; thence he proceeds to Messene, wins over all Messenian towns except the fortress of Ithome. Hermione also submits. Cassander then retires from the Peloponnese, leaving 2,000 men behind at Gerania, north of the Isthmus.



**XVII
POLYSPERCHON**

319 - 316 a. C.

Modulus 1 6.000.000

0 100 Miles

- A. Antigonos
- C. Cassander
- X. Seleucus
- der Lagasus
- der Antiochus
- der Antiochus
- der Antiochus
- der Antiochus

**XVIII
BELLA PER GRAECIAM
ET ASIAM GESTA**

312 - 301 a. C.

Modulus 1 7.500.000

0 100 Miles

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-----|-------------|
| Ant | Antigonos | Ant | Antigonos |
| Ala | Alibiatus | C | Callistatos |
| D | Dionysios | Gr | Gonatas |
| Hor | Hecatomnus (cardanus) | L | Lysimachus |
| Me | Meander | Le | Leontides |
| Nab | Nabatae | Pl | Philotas |
| Phl | Philotas | Pol | Polyperchon |
| | | Pr | Protophanes |
| | | Pr | Protophanes |
| | | S | Selenus |

**XIX
PARTITIO POST PUGNAM
AD IPSUM FACTA**

301 a. C.

Modulus 1 15.000.000

0 100 Miles

BELLA PER GRAECIAM ET ASIAM GESTA

312-301 a.C.

B.C.

- 312.**—Antigonus sends his son Demetrius to oppose Ptolemy in Syria, and he reaches Gaza. Ptolemy and Seleucus set out from Pelusium, march through the desert, and meet Demetrius at Gaza. Here there is a battle, in which Demetrius is completely defeated, and he retreats to Tripolis. Ptolemy and Seleucus occupy Syria; Sidon surrenders; Tyre also surrenders after a mutiny in the city. Seleucus, with about 1,000 men, marches to Mesopotamia, where he is well received. At Carrhae, the Macedonians join him; he is welcomed at Babylon, and Babylonia goes over to him. Nicanor, *strategus* set over Media and the eastern satrapies, collects an army and marches, probably from Susa, against Babylon. Seleucus marches across the Tigris to meet him, surprises him at night, and defeats him. Nicanor's troops go over to Seleucus, who thus wins Susiana, Media, the neighbouring parts, and probably Persia too.
- 311.**—In Syria, Ptolemy sends Ciltes, one of his generals, against Demetrius. Demetrius defeats and captures him with his force. Antigonus then sets out from Celaenae in South Phrygia, crosses Mt. Taurus, and joins Demetrius. Ptolemy retreats into Egypt, destroying on his way the towns of Ace, Ioppa, Samaria and Gaza. Antigonus recovers Syria. Antigonus, holding the Nabataei to blame for the successful march of Seleucus to Babylon, sends his general Athenaeus against them. Athenaeus starts from Idumaea, reaches Petra, which he surprises and plunders. On his return, he is caught by the Nabataei, surprised and completely defeated by them. Antigonus then sends Demetrius against the Nabataei, and he makes terms with them, returning by the Dead Sea (E. Asphaltites). In order to take the asphalt works out of the hands of the Nabataei, Antigonus sends Hieronymus, of Cardia, for the purpose. The Nabataei assemble an army and drive him out. Antigonus now sends Demetrius against Babylon, while Seleucus is away in the eastern provinces. Demetrius starts from Damascus, crosses Mesopotamia, and reaches Babylon, where he finds only the two citadels defended. He captures one, leaves a force against the other, and, after devastating the country, returns. Seleucus returns from his tour, recovers Babylonia, and also defeats Nicanor in a second battle, in which Nicanor is slain. All provinces east of the Euphrates are lost to Antigonus. In the arrangement which ensues between Cassander, Lysimachus and Ptolemy, Cassander is to be *strategus* in Europe, Lysimachus is to keep Thrace, and Ptolemy, Egypt and neighbouring places in Libya and Arabia. All Asia is to be under the rule of Antigonus, and all Greek cities to be free. Seleucus is not mentioned in the peace, but Antigonus would not recognise him as ruler of Babylon. In this year Alexander, the son of Alexander the Great, and Roxana, are put to death by Cassander at Amphipolis.
- 310.**—Ptolemy of Egypt demands the freedom of Greek cities, and sends an army and fleet under Leonidas to Cilicia Trachea and occupies it. In the meantime there is trouble in Hellespontine Phrygia, where Antigonus' nephew deserts to Cassander, and his commander Phoenix refuses to obey Antigonus. Antigonus sends his younger son Philippos against Hellespontine Phrygia, and Demetrius to Cilicia. Demetrius defeats Ptolemy's officer, Leonidas, and recovers Cilicia Trachea. Polysperchon, in the Peloponnese, invites Heracles, son of Alexander the Great and Barsine, from Asia to claim the Macedonian throne. Aetolians promise help to Polysperchon, who marches through Aetolia and Epirus to Macedonia. He meets Cassander at Tymphaea, and, instead of fighting, allows himself to be won over, and puts to death Heracles and Barsine. Polysperchon now marches towards the Peloponnese, is opposed, and has to winter in Locris.
- 309.**—Somewhere between 310-9, Ptolemy sends Argaeus and Callicrates with a fleet to Paphos in Cyprus to put down Nicocles, the ruler, who was intriguing with Antigonus. Ptolemy himself, in this year, sets out with a fleet from Egypt, captures Phaselis and Xanthus in Lycia, then Canus, and proceeds to lay siege to Halicarnassus, which is relieved by Demetrius. He then proceeds to Cos, where he is met by Antigonus' nephew who had revolted in Hellespontine Phrygia. They quarrel, and Ptolemy puts Antigonus' nephew to death, whereupon Phoenix makes terms with Antigonus.
- 308.**—Ptolemy sets sail from Myndus for Greece. On his way he liberates Andrus from the garrison of Antigonus, then proceeds to the Isthmus, where he wins over Corinth and Sicyon, and occupies Megara. He then makes peace with Cassander on the *status quo*, and, leaving garrisons at Corinth and Sicyon, returns to Egypt. Soon afterwards Ptolemy resigns Corinth to Cassander, who also receives Megara, and has his influence at Thebes restored.
- 307.**—In the spring Antigonus sends Demetrius with a fleet from Ephesus to Hellas. He goes to Attica, surprises the Piraeus, and obtains surrender of Athens. Demetrius then besieges Cassander's garrison at Munychia. He captures and plunders Megara, then returns to Munychia, which surrenders after severe fighting; enters Athens and restores the democracy. Antigonus, after removing his garrison, gives Imbrus to Athens.
- 306.**—In the spring Antigonus recalls Demetrius from Athens, and himself takes up his headquarters at Antigonea on the Orontes. Demetrius sails to Caria and Cilicia, thence he crosses to Cyprus, where he captures Carpasia and Cerynia, and begins

To face Map 18.

an attack by land and sea on Salamis. Ptolemy's governor with his forces meets Demetrius, is defeated and compelled to retreat to Salamis, which Demetrius now besieges.

Ptolemy, with a large fleet, lands at Paphos and marches to Citium. Demetrius was able to keep Salamis besieged, and also to offer battle by sea to Ptolemy. In the naval engagement Demetrius defeats Ptolemy. Ptolemy abandons Cyprus, and Salamis surrenders.

The contending leaders now assume the title of *Basilus*.

King Antigonus with a great army sets out from Antigonæa for Egypt, while Demetrius sails with his fleet from Cyprus, the place of assembly being Gaza. Thence, fleet and army proceed to Pelusium. The fleet is driven by a storm, some ships being forced into Raphia, others back again to Gaza; a few reach Casium on Lake Sirbonis.

Antigonus reaches Casium just in time to save his ships, and then proceeds to Pelusium, and the first branch of the Nile. There is a sturdy defence of both points, when the reunited fleet of Antigonus attempts to land at one of the mouths of the Nile, but is repulsed. Demetrius then leads his ships to the Ostium Phatniticum; his fleet gets scattered during the night, and Ptolemy, arriving in time, prevents a landing.

Antigonus abandons his attack on Egypt, and returns to Syria.

Rhodes, which had expelled the Macedonian garrison on the death of Alexander the Great, and had at first assisted Antigonus, now repulses his ships and acts in friendship with Egypt.

305.—Antigonus sends Demetrius against Rhodes. He assembles his forces at Loryma, on the mainland, and lands on the island, to the south of the city, and commences to besiege it.

Ptolemy sends reinforcements to aid the Rhodians. Cassander and Lysimachus also send supplies.

Demetrius succeeds in making terms with the Rhodians, on the understanding that they are to help Antigonus against Ptolemy, and takes hostages.

304.—While Demetrius is at Rhodes, Cassander and Polysperchon win back Boeotia, Eubœa and Chalcis, and war successfully against Athens. Cassander captures Phyle and Panactum.

Demetrius now, with a strong fleet and army, lands at Aulis, liberates Chalcis, pursues Cassander as far as Thermopylae, receives surrender of Heraclæa, and recovers Phyle and Panactum. Boeotians and Actolians make an alliance with him.

303.—Demetrius undertakes an expedition from Athens to the Peloponnese; he conquers Sicyon, driving out Ptolemy's garrison; wins over Corinth from Cassander's officer; towns of the Argolid, such as Epidaurus, Argos, Hermione, Troezen, go over to him. He captures Bura in Achaëa and another Achaean town, then turns into Arcadia. Megalopolis goes over to him, but Mantinea resists. He then returns to Achaëa and captures Aegium, which was held in Polysperchon's interest. Few places in the Peloponnese except Mantinea and Messene remained on Polysperchon's side. Elis, too, went over to Demetrius.

302.—In the winter a new alliance of kings is formed, Cassander, Lysimachus, Ptolemy and Seleucus against Antigonus.

Cassander goes to Thessaly to defend it against Demetrius and the Hellenes, sending part of his forces to Lysimachus under Prepelanus.

Lysimachus crosses the Hellespont; Lampsacus and Parium go over to him; Sigeum he captures. From Sigeum Prepelanus is sent south to win over Aëolis and Ionia; while Lysimachus prepares to besiege Abydus.

Demetrius sends reinforcements to the relief of Abydus; Lysimachus raises the siege, subdues Hellespontine Phrygia, and advances to Greater Phrygia, where he besieges Synnada, and the commander of it goes over to him. Lysimachus then marches to South Phrygia, Lycia, Pamphylia, and Lycæonia.

Prepelanus captures Adramyttium, Ephesus, Teos, and Colophon; while Erythrae and Clazomenae resist him. He then marches to Sardes, which is handed over to him by Antigonus' commander, except the Acropolis, which held out.

Antigonus, who was at Antigonæa on the Orontes with his main forces, marches to Tarsus in Cilicia and to the treasury at Cynda, then crosses Mt. Taurus into Cappadocia, Lycæonia, and South Phrygia.

Lysimachus, reuniting forces with Prepelanus, takes up a strong position north of Synnada. He, however, declines battle with Antigonus, and, when his supplies were threatened, marches away to Dorylaeum, on the Thybrinus, a tributary of the Sangarus river, where he fortifies his camp.

Antigonus comes up and commences an investment, but Lysimachus eludes him by night. Antigonus, after useless pursuit, goes into winter quarters. Lysimachus winters his forces on the coast of the Euxine sea, in the Salonian Plain (Salonian Campus).

Meanwhile Seleucus and Ptolemy were marching to attack Antigonus, who recalls Demetrius from Greece.

Lysimachus captures Heraclæa Pontica, and marries Anastris.

In the spring of this year Demetrius returns from the Peloponnese to Athens; collects a fleet and army at Chalcis, lands at Larissa Cremaste in Phthiotis, and captures the town and neighbourhood; he then surprises Cassander's garrison at Pherae. His summons from Antigonus now arrives, he makes truce with Cassander and leaves Greece.

Cassander recovers all Thessalian towns, and sends his brother Pleistarchus with reinforcements to Lysimachus in Asia.

Demetrius lands at Ephesus and recovers the city. He then goes to the Hellespont, regains Lampsacus, Parium and other places, and occupies Hierum, in the territory of Chalcædon, to command the crossing of the Bosphorus. He then puts his troops in winter quarters in Hellespontine Phrygia, where he joins his father Antigonus.

Pleistarchus, unable to cross the Bosphorus, has to march to Odessus and then cross the sea to Heraclæa to join Lysimachus. He sails in three divisions; the first division gets across safely; the second is defeated by the fleet of Demetrius; the third is scattered by a storm, and Pleistarchus, who was himself shipwrecked, gets to Heraclæa with difficulty.

Meanwhile Ptolemy had occupied the towns of Syria and laid siege to Sidon, but he abandons his march and retreats on the false news that Lysimachus and Seleucus had been defeated.

Seleucus reaches Cappadocia and winters there.

301.—In the spring Lysimachus and Seleucus effect a junction in Cappadocia and march to Phrygia, probably along the high road to the south of Lake Tatta through Lycæonia.

At Ipsus in Phrygia they meet the united army of Antigonus and Demetrius.

Battle of Ipsus; defeat of Antigonus, who is slain; Demetrius escapes with a small force to Ephesus.

PARTITIO POST PUGNAM AD IPSUM FACTA

301 a.C.

The following was the division of the provinces after the battle of Ipsus:—

Seleucus took as his share of Antigonus' dominions, Great Phrygia, Syria west of the Euphrates, South Cappadocia. *Cassander* was given Greece, and his brother Pleistarchus Cilicia. *Lysimachus* obtained the West and North Coast provinces of Asia Minor, Hellespontine Phrygia, Paphlagonia and North Cappadocia. Seleucus appeared in Syria and made preparations to annex Coele-Syria, to which Ptolemy of Egypt laid claim. Seleucus acceded for the moment, but the matter remained a bone of contention.

DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES

301 285 a.C.

B.C.

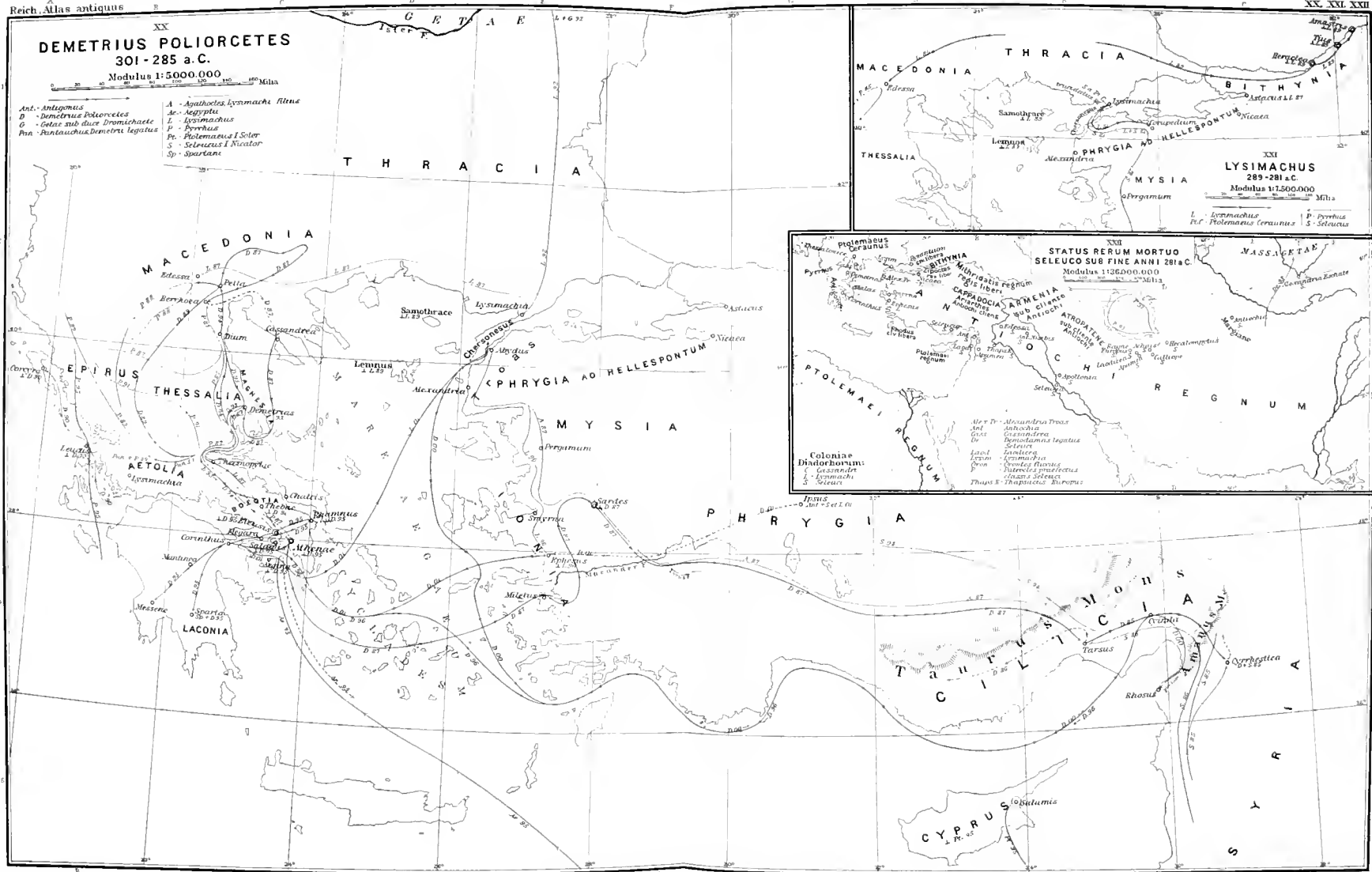
- 301.—Demetrius, in his flight from Ipsus, proceeds to Ephesus, then sails towards Greece. He still possessed Ephesus, Greece, some Aegean islands, some towns on the Asiatic coast and in the Hellespont, Tyre, Sidon, and Cyprus; and his fleet commanded the sea. He goes from Ephesus, by way of the Cyclades, to the Isthmus of Corinth. Most of the Greek cities fall away from him, but he retains Corinth, Megara, and Chalcis.
From the Isthmus Demetrius goes to the Thracian Chersonese and makes war on Lysimachus.
- 300.—Seleucus, in view of the close friendship between Ptolemy and Lysimachus, allies himself with Demetrius. Demetrius, with all his fleet, goes to Syria, landing on the way at many places on the Asiatic Coast, especially in Cilicia, where he secures the treasury at Cyinda, and meets Seleucus in conference at Rhosus on the southern boundary of Cilicia. Cilicia is given to Demetrius and Pleistarchus driven out.
- 296.—Demetrius returns to Greece from Asia, and loses a large part of his fleet in a storm off the Attic coast.
- 295.—His attack on Attica meeting with little success, Demetrius goes to the Peloponnese and besieges Messene. Failing to take the place he returns to Attica. His fleet captures Aegina and Salamis, his army takes Eleusis and Rhamnus, Athens and Piraeus are besieged.
Ptolemy of Egypt sends 150 ships to the aid of Athens, but Demetrius is so strongly reinforced from the Peloponnese and Cyprus that the Egyptian fleet has to retire.
Demetrius compels Athens to capitulate.
Pyrrhus, helped by Egypt, recovers the Kingdom of Epirus.
Demetrius, meanwhile, invades Laconia, defeats the Spartans twice, and besieges Sparta.
While Demetrius is in Greece his Asiatic possessions are lost. Lysimachus captures Ephesus and other Asiatic coast towns; Ptolemy of Egypt captures Cyprus, except Salamis, which he besieges; Seleucus conquers Cilicia.
- 294.—Demetrius goes to Macedonia, by way of Dium, and becomes King of Macedonia and of Thessaly.
- 293.—Demetrius founds the fortress of Demetrias in Magnesia; marches to Boeotia, which submits to him. On Cleonymus the Spartan coming to their aid, the Boeotians again defy Demetrius, but he marches against Thebes, and they submit for the second time.
- 292.—Lysimachus, in a campaign against Dromichaetes, prince of the Getae, is taken prisoner with his army. On his making concessions to the Getae he is released.
- 291.—Boeotia again revolts from Demetrius. Pyrrhus invades Thessaly, and advances as far as Thermopylae. Demetrius marches south, besieges and captures Thebes. Pyrrhus retreats to Epirus.
- 290.—Demetrius, with a fleet, goes to Coreyra to aid Lanassa, a wife of Pyrrhus, with whom she had quarrelled. Demetrius captures Coreyra and Leucas.
- 289.—Demetrius wages war against Aetolia and Pyrrhus of Epirus. He marches to Aetolia, and then to Epirus.
Pyrrhus marches to Aetolia, misses Demetrius and his army, but meets Demetrius' officer, Pantauchus, whom he severely defeats.
- 288.—Pyrrhus now invades Macedon as far as Edessa, without meeting with opposition, Demetrius being ill at Pella. On the appearance of Demetrius and his army, Pyrrhus retires to Epirus.
Pyrrhus makes peace with Demetrius. While Demetrius is making preparations for war in Asia, Pyrrhus breaks off the peace and joins Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Lysimachus against Demetrius.
- 287.—While Demetrius goes north to defend Macedon against Lysimachus, Pyrrhus marches into Macedon and occupies Berrhoea, whence he subjugates the country.
Demetrius returns and encamps over against Pyrrhus; but on his troops deserting to Pyrrhus, he takes to flight.
Pyrrhus is proclaimed King of Macedon. Lysimachus arrives, and it is arranged between them that Lysimachus should have the smaller portion of Macedon, near Thrace, and that Pyrrhus should have the rest.
Demetrius, in his flight, goes to Cassandrea, thence to Thessaly, where he assembles his forces, and marches to Thebes, and then to Athens, which he besieges. Athens had liberated herself from Demetrius, who, however, still retained the Piraeus, Eleusis, and other fortified places in Attica.
Pyrrhus now marches to Athens, when Demetrius retires, making terms with Pyrrhus.
Demetrius, with a large fleet and army, sails across the Aegean to Miletus, and wins many places, including Sardes.
Agathocles, son of Lysimachus, arrives with an army in Ionia.
Demetrius marches into Phrygia, a province belonging to Seleucus. He is followed by Agathocles. Though his forces are in straits for provisions, and he loses many men in crossing the Lycus, he has the advantage over Agathocles in several actions. He then marches over Mt. Taurus to Tarsus; and Agathocles in his rear bars the passes.
- 286.—Seleucus, with a large army, marches to Cilicia; whereupon Demetrius retreats into Mt. Taurus. Seleucus occupies the passes leading into Syria. Demetrius wins some unimportant actions, but during his illness in the winter many of his troops go over to Seleucus.
- 285.—In the spring Demetrius, feigning a march into Cilicia, turns suddenly and crosses Mt. Amanus into Syria, ravaging the country as far as Cyrhestia.
A battle is fought here between the forces of Seleucus and Demetrius. The troops of Demetrius go over to Seleucus, and Demetrius, who finds the passes of Mt. Amanus barred against him, surrenders. Demetrius was held as a prisoner in Apamea, where he died in 282.

DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES

301-285 a. C.

Modulus 1:5000.000

- Ant. Antigonus
- D. Demetrius Poliorcetes
- G. Getae sub duce Dromichaete
- Prn. Ptolemaeus Demetrii legatus
- A. Amphibolus Lysimachi filius
- Ac. Aegyptus
- L. Lysimachus
- P. Pyrrhus
- Pr. Ptolemaeus I Soter
- S. Seleucus I Nicator
- Sp. Spartane



LYSIMACHUS

289-281 a.C.

B.C.

- 289.**—Somewhere about this year Lysimachus brings under his power Heraclea in Bithynia, with its neighbours Tius and Amastris. He continues the planting of the city Antigonea, planned by Antigonus, but calls it Nicaea. He changes the name of Antigonea in the Troad to Alexandria; and completes the designs of Antigonus by restoring Smyrna and Ephesus, the latter being removed nearer to the sea. He has a treasury on the Thracian coast near Apollonia, and another at Pergamum in Mysia. He also possesses the islands of Samothrace and Lemnus. Zipoctes, prince of Bithynia, who was in chronic rebellion, defeats and kills two of Lysimachus' generals. Lysimachus destroys Astacus, probably during the war with Zipoctes.
- 285.**—Lysimachus makes war on Pyrrhus of Macedon, penetrates into the south of Macedon and encamps over against Pyrrhus at Edessa. The Macedonian troops desert Pyrrhus, who, with his Epirote followers, retires to Epirus. Lysimachus adds Macedonia and most of Thessaly to his dominions. He allies himself with the Aetolians. Lysimachia in Aetolia is founded and named after him.
- 281.**—War between Lysimachus and Seleucus. Lysimachus collects a fleet and army and crosses the Hellespont. The two armies meet, and a decisive battle is fought at Corupedium in Hellespontine Phrygia. Lysimachus is defeated and killed, and his army goes over to Seleucus. Seleucus is now master of all Asia Minor except Heraclea, Bithynia, and North Cappadocia, where he was resisted by Mithridates. It was probably in a battle against Mithridates that Diodorus, a commander of Seleucus, was defeated and lost with his forces. Seleucus, with his army, crosses after the battle into the Thracian Chersonese; and on the march to Lysimachia is treacherously assassinated by Ptolemy Ceraunus. Seleucus was the last survivor of the *Diadochi* marshals of Alexander the Great. Ptolemy Ceraunus becomes King of Macedon.

STATUS RERUM MORTUO SELEUCO SUB FINE ANNI

281 a.C.

B. C.

282. —*Ptolemy* possessed Egypt, Cyrene, Cyprus (since 295-4), and part of south Syria.

Seleucus possessed all the eastern satrapies, including Armenia, further Cappadocia, Phrygia, Cilicia, and northern half of Syria.

In Armenia, after Orontes the friend of Eumenes, rulers were native and probably hereditary, whose dependence upon Seleucus was confined to specified services.

In south Cappadocia, Ariarthes, son of the Ariarthes executed by Eumenes in 322, made himself ruler, driving out the Macedonian forces. He obtained the satrapy for himself and heirs by recognizing the suzerainty of Seleucus.

Atropatene, that is, that part of Media bordering on Armenia, since it was named after the Persian Atropates, was probably in a similar position.

293, *seq.*—*Patrocles*, *praefectus classis* of Seleucus and Antiochus, sailed round a great part of the Caspian Sea, collecting material for his geography.

Demolamas, a general in the service of Seleucus and Antiochus, crossed the Jaxartes, probably to act against the Massagetae.

In Margiana a town was planted by Alexander. This was restored and called Antiochia.

Heraclea in E. Media, near Ragae and the Caspian Gates, was restored by Antiochus and called Achaia.

Seleucia, on the Tigris, was founded by Seleucus, and peopled with Greeks and Babylonians.

Apollonia, on the road from Babylon to Media, was founded.

Eilessa was founded by Seleucus, not far from Carrhae in Mesopotamia; and also a colony at Nisibis, which received the name of Antiochia.

Ragae, near the Caspian Gates, was refounded by Seleucus, and renamed Europus. Close by it an Apamea and a Laodicea were founded.

Hecatompylus, the capital of Media, and Calliope were founded by Seleucus; who also refounded Alexandria Eschata on the Jaxartes and an Alexandropolis in India.

In Syria, on the Orontes, Seleucus founded Antiochia in 301-300; and Apamea, further up the Orontes; Seleucia, on the sea near the mouth of the Orontes; and Laodicea, further south.

On the Euphrates, Seleucus founded Europus on the site of Thapsacus, and near it Amphipolis and Nicatorium; and above them another Seleucia and an Apamea; the Seleucia in Cilicia, on the Calycadnus, was founded by him after 295.

For the position of Lysimachus at this period, 289-281, see text to Map xxi.

GALLORUM IRRUPTIO

281-276 a.C.

B.C.

- 280.**—Three Celtic hordes overrun northern Greece. The first, under Cerethrius, marches against Thrace and the Triballi; the second, under Brennus and Acichorus, against the Paonians; the third, under Belgius, against Macedonia and Illyria.
Ptolemy Ceraunus marches to meet Belgius. Ptolemy is defeated, captured and slain. The Celts overrun and plunder Macedonia.
- 279.**—A fresh Celtic host under Brennus invades Macedonia; while part of them, led by Leonnorius and Lutarius, march east against the Thracians.
Brennus defeats Sosthenes in Macedonia, then marches through Thessaly to the neighbourhood of Thermopylae, which is held by Greeks (Opuntian Locrians, Phocians, Boeotians, Megarians, Athenians), and troops sent by Antiochus of Syria and Antigonus of Macedonia.
Brennus forces his passage over the Sperchius, but fails to pass over Mt. Oeta by way of Heraeclea, which is successfully defended by the Greeks. Brennus is repulsed from Thermopylae.
A strong division of Celts under Orestorius and Combatis marches by way of Thessaly to the interior of Aetolia, and captures Callium, but is driven out with great loss by the Aetolians.
Brennus at last gets round Thermopylae, using the same route as the Persians in 480, marches against Delphi, and plunders its neighbourhood.
Help for Delphi arrives from Aetolia and Athens; the Celtic attack is repulsed. Brennus, who is wounded, kills himself. The Celtic army retreats to its camp at Heraeclea, then passes north, with great loss, through Malis and Thessaly to Dardania.
Meanwhile the horde led by Leonnorius and Lutarius plunder Thrace as far as Byzantium; overrun the west coast of the Propontis, conquer Lysimachia, and occupy the Thracian Chersonese.
Celts at the same time establish themselves north of the Danube, driving back the Getae and Scythii, and appearing near the Greek cities of Pontus. Another section of them establishes itself in Illyria under the name of Scordisci, mingling with the older inhabitants.
- 278.**—Fifteen thousand Celts defeat the Triballi and Getae, threaten Macedonia, and demand tribute from Antigonus, King of Macedonia.
Antigonus was with an army and fleet near Lysimachia. The Celts attack him there and are severely defeated.
The vanguard of the Celts soon crosses over to Asia. Another horde under Comontorius goes back from the Hellespont, establishes itself at Tyllis, on Mt. Haemus, and forms there a permanent independent state.
- 278-7.**—The Celtic hordes of Leonnorius and Lutarius penetrate from the west as far as the Hellespont, burn Byzantium and Propontis coast towns, capture Lysimachia and the Thracian Chersonese.
- 277.**—Nicomedes of Bithynia takes the Celts into his pay. Three clans of the Celts, Tolistoboi, Tectosages, and Trocmi, cross into Asia, serve for Nicomedes against Zipoetes, and enable him to secure all Bithynia.
- 276.**—The Celts now plunder the dominions of Antiochus in Asia Minor, dividing the land between them; the Trocmi had the Hellespontine coasts as their prey; the Tolistoboi had Aeolia and Ionia; and the Tectosages had the interior. The Celts subdued all northern Phrygia, part of which was annexed by Nicomedes. The rest of it was occupied by the Celts, who settled themselves there and in the neighbouring parts of Cappadocia, north of the river Halys, forming the country called Galatia. The Tolistoboi made Pessinus their headquarters; the Tectosages settled round Ankyra; the Trocmi located themselves round Tavium beyond the Halys.

GALLORUM IRRUPTIO

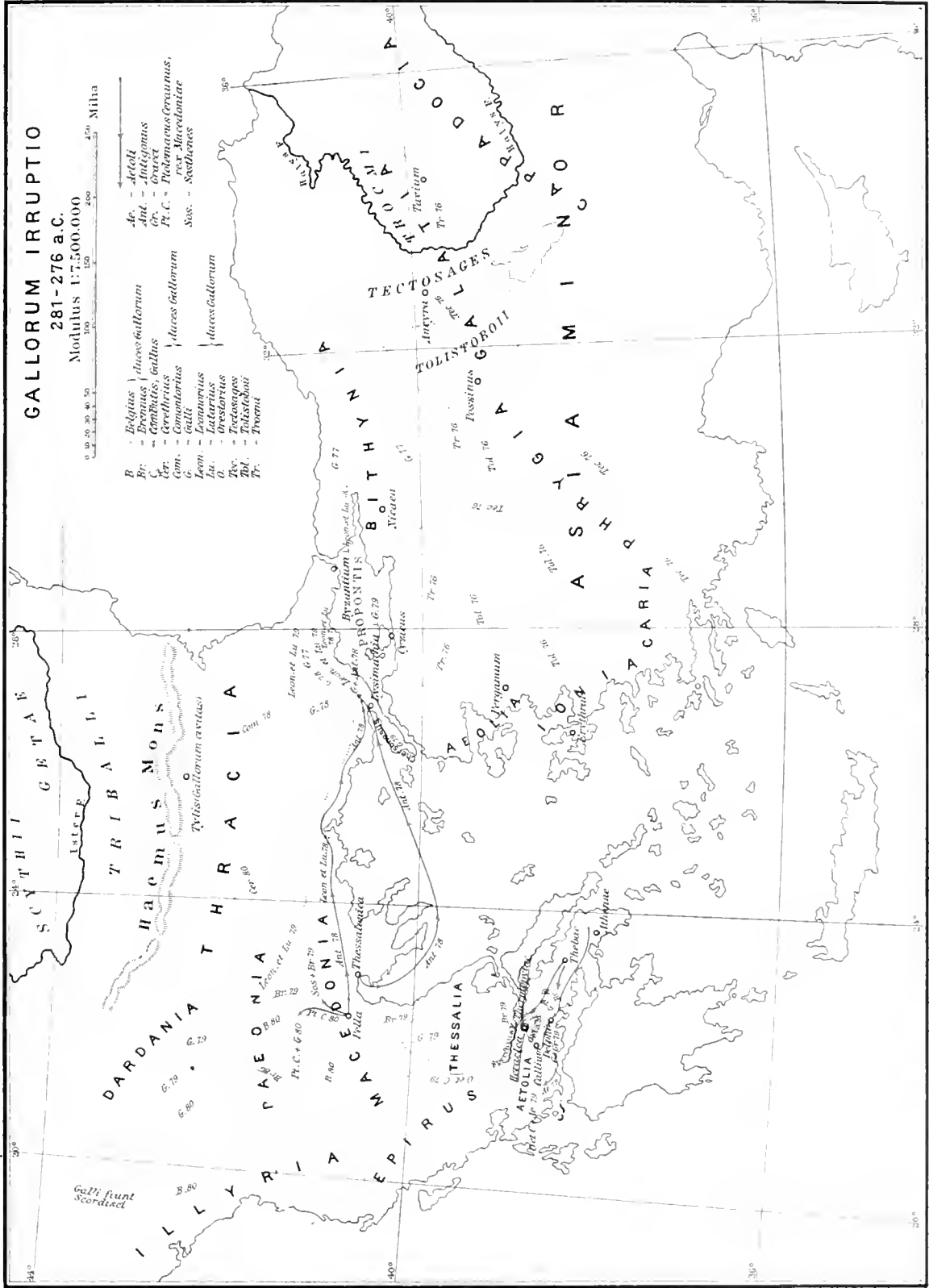
281-276 a.C.

Modulus 1:7.500.000



- B. - Belgicus
- Br. - Brennus
- Ca. - Carthacus
- Com. - Comanus
- Leon. - Leonorius
- Lu. - Lucarius
- Tev. - Teutonius
- Tol. - Tolobolus
- Tr. - Treverus
- duces Gallorum
- dux Galliarum
- dux Gallorum
- dux Gallorum

- Ac. - Actollus
- Ant. - Antigonus
- Br. - Braces
- P.C. - Ptolemaeus
- res. - Macedoniae
- Sus. - Suederius



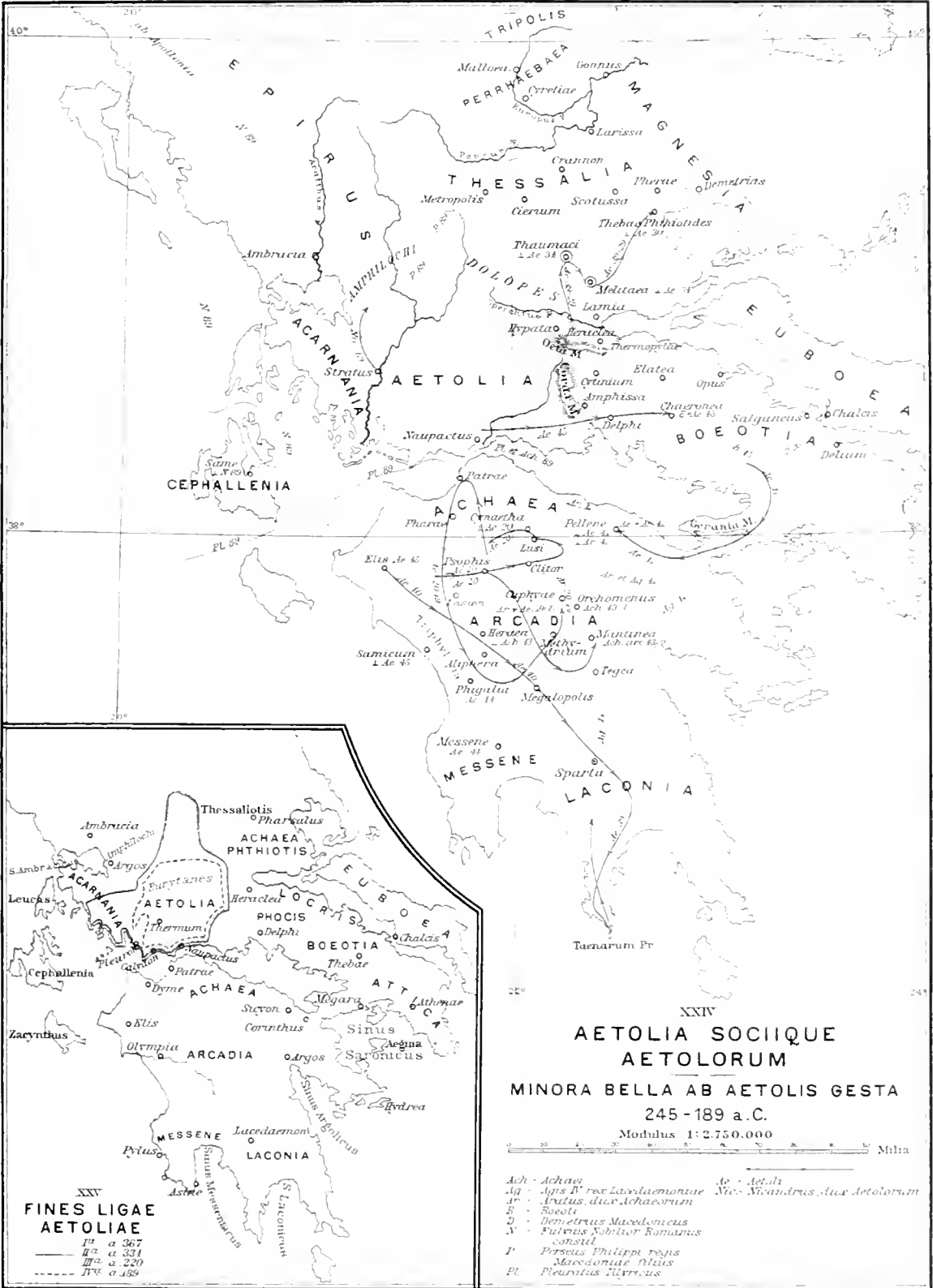
London, Macmillan & Co. Ltd.

Wagner & Debes, Geogr. Reichs-Atlas

AETOLIA SOCIQUE AETOLORUM, MINORA BELLA AB AETOLIS GESTA

245-189 a.C.

- B.C.
- 245.**—The Aetolian army attacks Boeotia. Boeotians offer battle on the frontier near Chaeronea, and are utterly defeated. The Boeotians belong to the Aetolian league, not as members, but as allies, with their own Boeotian constitution.
- 245, *seq.***—The Aetolians, in league with Elis, carry on a long war against the Achaeans and Sparta. Triphylia is taken from Arcadia and given to Elis; Lasion and Psoplis are also added to Elis. Samicum in Triphylia becomes a fortress against Arcadia. The despot of Megalopolis gives Aliphera to Elis in return for concessions. Phigalia and Messene ally themselves with Aetolia. Mantinea and probably also Orchomenus go over to the Achaean league. Cynaetha in north Arcadia goes over to the side of Aetolia, though Aratus vainly tries to capture it by surprise. The Achaeans capture Heraea by treason. The Aetolians plunder the lands of Clitor and the temple of Artemis at Lasi; they also raid as far as Mantinea.
- 241.**—The Aetolian army assembles in Boeotia to attack the Peloponnese. Aratus, *strategus* of the Achaeans, posts his forces at the Isthmus to defend it; Agis IV. brings a Lacedaemonian contingent to help him. Aratus shirks offering battle, and after the harvest is secured, dismisses his troops. The Aetolians then enter the Peloponnese over Mt. Gerania, and one of their detachments surprises Pellene. Aratus quickly collects his forces, returns, and recovers Pellene and slays 700 Aetolians.
- 240-239.**—The Aetolians make a great attack on Sparta, and, marching by way of Elis and Megalopolis, endeavour to capture Sparta itself. They plunder the lands of the *perioeci*, and take a large number of men into captivity. They also plunder the temple of Poseidon at Tacarum. Mantinea and Orchomenus go over to the Aetolians; Tegea also allies itself with them.
- 239-229.**—There is war between the Aetolians and Demetrius of Macedon. The Aetolians undertake an expedition into Thessaly. They probably at this period annex the Phthiotic towns to their league—Thaumaci and Melitaea first, and later the more distant Phthiotian Thebes. Demetrius, probably from Chalcis, enters Boeotia with an army. The Boeotians secede from the Aetolians and join Macedon. Opus and its neighbourhood also desert the Aetolians and join Boeotia.
- 220-216.**—The Aetolians and Illyrians invade Achaea. Cynaetha is taken by treachery; they march against Lasi and Clitor. Meeting with resistance at the latter place they march back to Cynaetha. About this period the Aetolians sweep over the whole of Laconia.
- 189.**—M. Fulvius Nobilior, the Roman consul, is sent against Aetolia. He lands at Apollonia, and has as allies the Epirotes, the Achaeans, Philip of Macedon, and Pleuratus the Illyrian. Fulvius begins to surround the town of Ambracia, the Epirote allies encamping on the right bank of the river, and Aratus near Ambracia, which is besieged. The Aetolians assemble at Stratus under Nicandrus; from there they plunder Acarnania. A Macedonian army under Perseus, son of Philip, conquers the Dolopes and besieges a town of Amphiloehia, probably Argos. Nicandrus hastens to its relief, when Perseus retreats. Pleuratus, the Illyrian, with sixty ships, sails to the Corinthian gulf, joins the Achaean fleet at Patrae, and ravages the Aetolian coast. Nicandrus marches to its defence. Fulvius reduces Cephallenia; the town of Same only submits after a siege of four months. Peace is concluded between Rome and Aetolia.



XXIV
**AETOLIA SOCIIQUE
 AETOLORUM**
 MINORA BELLA AB AETOLIS GESTA
 245-189 a.C.
 Modulus 1:2.750.000
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Milia

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---------------------------|
| Ach | Achaei | Ac | Aetoli |
| Aq | Ages IV rex Lacedaemoniae | Mic | Micrantrus, dux Aetolorum |
| Ar | Aratus, dux Achaeorum | | |
| F | Foedi | | |
| D | Demetrius Macedonicus | | |
| N | Fulvius Nobilior Romanus consul | | |
| P | Perseus Philippi regis Macedoniae filius | | |
| Pl | Plouratus Tyrrenus | | |

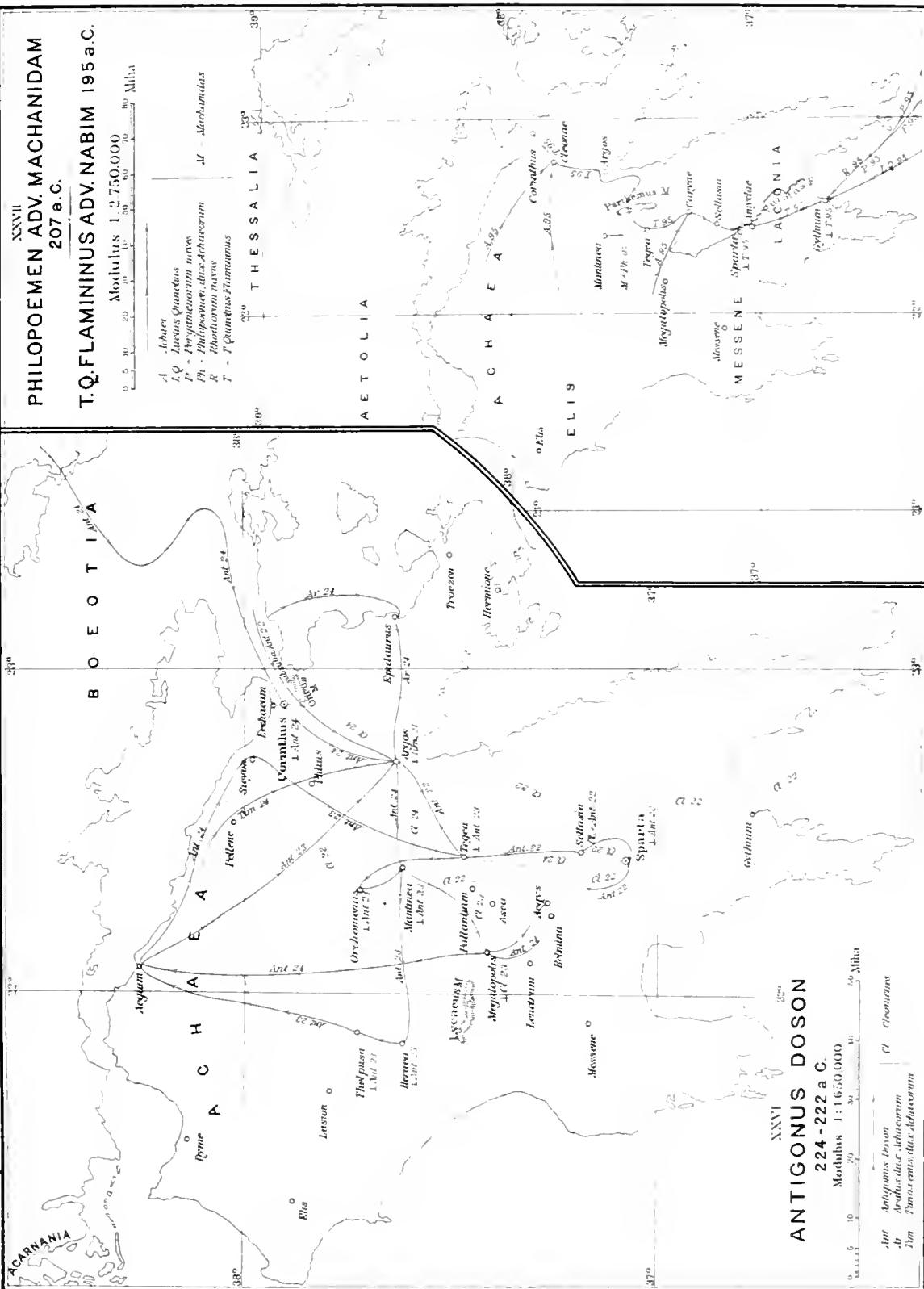
- XXV
**FINES LIGAE
 AETOLIAE**
 I^a a. 367
 II^a a. 331
 III^a a. 229
 IV^a a. 189

ANTIGONUS DOSON

224-222 A.C.

B.C.

224. - Antigonus, by way of Euboea, lands his army near the Isthmus, while Cleomenes was occupied with the siege of Sicyon. Cleomenes raises the siege and pitches his camp near the Isthmus, then hastens to defend Corinth. No sooner is he engaged there than Aratus gains the assistance of a party in Argos to place the Lacedaemonian garrison there in a state of siege. Cleomenes hastens to Argos, leaving Corinth in the hands of Antigonus. The Achaeans, under Timoxenus their general, surprise and seize Argos. Cleomenes, arriving too late, retreats to Mantinea, and thence to Sparta. Antigonus advances into the Peloponnese, and after ejecting the garrisons in the territories of Aegys and Belmina, and putting them under Megalopolis, goes to Aegium to attend the meeting of the Achaean League, where he is appointed general.
223. - Antigonus breaks up his camp and goes on the march. He invests and captures Tegea, carries Orchomenus by storm, captures Mantinea, and then, passing through Heraea and Thelpusa, which voluntarily surrender, proceeds to Aegium to attend a meeting of the League. His Macedonian soldiers he sends home to winter. Cleomenes takes Megalopolis. Antigonus spends the winter at Argos.
222. - Cleomenes leads his army into Argive territory. Having terrified his enemies, and inspired courage in his own army, he returns home unmolested. The summer having now come, the Macedonian and Achaean soldiers assemble from their winter quarters; allies arrive from Boeotia, Acaernania, &c., and take up position at Sellasia. Here Cleomenes meets them, is completely defeated, and escapes by sea from Gythium. Antigonus surprises and takes Sparta; and leaves for Macedonia in a few days, on hearing of an Illyrian invasion there.



**PHILOEMMEN ADV. MACHANIDAM
207 a. C.**

T. Q. FLAMINIUS ADV. NABIM 195 a. C.

Modulus 1 : 2 750 000
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 Miles

- A - Achaei
- I. Q - Iacintus Quinctius
- P - Philoemmenus, dux Achaeorum
- Ph - Philoemmenus, dux Achaeorum
- R - Rhodiorum dux
- T - T. Quinctius Flaminius
- M - Machanidas

**ANTIGONUS DOSON
224 - 222 a. C.**

Modulus 1 : 1 650 000

- Ant - Antigonus Dosis
- Ab - Antiochus, dux Achaeorum
- Ph - Philoemmenus, dux Achaeorum
- C - Cleomenus

PHILOPOEMEN ADV. MACHANIDAM

207 a.C.

- B.C.
207. Machanidas, despot of Sparta, having got Tegea into his power, was threatening Achaean territory near Tegea, especially Argos and Megalopolis. Philopoemen drew up the Achaean forces about seven stadia from Mantinea. Machanidas, from Tegea, attacked them and was defeated after a severe fight, being slain by Philopoemen. Achaea thus obtained supremacy in the Peloponnese. She had no reason to fear Elis and Messene, and had crippled Sparta.

T. Q. FLAMININUS ADV. NABIM

195 a.C.

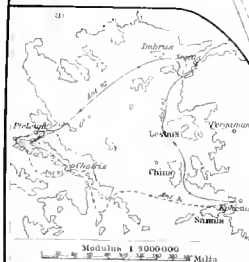
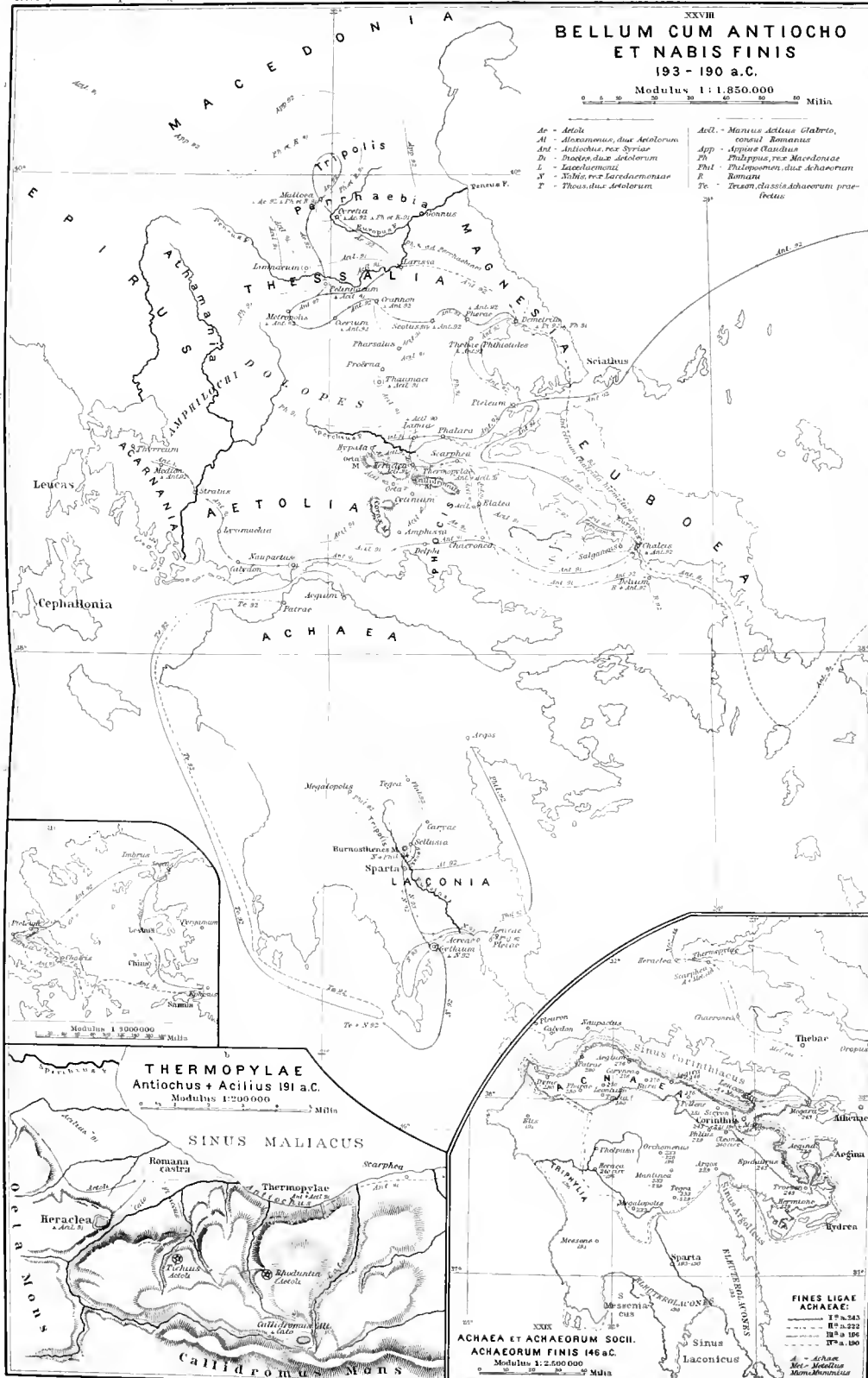
195. Nabis was in occupation of Argos, given to him by Philip of Macedon. The Achaeans demand the cession of Argos, which Nabis refuses. Rome decides in favour of the Achaeans. Nabis relies on the help of the Aetolians and of Antiochus of Syria. Titus Q. Flaminius leads his troops from Phocis to Corinth, and moves towards Argos. The Achaean contingent joins him at Cleonae, and the combined force marches to Argos. As Argos would not surrender, Titus defeats the defenders and drives them within the walls. After remaining for some time outside, he decides not to besiege Argos, but to attack Nabis in Laconia. Titus marches over Mt. Parthenius by way of Tegea to Caryae in Laconia, where he concentrates his land forces, including allies from Thessaly and Macedonia. Meanwhile Lucius Quinctius with a fleet, and Rhodian and Pergamene fleets arrive on the Laconian coast. Titus then advances to Sellasia, and reaches the river Eurotas, north of Sparta, where he repels a sally of Nabis' troops. He then marches past Sparta towards the south, and, after repelling another attack, pitches camp at Gythium and plunders all Laconia as far as the sea. Amyclae on the coast stood a siege of some duration, the Roman fleet taking part in the operations. On the approach of Titus himself with a strong force, Gythium capitulates. Nabis at Sparta then offers to submit, giving up Argos, but negotiations fall through. Titus then attacks Sparta, and after some days' fighting Nabis surrenders. The coast towns of Laconia are made independent of Sparta, and placed under the protection of the Achaean League. Meanwhile the Argives had risen against their Spartan garrison and expelled them. Argos re-enters the Achaean League. Nabis is allowed to remain in possession of Sparta by the Roman Senate.

BELLUM CUM ANTIOCHO ET NABIS FINIS 193 - 190 a.C.

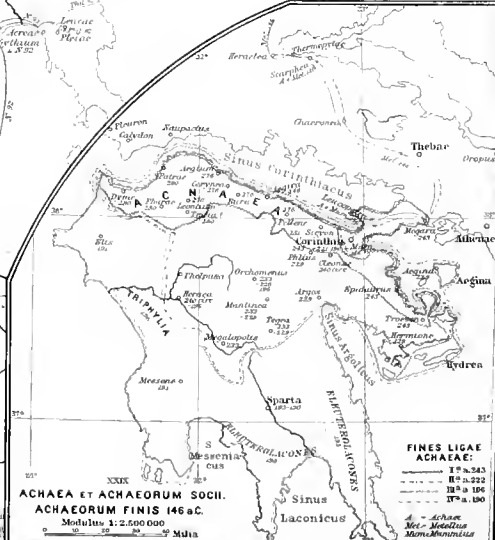
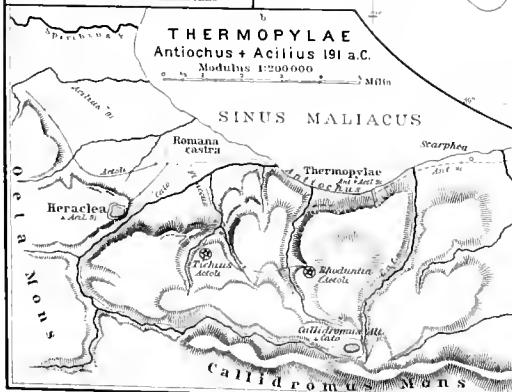
Modulus 1:1.850.000



- Ac - Actia
- Al - Alexanonus, dus Aetolorum
- Ant - Antiochus, rex Syriae
- D - Diodotus, dus Aetolorum
- L - Lacedaemoni
- N - Nabis, rex Iacynthemontis
- T - Thos, dus Aetolorum
- Acil - Marcus Acilius Glabrio, consul Romanus
- App - Appius Claudius
- Ph - Philippus, rex Macedoniae
- Phil - Philopomenus, dus Achaeorum
- R - Romanus
- Te - Trebon, classis Achaeorum praefectus



THERMOPYLAE Antiochus + Acilius 191 a.C. Modulus 1:200.000



BELLUM CUM ANTIOCHO ET NABIS FINIS

193-190 a.C.

B.C.

193.—Nabis enters into alliance with Aetolians and Antiochus of Syria against Rome. He conquers all the coast towns except Gythium, which had been made independent of him in 195 (Eleutherolacones). Gythium he besieges. The Achaean League declares war against Nabis, sends forces to help Gythium, and asks Rome for help.

192.—Achaean determine not to wait for arrival of Roman troops, but send their fleet under Teison from Aegium to relieve Gythium.

Nabis sets out from Gythium with his own fleet, meets the Achaean ships and defeats them. They fly to the harbour of Patrae.

Part of the Lacedaemonian army was posted on the east near Pleiae, between Acreae and Lencae, to protect Laconia. Philopoemen sets out secretly from Argos by sea, lands near the Laconian camp, captures and burns it.

Philopoemen, soon after, sets out from Megalopolis, plunders Tripolis, and returns before Nabis could send help from Gythium.

Meanwhile the Achaean army concentrates at Tegea and advances to Caryae.

As Gythium had now surrendered, Nabis, with all his forces, marches to meet Philopoemen.

Philopoemen advances from Caryae to Mount Barnosthenes, and from thence towards *Pyerchus' camp*, which he finds already occupied by Nabis. He then, with his Achaeans, suddenly falls on the Laconians, and defeats them in two engagements.

Nabis flies to Sparta, and is shut in by the Achaeans, who now plunder Laconia. Truce is granted to Nabis through the interference of T. Q. Flamininus.

To induce Antiochus of Syria to cross over to Europe, Aetolians determine to attack Demetrias, Chalcis and Sparta. Alexamenus is sent with troops to get possession of Sparta. He is welcomed there, then treacherously puts Nabis to death, and his troops plunder the town. The Laconians rise against them, kill most and drive the rest out of Laconia. Thoas is sent against Chalcis, which he fails to surprise. The commanders get wind of his scheme, put fortress in defence, and post troops on the opposite side of the Euripus at Salganeus. Thoas has to retire.

Diocles is sent against Demetrias, which he captures.

The Aetolians now assemble at Lamia; and Antiochus also arrives there from Ephesus, by way of the Hellespont, Imbrus and Scythus. Antiochus landed at Pteleum, where he was met by the Magnetes, who escorted him the next day to Demetrias, thence he went to Lamia by way of Phalara.

Antiochus and the Aetolians proceed to Chalcis, but fail to induce its commander to come over to their side. Later, Antiochus, with his own troops, Aetolians, and his fleet, proceeds against Chalcis, which surrenders.

A detachment of 500 Romans are cut to pieces at Delium, though war was not yet declared.

Rome now declares war against Antiochus.

Antiochus marches into Thessaly to Pherae, meets Philip of Macedon, who declares himself on the side of Rome. Antiochus wins Phthiotian Thebes and other places of Phthiotis. Pherae and Scotussa surrender to him, he subdues Cramon, Cierium and Metropolis, then marches to Larissa, which was hostile to him.

Outside Larissa Antiochus is joined by Amynder, king of Athamania, who had allied himself with the Aetolians; and also by the Aetolians who had advanced into Perrhaebia, won Malloea and Cyretia, and ravaged Tripolis on the upper Europus.

Antiochus was on the point of going to attack Pharsalus, when 2,000 Romans under Appius Claudius appear on the heights above Gonnus.

Antiochus raises the siege of Larissa and retreats to Demetrias; the Aetolians return home.

Antiochus makes his winter quarters at Chalcis, where he marries a Euboean lady. All Euboea becomes a strong supporter of his cause.

191.—Antiochus assembles his forces at Chaeronea, marches through Phocis to Delphi, thence to Naupactus to a meeting of the Aetolian Council. He then goes past Calydon and Lysimachia to Stratus, where he is joined by his army which had taken a shorter route. He captures Medion, but Thyreum successfully resists.

Hearing that the Romans were landing their army at Apollonia, Antiochus returns to Chalcis.

M. Aelius Glabrio, the Roman general, lands at Apollonia, sends his infantry to Larissa, while he himself hurries forward with cavalry and meets Philip of Macedon at Limnaeum.

Aelius captures Pelinnaeum, then reaches Larissa, and marches through Cramon, Pharsalus, Scotussa and Pherae to Proerna.

The Aetolians at Thannaei occupy the wooded passes in front of their town to resist the Romans. The Romans, however, surround them, capture the town, and put most of the defenders to the sword.

The next day the Romans reach the banks of the Sperchius, and plunder the lands of Hypata, the capital of the Aenianes.

All this time Antiochus was trying in vain to get satisfactory reinforcements from Asia. At last, with what forces he could get, he goes to Lamia, and summons the Aetolians, who respond feebly. Antiochus himself then retires to the pass of Thermopylae, and sends 2,000 Aetolians to Hypata, and 2,000 to Hieraclea.

Aelius arrives and pitches the Roman camp at the "Warm Baths" outside Thermopylae.

The Aetolians were given the task of guarding the paths over Mount Callidromus; 2,000 of them remained at Heraclea, the rest distributed themselves in the three forts Callidromus, Rhoduntia and Tichius, commanding the mountain paths.

Battle of Thermopylae.

In the night before the battle, Cato and Flaccus are sent to capture the routes over Mount Callidromus. Flaccus fails to capture Rhoduntia and Tichius. Cato surprises the Aetolians on Callidromus in the early morning, and drives them down to Antiochus' camp. The appearance of Cato's troops on the rear of the forces of Antiochus leads to their utter defeat. The Romans pursue and slaughter them as far as Searphea. The next day the legions continue the pursuit along the road to Elatea.

Antiochus reaches Chalcis with scarcely more than 500 men, then flies to Ephesus, leaving the Aetolians in the lurch. Heraclea holds out against the Romans for a month, and is then taken by storm.

All the Aetolian forces collect at Naupactus, which is now besieged by the Romans, who had advanced by way of Oeta over Mount Corax. On the approach of winter, the siege of Naupactus is raised, and the Roman army winters in Phocis.

Demetrias and Magnesia fall into the hands of Philip of Macedon, who also gets all Athamania and recaptures many towns taken by Aetolians in Perrhaebia and elsewhere.

190.—Romans give the command for war against the Aetolians and Antiochus to the consul Lucius C. Scipio. His brother Publius, the conqueror of Hannibal, goes with him. They land at Apollonia.

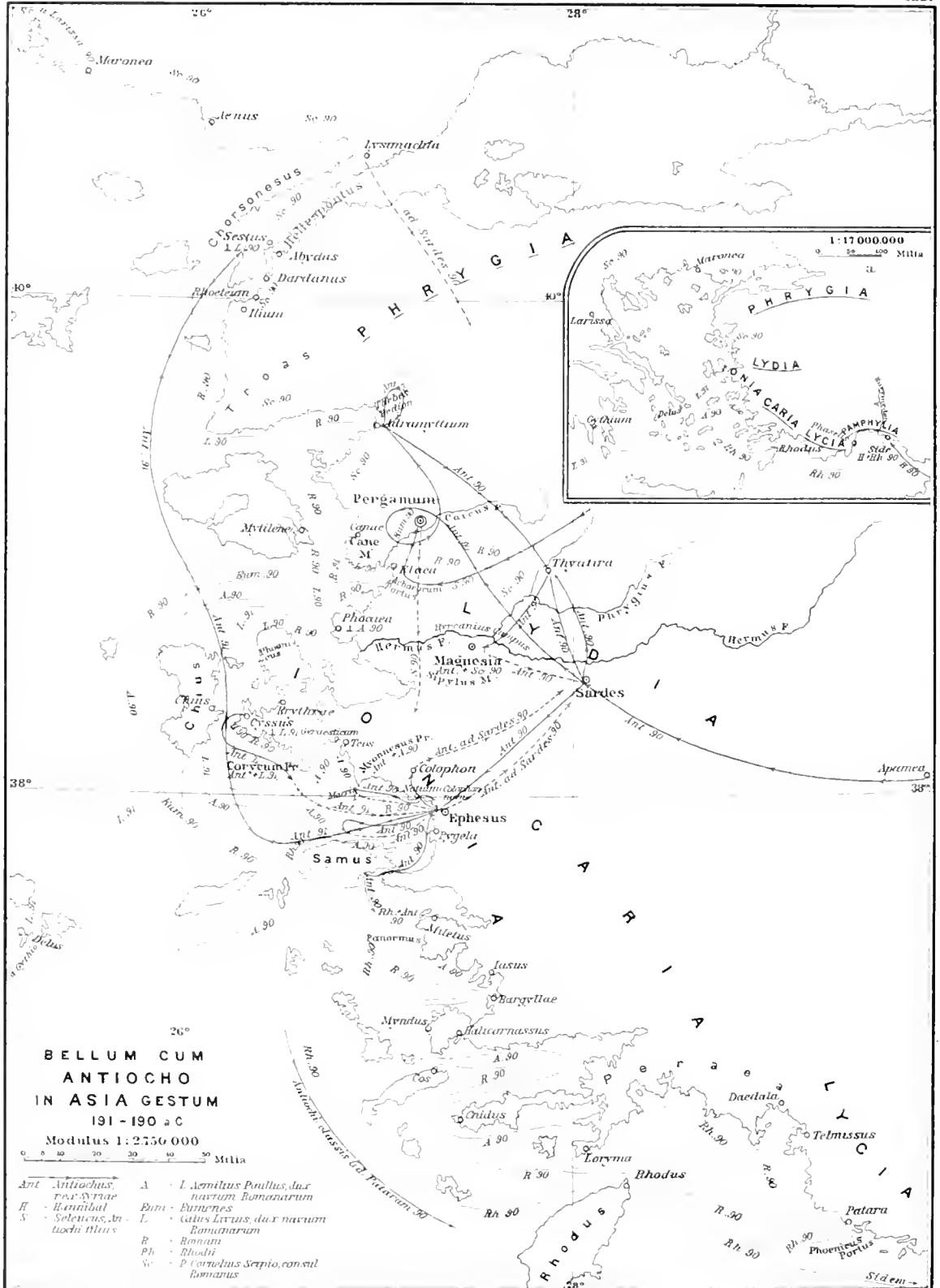
Meanwhile Acilius marches from Elatea, across the Sperchius, and takes Lamia by storm. Then proceeding by way of Heraclea and Cytinium, he besieges Amphissa.

The Scipios march from Apollonia through Epirus and Thessaly to Hypata, which refuses to surrender. They then pitch their camp not far from Amphissa.

A truce is made for six months between Rome and Aetolia.

Acilius hands over the command of his troops to Lucius Scipio.

The Scipios march from Amphissa through Thessaly, Macedonia and Thrace on their way to Asia Minor, helped all the way by their ally, Philip of Macedon.



**BELLUM CUM
ANTIOCHO
IN ASIA GESTUM
191 - 190 a C**
Modulus 1: 2 750 000

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| Ant | Antiochus, rex Syriae | A | L. Aemilius Paullus, dux navium Romanarum |
| H | Hannibal | Bun | Bumenes |
| S | Seleucus, Antiochi filius | L | L. Calpurnius Licinius, dux navium Romanarum |
| R | Romani | Ph | Rhodi |
| W | P. Cornelius Scipio, consul Romanus | | |

BELLUM CUM ANTIOCHO IN ASIA GESTUM

191-190 a.C.

B. C.

- 191.—For war in Asia against Antiochus, Rome had allies ready in Asia, viz., Eumenes, King of Pergamum, the Rhodians, Samus, Chius, and Lesbos.
Caius Livius, with the Roman fleet, sails from Delus to Chius, and then appears off Phocaea, which opens its gates to him. Eumenes of Pergamum joins him here with 50 ships.
Antiochus, who had sailed to the Chersonese, quits the Hellespont and returns to Ephesus. His fleet puts out from Cyssus.
The Romans from Phocaea make for Corycum promontory, and fall in with the fleet of Antiochus. The latter are routed, and retire to Ephesus.
The Romans enter Cyssus, thence sail to Chius, Phoenicus and Phocaea, and winter at Canae.
Antiochus winters in Phrygia.
- 190.—A Roman expedition from Canae, where the fleet wintered, lays waste Thyatira.
Livius brings the Roman fleet into the "Achaean Harbour," thence to Himn, on his way to the Hellespont to transport Roman troops. He receives the surrender of Sestus and besieges Abydus.
The fleet of Antiochus sails from Ephesus, puts in at Pygela, crosses to Samus, and proceeds towards Panormus, where it falls in with the Rhodian fleet and shatters it.
Livius thereupon raises the siege of Abydus, sails with Eumenes to Phocaea, then held by a garrison of Antiochus, and then, by way of Erythrae and Corycum, makes for Samus, effecting a junction with the Rhodians.
Antiochus' fleet attempts to intercept them by going to Myonnesus promontory and to the island of Maeris, but, failing, returns to Ephesus. The Romans on their junction with the Rhodians attempt to entice the enemy out of Ephesus, but fail. They then retire to Samus.
L. Aemilius Paullus now arrives to take command at Samus. Part of the fleet is detached to lie outside Ephesus; part sails past Miletus, Myndus, Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Cos to Rhodes. From Rhodes the fleet sails towards Patara, which it is unable to attempt on account of the wind. A landing is made at Phoenicus harbour, where the Romans successfully engage the garrison. The fleet then proceeds to the gulf of Telmissus, where it is disbanded.
Aemilius, with the other part of the fleet, is driven by a storm from Ephesus, sails past Miletus, and enters the bay of Bargyllae; he besieges Iasus, but abandons it at the instance of the Rhodians, sails along the coast of Asia to Loryma, then sails back again to Samus.
Seleucus, the son of Antiochus, advances to Elaea, abandons design of a siege; he besieges Pergamum.
Antiochus sets out from Apamea, and passing through Sardes, encamps at the head of the river Caicus, a short distance from his son.
Eumenes, hearing of war in his kingdom, leaves the Roman fleet at Samus, sails to Elaea, and marches to Pergamum. The Roman fleet follows to Elaea.
Antiochus encamps opposite Elaea, and after vain attempts to negotiate, ravages Elaea and Pergamum, leaves his son there, and marches to Adramyttium, thence to the plain of Thebes, which he plunders.
The Roman fleet sails round to Adramyttium.
A body of men from Achaia relieve the siege of Pergamum, when Seleucus retires to the sea coast.
Antiochus abandons the attempt on Adramyttium, and, reducing certain towns on the road, returns through Thyatira to Sardes.
The Roman fleet retires to Mytilene, thence proceeds to Elaea, attempts to take Phocaea, which is relieved by Antiochus.
The fleet then returns to Samus. Eumenes returns to Elaea to prepare for the passage of troops at the Hellespont. The Rhodians are detached to Rhodes, to await a fleet said to be coming from Syria. They relieve the blockade of Daedala and other fortresses of Peraea on the coast, which had been besieged by Antiochus' troops.
This Rhodian detachment takes up position at Phaselis, on the borders of Lycia and Pamphylia. They then put in to the river Eurymedon, and hear that the enemy are at Side.
A battle ensues, they defeat the enemy under Hannibal, and rejoin the Romans at Samus. A squadron is detached to Patara.
Antiochus goes from Sardes to Ephesus to review his fleet, marches to Notium, the harbour of Colophon, and besieges it.
The Roman fleet sails from Samus to Teos, mooring off Geraestium.
Antiochus' fleet from Notium puts in meanwhile into a retired harbour in the island of Maeris.
The Romans, hearing of the enemy's approach, put out, and, sighting them near Myonnesus, completely defeat Antiochus' fleet, which flies to Ephesus.
Antiochus raises the siege of Notium (Colophon), and retires to Sardes. He also withdraws his garrison from Lysimachia.

The Roman fleet under Aemilius, follows to Ephesus, extorts formal submission from the enemy, sails to Chius, thence to Phocaea which it takes; the fleet winters there.

The Scipios, who were marching past Maronea and Aenus, hearing of the victory at Myonessus and the evacuation of Lysimachia, advance to Lysimachia, cross the Hellespont unopposed, march through Dardanus, Rhoetum and Ilium and encamp at the source of the river Caicus, where they are joined by Eumenes and the Pergamene forces.

Antiochus, who was at Thyatira, marches across the river Phrygius, and encamps near Magnesia by Mount Sipylus.

Scipio, thinking Antiochus was at Thyatira, marches continuously to the Phrygius, brushing aside the light-armed troops of Antiochus and the Gauls, and enters the Hyrcanian plains, pitching his camp four miles from the enemy.

Battle of Magnesia; Antiochus defeated with great slaughter, he flies to Sardes. His fleet evacuates Ephesus and puts in to Patara

Scipio comes to Sardes, where overtures are made to him for peace.

Peace confirmed by the Senate; Antiochus surrenders all Asia Minor north and west of the Taurus mountains.

CLEONYMUS ET AGATHOCLES

303-293 a.C.

B.C.

303. —War of Lucanians and Romans against Tarentum.

Cleonymus of Sparta, son of King Cleomenes, goes to help Tarentum. He collects so large an army that the Lucanians make peace.

Cleonymus, after punishing Metapontum, which was disobedient to him, goes on to Coreyra.

He again returns to Italy, lands on the Messapian coast, conquers two towns, Uria and Triopium(?); and suffering severe loss from a night attack of natives, returns to Coreyra.

299. —Soon after 300 B.C. Agathocles, with an army, was carrying on war in Italy against Italian natives. From here he goes to Coreyra, which had got rid of Cleonymus, but was threatened by Cassander.

298. —Agathocles defeats the Macedonian fleet at Coreyra, lands on the island and takes possession of it. He then returns to Italy, is suddenly attacked by the Bruttii while he is besieging a town. He loses many men, and returns to Syracuse.

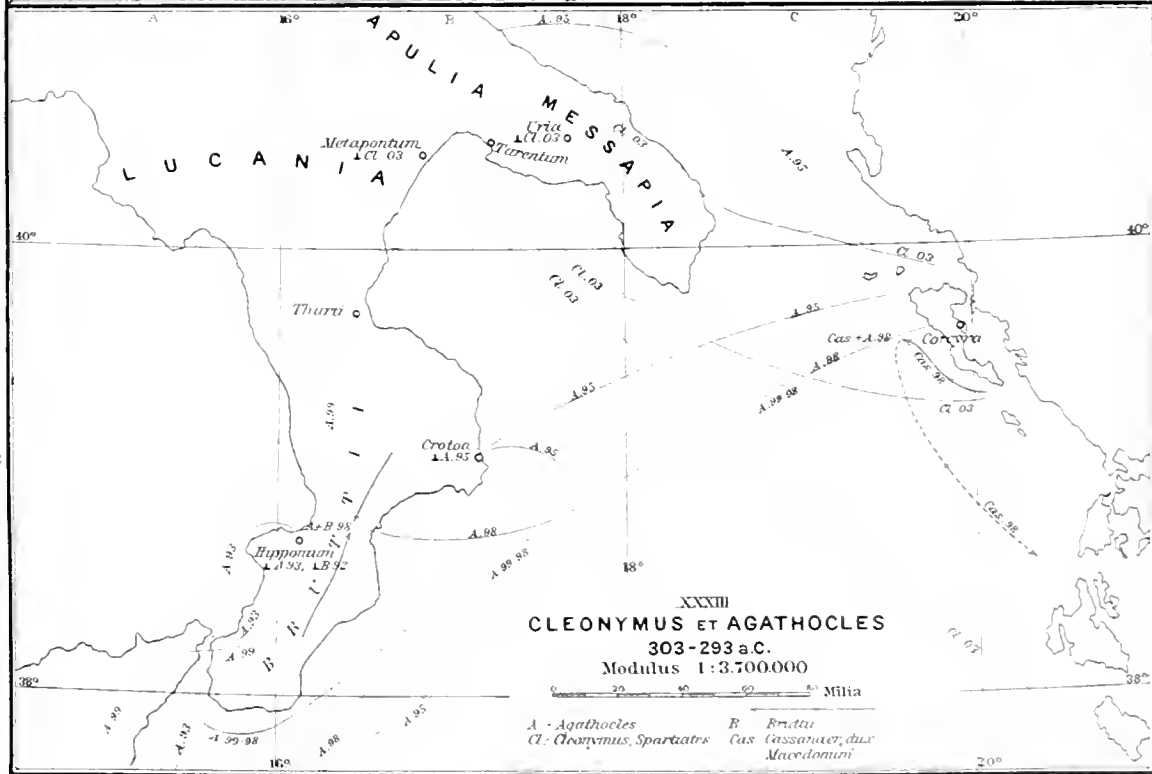
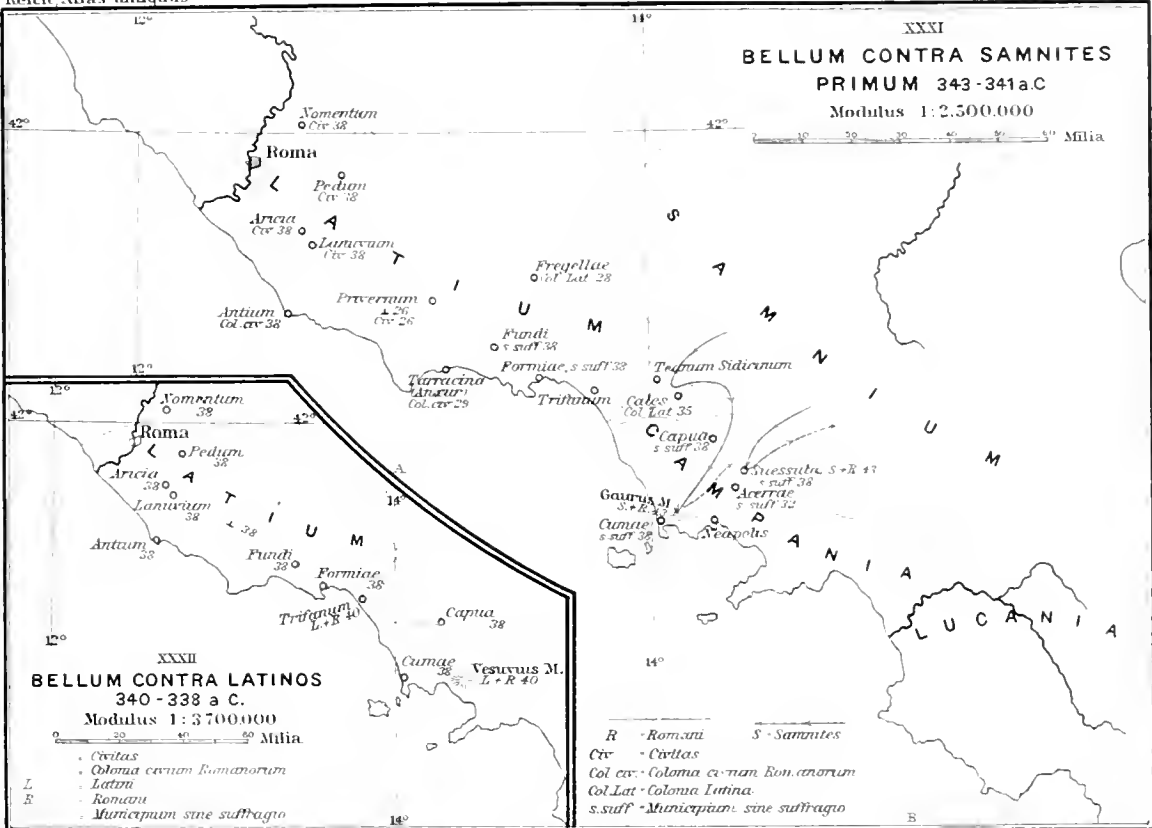
295. —Agathocles gives Coreyra to Pyrrhus of Epirus, who becomes his son-in-law.

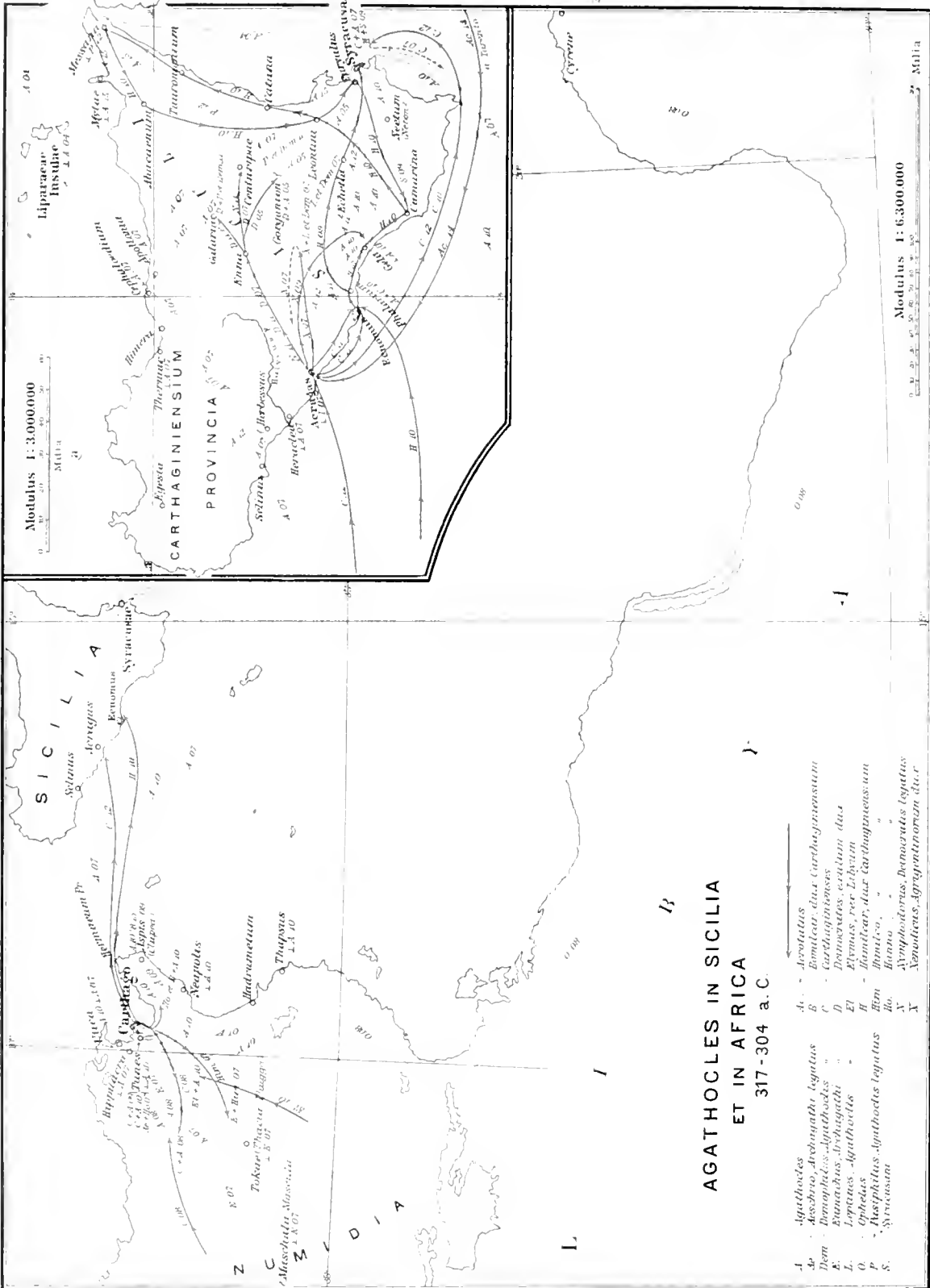
On the way to Coreyra, Agathocles suddenly attacks, captures and plunders Croton, from whence he had previously been driven out, when in exile from Syracuse. From Coreyra Agathocles goes soon after to Apulia.

293. —Agathocles undertakes a campaign against the Bruttii. Stilpon, with Agathocles' fleet, ravages the Bruttian coast, while Agathocles captures Hipponium.

The Bruttii make peace; but soon afterwards they recapture Hipponium.

Agathocles dies 289 B.C.





**AGATHOCLES IN SICILIA
ET IN AFRICA**
317-304 a. C.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Agathocles | Ac. | Acrotatus |
| 2 | Aschrio, Archagatho legitus | B. | Bomilear, dux Carthaginiensium |
| 3 | Democritus, Agathocles | C. | Carthaginienses |
| 4 | Demetrius, Archagatho | D. | Democritus, exilium dux |
| 5 | Epistates, Agathocles | E. | Elymus, rex Libyae |
| 6 | Epistates, Agathocles legitus | F. | Hadmear, dux Carthaginiensium |
| 7 | Syracusan | G. | Hadmea |
| 8 | | H. | Hannibal, dux Carthaginiensium |
| 9 | | I. | Iliricus |
| 10 | | K. | Lyphobolus, Democritus legatus |
| 11 | | L. | Xenodocus, Agathocles dux |

AGATHOCLES IN SICILIA ET IN AFRICA

317-304 a. C.

- ^{B. C.}
317 16.—Agathocles becomes despot of Syracuse. Leontini, Camarina, Catania, and Tauromenium are dependencies of his, also a large number of the Sicel states. Opposed to him are Messina, Gela, Acragas, which were allied with Carthage, and with Syracusan oligarch exiles.
- 315.**—Agathocles proceeds against Messina, which he fails to capture, though he captures Mylae, its dependency.
- 314.**—Syracusan exiles in Acragas start war against Agathocles; Gela and Messina join them.
 Acrotatus, son of Cleomenes II. of Sparta, sails with a few ships by way of Apollonia and Tarentum to Acragas. Acrotatus, however, incurs the hatred of the Siceliots, and has to return to Sparta; the Tarentines recall the ships they had sent to help the allies against Agathocles; and the alliance thus breaks down.
- 313.**—Peace is made by Carthaginian mediation.
- 312.**—Messina gives refuge to Syracusan exiles. Agathocles sends Pasiphilus with an army against Messina, which surrenders, expels the exiles and admits Agathocles' troops.
 Agathocles now threatens Acragas, but 60 Carthaginian ships arrive and compel him to abandon the siege. He then invades Carthaginian territory and captures many posts.
 Fifty Carthaginian ships (probably from Acragas) attempt to surprise Syracuse, but only capture two merchant ships.
- 311.**—Deinocrates, leader of the Syracusan exiles, in league with Carthage, collects an army and sends Nymphodorus against Centuripae, which had a garrison of Agathocles. Nymphodorus enters Centuripae by treachery, but is captured. Deinocrates himself marches against Galaria, and wins it by treachery.
 Agathocles sends Pasiphilus and Demophilus against him. They defeat Deinocrates and recover Galaria.
 Carthaginians occupy a strong position on the coast near Ecnomus, in the territory of Gela, to protect Acragas. Agathocles marches against them, but as they could not be compelled to fight, he returns to Syracuse.
- 310.**—In the spring Carthage sends a large fleet and army to Sicily under Hamilcar, son of Gisgo. After losses by storm, he arrives at Ecnomus.
 Meanwhile 20 ships of Agathocles are captured by Carthaginians in the straits of Messina.
 Agathocles seizes Gela, leaves a garrison there, and encamps at Phalarium over against the Carthaginians.
 In the battle which takes place, Agathocles is defeated and retreats, with great loss, to Gela, where Hamilcar commences to invest him.
 Hamilcar, finding investment unpromising, marches into Agathocles' territory and wins over Camarina, Leontini, Catania, Tauromenium, Messina, and Abacaenum. Agathocles withdraws to Syracuse.
 The Carthaginian fleet now blockades Syracuse, but Agathocles, with his fleet and army, gets out. He is pursued by the Carthaginians, and lands in Africa near the Hermaeum promontory on the 15th August. Here he pitches his camp and burns his ships.
 Agathocles then marches into the interior, captures Megalopolis and White Tunes, and plunders the territory of Carthage.
 Hanno and Bonilear, with forces from Carthage, meet Agathocles, and are defeated, Hanno being slain.
 Agathocles advances to the vicinity of Carthage; captures Tunes, then marches south, takes Neapolis and besieges Hadrumetum; he also takes Thapsus.
 While Agathocles is in the south, Carthaginians recover Tunes, but lose it again. They march against it for the second time, when Agathocles comes up, surprises and defeats them.
 Soon after, Agathocles defeats Elymas, the Libyan King, and vassal of Carthage.
 Meanwhile, in Sicily, the Carthaginians continue their attack on Syracuse. Hamilcar marches his land forces to the walls of Syracuse, and commences a siege, but on the news of Agathocles' victories reaching the Syracusans, Hamilcar retires and sends 5,000 of his men to Africa.
- 309.**—Near to his landing-place in Africa, south of Hermaeum promontory, Agathocles founds the town of Aspis, afterwards called Clupea. His headquarters were at Tunes.
 In the spring Hamilcar marches through Syracusan territory up to Syracuse, which was still under blockade by the Carthaginian fleet. He makes a night attack on Syracuse, but is suddenly attacked by Syracusans from the side of Euryalus, is defeated, captured and killed. Carthaginians now abandon the siege of Syracuse.
 Acragas declares itself independent of Carthage and of the Syracusan exiles, and tries to construct an independent league of free Greek cities.
 Xenodiceus, a *strategos* of Acragas, liberates Gela by a surprise attack; Camarina joins Acragas, also Enna and Herbesus, from which the allies drive out the Carthaginian forces.
 The Syracusan garrison the fortress of Echeta, and ravage the land from that base as far as Camarina and Necton (Nectum). Xenodiceus captures Echeta.
 In Africa, the Carthaginians establish a fortified post opposite Tunes.
 After a mutiny of his forces, Agathocles defeats the Carthaginians at Tunes and drives them to their camp.

308. Carthage sends out an army to reduce rebel Numidians. Agathocles pursues the Carthaginian army, defeats them, and assaults their camp but fails to take it, and has to retreat as the Numidian allies of Carthage plunder his camp. Ophelas, Macedonian governor of Cyrene, makes an alliance with Agathocles, sets out in the summer from Cyrene with an army, and after two months' march joins Agathocles. Agathocles suddenly attacks Ophelas, puts him to death, and incorporates his troops with his own.
307. Utica falls away from Agathocles, and is conquered by him after a hard siege. He then attacks and captures Hippuacra. Leaving his son Archagathus as commander in Africa, Agathocles now returns to Sicily with a small fleet and 2,000 men. Meanwhile Xenodocus of Aeragas had marched against Syracuse and been defeated by Leptines and Demophilus, Syracusan generals, and compelled to retreat to Aeragas. Agathocles lands in Carthaginian territory near Selinus, captures Heraclaea, and marches towards Thermae on the north coast of Sicily, where he compels the Carthaginian garrison to evacuate the place. He next subdues Cephaloedium, and from that base marches through the inland parts of east Sicily. He is repulsed at Centuripae, captures Apollonia, and is met by Deinocrates, leader of the Syracusan exiles, with a large army. Finding himself too weak, Agathocles retreats before Deinocrates. In Africa, Eumachus, general of Archagathus, marches far into the interior of Libya, captures Tokae, Maschala, and other places, and returns with booty. He is again sent out on a similar expedition. Archagathus divides his forces into three columns: one he sends to the coast, the second he keeps under his own command and under Aeschrio, the third was under Eumachus on the return march. Against these Carthage sends out three armies, one to coast towns, the other to the interior near the coast, the third towards Numidia. The second Carthaginian army under Hanno surprises and annihilates Aeschrio. The third Carthaginian army under Himileo completely defeats Eumachus. Archagathus, with the remains of his forces, retreats to Tunes, where he is besieged by two Carthaginian armies under Himileo and Adherbal. In Sicily, Agathocles, assisted by 18 Etruscan ships, defeats the Carthaginian squadron blockading Syracuse, and thus puts an end to the blockade. Agathocles again sails for Africa and reaches Tunes, where he in vain offers battle to the Carthaginians. Owing to a panic in their camp, Carthaginians fly to Carthage. There is also a panic in the camp of Agathocles, when 4,000 men are mistaken for enemies and killed. Agathocles returns to Syracuse in the beginning of the winter, leaving his forces and his son Archagathus in the lurch. The deserted army puts Archagathus and another son of Agathocles to death, and surrenders to the Carthaginians. In Sicily, Agathocles sacks Eggesta, an allied town of his own, for not paying war contributions.
- 306-305.—Peace between Carthage and Agathocles, Carthage retaining her Sicilian possession.
- 305.—Agathocles defeats Deinocrates and the Syracusan exiles at Gorgonion. Deinocrates now comes over to the side of Agathocles, who becomes ruler of all non-Carthaginian Sicily.
- 304.—The Liparaeae Islands are subdued by Agathocles.

BELLUM CONTRA PYRRHUM

280-272 a.C.

154

- 280.—In the winter Pyrrhus sends 30,000 men under Milo to defend Tarentum against Rome. Pyrrhus himself follows with his entire army, and makes Tarentum his headquarters for war against Rome. Rhegium takes the side of Rome and asks for Roman help. Romans occupy Rhegium and Locri with troops. Pyrrhus marches out from Tarentum against the Roman Consul, P. Valerius Laevinus, who was approaching through Lucania. He defeats Laevinus in the plain between Heraclaea and Pandosia on the river Siris; the Romans evacuate Magna Graecia. Pyrrhus marches through Campania, finds Neapolis and Capua too strongly defended to capture; he then advances into Latium, captures Fregellae on the Liris; approaches as near to Rome as Praeneste or Anagnina; then returns to Tarentum.
- 279.—Pyrrhus captures several towns and forts from the Romans in Apulia. At Ausculum he meets the two consuls, Publius Sulpicius and Publius Decius, and, after a battle lasting two days, defeats the Romans and drives them to their camp.
- 278.—Pyrrhus, leaving his son Alexander in occupation of Tarentum, sets out with 60 warships to Locri; half his forces march from Tarentum to Locri by land. Pyrrhus crosses from Locri to Taormenium in Sicily, thence he goes to Catana, where he lands his army. His fleet advances to Syracuse, prepared for battle. The Carthaginian forces and fleet retire from Syracuse, where Pyrrhus establishes himself. All Agathocles' old dominions come over to his side and he increases his fleet to 200 warships. Pyrrhus starts a new campaign against the Carthaginian dominions in Sicily.
- 277.—Pyrrhus, starting from Agragas, wins Heraclaea Minca, Selinus, Halicyae, Segesta, and other places come over to him. He captures Eryx after a long siege, and Ietae surrenders; he then captures Panormus and Herete. All Carthaginian places fall into his hands except Lilybaeum.
- 276.—Pyrrhus fails to capture Lilybaeum after a two months' siege. He loses favour with the Greeks of Sicily and with the Syracusans, and leaves Sicily.
- 275.—Pyrrhus's Sicilian power collapses when he leaves Sicily. He is defeated by the Carthaginians in a naval battle in the Straits of Messina. He recovers Locri, and from Locri vainly endeavours to capture Rhegium. Pyrrhus then marches to Tarentum and commences another campaign against Rome. The Romans have two armies, one in Samnium under M. Curius Dentatus, the other under Lucius Cornelius in Lucania. Dentatus takes up a strong position in the Arusinian plain near Maleventum. Pyrrhus holds Dentatus in check with part of his forces, while with the rest he attempts to collect allies in Apulia and Samnium. Battle of Maleventum. Pyrrhus is repulsed; returns to Tarentum, and thence home to Epirus.
- 272.—Romans under L. Papirius take Tarentum.

BELLUM CONTRA PYRRHUM

280-272 a.C.

Modulus 1:3.700.000



- D - Publius Decius Romanus
- Dt - Marcus Dentatus
- L - P. Valerius Laevinus
- Pap - Livius Papirius
- S - Publius Sulpicius
- C - Carthaginenses
- P - Pyrrhus

BELLUM PUNICUM PRIMUM

264-242 a.C.

First Period.

B.C.

264.—Scarcely had Pyrrhus left Italy when war between Rome and Carthage seemed inevitable. The naval ascendancy of Carthage and her extended foothold in Sicily was a menace to the shores of Italy and to the commerce of Rome.

An excuse for hostilities was furnished by the Mamertines of Messana, who were attacked by Hiero of Syracuse. One party in Messana was for calling in Carthaginian aid to keep out the Syracusans; the other party was for invoking the aid of the Romans. While the application to Rome was still pending, Hanno, with the Carthaginians, arrives at Messana, and having effected a compromise between Hiero and the Mamertines, occupies the acropolis.

In the meantime the Romans decide to assist the Mamertines, and one of the consuls, Appius Claudius Caudex, is appointed to lead the expedition. Appius despatches a small squadron in advance under the military tribune, Gaius Claudius, to Rhegium.

Hanno and his Carthaginian garrison are in occupation of Messana, and their fleet protects its harbour. Gaius, failing by negotiation to obtain the expulsion of the Carthaginians, attempts to force his way into the harbour, but is caught in a storm and his ships driven ashore. He retires to Rhegium to repair the damage.

Subsequently, Gaius brings his fleet into the harbor and enters the town of Messana. He is received with enthusiasm by the Mamertines; Hanno is seized, and after a short confinement allowed to leave with his men.

The Carthaginians, having put Hanno to death for losing Messana, form an alliance with Hiero to attack the town. Their fleet is ordered to anchor at Pelorum, while a land force co-operates with Hiero, who had taken up a position on the hills on the south.

Such was the position when the consul Appius arrives in the summer at Rhegium. He boldly crosses at night to avoid the Punic fleet, and throws himself into Messana. His attempt to induce Hiero and the Carthaginians to retire and to leave Messana under the care of the Romans is rejected. Appius thereupon resolves to fight.

The next morning Appius leads his troops against Hiero, whom he defeats. Hiero abandons his camp and retires to Syracuse.

Appius then attacks the Carthaginians, whom he drives from their positions.

The siege of Messana being thus raised, Appius scours the country towards Syracuse and begins to besiege that town. Owing, however, to the unhealthiness of the district and the shortness of provisions, and finding, too, that Hiero was inclined to make terms, Appius leads off his army and returns to Rome, which he enters in triumph.

263.—In this year both consuls are sent to Sicily, each with two legions; 63 towns submit to them, Hiero himself entering into alliance with the Romans and throwing over the Carthaginians.

The Carthaginians make great efforts during the year to increase their forces in Sicily, making Agrigentum their headquarters.

262.—Both consuls are again sent to Sicily: their energies are directed against Agrigentum, and both Roman armies encamp within a mile of its walls.

Hannibal, the son of Gisgo, commanding in the town, inflicts several defeats on Roman foraging parties, and even makes an assault on their camp, which was only repulsed at great loss.

The Romans now fortify two camps, one on the south side between the city and the sea, the other on the west in the direction of Heraclea, thus cutting the town off all succour by land and sea. Their own supplies the Romans obtain through Herbessus.

Hannibal, however, was able to keep up communication with Carthage, from whence a fresh army was sent to join Hanno at Heraclea for the relief of Agrigentum, the siege of which had now lasted five months.

Thus reinforced, Hanno seizes Herbessus, the source of the Roman supplies, and reduces them almost to the position of a besieged garrison. Hiero contrives to throw supplies into the Roman camp. Though the Romans continued to be harassed by Hanno for two months, the Agrigentines were in even worse plight.

Hanno now determines to risk a general engagement, and after a severe struggle the Carthaginians are routed.

The besieged Hannibal, taking advantage of the fatigue and negligent watch of the Romans after their struggle with Hanno, escapes with his garrison out of Agrigentum by night.

The Romans discovering this at daybreak make no attempt at pursuit, but proceed to occupy and plunder the town.

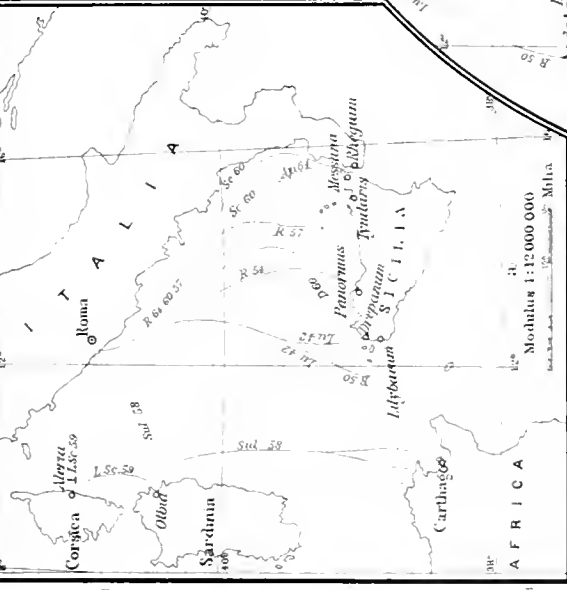
The fall of Agrigentum settles the superiority on land in favour of Rome.

Second Period.

261.—Hamilcar (not Barca) is sent from Carthage to supersede Hanno. He sails along the coasts of Sicily and even makes descents upon Italy. In spite of the defeat at Agrigentum, Carthaginians now besiege the Roman garrison at Segesta.

The Romans determine to build a fleet.

260.—In the spring the ships are launched and put under the command of Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio, while the other consul, Gaius Duilius, goes to Sicily to relieve the besieged garrison of Segesta.

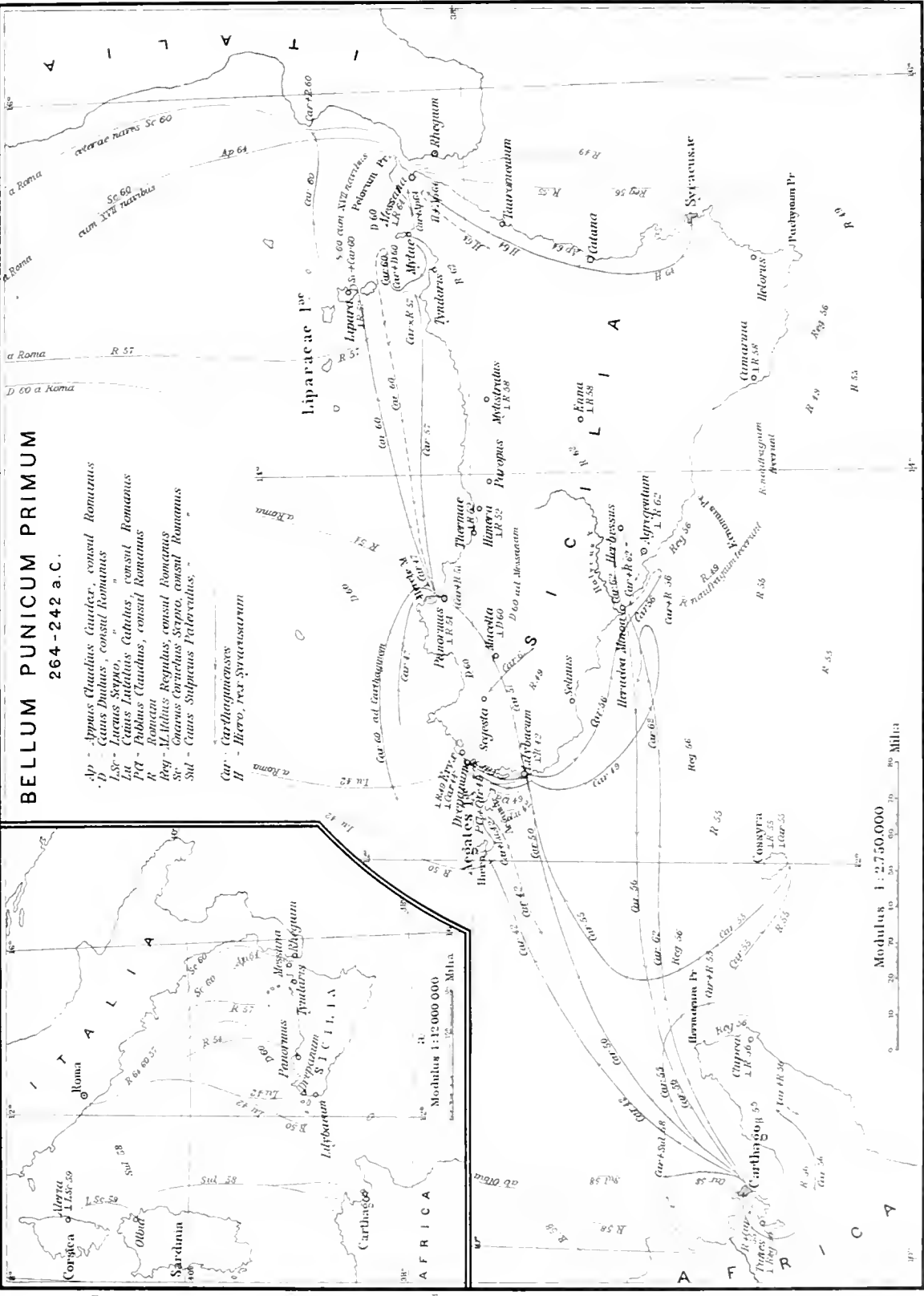


BELLUM PUNICUM PRIMUM

264-242 a. C.

- Ap - Appianus Claudius, consul Romanus
- D - Gaius Duilius, consul Romanus
- LSc - Lucius Scipio
- Lut - Caius Lutatius Catulus, consul Romanus
- Pit - Publius Claudius, consul Romanus
- R - Romanus
- RReg - Marcus Regulus, consul Romanus
- Sc - Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio, consul Romanus
- Sul - Caius Sulpicius Paterculus

Car - Carthaginienses
H - Hiero, rex Syracusanorum



Scipio starts for Messina with 17 ships a few days in advance of his main fleet. At Messina an offer is made to put the island of Lipara into his hands, and he sails thither with his 17 ships.

Hannibal, at Panormus, getting to know of Scipio's movements, sends Boodes with 20 ships by night, and in the morning Scipio finds himself blockaded in the harbour of Lipara. The crews of the Roman ships are panic-stricken, run their ships ashore and take to flight. Scipio is thus obliged to surrender himself and his ships.

Hannibal then sets out himself with 50 ships to watch for the main Roman fleet. He falls in with them unexpectedly round a promontory on the Italian coast, is defeated with the loss of most of his ships, and barely escapes with his life.

The Roman fleet arrives at Messina and, learning of Scipio's misfortune, at once sends for the other consul, Duilius, from Segesta; making in the meantime preparations for fighting the Punic fleet.

Duilius determines at once to attack the Carthaginian fleet, which was now plundering the coast near Mylae.

Hannibal was ready to meet them, and with his 130 ships comes down on the Romans. The latter, with the help of their new tactics with the *Corvi*, throw the Carthaginians into disorder, and inflict a crushing defeat. The remnants of the fleet fly back to Panormus, from whence Hannibal takes them back to Carthage.

The immediate effect of the victory was to enable Duilius to relieve Segesta; and on his way back to the fleet he carries Macella by assault.

Hamilear, from Panormus, surprises and kills some 4,000 Sicilian allies of the Roman army near Himera.

259.—Lucius Scipio, consul, is sent to Corsica, where he takes the chief town, Aleria, expels the Carthaginians and forces the Corsicans to give hostages.

He then goes to Sardinia, and blockades the mouth of a harbour in which Hannibal, who had been sent there from Carthage after his defeat at Mylae, was lying at anchor. He inflicts such great loss on the Carthaginians that they mutiny and crucify Hannibal.

Gaius Aquilius Florus, the other consul, was in Sicily, besieging Mytistratus.

Hannibal was strengthening Drepanum, to which he transfers the inhabitants of Eryx.

258.—Mytistratus is taken by the consul, A. Atilius Calatinus, the Carthaginian garrison escaping by night. Hippana (site uncertain), Camarina and Enna also fall to the Romans; but an attack on the island of Lipara is repulsed.

The other consul, Gaius Sulpicius Paterculus, after engaging in some successful operations in Sardinia, sails to the African coast, destroys part of a fleet sent to oppose him, and makes several descents on the coast. He is finally forced by Hanno to retire.

257.—This year the consul Gaius Atilius Regulus starts with his fleet and has an engagement with the enemy off Tyndaris, opposite Lipara, which was of an indecisive character.

256.—Unusual efforts are now made by both sides; the Romans, to transfer the war to Africa, the Carthaginians, to destroy the Roman fleet before it reaches their shores.

The Roman consuls, M. Atilius Regulus and L. M. Vulso, set sail from Messina with 330 ships; while the Carthaginians, with 350 sail, were at the port of Lilybaeum.

The Romans sail along the eastern and southern coast to Ecnomus; the Carthaginians, under Hamilear and Hanno, move slowly forward to Heraclea Minoa, in order to bar the way of the Romans.

The battle which follows, called that of Ecnomus, though it was fought nearer to Heraclea, is a decisive victory for the Romans.

In a few days the Roman fleet sails straight for the Hermaeum promontory in Africa. Coasting along to the south-east, the Romans lay siege to Clupea, which soon surrenders, and is occupied by a Roman garrison. From here the consuls ravage the country towards Carthage.

The Carthaginians, waking to the fact that the invasion was not a mere raid but that Regulus with his legions was to remain behind while the other consul returned to Rome with his legions and booty, now make efforts to save themselves.

Hasdrubal and Bostarus are appointed their generals, while Hamilear, with a force, is brought over from Heraclea. But their combined efforts do not prevent Regulus from advancing, and they suffer a severe defeat.

Regulus marches on Tunes, which he occupies, and makes it his headquarters for plundering up to the walls of Carthage.

The Numidians at the same time harass the Carthaginians, who flock into the city, which is now threatened with famine and pestilence.

255.—Negotiations are attempted, but the terms proposed by Regulus are so severe that the Carthaginians reject them.

In despair the Carthaginians appoint Nanthippus, a Greek mercenary, to take command. A battle is forced on the Romans in the plain, where Nanthippus, with his cavalry and elephants, utterly routs the Romans and Regulus is taken prisoner. Only 2,000 Romans escape to Clupea, where they had to stand a siege.

Third

Period.

255 (*continued*). The Romans now prepare a fleet to rescue the remains of their legions in Africa. The consuls of the year are sent to strengthen the places most open to attack on the Italian and Sicilian coasts, and then to sail to Clupea and bring off the survivors of Regulus' force.

On its way the fleet is driven by stress of weather to the island of Cossyra. Here they leave a garrison and proceed towards Hermaeum, where they come across the Carthaginian fleet. A severe battle takes place; the Romans from Clupea put out to sea and fall on the rear of the Carthaginians, who are routed.

The Romans, then, taking their comrades of Regulus' force and their 14 ships, sail off to Camarina in Sicily. Here they are overtaken by a severe storm and their fleet practically annihilated.

The Carthaginians, taking heart at this disaster to the Romans, expel the Roman garrison from Cossyra, and land a force under Hasdrubal at Lilybaeum.

The Romans set to work to build a new fleet

254.—The new Roman fleet, under the consuls, sails straight to Panormus, in Sicily, which, after some trouble in assaulting, falls to the Romans. Panormus thus becomes an important harbour for the Romans, from whence they hamper the raids of Hasdrubal from Lilybaeum.

253.—In this year the Roman consuls make some descents on the African coast, but return without gaining any great success. On their return they are caught in a violent storm, when more than half their ships are lost.

252.—The Romans now concentrate their efforts on land in Sicily, whither the two consuls with their armies are sent. Himera and Thermae are both captured, and the island of Lipara is taken with the help of Hiero's ships.

251.—Hasdrubal, from Lilybaeum, ravages the country almost to the walls of Panormus. Caeccilius Metellus, in command here, awaiting his opportunity, strikes a blow which ends in a brilliant victory for the Romans, who now become masters of Sicily except for the strip of land between Drepanum and Lilybaeum.
The Carthaginians now propose terms of peace, which are conveyed from Carthage by M. Regulus, who had been taken prisoner five years previously. The proposals, however, are rejected and the war continued.

Fourth Period.

250.—The consuls for the year, with their armies in 200 ships, at once make for Lilybaeum, which they invest by land and sea. Himileo, commanding at Lilybaeum, skilfully frustrates the Roman attempts, and holds out against the Roman blockade. Hannibal, with reinforcements from Carthage, eludes the blockade; and again puts out for Drepanum, which he makes the headquarters of the Carthaginian navy.

249. Publius Claudius, one of the consuls, determines to strike a blow at the Carthaginian fleet at Drepanum, which was now under Adherbal. He sets out from Lilybaeum, hoping to surprise the enemy under cover of darkness; his stratagem fails, he is utterly routed and escapes with 30 ships to Lilybaeum.

The other consul, L. Junius Pullus, with fresh warships and a convoy of provisions for Lilybaeum, is sent out. He goes to Syracuse, and dividing his fleet, sends one portion ahead along the south coast, and follows with the rest.

Adherbal despatches Carthalo with 30 ships to waylay his fleet. Carthalo first destroys the remains of the Roman fleet at Lilybaeum, then goes south to Heraclea to await the two detachments of Junius' fleet. Each detachment in turn refuses to give battle, and beach their ships, which are soon destroyed by a storm. Carthalo, in the meantime, escapes for safety from the storm.

The Romans now for a time abandon the sea. Junius proceeds to the camp at Lilybaeum, and thence to Eryx, which he strongly garrisons.

248.—The year was spent by the Carthaginians in holding on to Lilybaeum and Drepanum, while the Romans were masters of the rest of Sicily, investing Lilybaeum and holding Eryx in the neighbourhood of Drepanum.

247-244.—Hamilcar Barca is now sent to take command of the Carthaginian fleet. After making some descents on the southern coast, he sails to Panormus, near which he boldly seizes the rock of Herete, where he entrenches himself. Both at Herete and at Eryx a desultory war is carried on between the Romans and Carthaginians, without any distinct advantage to either.

In 244 Hamilcar suddenly abandons Herete and seizes the town of Eryx, which he holds under great disadvantage for two years, paralysing the Roman operations against Drepanum.

243.—The Romans now decide to build another fleet to finish the war.

242.—Gaius Lutatius Catulus, with the new fleet, arrives early in the year and occupies the harbours of Lilybaeum and Drepanum without opposition, as the yearly contingent of ships from Carthage had not then arrived. Hanno, in command of a Carthaginian fleet, arrives, touches at the island of Hiera, of the Aegates, with the intention of making straight for the coast at the foot of Eryx.

Lutatius brings his fleet to the island of Aegusa, so as to throw himself in Hanno's way. An engagement is brought on, ending in the total defeat of the Carthaginians, a remnant of their fleet escaping to Carthage.

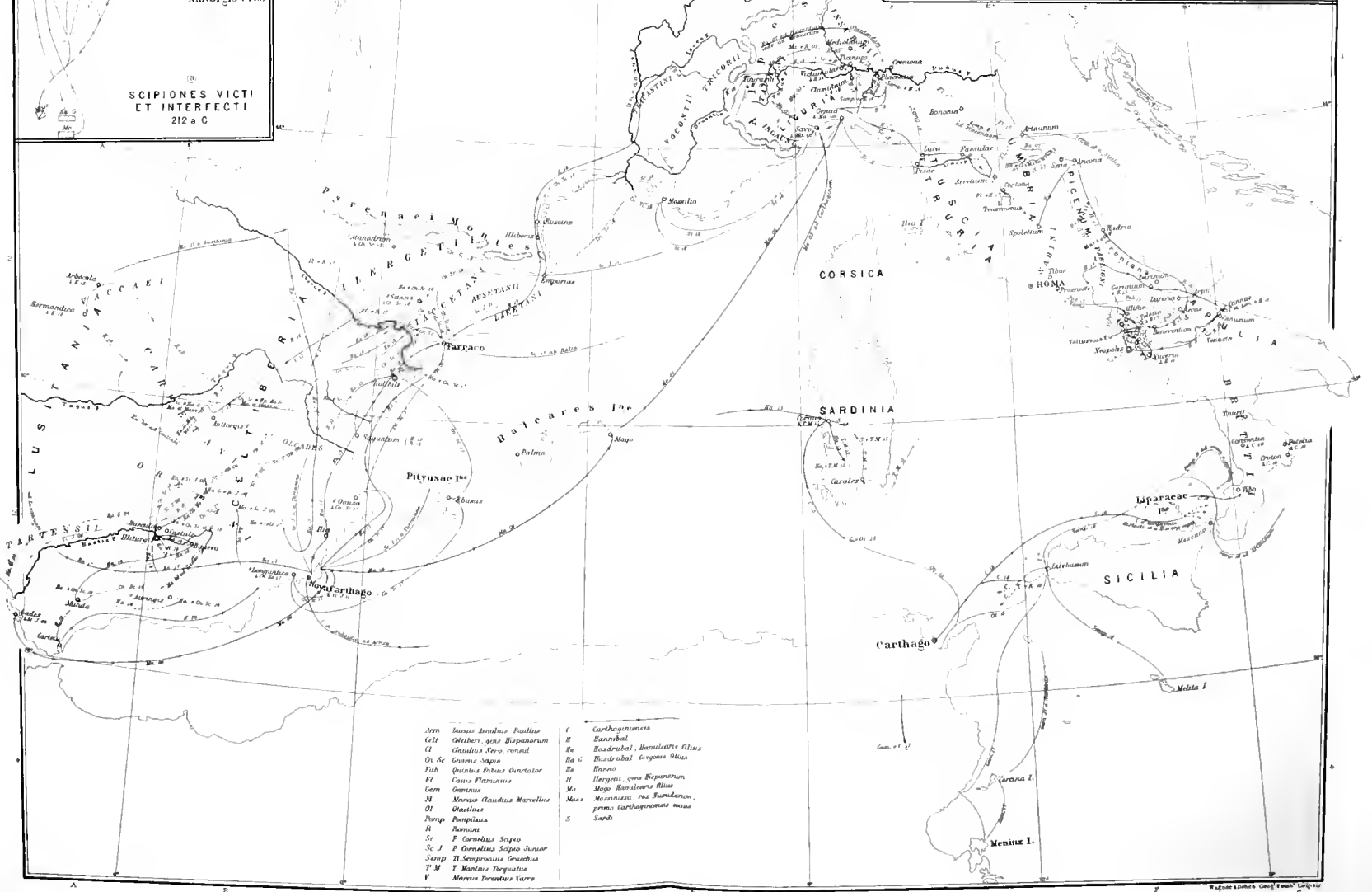
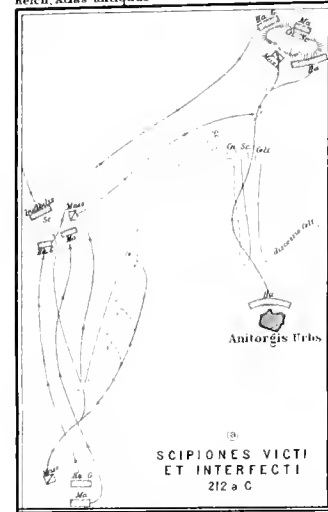
Hamilcar, seeing opposition useless, makes terms with Rome, whereby Sicily becomes practically a Roman province.

BELLUM PUNICUM SECUNDUM (I)

HANNIBAL IN ITALIA 218 - 216 a.C.
 RES GESTAE IN HISPANIA 220 - 206 a.C.
 HASDRUBAL ET MAGO IN ITALIA 207 - 203 a.C.
 RES GESTAE IN AFRICA ET CIRCA INSULAS 218 - 215 a.C.

Modulus 1 : 6 300 000

0 100 200 300 Miles



- | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|------|--|
| Am | Lucius Amilius Paullus | C | Carthaginienses |
| Cel | Celtes, gens Hispanorum | H | Hannibal |
| Cl | Claudius Aeneas consul | Ha | Hasdrubal, Hamilcaris filius |
| Cl. Sc | Claudius Sulpicius | Ha C | Hasdrubal, Evagoras filius |
| Fab | Quintus Fabius Maximus | Il | Iliriae gens Hispanorum |
| Ff | Cassius Flaminius | Ma | Mago, Hamilcaris filius |
| Gr | Gnaeus | Ma C | Magonius, rex Numidarum, primo Carthaginiensium rege |
| M | Marcus Claudius Marcellus | S | Sardi |
| Ol | Orestes | | |
| Pom | Pompeius | | |
| P | Punicus | | |
| Sc | Publius Cornelius Scipio | | |
| Sc J | Publius Cornelius Scipio Junior | | |
| Scmp | Publius Sertorius | | |
| T.M | Tiberius | | |
| V | Marcus Terentius Varro | | |

BELLUM PUNICUM SECUNDUM (I)

Hannibal in Italia, 218-216 a.C.

Res gestae in Hispania, 220-206 a.C.

Hasdrubal et Mago in Italia, 207-203 a.C.

Res gestae in Africa et circa Insulas, 218-215 a.C.

B.C.

220.—The cause of the inevitable outbreak between the Romans and the Carthaginians was not long in coming. The river Iberus had been fixed as dividing their spheres in Spain, but a violation of this understanding occurred by the Romans entering into an alliance with Saguntum, which was in the Carthaginian sphere.

Hannibal, who was in command of the Carthaginians, marches into the territory of the Olcades beyond the Iberus, plunders Carteia and winters in New Carthage.

219.—In the spring Hannibal makes war on the Vaccaei, and takes Hermandica and Arboeala. The Olcades and the Hermandicans attack him on his return near the Tagus.

He next turns to Saguntum, which he captures after a siege of eight months. During the siege Hannibal undertakes an expedition against the Oretani and the Carpetani.

The fall of Saguntum is followed by a demand from Rome for reparation. This is refused, and the Second Punic war ensues.

218.—Hannibal, who was wintering at New Carthage, resolves on invading Italy from the north. He marches past the Iberus to the coast, subdues tribes intervening between the Iberus and the Pyrenees, crosses the Pyrenees and camps at Illiberis, then marches through Ruscino.

P. Cornelius Scipio reaches Massilia by sea on his way to Spain, and finds to his surprise that Hannibal has already crossed the Pyrenees, and was on the point of forcing the passage of the Rhone. Scipio encamps at the nearest mouth of the Rhone.

Hannibal crosses the Rhone with a flanking movement twenty-five miles further up stream; marches up the Rhone to the junction of the Iser, with the Vocontii on the right and the Tricastini on the left; then, passing through the territory of the Tricorii, he crosses the Druentia. He then crosses the Alps, takes the capital of the Taurini, and encamps at Victumulae on the right bank of the Ticinus.

Scipio from Massilia returns to Genoa, and thence to Pisa. From here he hastens to the Padus river, crosses it and encamps on the Ticinus, Hannibal having the right bank, Scipio the left.

In the fight here the Romans are defeated, and they retreat to Placentia. Hannibal follows them, and Scipio falls back on the Trebia. Hannibal in his pursuit takes Clastidium, which surrenders to him.

T. Sempronius Gracchus, the other consul, who was carrying on war in Sicily, was now ordered to join Scipio. He sends his troops by sea through Ariminum, and joins Scipio on the Trebia. Sempronius risks a battle here, and the Romans are utterly routed. The consuls, with the remnant of their armies, retreat to Placentia and thence to Cremona.

During the winter Hannibal sacks Victumulae. He has another engagement with Sempronius near Placentia, which is indecisive. Hannibal then retires to the Lignii and Sempronius to Luca.

Spain.—Cnaeus Scipio reduces the coast from Emporiae to the Iberus, and defeats Hanno near Scissis. Hasdrubal crosses the Iberus on sundry excursions and winters in Nova Carthago. Scipio takes Atanadrum and the capital of the Lacetani, and winters at Tarraco.

Sicily and the Islands.—While Hannibal was still on his way to the Trebia a strong fleet is despatched from Carthage to devastate south Italy. Most of their ships reach the Liparacan islands in safety, but a few are driven by a storm near to the Sicilian shore and are captured by Hiero. Another large Carthaginian fleet is now seen approaching Lilybaeum. The Romans hastily man their fleet, engage the Carthaginians, and gain a considerable victory.

Shortly after the battle the consul, T. Sempronius, arrives at Lilybaeum with a fleet. He immediately proceeds to the island of Melita, which is surrendered to him by the Carthaginian garrison. Returning then to Lilybaeum, he takes measures for the security of the country and sails for the Liparacan islands. He finds no Carthaginians there; but, hearing that they had made a descent on the territory of Vibo, he detaches Sex. Pompeilius with twenty-five ships to protect the Italian coast, while he himself, with the rest of his fleet, hastens to Ariminum to help in checking Hannibal's advance into Italy.

217.—C. Flaminius, the consul, takes command of the Roman troops at Placentia. The consuls then assemble their armies at Ariminum, and Flaminius marches to Arretium.

Hannibal, from his winter quarters in Liguria, moves across the marshes of the Arnus towards Faesulae, and wastes the country between Cortona and Lake Trasimenus.

Flaminius follows him and gives battle at Lake Trasimenus, near the mountains of Cortona, when his army is practically annihilated. The cavalry of Servilius, the other consul, coming in support, are also surprised and defeated.

Hannibal now marches through Umbria, is repulsed at Spoletium; marches to Ancona, in the territory of Picenum; lays waste the country round Pretutia and Hadria, and also round Arpi and Luceria in Apulia.

Q. Fabius Cunctator now takes command of the Romans, marches through Tibur in Sabine territory to Praeneste, and pushes on to Arpi, where he comes upon the enemy.

Hannibal crosses over the Apennines into Samnium; ravages Beneventum, takes Telesia; marches through the territory of Allifae, Caiatia and Cales to the *campus Stellatis*, and camps on the Volturnus.

Fabius marches along the heights of Mt. Massicus, and occupies Mt. Callicula and Casilinum.

Hannibal makes his way to Allifae, above which Fabius takes up a strong position.

Hannibal now devastates the country as far as the Pacligni; Fabius marches on the heights between Rome and the enemy; Hannibal then turns towards Apulia and reaches Gerunium, which he takes. Fabius forms a fortified camp in the territory of Larinum. Both armies winter about Gerunium.

Spain.—Hasdrubal arrives at New Carthage with a large force. Thence he proceeds along the coast northwards, while his fleet coasts beside him. Cn. Scipio puts out with his fleet from Tarraco, meets the Carthaginian fleet off the Iberus, and inflicts on them a severe defeat. Scipio then proceeds down the coast, takes Onusa, ravages the country round New Carthage, captures Longuntica; then proceeds to the Pityusae Islands, where he ravages

To face Map 37.

Ebusus and returns to Spain. He then undertakes an expedition southwards as far as Castulo. Hasdrubal meanwhile had retired into Lusitania.

A rising of the Ibergeti is now promptly quelled by Scipio's troops, but the disturbance brings Hasdrubal back from Lusitania to help the insurgents.

In the south, however, the Celtiberians attack and devastate the Carthaginian province. Hasdrubal hastens south and suffers a severe defeat at the hands of the Celtiberians.

Publius Scipio, with a large armament, now arrives at Tarraco. The two brothers immediately proceed to Saguntum and recover the Spanish hostages whom the Carthaginians kept there.

Africa.—Passing along the coasts of Corsica and Sardinia, the consul, Cn. Servilius Geminus, makes for Africa. After being bribed to leave Cereina in peace, he ravages Meninx and lands on the continent. While the troops are devastating the country, they fall into an ambush and are badly defeated by the Carthaginians. The remnants of the army hastily re-embark and proceed to Lilybaeum.

- 216.—Hannibal, from his winter quarters, marches towards Apulia. The Romans, who had made great preparations for the campaign, follow under the leadership of the two consuls, M. Terentius Varro and L. Aemilius Paullus. The two armies after a time find themselves opposite each other near Cannae, on the Aufidus. Varro determines to fight; the Romans are nearly surrounded and completely defeated. The remnants of their force, with Varro, escape to Canusium and Venusia.

Hannibal now removes into Samnium, makes an attempt on Neapolis, withdraws to Capua, then marches to Nola. Marcellus, with a Roman force, marches from Casilinum to Caiatia, crossing the Volturnus and passing through the territories of Trebula and Saticula, and passing along the mountains above Suessula, comes to Nola.

Hannibal retires towards Neapolis, and turns to Nuceria, which he takes after a siege. He then goes to Nola, where he is defeated by Marcellus, and retires to Acerrae, which is deserted.

Marcellus takes up position above Suessula; while Hannibal, after an unsuccessful attempt on the garrison of Casilinum, retires into winter quarters at Capua.

Casilinum, which had been blockaded all the winter, ultimately surrenders to Hannibal. Marcellus remains in camp and in winter quarters at Teanum.

In Bruttii, the Carthaginians take Petelia, Consentia, and Croton.

Spain.—Campaign among the Tartessians; the Roman allies storm Asenia.

Reinforcements arrive at New Carthage from Africa; Himilco now takes command in Spain, and Hasdrubal crosses the Iberus, with the intention of going to Italy, but is checked on the river by the Scipios.

- 215.—*Sardinia.*—T. Manlius Torquatus arrives at Carales to take up the command in Sardinia. He moves his camp up against a Sardinian force, and utterly defeats them. At this moment a Carthaginian fleet under Hasdrubal arrives. These, combining with the Sardinians, march against the Romans, who advance from Carales to meet them. An obstinate battle ensues, resulting in a decisive Roman victory.

Meanwhile the Carthaginian fleet, which had been sent from Cornus to Carthage, encounters on its way the praetor, T. Otacilius, who was sailing for Sardinia after ravaging Carthaginian territory. The engagement ends in the utter defeat of the Carthaginians.

Spain.—The Scipios defeat Hasdrubal, and raise the siege of Illiturgi. Hasdrubal then proceeds to lay siege to Indibili, where he is again worsted by Scipio.

- 214.—*Spain.*—The Romans cross the Iberus, and raise the sieges of Illiturgi and Bigerra. They fight the Carthaginians at Munda, where they gain an advantage; they follow them to Auringis, where the Carthaginians are again defeated. The Romans retake Saguntum.

- 212.—Hasdrubal was at Anitorgis, less than five days' journey from the Romans; Mago was also about five days' journey from them. Publius Scipio marches against Mago, and Cneius Scipio marches to Anitorgis against Hasdrubal.

In his encounter with Mago, Publius is killed and his troops annihilated. Hasdrubal then joins Mago, and together they annihilate the army of Cneius, whose Spanish auxiliaries desert, and Cneius himself is killed. Massinissa, the Numidian ally of the Carthaginians, lends his aid in this encounter.

The remnants of the Romans withdraw beyond the Iberus; they are followed by the Carthaginians, but the Romans attack their camp with great slaughter.

- 211.—P. Cornelius Scipio junior is now appointed by the senate to the command in Spain. He lands at Emporiae, and marches to Tarraco. The Carthaginians were in winter quarters at Gades; in the central parts, above the forest of Castulo; and near Saguntum.

The Romans assemble at the mouth of the Iberus. Scipio himself crosses the river and marches with his land force to New Carthage, his fleet being sent on to meet him there.

New Carthage is attacked and taken from the sea side, the town being weakly garrisoned.

- 209.—Scipio advances from Tarraco towards the south; Hasdrubal is encamped near Baeula. They meet, when Scipio thoroughly defeats Hasdrubal, who now retreats along the Tagus towards the Pyrenees.

Scipio returns to Tarraco, and sends troops to hold the passes of the Pyrenees.

- 207.—Hasdrubal marches through Gaul; he besieges Placentia; then retires from it.

Claudius Nero, consul, marches towards Picenum through territory of Larinum, Frentana, Marrucia, and Pretutia to reinforce Livius at Sena, against Hasdrubal.

Hasdrubal, deserted by his guides, marches upwards along the banks of the Metaurus, to find a ford. He is overtaken, defeated, and killed by the force of Claudius.

- 206.—*Spain.*—The Carthaginians assemble a great army in the south. Scipio proceeds from Tarraco to Castulo, thence to Baeula, where he defeats the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal, son of Gisgo.

Hasdrubal takes to flight; Scipio pursues to the Baetis, but misses him. Hasdrubal, marching down the river, leaves his army, and escapes by sea to Gades. His troops are dispersed.

Scipio's headquarters are at New Carthage. He crosses the Iberus, and punishes the Ibergeti for defection.

Mago sails from Gades; makes vain attempt on New Carthage; winters in the Balearic Islands. Gades surrenders to the Romans.

- 205.—Mago, from the Balearic Islands, lands at Genua, which he takes. He then sails along the coast, establishes himself at Savo, and enlists an army, with which he marches inland.

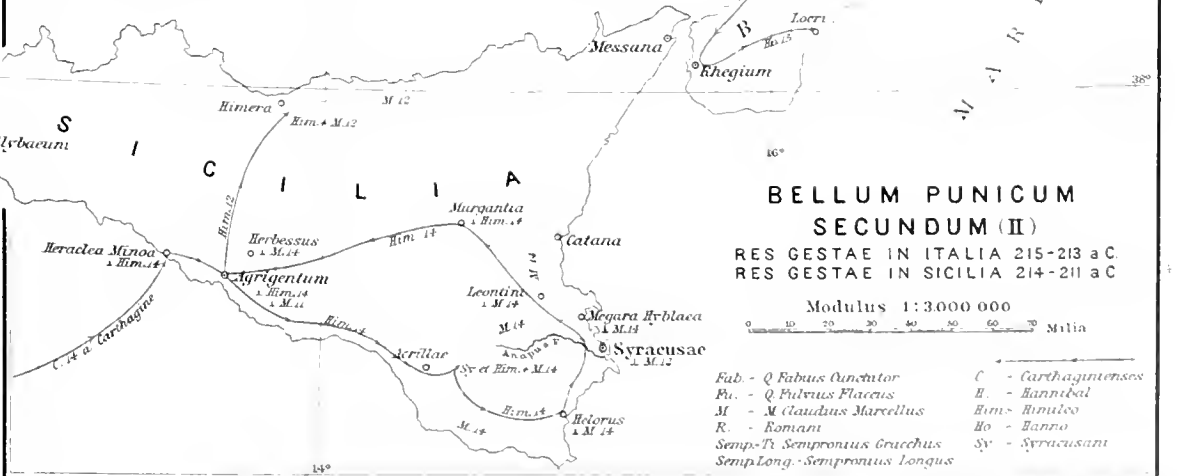
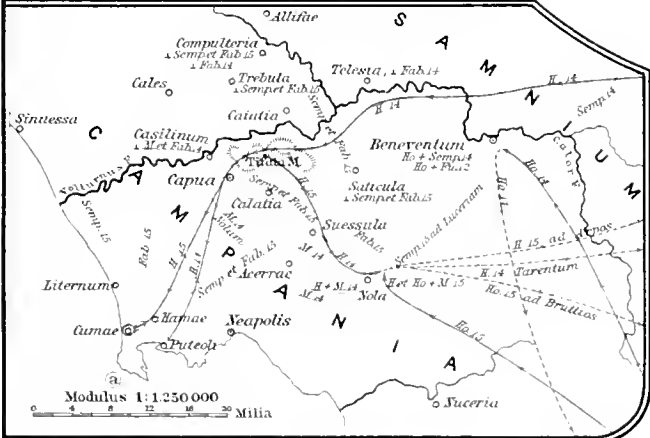
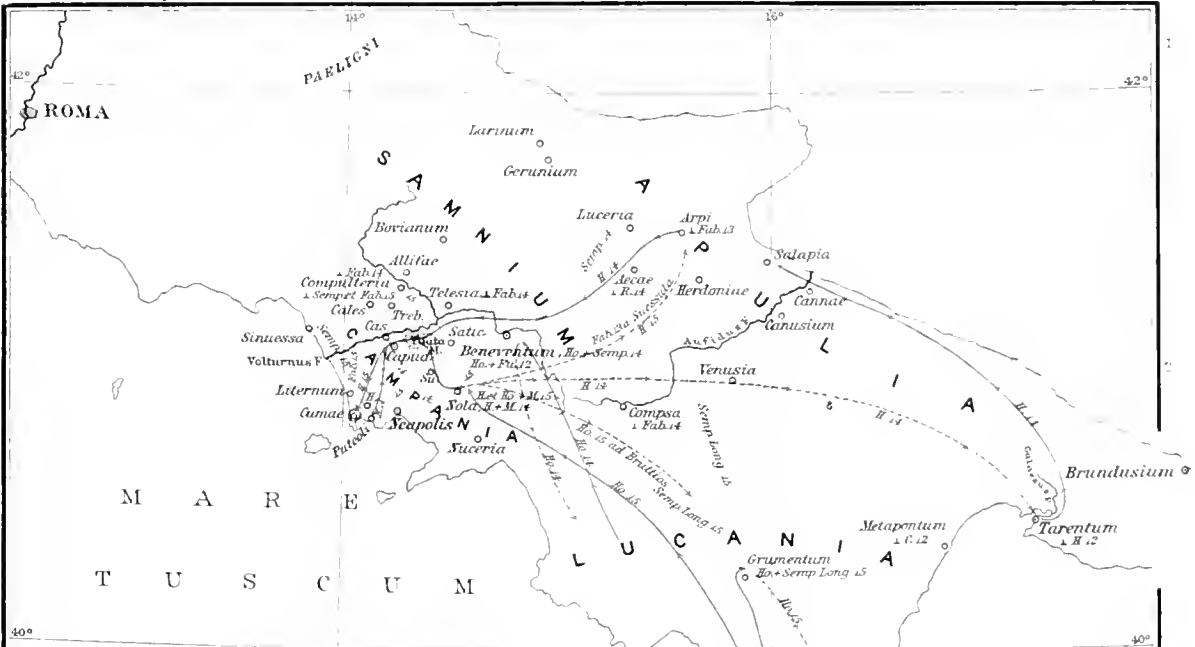
- 203.—The Romans defeat Mago among the Insubrii. Mago retreats to the coast among the Ingaunian Ligurians; and is summoned back to Carthage.

BELLUM PUNICUM SECUNDUM (II)

Res gestae in Italia, 215-213 a.C.

Res gestae in Sicilia, 214-211 a.C.

- B. C.
215.—One Roman army being still above Suessula, T. Sempronius Gracchus assembles his men at Sinuessa and, crossing the Volturnus, encamps near Liternum. He takes the camp of the Campanians, who were acting against Cumae, at Hamae; and retires to Cumae.
Hannibal was encamped on Mount Tifata, above Capua. He descends on Hamae, but retires again to Tifata. Then he besieges Cumae vainly.
Sempronius Longus comes across Hanno in Lucania, and defeats him at Grumentum. Hanno retreats among the Bruttii, while the Romans march back to Luceria.
Fabius, who was at Cales, crosses the Volturnus and joins Gracchus. They take Saticula, Compulteria, and Trebula; march between Hannibal and Capua, and encamp above Suessula.
Hannibal leaves a garrison at Tifata, and marches to Nola, where Hanno joins him from the Bruttii. Here a battle takes place between them and Marcellus, and the Carthaginians are worsted.
Hanno returns to winter quarters among the Bruttii; Hannibal goes into winter quarters near Arpi in Apulia; Fabius provisions the camp above Suessula; Gracchus winters at Luceria.
In Bruttium, Hanno makes a vain attempt on Rhegium, and receives the surrender of Locri.
- 214.**—Hannibal returns to Tifata; then makes a vain attempt against Puteoli.
Meanwhile Marcellus returns to Nola, and Fabius attempts Casilinum.
Hanno moves on Beneventum from the Bruttii, and Sempronius Gracchus from Luceria. In the encounter outside Beneventum, Gracchus defeats Hanno.
Hannibal moves on Nola. Marcellus sends for reinforcements from Suessula and defeats Hannibal, who now retires towards Tarentum.
Marcellus then goes from Nola to support Fabius, and they take Casilinum. Marcellus returns to Nola, while Fabius lays waste Samnium, taking Compulteria, Telesia, Compsa, Aecae and other places.
Hannibal reaches Tarentum, devastating the country as he goes. Not receiving the expected surrender of the city, he retires, and prepares for winter quarters at Salapia.
Sicily.—Marcellus undertakes a campaign; he takes Leontini, blockades Syracuse, receives Helorus and Herbessus in surrender, and storms Megara.
Himileo arrives with reinforcements from Carthage; he retakes Heraclea and Agrigentum.
Marcellus encounters the Syracusans near Aerillae, and defeats them; then returns to Syracuse.
The Carthaginians encamp on the Anapus, about 8 miles distant, they then retire and take Murgantia.
- 213.**—Fabius marches from Suessula and takes Arpi.
Hannibal spends the summer in Tarentine territory.
A praetor engages Hanno in Bruttian territory.
- 212.**—Hannibal finally secures Tarentum by treachery, the Romans retaining the citadel. He camps on the Galaesus.
Sicily.—Marcellus takes Syracuse.
Carthaginians move out of Agrigentum and camp at Himera. Marcellus comes up and defeats them.
- 211.**—Romans receive Agrigentum by treachery; and thus become masters of Sicily.



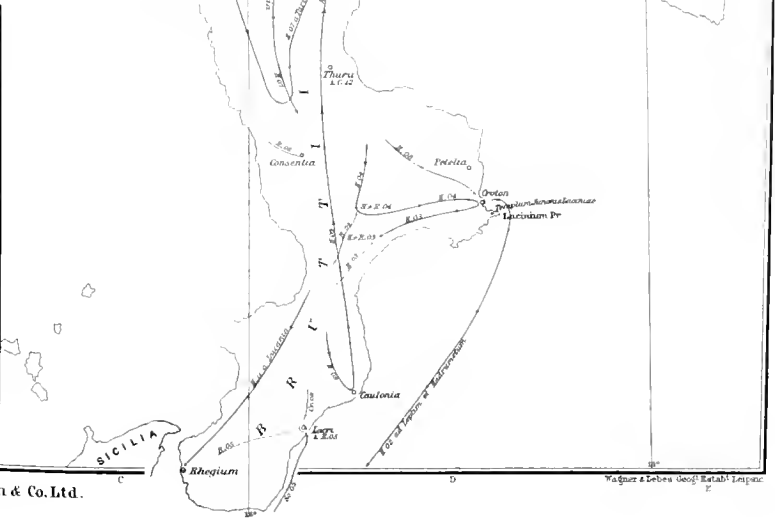
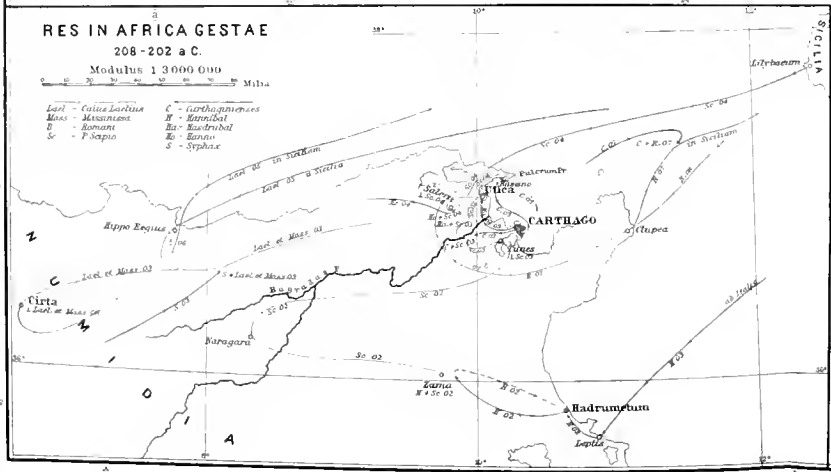
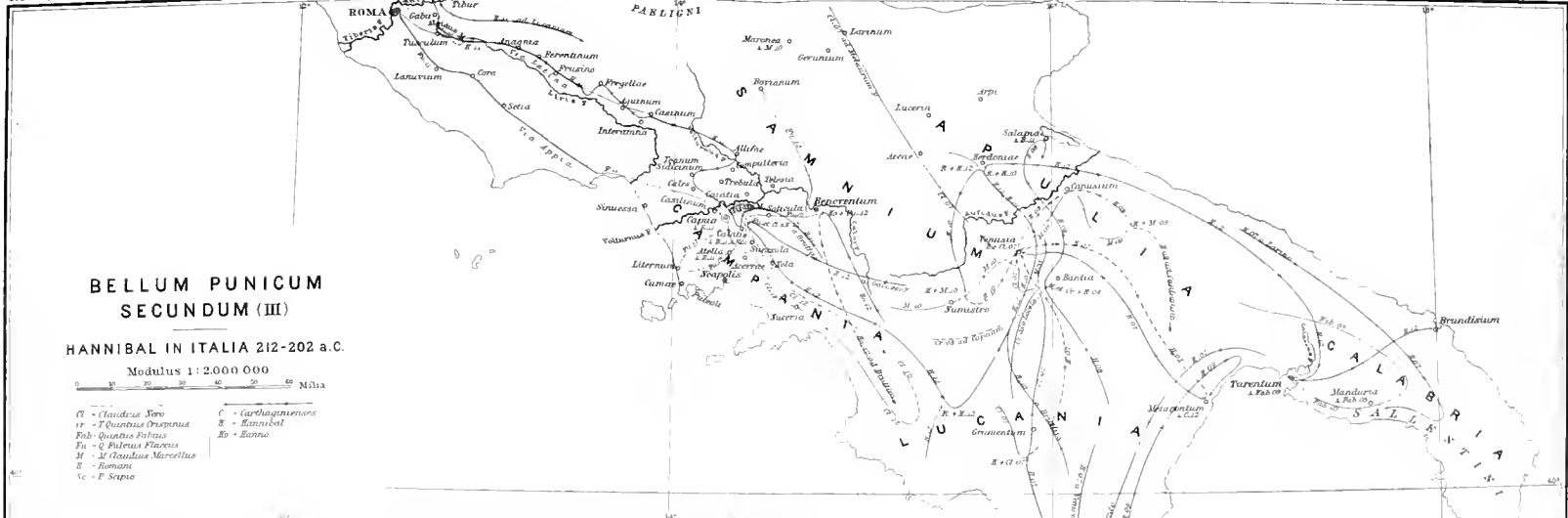
**BELLUM PUNICUM
SECUNDUM (II)**

RES GESTAE IN ITALIA 215-213 a.C.
RES GESTAE IN SICILIA 214-211 a.C.

Modulus 1:3,000,000



- Fab. - Q. Fabius Cunctator
- Phi. - Q. Fulvius Flaccus
- M. - M. Claudius Marcellus
- R. - Romani
- Semp.-Ti. - Sempronius Gracchus
- Semp.Long. - Sempronius Longus
- C. - Carthaginienses
- H. - Hannibal
- Him. - Himelco
- Ho. - Hanno
- Sy. - Syracusani



BELLUM PUNICUM SECUNDUM (III)

Hannibal in Italia, 212-202 a.C.

Res in Africa gestae, 208-202 a.C.

B.C.

- 212.**—Hannibal detaches Hanno to take supplies to Capua; Hanno camps at Beneventum. The Roman consuls were encamped at Bovianum; from here Fulvius marches to Beneventum and takes Hanno's camp. Hanno withdraws to Bruttium; the Romans march from Beneventum to Capua. Hannibal comes up to Capua, near which place he fights a drawn battle with the Romans. Fulvius now retires towards Cannae; and Claudius Nero to Lucania, followed by Hannibal. Metapontum and Thurii surrender to the Carthaginians. Hannibal destroys about 15,000 men under a centurion in Lucania. While the Romans return to besiege Capua, Hannibal marches into Apulia. Here he defeats the praetor Fulvius near Herdoniae; then marches to Tarentum, but fails to take the citadel; he then proceeds against Brundisium.
- 211.**—The blockade of Capua proceeds. Hannibal leaves the Bruttii; encamps in a valley behind Mount Tifata; takes the fort at Calatia; makes a vain attempt to relieve Capua. He then crosses the Volturinus, marching against Rome by the Latin Way, through Cales, Sidicinian territory, Allifae, Casinum, Interamna, Aquinum, into the territory of Fregellae, and to the river Liris. Fulvius pursues along the Appian Way, through Setia, Cora and Lanuvium. Hannibal continues his course through Frusino, Ferentinum, Anagnia, past Mount Algidus, to Tusculum, Gabii, to within 8 miles of Rome. Fulvius enters by the Capuan gate, and camps outside between the Esquiline and Colline gates. Hannibal advances across the Anio river to the Tutia river, within 6 miles from Rome. He marches back again to Lucania, and thence to Rhegium. Fulvius Flaccus then returns to Capua, which surrenders to the Romans. Atella and Calatia also surrender to Rome; and also Salapia, Hannibal losing his cavalry garrison.
- 210.**—Marcellus takes Maronea and Meles (?) from the Samnites. Creius Fulvius was encamped near Herdoniae; Hannibal, who had withdrawn into Bruttium, marches up and takes the Roman camp. Marcellus leaves Samnium, and camps at Numistro, where he engages Hannibal. Hannibal withdraws into Apulia, being pursued by Marcellus to Venusia. Hannibal constantly moves off by night, Marcellus following by day.
- 209.**—Marcellus leaves winter quarters early, and meets Hannibal at Canusium. Hannibal withdraws, followed by Marcellus. They, however, soon engage (place not being named), and Hannibal, who is worsted, makes for Bruttium. Marcellus is prevented from following by the number of his wounded. Quintus Fabius takes Manduria, a town in Sallentine territory; marches to Tarentum, which he takes by stratagem. Hannibal raises the siege of Caulonia in Bruttium, and marches to assist Tarentum. Hearing it had already fallen, he retires to Metapontum.
- 208.**—Marcellus is in camp at Venusia. Crispinus besieges Locri; Hannibal raises the siege by marching to Lacinium. Crispinus thereupon joins Marcellus between Venusia and Bantia. Hannibal returns into that neighbourhood, and takes Marcellus and a small party in an ambush; Crispinus withdraws to the nearest mountains. Hannibal makes a vain attempt by stratagem on Salapia; again raises the siege of Locri, now being besieged by troops from Sicily. Part of the Roman army goes into camp at Venusia; Crispinus leads his army to Capua. In *Africa*.—Romans make a successful descent from Sicily on Clupea.
- 207.**—Hannibal marches out along the extreme limits of Larinum into the territory of the Sallentines, harassed by the Romans on the march. Romans march out of winter quarters from various Sallentine towns. Hannibal then retires from the territory of the Tarentines into Bruttium. Claudius Nero musters his army at Venusia. Hannibal marches to Grumentum in Lucania. Claudius advances to meet him, and defeats him there. Hannibal then withdraws towards Apulia. Claudius follows, and successfully engages him at Venusia. Hannibal now withdraws to Metapontum, and, reinforced, returns to Venusia. Claudius, in the meantime, marches to reinforce Livius at Sena against Hasdrubal (see Map XXXVII). Hannibal, on receiving the news of Hasdrubal's defeat, withdraws into Bruttium. In *Africa*.—Romans lay waste the plains about Utica and Carthage; and on their return to Sicily defeat a Carthaginian fleet.
- 206.**—The Romans pillage in Consentia; their armies camp in Lucania. No engagement with Hannibal.

205. Hannibal spends the summer in Bruttium, near the temple of Juno Lacinia. The Romans from Rhegium get possession of a citadel in Locri by treachery; Hannibal marches up to its assistance; Scipio comes from Messina with a fleet and secures possession of the place, returning to Messina. In *Africa*.—Cainus Laelius lands at Hippo Regius and, after ravaging the country, returns to Sicily.
204. In Bruttium, Romans fight an irregular battle with Hannibal, while on the march, in Crotonian territory, gaining an advantage; Hannibal retires to Croton. In *Africa*.—Scipio assembles his forces at Lilybaeum, lands his army near Pulerum promontory, and gradually advances to within 5 miles from Utica. Hanno, the Carthaginian general, occupies Salera, about 15 miles distant; Scipio cuts his forces to pieces near that town, makes Salera his headquarters, and besieges Utica. Hasdrubal, with a force, marches up from Carthage and relieves Utica. Scipio encamps on a promontory for the winter.
203. During the winter Scipio continues the siege of Utica; he burns the Carthaginian camp, only 2,000 escaping. Leaving a small force to blockade Utica, Scipio defeats the Carthaginians in the "Great Plains"; occupies Tunes. Carthaginians despatch a fleet against the Roman ships at Utica. They are observed from Tunes; they put in to Ruscino. Scipio returns to Utica and repels them. Syphax, from Numidia, advances against the Romans with a new army, and is defeated. The Romans and Massinissa invade Numidia, taking Cirta and other places. Scipio returns to Tunes from Utica; and concludes a truce on the entreaty of the Carthaginians. In *Italy*.—Hannibal fights a battle in Crotonian territory. He is recalled to Carthage, and lands at Leptis. The Carthaginians break the truce.
- 202.—Hannibal reaches Hadrumetum, and marches to Zama. Scipio marches to Naragara, and then to Zama. Complete defeat of Hannibal at Zama, and end of the Second Punic War.



**BELLUM MACEDONICUM
SECUNDUM
202-197 a C**
Modulus 1:2.600.000

M. Macedonia
 P. Philippus, rex Macedoniae
 A. Attalus, rex Pergam
 R. Romanus
 S. Sulpicius Galba, consul Romanus
 See-See, Romanorum

BELLUM MACEDONICUM SECUNDUM

202-197 a.C.

- B.C.
- 202.—Philip, King of Macedon, attempts to strengthen himself in view of probable war with Rome. He conquers Chalcedon, Lysimachia, and other towns in the Hellespont. The Rhodians and Attalus, of Pergamum, oppose him.
- 201.—Philip conquers Thasus, attacks Pergamum, takes Samus, and defeats the allies at Chius. He defeats the allies a second time at the island of Lade, and conquers part of Caria.
- 200.—Philip subdues Maronea, Serrhiens, Doriscus, Aenus, and Cypselus in the south of Thrace; he marches to the Thersoneae and receives in surrender Alopeconnesus, Callipolis, Madytus, and Elaenus; and takes Abydos. The Romans now declare war on Philip; a Roman army crosses to Apollonia, and the fleet to Coreyra. The Romans take Chalcis by surprise, by sea, then return to the Piræus. Philip marches from Demetrias to Chalcis, crosses the Euripus by bridge, marches through Boeotia to Athens, which he approaches on the side of Dipylus. The Roman garrison comes up from Piræus. Philip thereupon marches to Megara and then to Corinth; meanwhile some of his troops attack Eleusis, where Philip rejoins them. On the advance of the Roman fleet Philip retires and divides his army to attack both Athens and Piræus. Being repulsed, he ravages Attica and withdraws into Boeotia. P. Sulpicius Galba, Roman consul, who was encamped on the river Apsus, near Apollonia, ravages the frontiers of Macedonia, takes Corragus, Gerninius, Orgessus, and Antipatria; receives surrender of Codion, and repels an attack by Macedonians on his rear as he returns to camp.
199. Philip assembles his fleet at Demetrias, expecting the Roman fleet to move from Aegina. By land he occupies the pass at Pelagonia. The Roman consul marches through the country of the Dassaretæ, receiving the surrender of towns, and encamps at Lyens, near the river Bevus. Philip withdraws from Pelagonia, thereby opening a passage into Macedonia for the Roman allies, the Aetolians and Dardanians, and encamps about 1,000 paces from the Roman camp, on a fortified hill. They engage here with advantage to the Romans. Philip now withdraws to Ortholophus, a distance of 8 miles, where he is defeated by the Romans; he then retires secretly towards the mountains. Sulpicius, not knowing where Philip had gone, marches towards Stubera. Philip camps at Bryanium, and marches up suddenly against Sulpicius. Sulpicius withdraws and encamps near the river Osphagnus, Philip being a little distance away on the Erigonus. Hearing that Sulpicius intends marching to Eordæa, Philip precedes him to occupy the defiles; but has to detach his forces towards Macedonia against the Aetolians and Dardanians. Meanwhile the Romans force their way through, ravage Eordæa, pass into Elinæa, and then into Orestis; they take Celetrum, advance into Dassaretian territory and take Pelium, then return towards Apollonia. Simultaneously with the land operations the Roman fleet sails from Coreyra, passes Malea Pr., is joined by Attalus off Scyllæum Pr., near Hermione; then sails to the Piræus, thence to Andrus, where they take Gaureleos; the fleet then vainly attacks Cythmus and goes to Prasiæ in Attica, where it is joined by Issacan ships. The fleet then passes Seyrus, puts in to Ieus, crosses to Sciathus, and proceeds thence to Cassandrea, where he is repulsed. It then passes over to Canastrum Pr., and going round Torone, storms Acanthus. From here the fleet returns to Sciathus, and thence proceeds to Eubœa, where Oreus is besieged and taken. The fleet returns to winter at Piræus. Philip besieges Thaumaci, but the siege is raised by the Aetolians. Philip retires into winter quarters; he sends troops through Epirus to Chaonia to seize the pass at Antigonea, between Mts. Asnans and Aeropus, and to form a fortified post to defend the approaches to Hellas.
198. T. Quinctius Flamininus crosses from Coreyra to Epirus and reaches the Roman camp. Philip was at Antigonea, where he had fortified himself on the river Aous. The Roman consul outflanks Philip, whom he utterly routs. Philip marches through the defiles, pursued by the Romans, to the "camp of Pyrrhus" in Triphylia, a district of Melotis; then to Mt. Lynceus, towards Thessaly. Passing through Tricea, he ravages the towns of Phacium, Iresæa, Enhydrium, Palæpharsalus, and Eretria; and then crosses the mountains into Macedonia. The Aetolians, meanwhile, after the battle at the Aous, lay waste the tracts round Sperchia, and passing into Thessaly, take Cynine and Angeae, make an attempt on Callithera and Metropolis, take Theoma and another town, receive the surrender of Acharrae, plunder Nyniæ, and capture Cyphara, a fort on the borders of the Dolopes. The Athamanians, also Roman allies, had at the same time taken Gomphi in Thessaly and other Thessalian forts. The Roman consul, marching through the country the enemy's flight had left open, camps on Mt. Ceretius in Epirus on the borders of Thessaly. He attacks and takes Phaloria, and passing Aeginium and Gomphi, enters the plains of Thessaly. He marches thence to Atrax, 10 miles from Larissa, on the Peneus. Philip was encamped in the vale of Tempe. Meanwhile the Roman fleet moves from Coreyra round Malea Pr. to the Piræus, then joins the fleets of Attalus and the Rhodians at Eretria. They take Eretria and also Carystus.

The consul Flaminius is unsuccessful in the siege of Atrax, which he relinquishes. He then proceeds to Phocis, where he takes Hyampolis, Daulis, Ambrysus, Anticyra, etc., and besieges Elatea.

The Achaean League joins the Romans.

The Roman fleet lying at Cenchræe under Lucius Quinctius, brother of Titus, takes the place; then, with the help of the Achæans, he attacks Corinth in vain. The fleet of Attalus then retires to the Piræus, the Romans to Coreyra.

Titus Quinctius meanwhile takes Elatea, and retires into winter quarters in Phocis and Locris.

197. — There are negotiations for peace.

Philip makes an alliance with Nabis, who, however, deserts him for the Romans; and T. Quinctius meets Nabis near Corinth in the winter.

In the spring T. Quinctius and Attalus march from Elatea and encamp within 5 miles of Boeotian Thebes, receive the submission of the Boeotians, and return to Elatea.

Philip assembles his army in a camp at Diium. About this time T. Quinctius leaves Elatea, and comes by Thronium and Scarphea to Thermopylae and Heraclæa, then marches to Nyniæ, encamping on the boundary between the Aenianes and Thessalians. Here he receives his Aetolian contingent and proceeds on his march through Phthiotis, where he is also joined by other allies. Making a vain attempt on Phthiotian Thebes, he marches to about 6 miles from Pheræ.

Philip, who was then near Larissa, advances towards the Romans, and encamps about 4 miles from Pheræ.

The country being unsuitable for fighting, both armies move towards Scotussa, the Romans encamping at Eretria in Phthiotis, Philip on the river Onchestus; the next move of the Romans was to Thetidium in Pharsalia, and of Philip to Melambius, near Scotussa; neither knowing where the other was.

Philip marches on over the hills of Cynosephalæ, where he encamps. Here he is disastrously defeated by the Romans under Titus Flaminius.

Philip retires into Macedonia, Titus Quinctius proceeds to Larissa; Philip is reduced to sue for peace.

Disconnected successes were obtained by the Romans in this campaign on the river Nemea, between Sicyon and Corinth; and also in Peræa.

BELLUM MACEDONICUM TERTIUM

171-168 a.C.

PHILIP, discontented at his treatment by the Romans, was determined to prepare for another struggle, which was destined to be taken in hand by his son and successor, Perseus. Eumenes of Pergamum brought matters to a head by preferring at Rome a series of charges against Perseus, and the Romans declared war against him late in 172.

171.—The Roman fleet assembles at Cephallenia; P. Licinius Crassus sails with the army from Brundisium, and encamps at Nymphaeum in the territory of Apollonia.

Perseus concentrates his troops at Cytium, marches towards Eordea and encamps at lake Begoritis; then advances into Elinea to the river Haliacmon, crosses the mountains through the Cambunii defiles, receives surrender of Tripolis, consisting of the towns Azorus, Pythium and Doliche; takes Cyretiae and Mylae, and encamps at Phalanna; he then passes by Gyrtou, occupied by Romans and Thessalians, without attack; receives submission of Elatea and Gonnus, and fortifies Gonnus, and proceeds to Sycurium to await the Romans.

Crassus marches through Epirus into Athannania, and, passing through Gomphi, goes to Larissa; pushes further north towards Tripolis, then encamps on the Peneus. Here he is joined by Attalus from Chalcis.

The Roman fleet advances from Cephallenia to Chalcis; Romans invest Haliartus.

Perseus detaches troops from Sycurium against the Pheraeans to divert the Romans from his camp. He then advances against the Romans, ending in a small engagement. For the second time he advances, forming his troops round a hill called Callinicus, and gains advantage in the battle.

Crassus then falls back to the other side of the Peneus.

Perseus removes and encamps at Mopsium, a hill midway between Tempe and Larissa. After vain overtures of peace he returns to Sycurium.

Romans from the fleet take Haliartus and Thebes.

The Romans under Crassus had marched to Phalanna, while Perseus was at Mopsium. They bring up reinforcements, and gain an advantage over Perseus.

Perseus leaves a garrison at Gonnus, and returns to Macedon and Thessalonica to winter quarters.

170.—Crassus endeavours vainly to take Gonnus; he takes Malloea, reduces Tripolis and the rest of Perrhaebia, and returns to Larissa.

Crassus then quarters part of his army in Thessaly, and with the rest marches into Achaean Phthiotis, rases Pteleum, receives the surrender of Antron and Larissa, and goes into winter quarters in Boeotia.

Perseus makes a sudden descent on the Roman fleet at Oreum.

Anlus Hostilius, the new consul, receives the army in Thessaly. In his attempt to march through Elinea he is beaten by Perseus.

The Roman fleet plunders the city of Abdera.

A Roman detachment occupies Lychnidus in Dassaretian territory. They are decoyed into an ambush at Uscana, a town considered to be part of Perseus' dominions.

169.—Perseus, in midwinter, marches to Stubera, receives surrender of the Roman garrison at Uscana and of various forts in Illyria, returns to Macedonia by way of Stubera.

On his withdrawal the Romans in Illyria vainly endeavour to recover Uscana and return to Lychnidus.

In Epirus the Romans attack the fortress of Phanote in vain.

Perseus marches to Elinea, crosses Mt. Citium, and, marching along the river Aracthus, builds a bridge and crosses the river, encamps on the borders of Aetolia, and appears before Stratus. He camps near the river Achelous; in the meantime a Roman garrison had been received into the town.

Perseus then moves his camp to the other side of the river Petitarus, about five miles from Stratus, passes into Aperantia, receiving submissions there, then returns to Macedon.

Owing to Perseus' march to Stratus, Appius Claudius was compelled to raise the siege of Phanote and to retire; the Macedonians from Phanote pass over the mountains into Antigonea.

Q. Marcius Philippus, the new consul, marches with his army from Palaepharsalus into Perrhaebia, and posts himself between Azorus and Doliche. Meanwhile, Perseus, whose camp is at Dium, occupies all the passes.

Philippus marches to within a mile of Perseus' troops who were guarding a pass, with Dium and Phila in sight; he obtains an advantage, and proceeds through a pass called Callipeuce, and camps between Heraclium and Libethrus.

Perseus was holding the roads through Tempe into Thessaly and by Dium into Macedonia. Instead of securing himself here, Perseus flies to Pydna.

Philippus marches to Dium, advances to the river Mytis, receives surrender of Agassae, encamps at the river Ascordus, and returns to Dium, where he is joined by the fleet. Detachments from his force take all the forts about Tempe and Phila.

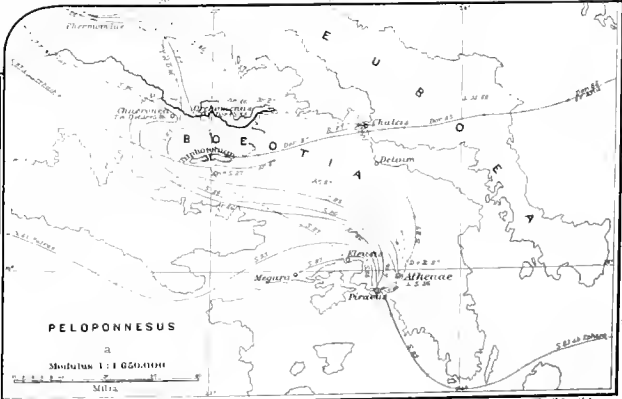
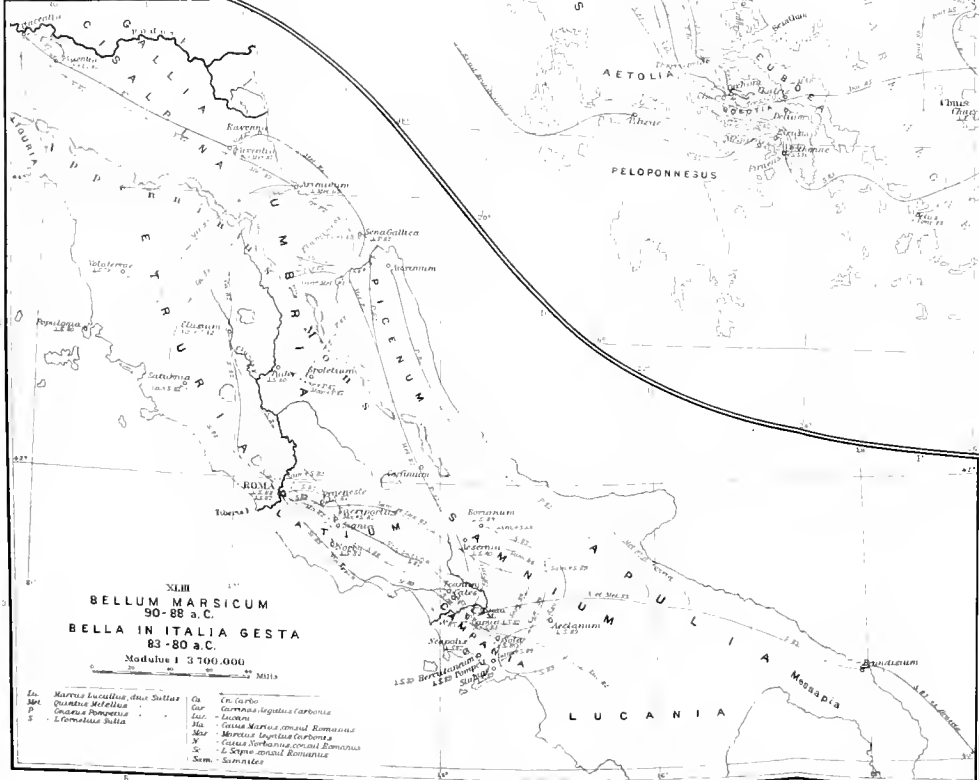
Owing to difficulties in provisioning, Philippus removes to Phila; Perseus then returns to Dium and encamps on the river Enipeus, with the river between himself and the Romans.

Philippos attacks Heracleum and takes it. The Roman fleet sails from Heracleum to Thessalonica, and after slight demonstration proceeds to Aenia, ravages the country and reaches Antigonea; plunders the district round Cassandrea, besieges Cassandrea, raises the siege, and, sailing round the promontory, attempts the siege of Torone; then sails past Demetrias, and brings to in Ioleus.
Philippos besieges Meliboea at the foot of Mt. Ossa. Perseus raises the siege.

168. L. Aemilius Paullus takes command of the Roman army in Macedonia; the Roman fleet is at Oreum. In Illyria, the Roman fleet at Apollonia successfully engages the Illyrian ships. Perseus' Illyrian allies give trouble and lay siege to Lissus and other towns. The Romans advance, receive surrenders, and continue their march to Scodra, which they take.
Perseus sends troops to hold the passes at Petra and Pythium, west of Diium, and fortifies his posts on the Enipeus.
Aemilius removes his camp from Phila and encamps on the opposite bank of the Enipeus. He orders the fleet to Heracleum, and detaches troops to Pythium, who dislodge the troops of Perseus and open the pass.
Perseus retires to Pydna, where his position is somewhat protected by the rivers Oeson and Leucus.
Aemilius follows him to Pydna, and ends the Third Macedonian War with a decisive battle and the surrender of Perseus.

BELLA A. L. CORN. SULLA GESTA
 XIIII
BELLUM CONTRA MITHRIDATEM GESTUM
 92 a.C. et 88-83 a.C.
 Modulus 1 : 5 000 000

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 4. Mithridates rex Ponticus | Ar. Antiochus rex Mithridatis |
| 1. Sulla | Ar. Antiochus rex Mithridatis |
| 2. Pompeius Magnus | Ar. Antiochus rex Mithridatis |
| 3. Lucius Cornelius Sulla | Ar. Antiochus rex Mithridatis |
| 4. Sulla | Ar. Antiochus rex Mithridatis |



BELLUM MARSIUM
 90-88 a.C.
BELLA IN ITALIA GESTA
 83-80 a.C.
 Modulus 1 : 3 700 000

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| En. Marcus Lucullus | Ca. En. Corbo |
| Mp. Quintus Metellus | Ca. Marcus legatus Carbo |
| P. Marcus Pompeius | Ca. Marcus legatus Carbo |
| S. Lucius Sulla | Ca. Marcus legatus Carbo |

BELLA A. L. CORN. SULLA GESTA.

BELLUM CONTRA MITHRIDATEM GESTUM

92 a.C. et 88-83 a.C.

B.C.

- 92.—The action of Mithridates, King of Pontus, in Asia Minor, especially with regard to Cappadocia, whence he had expelled the king, Ariobarzanes, led the senate of Rome to direct L. Corn. Sulla, the Governor of Cilicia, to take all necessary action. Mithridates contented himself with inducing his ally Tigranes, King of Armenia, to send troops to Cappadocia. Sulla quickly collected his forces, crossed the Taurus, and defeated and drove the governor Gordius and his Armenian auxiliaries out of Cappadocia. Ariobarzanes was again elected king. Mithridates yielded on all points, and the earlier *status quo* was restored.
- 91 89.—No sooner Sulla's back was turned when matters drifted to their old state. Ariobarzanes was again expelled from Cappadocia by Tigranes; and a pretender was put forward in Bithynia against Nicomedes III., the senate's nominee. Mithridates, though taking no active part, was really the author of these troubles. Rome sent Manius Aquillius in support of the governor, L. Cassius, and matters were again put on their former footing. But Aquillius desired war, and made use of Nicomedes, who closed the Bosphorus to Pontic ships, and with a force laid waste the region of Amastris. The complaints of Mithridates being unheeded, he set about organising a general rising against the domination of Rome. The position of Rome and her allies was as follows: Nicomedes had taken up a position in the direction of Amastris; Roman divisions were in Bithynia, Galatia, and Cappadocia under Aquillius, Cassius, and Quintus Oppius; while the Bithyno-Roman fleet continued to blockade the Bosphorus.
- 88.—In the spring Mithridates assumes the offensive. On the Amnia, a tributary of the Halys, Archelaus and Neoptolemus, generals of Mithridates, defeat the Bithynian army, dispersing the Asiatic allies of Rome as they advance forward. A Roman division is defeated in Cappadocia, and Cassius throws himself into the towns of the upper Maeander, particularly into Apamea; he subsequently takes refuge in Rhodes. Oppius evacuates Pamphylia and shuts himself up in Phrygian Laodicea. Aquillius is overtaken at the Sangarius river while retreating, and so completely defeated that he loses his camp and seeks refuge at Pergamum. Mithridates takes Pergamum, as well as the Bosphorus and the ships that were there; and issues an order from Ephesus for the general massacre of all Italians resident in his dominions, which was duly carried out. Mithridates now organises the conquered provinces from Pergamum as his capital. He is master of Asia Minor, and commands the Aegean with his fleet. The city leagues of Caria and Lycia and Rhodes, however, resist him. In Caria, Stratonicea is reduced by force of arms by the Pontic forces; but Magnesia on Mt. Sipylus successfully withstands a severe siege, in which Archelaus is defeated and wounded. Rhodes, whither Cassius and his troops had escaped, was assailed by land and sea. The Rhodian fleet defeats that of Pontus; and Mithridates, unable to make any progress by land, abandons the island, which remains in the hands of the Romans. Mithridates now decides to carry the war into Greece; and his son Ariarathes advances into Thrace and Macedonia. Abdera and Philippi become the chief Pontic bases in Europe. Delus is occupied and all Italians massacred; Euboea is similarly dealt with. Though the Pontic arms are repelled from Demetrias, the Piraeus is turned into a Pontic harbour.
- 87.—In this critical state of the Roman position in Asia Minor and Greece, Sulla chooses the conduct of the Asiatic war, and lands in Epirus in the spring with an army of 30,000 men. His peace proposals meeting with no acceptance from Mithridates, Sulla advances from Epirus to Boeotia and defeats the generals Archelaus and Aristion at Mt. Tilphossium. The two latter throw themselves into Athens and the Piraeus; Sulla is now master of the rest of Greece. A Roman division occupies Thessaly and makes incursions into Macedonia; another is stationed before Chalcis to watch the enemy's corps in Euboea. Sulla himself forms a camp at Eleusis and Megara, whence he commands Greece, and prosecutes the siege of Athens and the Piraeus. The Pontic army of Dromichaetes, coming to the relief of Athens, is defeated under the walls by the Romans after a severe struggle. The siege continues through the winter.
- 86.—When the season permitted, Sulla attempts to take the Piraeus by assault but fails; he then blockades the place. Athens offers to capitulate, but Sulla demands unconditional surrender. When this is delayed, the Romans storm and capture the place. Sulla's position is now desperate. He is without a fleet; Piraeus still holds out; he cannot reach Asia; Mithridates completes the conquest of Macedonia by the capture of Amphipolis; and lastly he is deposed at Rome and the Asiatic command given to L. Valerius Flaccus. Mithridates now makes strenuous efforts. His general, Taxiles, starts from Macedonia with a large force, driving before him the Romans stationed in Thessaly. At Thermopylae he is joined by Dromichaetes; Archelaus also evacuates the Piraeus and joins him in Boeotia.

Sulla destroys the fortifications of Piraens, and follows the Pontic army, so as to fight a pitched battle before the arrival of Flaccus.

The armies meet near Chaeronea, ending in a complete victory for the Romans; the remnants of the Pontic army fly to Chalcis.

In the meantime Flaccus lands with two legions in Epirus, and marches into Thessaly. Sulla goes in that direction, and the two Roman armies encamp against each other. Flaccus, finding that his troops were deserting over to Sulla, marches away through Macedonia and Thrace into Asia. By the end of the year he had reached Byzantium and Chalcidon.

Sulla returns and winters at Athens.

85. In the spring, Mithridates sends a fresh army to Euboea under Dorylaeus, who picks up the remnants of the army of Archelaus, and passes over to Boeotia.

Sulla meets Dorylaeus near Orchomenus and after a severe struggle defeats him. The next day the camp of the Asiatics is surrounded and stormed, only a few, including Archelaus, reaching Euboea.

There was no obstacle now to the advance of Sulla into Macedonia and Thrace. Philippi is occupied by the Romans; Abdera evacuated by the Pontic garrison, and Sulla, who takes up his winter quarters in Thessaly, orders the construction of ships.

In Asia, a reaction sets in against Mithridates; and he is, besides, hard pressed by the Romans both by land and sea. L. Licinius Lucullus succeeds in collecting a fleet from the Syrian ports, Cyprus, Pamphylia and Rhodes, and occupies the peninsula of Cnidus, assails Samus, and captures Colophon and Chius. Then coasting along the Troas, he has two successful engagements with the Pontic fleet, one at the promontory of Lectum, the other at the island of Tenedus. He is joined here by the ships built by Sulla in Thessaly; and thus, by commanding the Hellespont, he secures for the Romans an easy passage into Asia next spring.

In the army of Valerius Flaccus a mutiny, instigated by C. Flavius Fimbria, breaks out at Chalcidon, ending in the death of Flaccus at Nicomedia, and the succession of Fimbria to the command.

Fimbria defeats the son of Mithridates at Miletropolis on the Rhyndacus, the latter having marched against him from the satrapy of Pontus. Fimbria then marches to Pergamum, whence he compels Mithridates to fly to Pitane, and then to Mytilene.

Mithridates attempts to negotiate with Sulla at Delium in Boeotia through Archelaus, and an armistice is granted. Mithridates, however, not agreeing to the terms, and implying that he could arrange more satisfactorily with Fimbria, Sulla breaks off the negotiations.

In the meantime Sulla had been reorganising Macedonia, and bringing under control the Dardani, Maedi and Sinti. Having collected booty and drawn nearer to Asia, he puts in motion his legions stationed in Thrace and his fleet towards the Hellespont.

Archelaus, however, succeeds in obtaining from Mithridates a reluctant acquiescence to the peace terms, and Sulla obtains news of this at Cypselæ. He continues his march to Asia, crosses the Hellespont, meets Mithridates at Dardanus, and orally ratifies the treaty. He then marches to Thyatira, where he pitches his camp not far from Fimbria's. Fimbria's troops desert to Sulla in large numbers, and Fimbria himself, seeing opposition was useless, flies to Pergamum and commits suicide.

84. Sulla now settles the affairs of Asia Minor. He leaves the governorship in the hands of L. Licinius Murena, and the collection of the war indemnity in the hands of L. Lucullus; he reinstates the kings of Bithynia and Cappadocia; and Mithridates again becomes an ally of Rome.

- 83.—In the spring Sulla starts with his force from Ephesus to the Piraens, goes thence by land to Patrae, where the vessels were ready to convey him and his force to Brundisium.

BELLA A. L. CORN. SULLA GESTA.

BELLUM MARSICUM.

90 88 a.C.

BELLA IN ITALIA GESTA.

83-80 a.C.

B.C.

- 89.**—During the Social War Sulla holds certain subordinate commands at the beginning, but in 89 B.C. he is in command of the southern Roman army, and penetrates into southern Campania. Sulla takes Stabiae and destroys it; Herculaneum is taken by T. Didius. Pompeii offers resistance, and the Samnite general Lucius Cluentius, comes to relieve the town, but is repulsed by Sulla. Reinforced by Celts, Cluentius renews his attempt, but is totally defeated, his camp taken, and he himself with many of his troops cut down on their flight to Nola. Sulla now advances into the interior of Samnium; captures and punishes Aeclanum; turns the pass where the Samnite army under Mutilus awaited him, and attacks and defeats the Samnite army. He then marches to Bovianum, and compels it to surrender by a victory under its walls.
- 88.**—In Campania Sulla takes the smaller towns still occupied by the Samnites; and invests Nola. At this time occur the riots due to the Sulpician proposals. Sulla is recalled, and the command in the East is transferred to Marius. Sulla is determined to resist, and marches with his troops from his camp before Nola on Rome. The Marian party within the city attempts to resist, but after a few hours Sulla becomes master of Rome.
- 83.**—When Sulla lands at Brundisium from the East, he is welcomed by all Apulia and Messapia, and the scattered adherents of the optimate party join his camp; Quintus Metellus, who had escaped to Liguria, resuming, as Sulla's colleague, the proconsular command which had been committed to him in 87 and withdrawn by the revolution. The revolutionary army is at Ariminum. Gnaeus Pompeius who had gone to Picenum, and led the optimate party at Auximum, also takes Sulla's side. Troops are sent from Rome to put down the Picenian insurrection, but Pompey defeats them in detail and joins Sulla, apparently in Apulia. Sulla and Metellus march from Apulia through Samnium towards Campania. The revolutionary army of Gaius Norbanus is at Capua, while the second consular army also advances along the Appian Way. Before this latter arrives, Sulla throws himself in front of Norbanus. An attempt at mediation results in the arrest of Sulla's envoys. Sulla then attacks the force of Norbanus, whose army is broken by the charge of Sulla's troops down Mount Tifata. Norbanus' army takes refuge in Capua and Neapolis, where they are blockaded. Sulla, leaving these towns to be invested, pushes along the Appian Way against Teanum, where Scipio, the other consul, is posted. Sulla makes to him fresh proposals of peace, and an armistice is concluded at a conference between Cales and Teanum. Scipio afterwards repudiates the armistice, but his troops, who had mingled with those of Sulla, boldly go over to the latter. Sulla and Metellus take up winter quarters in Campania, and maintain the blockade of Capua through the winter, after having failed a second time to come to terms with Norbanus.
- 82.**—Metellus, relying on the Picenian insurrection, advances to upper Italy, while Sulla marches from Campania against Rome. Carbo, the revolutionary consul, marches against Metellus; the other consul, the younger Marius, having the task of meeting Sulla in Latium. Marching along the Latin Way, Sulla falls in with Marius' force near Signia. Marius falls back to Sacriportus, between Signia and Praeneste, where he prepares for battle. The result is a signal victory for Sulla, a division of the enemy even going over to Sulla during the battle. Marius now sends orders to the commander at Rome to put to death the noted men of the opposite party still there, and to evacuate the place; while the remnants of his force throw themselves into Norba and Praeneste, Marius himself going to the latter place. Sulla, leaving a force to blockade Praeneste, advances on Rome, and occupies it without resistance. Then, having settled matters, he at once pushes on to Etruria to attack his antagonists in upper Italy, in concert with Metellus. Meanwhile Metellus meets and defeats Carbo's legate Currius at the river Aesis on the borders of Picenum, but desists from further advance on the approach of Carbo with his superior force. Carbo, on getting news of the battle of Sacriportus, retreats to the Flaminian road, intending to take up his headquarters at Ariminum, and from thence to command the Apennines and the Po valley. In this object, which on the whole he accomplished, Carbo suffers sundry reverses; Sena Gallica is stormed and Carbo's rearguard is broken in a brilliant cavalry engagement with Pompey.

To face Map 43.

Norbanus now takes command in the Po valley, while Carbo himself proceeds to Etruria.

Three Sullan armies are now in the field. Metellus, by sea, goes past Ariminum to Ravenna, and at Faventia cuts off communication between Ariminum and the Po valley, into which he sends a division along the road to Placentia under Marcus Lucullus. Pompey and Crassus penetrate from Picenum into Umbria, and gain the Flaminian road at Spoletium, where they defeat Carrinas and shut him up in the town. Sulla himself marches into Etruria in two divisions; one of which, marching along the coast, defeats a corps opposed to it at Saturnia; the other, under Sulla himself, falls in with Carbo's army in the valley of the Clanis. After a successful cavalry engagement, Sulla fights a pitched battle near Clusium which is indecisive.

Carbo now detaches a force under Marcus for the relief of Praeneste. This force is attacked and defeated by oligarchic troops at Spoletium, one portion returning to Carbo, another to Ariminum. The Samnites, however, determine to aid Praeneste, and, joined by the Lucanians who are reinforced in Campania by a division of the garrison of Capua (which still held out), march on Praeneste with a force of 70,000 men.

Sulla, leaving a force against Carbo, returns to Latium, and takes up a position in the defiles in front of Praeneste, where vain attempts are made by the garrison to break through, and by the relieving army to dislodge Sulla.

Meanwhile matters were coming to a head in the Po valley. Norbanus, who had compelled Marcus Lucullus to retire to Placentia, where he was shut up, now proceeds against Metellus himself. He meets Metellus at Faventia and attacks him, and is completely defeated and his army broken up. On news of this battle reaching Lucullus, he sallies from Placentia and defeats at Fidentia the division left there to oppose him.

Norbanus flies to Rhodes, while Metellus takes Ariminum with all its stores; and the country between the Alps and the Apennines acknowledges the optimate government. Metellus now turns his attention to Etruria, the last province where the revolutionists still kept the field.

Carbo, on receiving at Clusium the news of the disaster to Norbanus' force, loses his self-command, and secretly escapes and embarks for Africa; his army too partly deserts, is partly destroyed by Pompey, and a part is led by Carrinas to the aid of Praeneste.

Round Praeneste, Sulla's preparations were maturing for decisive action, when suddenly the Samnite army decides to make an attack on Rome, and marches with that intent, camping about a mile from the Colline gate.

Sulla hastens to the assistance of Rome, and draws up his army before the Colline gate. In spite of his troops having just performed a long march, Sulla orders the attack. The battle, which lasts throughout the night and into the next morning, results in a complete victory for Sulla, and practically ends the war.

The garrison of Praeneste surrenders on hearing of the battle of the Colline gate; Norba is betrayed into the hands of Aemilius Lepidus; Neapolis is taken by assault; Capua surrenders; Nola resists, and is only evacuated by the Samnites in 80 B.C.

80.—Sulla undertakes a raid into the Samnite country, captures Aesernia, and converts the country into a desert.

Tuder, in Umbria, is stormed by M. Crassus; Populonia in Etruria makes a longer resistance before it is captured; Volaterrae stands a siege of two years, the garrison capitulating in 79 B.C. on condition of free departure.

The provinces also were speedily subdued. Sardinia was taken from the democratic governor by Lucius Philippus in 82 B.C. From Spain, Sertorius fled, leaving the province to Sullan magistrates in 81 B.C. Sicily and Africa were brought under Sullan government by Gnaeus Pompey in 80 B.C.

BELLA GALLICA A CAESARE GESTA

58—51 a.C.

6.9

Campaigns against the Helvetii and Ariovistus.

58. About the middle of March news reaches Caesar that the Helvetii, joined by the Rauraci, the Tulingi, the Latobrigi and also the Boii, had begun to move towards Genava, ready to cross the Rhone.

Caesar instantly leaves Rome, crosses the Alps and reaches Genava at the head of a legion in a week. He destroys the bridge by which the Helvetii were to cross, and fortifies the south bank of the Rhone between Lake Lemannus and the Pas de l'Écluse.

In spite of refusal to pass through the Province, the Helvetii make an attempt to cross, but are prevented by Caesar's force. They then induce the Sequani to allow them to pass through their territory after crossing the Pas de l'Écluse. Caesar, leaving Labienus to guard the lines on the Rhone, hastens to raise a new army in Cisalpine Gaul, and marches back with this along the valley of the Dora Riparia and over Mt. Genève, through the valley of the Durance, past Brigantio, Epiprodonum and Vapincum, crosses the Isara and Rhone rivers, and encamps on the heights of Sathonay, where the Rhone and Saone rivers meet. Here Labienus joins Caesar.

The bulk of the Helvetii had already crossed the Saone and entered the country of the Aedui, who ask for Caesar's aid. The rearguard of the Helvetii, about a fourth of their number, were gathered on the eastern side of the river, in the valley of the Formans, eleven miles to the north of Caesar's camp.

Caesar, by a midnight march, surprises the latter force, composed of the Tigurini, defeats and disperses them. He then bridges the river, and crosses his entire army to the right bank.

The Helvetii, attempting to negotiate and rejecting Caesar's terms, then march northwards, followed by Caesar's army.

After intermittent skirmishes extending over a fortnight, and a vain attempt to surprise the Helvetii, Caesar marches from Tolonum (Toulon-sur-Arroux) for Bibracte, the capital of the Aedui.

The Helvetii, who were far on their way past Luzy, now turn and attack Caesar's rearguard three miles north of Toulon. Caesar, holding them in check with his cavalry, strengthens his position, and in a pitched battle utterly defeats the Helvetii near Bibracte. The Boii were allowed to settle in Aeduan territory, while the Helvetii were sent back to their own land. By this victory Caesar was looked upon as the conqueror of the invaders of Gaul.

The Celtic Gauls, headed by Divitiacus, then solicit Caesar's aid against Ariovistus, who had overthrown the Sequani and the Aedui. Caesar's attempt to negotiate with Ariovistus fails. Hearing in the meantime that the Suebi had appeared on the east bank of the Rhine, and that the Harudes were ravaging the lands of the Aedui, Caesar at once moves and seizes Vesontio. Thence, making a circuit of 50 miles to avoid the wooded country, he goes through the pass of Belfort into the plain of the Rhine, and along the east slopes of the Vosges till he reaches a point 22 miles from Ariovistus.

Ariovistus, failing in his attempt to negotiate, attempts to cut Caesar's communications by marching over the slopes of the Vosges to a point two miles south of Caesar's camp.

On the next day Caesar vainly offers battle; and then marches his legions back to a point 1,000 yards south of Ariovistus' position. Here he again fails to draw Ariovistus; and learns of the latter's superstitious dread of joining battle before the new moon. Caesar then attacks and utterly defeats Ariovistus and expels his following from Gaul. The Suebi, who were on the point of crossing the Rhine, now lose heart and return home.

Caesar leaves his legions under Labienus in winter quarters at Vesontio, and returns to Cisalpine Gaul to conduct his civil duties.

Campaign against the Belgae.

- 57.—Caesar, getting information that the Belgae were conspiring, at once raises two new legions in Cisalpine Gaul and sends them in early spring to join Labienus. He himself follows soon after and joins his army at Vesontio. Thence he marches to the north bank of the Marne, taking the Belgae completely by surprise. The Remi submit and promise to aid Caesar. Caesar also sends Divitiacus to raise a levy of Aeduans and to ravage the lands of the Bellovaci.

The Belgae host were now moving down upon Caesar by a road leading past Laon to Reims (Durocortorum). Caesar accordingly crosses the Aisne river and encamps in a suitable position. Hearing that the Belgae were attacking Bibrax, a Roman stronghold, seven miles to the north-west, Caesar at once sends a rescuing force, and the Belgae abandon their attempt. The Belgae then attempt to cut Caesar's communications by taking a ford on the Aisne, two miles below the bridge. Caesar hurries in this direction, crosses the bridge, and defeats the Belgae, who lose heart and disperse to their territories; Labienus, with cavalry and three legions, pursuing and cutting up a large number of the fugitives.

Caesar then marches to Noviodunum, fails in an assault on the town, which the Suessiones ultimately surrender on his preparing to lay siege. Crossing the Oise, he marches to Bratuspantium, chief town of the Bellovaci, which surrenders; he also receives the surrender of the Ambiani at Samarobriua.

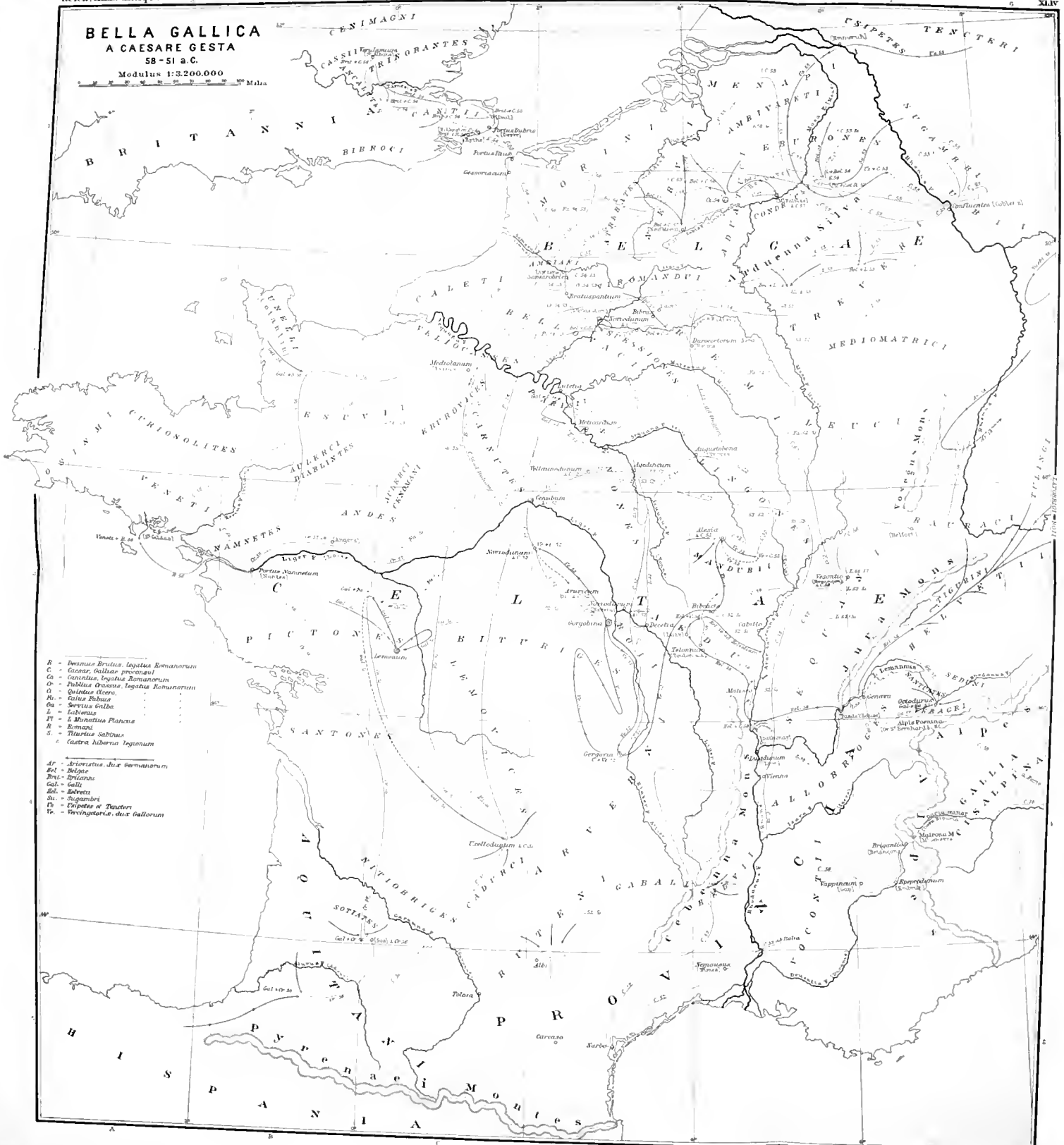
Caesar now learns that his further progress is to be disputed by the Nervii on the north-east; and accordingly moves from Samarobriua to the Nervian frontier.

Hearing that the Nervii were encamped 9 miles away on the further bank of the Sambre, with the Viromandui and the Atrebatas, and that the Adnatuci were marching to join them, Caesar was taking his army across the Sambre, to

BELLA GALLICA A CAESARE GESTA 58-51 a.C.

Modulus 1:3.200.000

Scale bar with markings from 0 to 100 Miles



- R = Decimus Brutus, legatus Romanorum
 - C = Ciceron, Galliarum praefectus
 - Ca = Caius Julius Caesar, legatus Romanorum
 - O = Publius Octavius, legatus Romanorum
 - Q = Quintus Cicero
 - Nu = Numerius Fabius
 - Ga = Gaius Sertius
 - L = Labienus
 - Pl = Lucius Plancus
 - R = Remius
 - S = Titus Sabinus
 - Ca = Castra Aliburni legionum
-
- Ar = Arminius, dux Romanorum
 - Bel = Belgae
 - Brit = Britanni
 - Gal = Galli
 - Hel = Helvetii
 - Su = Sugambri
 - Tr = Treveri et Tuseti
 - Vp = Veruocantae, dux Gallorum

camp on the heights of Neuf-Mesnil. The appearance of Caesar's baggage train was the signal for an attack from the ambushed Gauls. Thus taken by surprise, Caesar holds his own by isolated combats; the Atrebatas are first disposed of, then the Viromandui. The Nervii then threaten to carry everything before them, when the 10th legion, sent by Labienus, appears and hems them in, ending in the total defeat of the Gauls. The power of the Belgae is thus broken.

Caesar then marches against the Aduatuci, who had concentrated on Mt. Fallize, and prepares to besiege it. The place soon surrenders. A treacherous attack, however, during the night on the Romans, induces the latter to storm and take the place, and to inflict punishment for the treachery.

The campaign so far brings great prestige to Caesar. There was, however, one relative failure. On his way back to Italy, Caesar sends Servius Galba to open up the road over the Great St. Bernard, in the neighbourhood of the Nantuates, the Veragri, and the Seduni. After some trouble with the tribes, Galba takes up his quarters at Octodurus. Here he suddenly finds the heights covered with the enemy, and being forced to fight against heavy odds the Romans, divided into four columns, dashed out of the four gates, inflicting severe punishment on the Gauls. Galba then goes into the country of the Allobroges to winter.

After the defeat of the Nervii, one legion is sent under Publius Crassus to receive submission of the maritime tribes of Normandy and Brittany. This legion, with the other six, are stationed along the valley of the Loire, from Angers to Orleans, so as to cut off communication between north and south Gaul.

Campaign against the Maritime Tribes and the Aquitani.

56.—While Caesar is on a tour in Illyricum, the most distant part of his province, Publius Crassus, who was stationed along the valley of the Loire, has differences with the Veneti. These latter, joined by the Curiosolites and the Esuvii, determine to resist the Romans.

Caesar, on receiving the news in Illyricum, directs the immediate construction of a fleet at the mouth of the Loire. He then proceeds to Ravenna, and to Luca, where, with Pompey and Crassus, he arranges for the extension of his term of office and the increase of his legions. From Luca he joins his army in Gaul, and takes up his quarters near Nantes.

His first step is to distribute his legions. He sends Labienus to the country of the Treveri to keep an eye on the Belgae and prevent Germans crossing the Rhine; Sabinus is directed to disperse the allies of the Veneti in the Cotentin and the north; Crassus is sent to Aquitania.

The Veneti provision their fortresses and assemble their ships for resistance. Caesar's fleet under Decimus Brutus also assembles at the mouth of the Loire.

Caesar crosses the Vilaine river in order to besiege the forts of the Veneti, but on his approach the garrisons take to their ships and sail off to the nearest port. He accordingly determines to wait for his fleet, and encamps on the heights of St. Gildas; the fleet of the Veneti being assembled close below him.

At length, weather being favourable, Brutus comes in sight with his fleet; and the Veneti at once bring out their ships. In the battle which ensues, Brutus inflicts a crushing defeat on the Gauls, leading to the unconditional surrender of the tribes taking part in the war.

About the same time the allies of the Veneti, who had mustered in the Cotentin, are defeated by Sabinus and lay down their arms.

Meanwhile Crassus, calling in aid from Tolosa, Carcase, and Narbo, is carrying all before him in Aquitania. He defeats the Sotiates and captures their stronghold; thence penetrates into the basin of the Adour. Here he assaults and takes the camp of the Aquitanians, who were reinforced by the Iberians of the Pyrenees. All, except the remoter tribes, now tender their submission to him.

After the defeat of the Veneti, Caesar himself, joined by Sabinus on the way, marches against the two Belgic tribes, the Morini and Menapii, who had refused to submit. Beyond obtaining their cattle and ravaging their country, he effects nothing. The legions then return to winter quarters between the Seine and the Loire.

The Massacre of the Usipetes and the Tencteri, and First Invasion of Britain.

55 Gaul being seemingly conquered, it was now necessary to guard against foreign invasion, one such being now imminent. A horde of Usipetes and Tencteri appear on the right bank of the Rhine near Emmerich; they cross over, surprise the Menapii and live in their territory through the winter; then move as far south as the Eburones and the Condrusi.

Caesar, on getting the news in Cisalpine Gaul, at once joins his legions on the lower Seine, summons the Gallic chiefs for their contingents of cavalry, and marches towards Coblenz. Refusing to treat with the Germans unless they decided to recross the Rhine, Caesar marches to within 11 miles of their camp.

During a truce for further negotiations, the German cavalry attacks Caesar's cavalry. Caesar now decides to deal them a blow, and in spite of their apologies for the unwarranted attack, he puts under arrest the chiefs who had come to express regret, and attacks and practically annihilates the entire force. Thenceforward the Germans ceased to disturb Gaul.

Caesar now resolves on crossing the Rhine and punishing the Sugambri, who had just given asylum to the cavalry of the defeated Germans. He bridges the river and crosses near Coblenz, ravages the country of the Sugambri and, after recrossing, destroys his bridge.

In this year Caesar undertakes an expedition into Britain. He orders his fleet to assemble at Portus Itius—not improbably Boulogne—whither he himself, by steady marches from the Rhine, arrives with his forces. He sends ahead Commius, a Gallic chief, to reassure the tribes of Britain, who were apprehensive, of his friendly intentions.

Caesar sets sail towards the end of August, and in a few hours arrives off the cliffs of Dover (Portus Dubris). Finding the landing difficult, he moves seven miles further up and stops at Deal. Here his landing is disputed by the Cantii, but he gains a footing and puts the enemy to flight. The Cantii then sue for peace, and Commius, Caesar's envoy, who had been imprisoned, is handed back.

In the meantime Caesar's cavalry, meeting with a storm off the coast before landing, returns to Gaul. A further storm damages many of Caesar's ships, thus giving the Britons an opportunity to make another attempt to expel the Romans.

Not long after, the seventh legion, when out foraging, is attacked from an ambush and surrounded. Caesar,

perceiving from the clouds of dust that something was wrong, at once goes to their assistance, and by a vigorous assault extricates the legion from its position. After a few days the Britons again make a demonstration against his camp, but are routed and pursued. The Britons, for the second time, sue for peace, which is made. After being in Britain for less than three weeks, Caesar, being without cavalry, and the equinox being near, deems it advisable to take hostages and to return to Gaul.

The Disaster at Aduatua and the Second Invasion of Britain.

- 54.—During the winter the legions were distributed over a wide extent of country in Belgæ. One legion under Gaius Fabius among the Morini, who had recently submitted to Labienus; a second under Quintus Cicero among the Nervii; a third under Labienus near the western frontier of the Treveri; three under Trebonius, Crassus and Plancus, not far from Samarobriua; one of recruits, with five veteran cohorts, under Sabinus and Cotta in the country of the Eburones. One legion only, under Roscius, was sent outside Belgic territory to the country of the Esuvii. Caesar's own headquarters were at Samarobriua. Soon after Caesar's return from Britain, Tasgetius, Caesar's nominee as king of the Carnutes, is assassinated. Caesar sends Plancus with his legion to arrest the ringleaders and to terrorise the rebels. Since the battle with the Nervii, the Treveri refuse to send their cavalry contingent to Caesar. Caesar enters their country with a strong force and strengthens the influence of Cingetorix against that of Indutiomarus. The latter, when the legions of Sabinus and Cotta had taken up their quarters, incites Ambiorix and Catuvoleus, each of whom ruled one half of the Eburones, to attack the Roman camp. The first attack is futile, but on the persuasion of Ambiorix, and against the advice of Cotta, Sabinus agrees to transfer his legion to one of the nearer camps for security against a large national movement. At daybreak the Romans march out with a long baggage train and are soon surrounded by the Eburones and almost annihilated, a handful only escaping to the camp of Labienus. Ambiorix then persuades the Nervii to join him in attacking the camp of Cicero, which they at once besiege. Caesar, hearing of this, at once sets out with the legion of Trebonius, being joined by Fabius on the way. Passing through Nervian territory, Caesar approaches a river and finds the Gauls, who had left Cicero and come to intercept him, encamped on the opposite bank. He entices the Gauls to cross the river, when the Romans fall on them and utterly rout them. That same day Caesar reaches Cicero's camp. The state of affairs in Gaul being now alarming, Caesar orders Fabius to return to his camp in the Morini, and near his own quarters at Samarobriua he stations the three camps of Cicero, Crassus, and Trebonius. The Senones now banish their king, the nominee of Caesar, and refuse to obey Caesar's command that their council should appear before him. Indutiomarus again collects all malcontents and attacks Labienus, by whom he is defeated and killed. The Nervii and Eburones then disperse, but peace does not last out the winter. Caesar undertakes his second expedition to Britain, setting sail from Gessoriacum and Portus Itius with over 800 craft, and making good his landing at a place probably near Hythe, below Folkestone. Leaving a force in charge of the ships, Caesar advances twelve miles to a place where he heard the enemy were encamped. Throwing back this force, the Romans come on the main body of the enemy in an entrenched fort, which they storm and capture. Compelled to visit the coast to repair the damage done to his ships by a storm, Caesar, on his return with his force to the same point, finds his road barred by the chief Cassivellaunus and a combination of several tribes. Harassed by the enemy he continues his march, and ultimately punishes them severely and puts them to flight. Caesar then crosses the Thames between Kingston and Brentford, laudies aside resistance, and marches on the stronghold of Cassivellaunus (Verulamium, modern St. Albans), which he attacks from two sides and captures. The Trinobantes, Cenimagni, Ancalites, Bibroci, Cassii, and others now surrender to Caesar. While Caesar is thus engaged, Cassivellaunus induces the Cantii to make a sudden attack on the Roman fleet and camp on the coast. The Romans, however, completely rout them and kill their chief, Lugotrix. After his victories Caesar decides to withdraw from Britain. He concludes peace with Cassivellaunus, takes hostages, and returns to Gaul after an absence of about two months.
- 58.—The Treveri, in spite of the death of Indutiomarus, succeed in persuading the Nervii, Aduatuci, Menapii and Eburones to join them; while the Senones and Carnutes are still defiant. Caesar, leaving Samarobriua with four legions, makes a sudden raid among the Nervii, ravages their lands and compels the chiefs to submit. A similar course ensures the submission of the Senones and the Carnutes, from both of whom Caesar takes hostages. He now turns his steps towards the Treveri and the Eburones, after ravaging the country and receiving the submission of the Menapii. In the meantime Labienus marches out against the Treveri and forces them to submit after a defeat. Caesar and Labienus now, with their combined forces, again cross the Rhine a little above the former crossing, and, after threatening the German allies of Ambiorix, return to Gaul. Caesar then marches westward through the Ardennes forest to the deserted camp of Cotta's legion, where he leaves Cicero with a legion; he sends Labienus to the north of the Eburones; and Trebonius to the south-west in the direction of Huy. The instructions to the last two were to harry the country, and to return in a week to concert measures with Caesar. Caesar himself marches towards the Lower Schelde in the hope of catching Ambiorix, who was supposed to have retreated to the extremity of the Ardennes. The Eburones carry on a guerrilla warfare, and Caesar invites the neighbouring tribes to harry them. The Sugambri join in this plunder of the Eburones, but also attack the camp of Cicero, who holds his position with difficulty until relieved by Caesar. Caesar then ravages the country of the Eburones; Ambiorix, however, eludes him. For the winter, two legions were quartered on the west frontier of the Treveri; two among the Lingones, and six at Agedinnum, the chief town of the Senones. After holding a council of Gallic chiefs at Durcorcorum, Caesar starts for Italy.

52.—The Celts, still smarting under Caesar's coercion, now hear that Rome is a prey to sedition. The Gallic chiefs, therefore, conspire together to prevent Caesar joining his legions.

The Carnutes strike the first blow by massacring the Romans at Cenabum and plundering their stores. The news reaches the Arverni the same evening, and Vercingetorix, a man in Gergovia, rouses popular enthusiasm for rebellion. Most of the tribes between the Seine and the Garonne join him and elect him commander-in-chief.

Vercingetorix sends Lucretius to deal with the Ruteni on the borders of the Roman Province, while he himself goes north and induces the Bituriges to throw in their lot with him.

On this news reaching Caesar, he at once starts from Rome and, taking some recruits from Cisalpine Gaul, arrives in the Province to find his route to Agedincum, where his legions were, threatened, as Lucretius had won over the Ruteni, Nitobriges, and the Gabali, and the Aedui were untrustworthy.

So Caesar hastens to Narbo, secures that place and Tolosa, Albi, and Nemausus with detachments, and joins his levies in the country of the Helvii. He then crosses by the mountain track into the country of the Arverni, and leaving Decimus Brutus here to occupy the attention of Vercingetorix, he recrosses the Cevennes mountains, proceeds to Vienna, where he picks up a body of cavalry, thence up the valley of the Saone, and rejoins his legions and concentrates his army at Agedincum.

Vercingetorix now prepares to besiege Gorgobina, a town of the Boii, Caesar's allies. Caesar, leaving two legions at Agedincum, at once starts to its relief. His route lies through Vellaunodunum, a stronghold of the Senones, which surrenders after a siege: then Cenabum, which he captures, and punishes the town; he then proceeds to Noviodunum, which surrenders, though the cavalry of Vercingetorix hurries from Gorgobina and engages in battle. They are, however, defeated and scattered by Caesar's German squadron.

Caesar then marches for Avaricum, the capital of the Bituriges, which he takes by assault after a desperate struggle, at the end of a siege of many days.

While Vercingetorix is raising fresh levies, Caesar is occupied at Decetia in Aeduan territory, at the request of the Aedui, in deciding between rival claimants for the office of chief magistrate.

Caesar now sends Labienus with four legions, including the two at Agedincum, to restore order in the upper valley of the Seine; while he himself marches with the remaining six to attack Gergovia, making Noviodunum (Nevers) his chief magazine.

Caesar and Vercingetorix march along opposite banks of the Allier, when Caesar crosses the river by a stratagem, and, appearing before Gergovia, captures a hill on the eastern side of the town, and encamps.

At this time the Aeduan contingent, coming to join him, is induced to declare for Vercingetorix. Caesar goes with four legions against them, overawes them and brings them in.

During his absence Vercingetorix attacks the Roman camp at Gergovia, and Caesar returns just in time to prevent the destruction of his legions.

Being uncertain of the loyalty of the Aeduan contingent, Caesar now decides to assault Gergovia, but he is repulsed with heavy loss. He then raises the siege and again marches down the Allier valley.

Before Caesar had gone far he learns of the treachery of the Aeduans, Eboracorum, and Viridomarus, who had one in advance and had seized and plundered Noviodunum, sending off all Caesar's hostages to Bibracte; and threatening Caesar's passage of the Loire.

Caesar marches night and day till he reaches the river a few miles south of Noviodunum. On his approach the Aedui take to flight. Caesar then marches towards the valley of the Yonne to succour Labienus, who was just then in great peril.

Labienus, leaving his heavy baggage in charge of recruits at Agedincum, had marched with his four legions down the left bank of the Yonne and the Seine for Lutetia, the capital of the Parisii, in order to overawe the Senones and the Carnutes. He was opposed by a large force led by Camulogenus, 20 miles from Lutetia.

Labienus, finding it difficult to cross, marches back to Metiosedum, and, with the aid of barges, crosses the Seine and pushes on to Lutetia.

Camulogenus now orders Lutetia to be burnt down, and marches north to meet Labienus, the Romans being on the north bank of the Seine, the Gauls on the south.

Labienus at this juncture hears of Caesar's retreat from Gergovia and of the Aeduan rebellion; the Bellovaci too had risen in arms. Being thus threatened on all sides, he decides to cut his way to Agedincum, which he effects by a stratagem and a victory over Camulogenus. He then marches south to rejoin Caesar.

The position of affairs was now as follows. The rebellious Gauls, at an assembly at Bibracte, unanimously elect Vercingetorix as their general. The latter forms his plans and makes Alesia a stronghold to retreat to in case of necessity; he incites the tribes bordering on the Province to attack the Provincials; and tries to win over the Allobroges. Caesar's object is to protect the Province. The Allobroges guard the fords of the Rhone; and Lucius Caesar is told off with 10,000 men to various points on the threatened frontier. Caesar also enlists German cavalry from across the Rhine.

The Helvii on the frontiers of the Province risk a battle, but are defeated by the Romans with heavy loss.

Caesar rejoins Labienus to the south of Agedincum, and the united armies take up their quarters near Troyes (Augustobona), among the Lingones. Caesar then moves down the valley of the Tille, intending to march through the country of the Sequani.

Vercingetorix, with his force, moves from Alesia to intercept him, and takes up a position not far from Dijon, about ten miles south of the Roman camp. The next morning Vercingetorix attacks Caesar, whose German horse helps him to gain a victory. Vercingetorix retires beaten to Alesia.

The next day Caesar marches to Alesia and invests the place with a ring of camps ten miles in circumference. While the siege was being carried on with vigour, strong reinforcements of Gauls arrive to relieve the place. After a desperate struggle between the Romans and Gauls, both those besieged and those come to the relief, Caesar is finally victorious, and Vercingetorix surrenders Alesia and himself. He is taken prisoner and sent to Rome, where he afterwards adorns Caesar's triumph, and is then put to death.

Caesar spends the winter in the Aeduan capital. The legions are quartered among the Remi, the Sequani, the Aedui, the Ambivareti, the Bituriges and the Ruteni, so as to safeguard the loyal, to overawe the disaffected, and to cover the Province.

End of the Struggle.

- 52.— Some of the tribes are still inclined to renew the struggle. Towards the end of 52 the Bituriges begin to stir, as the legion quartered there was insufficient to overawe them. Caesar at once sends another legion and subdues them.
- 51.— The Bituriges then ask for aid against the Carnutes, and on the approach of two legions the Carnutes take to flight. These two legions are quartered at Cenabum.
- There still remained the Bellovaeci to settle with; and they had formed a confederacy consisting of the Atrebates, the Ambiani, the Vellocasses, the Caleti and the Eburovices under Correus and Comminus.
- On the approach of Caesar the Gauls, who were established in the forest of Compeigne, retreat and encamp on Mt. Ganelon. Correus awaits the Romans on the southern bank of the Aisne, where it flows into the Oise. Here Caesar defeats the Gauls, and Correus is slain. Comminus escapes, but later makes his peace with Caesar. Caesar then marches against the Eburones and ravages their country.
- In the west Dumnaeus besieges Lemonum with a force from Brittany and the neighbourhood.
- Caninius and Fabius, Caesar's generals, compel him to raise the siege; and while he is hurrying across the Loire Fabius meets him and defeats him with heavy loss.
- The fugitives, rallied by Drappes and Lucretius, start off to plunder the Province, but, being hotly pursued by Caninius, they throw themselves into the fortress of Uxellodunum. Caninius arrives and invests the place.
- Drappes and Lucretius, leaving 2,000 men as a garrison, escape from the town and harass the Romans from outside. They are ultimately defeated, Drappes' force being destroyed or made prisoners, Lucretius escaping.
- Fabius, after defeating Dumnaeus, subdues the Carnutes and the maritime state of Brittany, and now joins Caninius in the siege of Uxellodunum.
- Caesar, who was at Cenabum, marches with his cavalry for Uxellodunum, followed by two legions. On his arrival he detects the weak spot in the enemy's defence, and cuts off their water supply. After some further resistance the garrison surrenders.
- After taking Uxellodunum, Caesar enters Aquitania with two legions.
- The conquest of Gaul was thus complete.

BELLA CIVILIA TEMPORE CAESARIS

50-45 a.C.

B.C.

50.—After the breaking up of the triumvirate, Caesar and Pompey enter into competition for the sole control, Caesar representing the democratic, Pompey the aristocratic party. On the pretext that Caesar was disobeying orders regarding the laying down of his office, Pompey obtains the authority of the consuls to march against him.

Caesar sends an ultimatum to Rome, but at Pompey's dictation the Senate orders him to lay down his arms. The tribunes who vetoed this resolution had to fly for their lives to Caesar's camp.

Caesar now decides on his course. He crosses the Rubicon on the night of December 16th, and thus begins the Civil War. He takes Ariminum by surprise the next day. Here he is met by Pompey's messengers with proposals which fall through.

From Ariminum Caesar sends Marc Antony to Arretium, which he seizes on December 29th. Curio is sent to Igavium, which is abandoned by the praetor and occupied by Curio. Caesar's rear is thus secure.

49.—Antony and Curio then move out of Arretium and Igavium, and join Caesar at Ancona on January 4th.

Caesar then marches on Auximum, whence Pompey's lieutenant retires, many of his soldiers joining Caesar.

At this juncture there is alarm at Rome, and the consuls abandon the capital and establish their Government at Capua. Pompey holds a conference with his supporters at Temna Silicium and decides to take his two legions to Picenum, and there collect levies. He moves accordingly to Luceria to carry out his plans.

While Pompey is so occupied Caesar moves down Picenum, where most of the town join him. He then marches by way of Firmum and Truentum to Asenum. The Pompeian army stationed here takes to flight or deserts to Caesar. Those taking to flight assemble at Corfinium, where Pompey's lieutenant, Domitius Ahenobarbus, was in command.

Caesar at once marches on Corfinium by way of Interannum and Pinna, saves the bridge over the Aternus, and lays siege to Corfinium, which soon surrenders, the garrison coming over to Caesar. Sulpio also surrenders to Marc Antony.

Pompey's headquarters were at Larinum, near Luceria. He marches all his cohorts to Brundisium, where he makes preparations to leave Italy with his troops.

Caesar, from Corfinium, marches on Brundisium by way of Teanum, Arpi, Auximum, Canusium, and Barium in Apulia, in order to prevent, if possible, Pompey's escape from Italy. On reaching Brundisium he finds that the consuls had left for Dyrrhachium with 30 cohorts, but Pompey was still there with 20, awaiting transport.

Caesar tries to blockade the town, but he fails in this, and Pompey, with his force, succeeds in leaving Italy.

Caesar, now in possession of Italy, returns to Rome, makes all arrangements, and marches to Transalpine Gaul, and over the Corniche, towards Massilia, which had as governor Pompey's lieutenant Domitius.

Intending to lay siege to the place, Caesar directs Fabius from Gaul to occupy the Pyrenees, and Antony to hurry on with his legions which were diverted towards Spain.

Fabius reaches Herda (about 20th April), and finds the camp of Afranius and Petreius about 800 yards on the south of the town near the Sicoris. After some time Afranius makes an unsuccessful attempt on Fabius' camp; and soon after Caesar reaches Fabius and decides to attack Afranius. An indecisive action takes place. High floods then setting in and carrying away Caesar's bridges, his communications with Gaul are cut off, though he manages to bring in a convoy from Gaul with some difficulty.

About this time an engagement takes place between the forces of Domitius and Brutus, near an island opposite Massilia, and ends in a victory for Caesar's lieutenant Brutus, the Massilians losing 9 ships. The news of this victory encourages the forces at Herda.

Caesar now, by an engineering feat, overcomes the difficulties of crossing the river, with the result that Afranius and Petreius decide to retire beyond the Iberus. They are, however, intercepted on their march and surrender, their men mostly going over to Caesar.

About the end of June another naval battle takes place outside Massilia, near Tauroentum, between Brutus and the Massilians, joined by 16 ships sent by Pompey. It ends in a victory for Brutus and in Massilia being reduced to a state of siege.

Caesar, after counteracting Varro's influence in the south of Spain, takes ship from Gades to Tarraco, and thence he marches by land to Massilia, which in the meantime had surrendered to Trebonius after a five months' siege. From Massilia Caesar sets out for Rome and the troops proceed to Italy.

A disaster now befalls Caesar's side. His legate Curio, after regaining Sicily, is sent to reclaim Africa from the Pompeians. At first he defeats Attius Varus near Utica. Shortly afterwards King Juba, who was friendly to Pompey, comes to the assistance of Varus with a large force; Curio falls into Juba's ambush and his army is completely destroyed.

In Illyricum, Caius Antonius (Caesarian) was on the island of Curicta with two legions, and Dolabella, with 40 ships, was in the straits. Pompey's admirals, Octavius and Scribonius Libo, attack and defeat Dolabella, and isolate Antonius' force on the island. These latter are ultimately captured, taken to Macedonia and incorporated in

To face Map 45.

Pompey's army. Octavius is active in attempting to reduce Illyricum; and Issa joins his cause. The Caesarians, however, hold Lissus; and at Scdonae Octavius is severely defeated and retires to Dyrrhachium.

Caesar, who had been elected consul for the following year, now collects his legions and cavalry at Brundisium, and on the 28th November sets sail with half his force to cross the Adriatic after Pompey, landing the next day at Palaeste, on the coast of Epirus. Thirty of his ships, on their return journey to convey the remainder of his force, are captured and burnt by Bibulus.

Caesar tries to open negotiations with Pompey, but these fall through. He marches over the difficult mountain paths from Palaeste to Oricum, which surrenders; then, receiving the surrender of Apollonia, he pushes on for Dyrrhachium.

Pompey, on hearing of Caesar's landing, hurries towards Apollonia, and by forced marches barely reaches Dyrrhachium to save it from capture.

Caesar, finding that Pompey was in possession of the place, again moves back towards Apollonia, and camps south of the Apsus. Pompey follows and camps opposite Caesar on the other side of the river. Thus the two armies watch each other for a time.

In the meantime Libo sails over from Oricum to Brundisium, which he blockades, inflicting some damage on Antony's men, who were waiting to cross over to Caesar. Antony compels him to raise the blockade and to retire.

48.—On the 15th February, Antony, with the rest of Caesar's force, sets sail from Brundisium, is carried past Apollonia and Dyrrhachium, chased by the enemy, and succeeds in reaching the harbour of Nymphoëum, above Lissus.

Pompey marches secretly by way of Dyrrhachium to Tirana so as to cut off Antony and to prevent his junction with Caesar, the latter having already crossed the Apsus for the purpose and reached Scampa. Antony remains in camp and apprises Caesar of the danger; while Pompey, apprehensive of being caught between the two armies, retires.

Metellus Scipio, Pompey's lieutenant in Syria, is ordered to march to Macedonia with his force, when Pompey hears of Caesar's landing in Epirus.

Caesar now distributes his force by sending L. Cassius Longinus with a legion and 200 horse to Thessaly; 5 cohorts and some cavalry to Aetolia to win over the provinces and for the supply of corn; Domitius Calvinus, with two legions and 500 horse, by the Egnatian road to Macedonia, to head off the corps of Scipio, which would approach from Thessalonica. At Oricum he leaves three cohorts, and the rest of the garrison he draws in to the main army.

From Tirana, Pompey retires to Dyrrhachium; thence he moves to Asparagium to defend the line of the Genusus. Caesar, after joining Antony, returns to Scampa, makes a raid up the Genusus, and follows Pompey to Asparagium, camping opposite Pompey, and vainly offering battle. He then determines to cut off Pompey from Dyrrhachium; marches by way of Clodiana, across the mountains, and, before Pompey was aware of his intention, cuts off his approach to Dyrrhachium, and begins to hem in and blockade Pompey.

During an absence of Caesar from his camp, Pompey attacks his lines, which were under the command of Publius Sulla. After a severe struggle, the Caesarians gain a decided advantage. Subsequently Pompey, learning of the weakness of the left of Caesar's line, delivers an assault on this quarter, which ends in a severe defeat for Caesar, with a loss of 1000 men. Pompey now imagines the war over.

While Caesar and Pompey are thus engaged before Dyrrhachium, the opposing generals are active in the rest of Greece. Domitius and Scipio come to close quarters in Macedonia, where Scipio turns off to attack Longinus in Thessaly, leaving his baggage in charge of M. Favonius, south of the Haliacmon. Longinus retires before Scipio, while Domitius makes a demonstration against the camp of Favonius. Scipio returns just in time to save Favonius, but declines battle with Domitius, though the latter has the advantage in two cavalry combats.

At Oricum, Cn. Pompey, Pompey's son, with a fleet, enters the harbour, burns Caesar's fleet, and, leaving a detachment to blockade the port, sails to Nymphoëum and up the river to Lissus, where he also burns the 30 transports of Antony. He fails to capture Lissus.

The force sent to Aetolia and that of Longinus reduce Aetolia, Acarnania and Amphiloehis; and an attempt is made to obtain a footing in Achaia in the Peloponnese, but this is frustrated by Pompey's lieutenant, who fortifies the Isthmus. Delphi, Thebes and Orchomenus voluntarily submit, and Caesar thus controls a large part of Greece.

After his defeat at Dyrrhachium, Caesar sends forward at night his baggage and wounded to Apollonia, and before daylight marches quietly off with his legions; he reaches the Genusus pursued by Pompey's cavalry. Caesar inflicts loss on his pursuers, crosses the river, and takes up his position opposite Asparagium. Pompey, too, crosses the river and camps in his old defences at Asparagium. On the two following days Caesar steals a march, followed by Pompey, when the latter gives up the pursuit and returns to Asparagium.

Caesar, leaving small forces at Apollonia, Lissus and Oricum, determines to join Domitius in Macedonia. He marches with the river Aous on the south, and reaches Aeginium in Thessaly, where Domitius joins him.

Pompey, on hearing of Caesar's movements, determines to join Scipio and, leaving a force at Dyrrhachium, moves out of Asparagium, and takes the route along the Egnatian road. Scipio had then reached Larissa.

From Aeginium Caesar marches to Gomphi, which he storms and takes, he then goes to Metropolis, which surrenders to him, and also other towns in Thessaly. He then crosses the Apidanus, and, moving a little further, camps on the north of Pharsalus, on the left bank of the Enipeus.

Pompey, finding Domitius had escaped him, pursues his course south-east towards Larissa, where he joins Scipio on June 21st, and marches on towards Pharsalus to meet Caesar.

Though Pompey had twice as large an army as Caesar, the latter's men were eager to retrieve their last defeat. They attack Pompey's force, and after a severe struggle the Pompeians give way. Caesar captures or disperses the entire force. Pompey takes to flight, going through Larissa to Asia Minor, and thence to Egypt, where he is assassinated. (For his precise route, see Map.)

During this time Brundisium had been blockaded by Decimus Laelius, a Pompeian admiral; another, Cassius, had captured the harbour of Messina in Sicily, and Vibo in Italy. On hearing of Pompey's defeat, they both retire with their fleets.

Caesar, leaving Calenus and Cornificius to complete the conquest of Greece and Illyria, pursues Pompey to Larissa, thence to Amphipolis, and to Asia Minor. Finding that Pompey had been at Cyprus, and had probably gone on to Egypt, Caesar sets out for Alexandria, where he hears of Pompey's death.

At Alexandria Caesar takes possession of the royal palace facing the great harbour and, as Roman consul, undertakes the settlement of the disputes between young Ptolemy and Cleopatra.

Soon, however, intrigues on the part of Ptolemy and his regent Pothinus lead to the march of an Alexandrian army

under Achilles from Pelusium. Achilles takes possession of Alexandria, except the part held by Caesar, which the latter places in a state of defence. Caesar also holds Ptolemy and Pothinus as hostages.

Caesar being now in an embarrassing position, secures his rear by taking possession of the tower on the island of Pharos; sets about obtaining reinforcements in ships and troops; and calls on Mithridates of Pergamum to march an army to his aid by way of Syria.

Caesar not only holds his own amidst the intrigues against him in Alexandria, but also goes out himself with his fleet and successfully brings in a convoy of reinforcements arriving from Rhodes. An attempt to intercept him in this venture is frustrated by a naval victory gained by Caesar and the Rhodian admiral Euphranor over the Alexandrians.

The Alexandrians now prepare a fresh fleet in order to blockade Caesar. But seeing the danger, Caesar takes his fleet to the Eunostos harbour, attacks the enemy and signally defeats them. He then captures the entire island of Pharos, so as to command the mole (Heptastadium) and the entrance to both harbours.

The next day Caesar attacks the Alexandrian fort on the south end of the mole; and in a fight on the mole, between the island and the city, Caesar is defeated and his troops put to flight, Caesar himself being saved by swimming to a galley. His troops, however, soon recover their spirit. At this time Caesar, approached by the Alexandrians, hands over Ptolemy to them.

The Alexandrians, still in an unsettled state, now hear the true rumour that a force is marching overland to Caesar's aid, and also a false rumour that a convoy of troops is approaching him by sea. They take steps to intercept the latter, and Caesar sends out a fleet under Tiberius Nero to fall upon their ships. In this action Caesar's fleet is defeated.

47.—In January, Mithridates of Pergamum arrives across Syria with reinforcements for Caesar. He assaults and captures Pelusium, then marches towards Memphis, and soon approaches the Delta.

Ptolemy despatches a force from Alexandria to check Mithridates. This force meets Mithridates 30 miles below Memphis and is signally defeated.

On news of this reaching Alexandria, Caesar and Ptolemy both set out, one to aid the other to resist Mithridates. Caesar, leaving a garrison behind, is conveyed by his fleet along the coast; he disembarks and marches along the south of lake Mareotis, and joins Mithridates before Ptolemy is aware of his movements.

Ptolemy is encamped on a hill protected by the Nile on one side and a morass on the other. But Caesar so manoeuvres his force as to take Ptolemy in the front and rear, and signally defeats and routs the Alexandrians. Ptolemy himself perishes by drowning.

Caesar then advances with his cavalry to Alexandria, which opens its gates and sues for pardon. He now settles matters by placing Cleopatra and the younger son on the throne, and, leaving a garrison, himself starts by sea for Syria with the sixth legion.

While Caesar was engaged in Egypt, there was trouble in Illyricum. A. Gabinius is sent from Italy to assist Cornificius, but in a winter campaign is defeated by Pompey's Illyrian auxiliaries and retreats to Salonae, where he is invested; Pompey's lieutenant, Octavius, also overruns half Illyricum.

P. Vatinius now collects ships at Brundisium and goes to the relief of Illyricum. He compels Octavius to raise the siege of Dyrrhachium, and inflicts on him a severe defeat near the Island of Tauris. Octavius then retires to Africa, and Illyricum is saved to Caesar.

While the opposing Roman parties are engaged, trouble arises also in Asia Minor. Pharnaces, king of the Bosphorus, thinking the occasion suitable, threatens Armenia and Cappadocia, which appeal to Domitius Calvinus, Caesar's representative in Asia. Domitius marches from Comana to the west of Nicopolis, and in the action with Pharnaces is defeated and compelled to retire into Roman Asia. Pharnaces now re-establishes his father's kingdom in Pontus.

Caesar, on his way from Egypt, after visiting certain Syrian towns (see Map), sails to Cilicia; and from Tarsus starts at once for Pontus by way of Mazaca in Cappadocia.

Doubting the good faith of Pharnaces, Caesar refuses to accept his submission and determines to punish him. Caesar seizes an unoccupied hill near Zela, where Pharnaces is encamped, whereupon the latter attacks the Romans. A severe struggle ends in the defeat and flight of Pharnaces, and the destruction of his army. Leaving a garrison in Pontus, Caesar, on the next day, starts for Rome, where he had been made dictator, with Antony as his *magister equitum*.

The Roman province of Africa was now in the hands of Pompey's adherents; Metellus Scipio, Cato, Labienus, the two sons of Pompey and others having collected there the remnants of the Pompeian army. Cato was the praetor at Utica. King Juba was allied to the Pompeians.

Caesar, determined to break up this coalition, collects transports and troops and starts for Africa. Taking Lilybaeum on the way, he sets sail from Aponiana, passes Clupea and Neapolis, and lands and encamps at Hadrumetum with 3,000 men and 150 cavalry, having parted company with the rest of his ships, which were blown by the wind, where he knew not. Not finding himself strong enough to attack the place, he retires to Ruspina, then to Leptis, and returns again to Ruspina, where he forms an entrenched camp. Here he is joined by his missing ships and troops.

Soon after, Caesar with a small force goes into the interior for a foraging expedition, when he is practically surrounded by an army of Pompeians under Labienus, Petreius and others. By his tactical manoeuvres Caesar extricates himself, inflicts a defeat on the Pompeians, and regains his camp at Ruspina.

Scipio, leaving a strong garrison at Utica, marches to Hadrumetum, then joins Labienus and Petreius. They fortify a camp three miles south of Caesar's position at Ruspina and practically blockade him from the land-side.

At this time young Pompey is urged by Cato to invade Mauretania; he is, however, driven away from the coast and sails for the Balearic islands. Owing to this attempt, Bogudes, king of Mauretania, anxious to assist Caesar, joins P. Sittius, a soldier of fortune, and they invade Numidia and capture Cirta, thus compelling the return of Juba to defend his country. Scipio thus loses at a critical time a valuable ally, to the great relief of Caesar.

Scipio now garrisons Hadrumetum and Thapsus and attempts to shut Caesar in. He also holds Utica in the plain south of Ruspina, but owing to difficulties in obtaining water, moves his camp to the hills west of Utica.

Caesar thereupon marches from Ruspina along the coast and strikes to the west towards Utica, where he throws up works on the slopes facing west. Scipio and Labienus attempt to intercept him, and Labienus leads his horse to the

attack. Caesar outmanœuvres and defeats him, and Scipio's legions retire in disorder. Caesar then returns to his lines to complete his entrenchments, thus covering Ruspina and Leptis; he also determines to capture Ucita. He now receives some reinforcements from Sicily; and Scipio is again joined by Juba and his Numidians.

- 46.—While engaged at Ucita, Caesar hears of a raid made by Varus on his fleet at Leptis. Caesar at once rides to Leptis, takes ship and orders his fleet to follow. He comes up with Varus near Hadrumetum, inflicts a defeat on him, and recovers his lost galley with 130 of the enemy on board.

While the two forces are lying opposed to each other near Ucita, Labienus again tries, by stratagem, to intercept Caesar, but is foiled in his attempt.

Caesar, now running short of provisions, determines to abandon his camp. Leaving garrisons at Leptis and Ruspina, he directs his fleet to blockade Hadrumetum and Thapsus; sets fire to his camp near Ucita and camps at Agar, near Leptis. From here he makes a raid on Zeta, 17 miles distant, where Scipio's provisions were stored. He captures Zeta, and, hearing that Scipio was marching to its relief, retires with his booty.

Caesar's next move from Agar was to march on Sarsura, south of Tegea, which he takes by storm. He then makes an attempt on Thydrus, which, however, was too strongly held, and returns to Agar on the fourth day.

On the 3rd Feb. Caesar marches from Agar to Thapsus, a distance of 10 miles, and begins to invest the place, which was already blockaded by his fleet.

The Pompeians decide to follow Caesar, and they entrench, in two camps, 8 miles south of Thapsus, one for Scipio and the other for Juba. Scipio then, being altogether cut off from Thapsus, takes to constructing a camp between the coast and the salt lake, not far from Caesar's camp.

Caesar, seeing the enemy in such close proximity, determines to attack Scipio. Leaving two legions to guard the trenches before Thapsus, Caesar marches on Scipio with the rest of his troops, and also directs a portion of his fleet to make a demonstration on the rear of Scipio.

Caesar's eager legionaries precipitate a battle which ends in a signal victory for Caesar and the annihilation of Scipio's force.

Leaving a force to continue the siege of Thapsus, Caesar sets out and captures Ucita and Hadrumetum. He then marches on Utica, where a number of Scipio's lieutenants had sought refuge. Here Cato, unable to organise a resistance, commits suicide.

From Utica Caesar marches on Zama, whither Juba and Petreius had fled. These latter kill each other, and Caesar confiscates all Juba's property and makes his kingdom into a province.

Having thus crushed all opposition in Africa, Caesar embarks in April for Sardinia, and reaches Rome towards the end of May.

In November of this year he is called to Spain to suppress the Pompeian insurrection there. The disaffection arising from the misgovernment of Q. Cassius Longinus, who was in command in Spain, threatened to place Spain in the hands of the Pompeian party, and Cn. Pompey had already arrived and taken possession of Baetica.

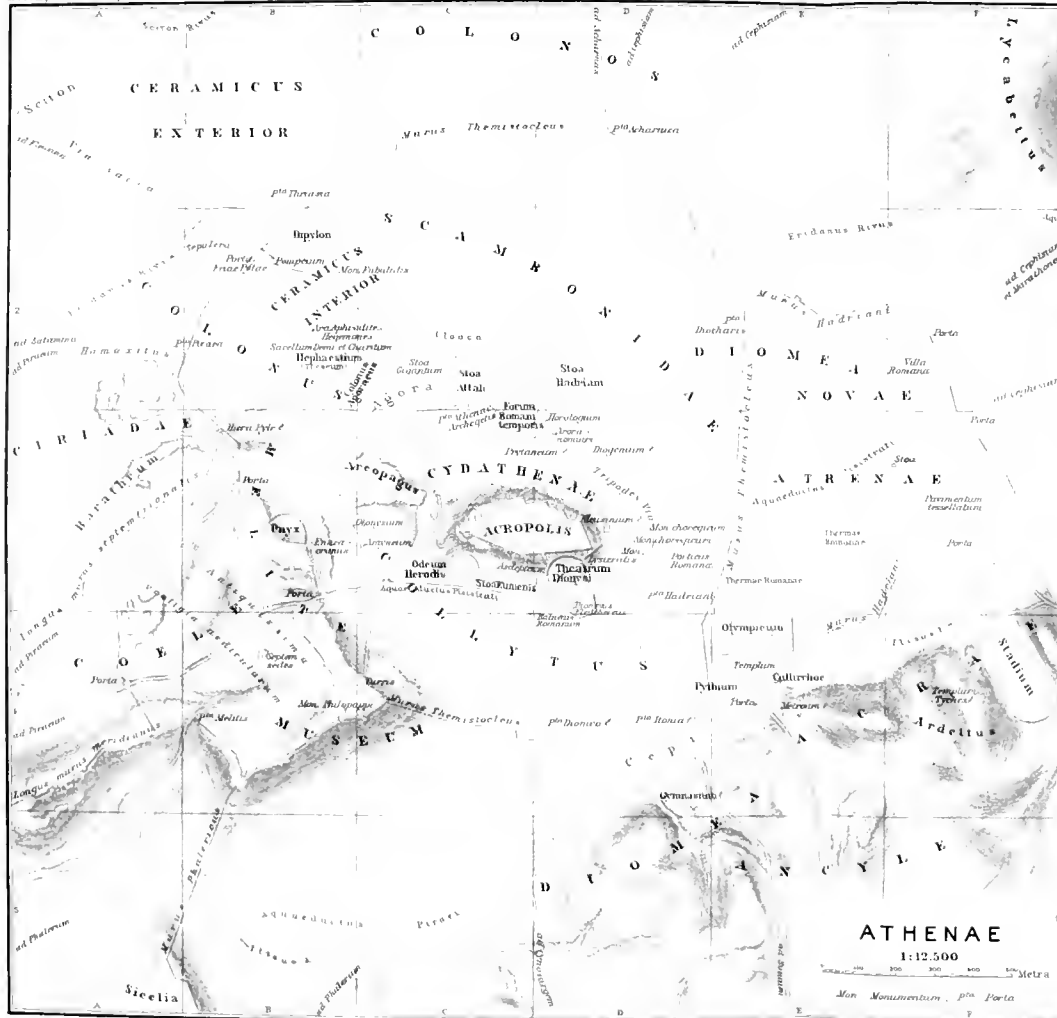
- 45.—Caesar's first step is to take Corduba, which was held by Sex. Pompey. This draws Cn. Pompey away from Ulla, which he was besieging. Cn. Pompey attacks Caesar, defeats him and gains the bridge and access to Corduba.

Caesar then besieges Attegua, and in spite of Cn. Pompey's attempts to thwart him Attegua surrenders to Caesar. Caesar then moves to Soricaria (?) and crosses the Salsum, establishing a camp which results in cutting Pompey off from his communications. Pompey offers battle, but is defeated; and after an indecisive contest retires to Ucubis.

Caesar destroys the camp at Ucubis, and, taking other places, follows Pompey to Munda and camps over against him. The battle here ends in a decisive victory for Caesar. Cn. Pompey flies to his fleet at Carteia, but is overtaken by the fleet under Didius and killed.

Leaving Munda invested, Caesar marches to Corduba, which is set on fire by Caesar's adherents within. Caesar enters the town and massacres 22,000 men. Hispalis, Asta and Munda are reduced; Urso also falls later to the Caesarians.

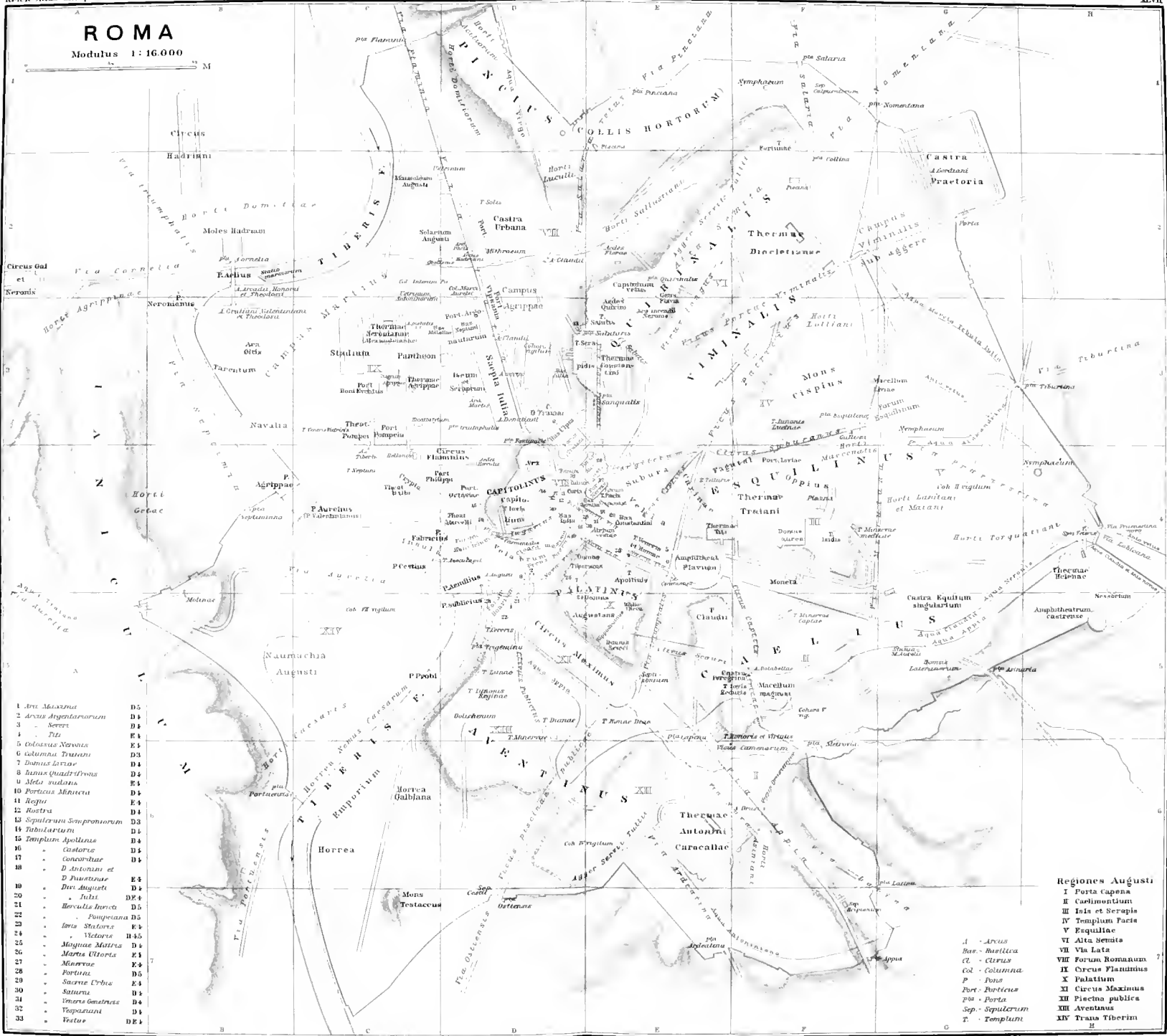
Having thus completed his work of reducing Spain, Caesar starts for Rome at the end of July.





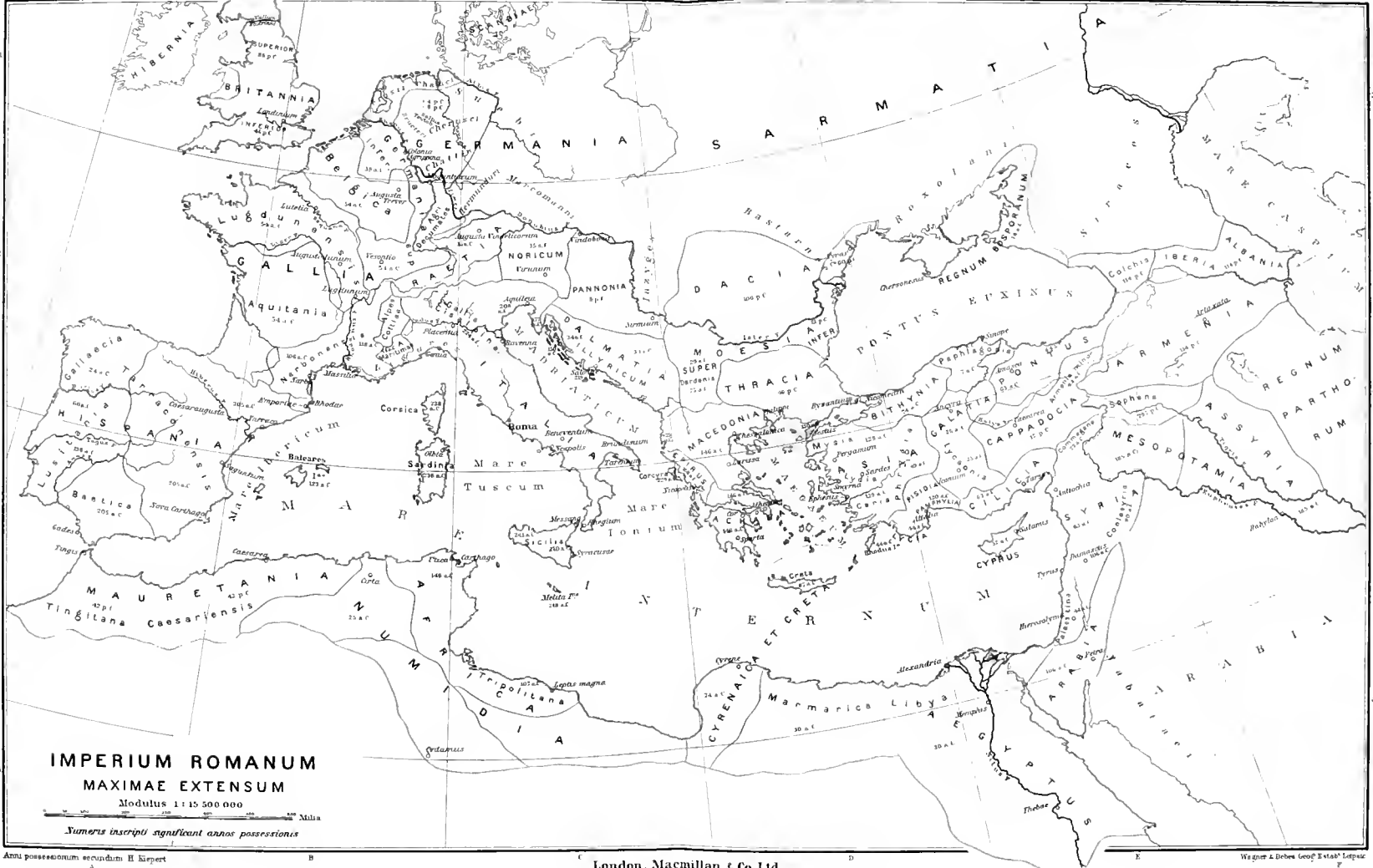
ROMA

Modulus 1:16.000



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- 2 Arx Augustanorum D4
- 3 Severi D4
- 4 Titus E4
- 5 Colossus Neronis E5
- 6 Columna Traiani D3
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IMPERIUM ROMANUM

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Modulus 1:15 500 000

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Numeri inscripti significant annos possessionis

Annus possessionum secundum H. Kiepert

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A.	=	Arcus.	M.	=	Mons.	Rect.	=	Rector provinciae.
Athen.	=	Atheniensis.	Ma.	=	Mare.	Reg.	=	Regio.
Bis.	=	Basilica.	Maced.	=	Macedonicus.	Rhod.	=	Rhodiensis.
Cl.	=	Clivus.	Mon.	=	Monumentum.	S.	=	Sinus.
Col.	=	Colonna.	P.	=	Pons.	Sep.	=	Sepulcrum.
F.	=	Flumen.	Penin.	=	Peninsula.	Spart.	=	Spartiates.
H.	=	Hortus.	Pop.	=	Populi.	T.	=	Templum.
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Jug.	=	Jugum montis.	Pr.	=	Promontorium.	Theat.	=	Theatrum.
L.	=	Lacus.	Prov.	=	Provincia.	Tx.	=	Contextus.
Laced.	=	Lacedaemonius.	Pta.	=	Porta.	Vi.	=	Vicus.

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 Icarium Ma. **1** CD 3
 Icaunus F. **44** D 3
- K
- Ieonium, **45** I 2
 Ieus I. **40** C 2
 Idomene (Graec.), **2** B 2
 Idomene (Paeon.), **2** C 1
 Idumaea, reg. **18** D 4
 Ictae, **35** A 4
 Igavium, **45** a A 2
 Iherla, **45** C 1
 Ihergetii, pop. **37** B 2
 Ilici, **37** B 3
 Iisus F. **46** B 5; F 1
 Iium, **1** D 2
 Iliberis, **37** C 2
 Iliurgi, **37** A 3
 Illyria, reg. **41** AB 1
 Illyricum, reg. **45** F 1
 Ilyia I. **37** E 2
 Imbrus I. **8** D 2
 India, reg. **11** FG 2, 3
 India Inferior, reg. **16** E 3
 India Superior, reg. **16** F 2
 Indibilis, **37** C 2
 Indicus, Oceanus, **11** EF 3
 Indus F. **11** FG 2, 3
 Indutimarus, dux Gall. **44** Tx
 Ingauni, pop. **37** D 1
 Insulrii, pop. **37** E 1
 Insula (Tiber.), **47** C 4
 Interamna, **39** B 1
 Interannum **45** a A 2
 Internum Ma. **48** BCDE 3
 Ioleus, **41** C 2
 Ionia, reg. **5** D 2, 3
 Ionium Ma. **11** AB 2
 Ioppa, **18** D 3
 Iovis T. **47** D 4
 Iovis Melchii et Phylli, aedificula, **46** b
 Iovis Reducis T. **47** F 5
 Iovis Statoris T. **47** E 4 (23)
 Iovis Victoris T. **47** D 4, 5 (24)
 Ipsus, **18** C 2
 Prisiae, **40** B 2
 Isara F. (1), **44** D 2
 Isara F. (2), **44** E 4
 Isaura, **14** B 2
 Isere F. **44** E 4
 Iseum, **47** D 3
 Isidis T. **47** F 4
 Isis et Serapis (Reg. Augusti), **47** F 4 (H)
 Ismarus M. **1** C 1
 Issa I. **45** F 1
 Issus, **11** C 2
 Ister F. **11** B 1
 Istone, **2** B 2
 Italia, prov. **48** C 2
 Ithome M. **7** a A 2
 Itius, portus, **44** C 1
 Itonia pta. **46** D 4
 Iugarius Vi. **47** D 4
 Julia, bas. **47** D 3; D 4
 Julia, saepia, **47** D 3
 Iulii, (D.) T. **47** DE 4 (20)
 Iulium, forum, **47** D 4
 Iunonis Lacinae, T. **39** D 2
 Iunonis Lacinae, T. **47** F 3
 Iunonis Reginae, T. **47** D 5
 Jura, M., **44** F 3
- L
- Labdulum, **4** a
 Labicana, via, **47** H 4
 Laedaeum, **25**
 Laeoes, Athen. **3** Tx
 Laei Fundani, via, **47** E 3
 Lacinium, pr. **39** D 2
 Laconia, reg. **3** B 3
 Laconicus, S. **29** B 3
 Lade, I. **5** D 3
 Laetani, pop. **37** C 2
 Laelius, Dec., legatus, **45** Tx
 Lami, **28** B 2
 Lamiata, H. **47** G 4
 Lampsaenus, **5** D 1
 Lauassa, uxor Pyrrhi, **20** Tx
 Lanuvium, **39** B 1
 Laodicea (Media), **22** D 2
 Laodicea Phrygia, **42** F 3
 Laodicea (Syria), **45** K 2
 Laomedon, rect. **12** B 2; **16** B 2
 Laon, **44** D 2
 Lapathus, **41** C 2
 Lapethus, **18** D 3
 Laranda, **14** E 2
 Larinum, **37** F 2
 Larissa (Cremaste), **41** C 2; **18** A 2
 Larissa (Thess.), **40** C 2
 Las, **5** B 3
 Lasion, **26** A 2
 Lata, via, **47** D 2, 3
 Lateranorum, domus, **47** G 5
 Latina, pta. **47** G 6
 Latina, via, **43** C 3
 Latium, reg. **43** C 3
 Latobrigi, pop. **44** G 3
 Laurium, M. **2** CD 3
 Lautumiae, **46** b
 Lechaicum, **26** B 2
 Lectum, pr. **5** D 2
 Leocythus, **3** B 2
 Lemannus, L. **44** F 3
 Lemnus, I. **1** C 2
 Lemonium, **44** C 3
 Lenovices, pop. **44** C 3, 4
 Leon, **4** a
 Leonnatus, rect. **12** B 1
 Leontini, **4** C 2
 Leontium, **29** A 1
 Lepreum, **5** A 3
 Leptis, **45** e
 Leptis magna, **48** C 3
 Lesbos, I. **5** D 2
 Leuca, **28** B 3
 Leucas, **2** B 2
 Leucas, I. **2** B 2
 Leuci, pop. **43** EF 2
 Leucinnae, **2** A 2
 Leuconium, **5** D 2
 Leucopetra, **29** B 1
 Leuctra (Boeot.), **6** a A 1
 Leuctra, (Pelop.), **3** B 3
 Leuconium, **4**
 Leucus, F. **41** a
 Libethrus, **41** a
 Lilio, S. ribonius, legatus, **45** Tx
 Libya, prov. **48** D 3
 Liger, F. **44** BDE 3, 4
 Ligures, pop. **48** B 2
 Liguria, reg. **37** DE 1
 Lilybaeum, **36** B 2

- Limnaea, **2 B 2**
 Limnaeum, **28 A 2**
 Lingones, pop. **44 E 2, 3**
 Lipara, **36 C 1**
 Liparatae, L., **36 C 1**
 Liris, F. **39 B 1**
 Lissus, **45 F 1**
 Linternum, **38 A 2**
 Liviae, domus, **47 D 4 (7)**
 Liviae, macellum, **47 G 3**
 Liviae, port. **47 F 4**
 Locri (Epizephyrii), **35 C 3**
 Locris, reg. **9 B 2**
 Loire, F. **44 B 3**
 Lolliani, H. **47 F 3**
 Londinium, **48 A 1**
 Longinus, L. Cass. legatus, **45 Tx**
 Longinus, Q. Cass. legatus, **45 Tx**
 Longuntica, **37 B 3**
 Longus, Vi. **47 E 2, 3**
 Longus Murus, Merid. **46 A 1**
 Longus Murus, Septentr. **46 A 3, 4**
 Loryna, **5 E 3**
 Luca, **37 E 2**
 Lucania, reg. **38 BC 2**
 Luceria, **37 F 2**
 Lucernus, dux GdI. **44 Tx**
 Luculli, H. **47 D 2**
 Lugdunensis, prov. **48 AB 2**
 Lugdunum, **44 E 4**
 Lugotrix, dux Brit. **44 Tx**
 Lunae, T., **47 D 5**
 Lusi, **24 B 3**
 Lusitania, reg. **37 A 2, 3**
 Lutetia, **44 D 2**
 Lutz, **44 D 3**
 Lycabettus, M. **46 F 1**
 Lycaeus, M. **26 A 2**
 Lycenonia, reg. **18 D 2**
 Lychmibus, **41 B 1**
 Lycia, reg. **15 B 2**
 Lyciphron, Phraeus, **9 Tx**
 Lycus, **40 B 1**
 Lycus, F., **20 F 4**
 Lydia, reg. **15 AB 2**
 Lyncestis, reg. **3 A 1**
 Lynceus, **3 A 1**
 Lynceus, M., **40 B 2**
 Lyon, **44 E 4**
 Lysieratis, mon. **46 D 3**
 Lysimachia (Aetolia) **28 A 2**
 Lysimachia (Thrac. Chers.), **40 E 1**
 Lysimachus, re. t. **12 A 1; 16 A 1; 19**
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- Maas, F. **44 F 1**
 Macedonia, prov. **8 BC 2**
 Maella, **36 B 2**
 Macellum, marginum, **47 F 5**
 Mæna, stor. **46 5**
 Madytus, **5 D 1**
 Maeander, F. **15 AB 2**
 Maccanatis, H. **47 F 4**
 Maedi, pop. **42 C 1**
 Maguae Matris, T. **47 D 4 (25)**
 Magnesia, **30 B 2**
 Magnesia, reg. **28 B 2**
 Mago, **37 D 3**
 Makani, H. **47 G 4**
 Malca pr. (Laconia), **5 B 3**
 Malca pr. (Lesbos), **2 E 2**
 Maleventum, **35 B 2**
 Malacus, S. **3 B 2**
 Malis, reg. **13 C 2**
 Malli, pop. **11 G 2**
 Malloca, **28 A 2**
 Mallus, **15 C 2**
 Mamertini, pop. **36 Tx**
 Mandubii, pop. **44 E 3**
 Manduria, **39 D 1**
 Mantinea, **3 B 3**
 Maracanda, **11 F 2**
 Marathon, **1 B 2**
 Marcelli, theatrum, **47 D 4**
 Marci Aurelii, col. **47 D 2**
 Marci Aurelii, statua, **47 G 5**
 Marcia Tebula Julia, aqua, **47 G 3**
 Matcomanni, pop. **48 C 2**
 Mareotis, L. **45 7**
 Margiana, reg. **11 F 2**
 Maritima, Alpes, **48 B 2**
 Marium, **18 D 3**
 Marius, **7 a B 2**
 Marmarica, reg. **48 D 3**
 Marne, F. **44 E 2**
 Marone (Italia), **39 C 1**
 Maronea (Thracia), **40 D 1**
 Marnesia, reg. **37 F 2**
 Marrucini, pop. **35 AB 1**
 Marsi, pop. **35 A 2**
 Martii Ultoris, T. **47 E 4 (26)**
 Martius, campus, **47 BC 2, 3**
 Maschala I. **34 A 1**
 Mascula I.
 Massaga, **11 G 2**
 Massagetæ, pop. **22 EF 1**
 Massicus, M. **37 5**
 Massilia, **45 D 1**
 Matuliae, bas. **47 C 3**
 Matiseo, **44 E 3**
 Matrona, F. **44 DE 2**
 Matrona, M. **44 F 4**
 Mauretania, prov. **45 BC 2, 3**
 Mausoleum, Augusti, **47 C 2**
 Mausolus, rex, **10 Tx**
 Maximus, Cincus, **47 DE 5**
 Mazaca, **45 K 2**
 Mecyberna, **3 B 1**
 Meleon, **2 B 2**
 Media, prov. **15 FG 3**
 Media ad Armeniam, reg. **12 C 2**
 Mediolanum (Evreux), **44 C 2**
 Mediolanum (Milan), **37 E 1**
 Mediomatrici, pop. **44 F 2**
 Medion, **28 A 2**
 Megalopolis (Africa) **34 Tx**
 Megalopolis (Arcadia), **7 a B 2**
 Megara, **2 a B 2**
 Megara Hyblaea, **38 B 4**
 Megaris, reg. **2 a B 1**
 Melanubus, **40 Tx**
 Melos, **39 Fx**
 Meliboea, **41 a**
 Melita I. **37 F 4**
 Melitaea, **13 C 2**
 Melite, **46 B 3**
 Melitis pta. **46 B 4**
 Melotis, reg. **40 B 1, 2**
 Melus, **3 C 3**
 Melus I. **3 C 3**
 Memnon, Rhod. **11 Tx**
 Memphis, **45 I 1**
 Menandrus, rect. **12 A 2**
 Menapii, pop. **44 EF 1**
 Mende **3 B 2**
 Meninx I. **37 E 4**
 Menon, Thess. **13 Tx**
 Merulana, via **47 FG 1**
 Mesambria, **1 C 1**
 Mesopotamia, prov. **15 DE 2**
 Messina, **36 C 1**
 Messapia, reg. **33 B 1**
 Messene, **7 BC 3**
 Messene, reg. **7 B 3**
 Messeniacus S. **29 B 3**
 Metapontum, **39 D 1**
 Meta Sudans, **47 E 4 (9)**
 Metaurus F. **37 F 2**
 Metellus, Cæcil. Consul, **36 Tx**
 Methana, **2 a B 2**
 Methone (Maced.), **8 C 2**
 Methone (Peloponn.), **2 B 3**
 Methydrum, **3 B 3**
 Methymna, **5 D 2**
 Metiosedum, **44 D 2**
 Metropolis, **28 A 2**
 Metroni, **46 E 4**
 Metrovia pta. **47 F 6**
 Meuse F., **44 E 2**
 Miletopolis, **42 F 1**
 Miletus, **5 D 3**
 Milo, legatus Pyrrhi, **35 Tx**
 Minervæ T. **47 I 1 27; 10 5**
 Minervæ Captivæ T. **47 F 5**
 Minervæ Medicæ T. **47 F 4**
 Minoa I., **2 a B 2**
 Minoa, Heraclea, **38 A 4**
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 Mithracum, **47 D 2**
 Mithridatis Regnum, **22 B 1**
 Mnaseas, Phoc. **9 Tx**
 Moesia, sup. et inf. prov. **48 D 2**
 Moguntiacum, **48 B 1**
 Moles Hadriani, **47 E 2**
 Molinae, **47 B 5**
 Molossi, pop. **13 B 2**
 Molyerium, **2 B 2**
 Morieta, **47 F 4**
 Mopsuna, **41 a**
 Morini, pop. **44 D 1**
 Mosa F., **44 E 1, 2**
 Munda, **37 A 3**
 Munichia (Piraeus), **46 b**
 Munichii, portus, **46 b**
 Mynychia, **18 A 2**
 Murena, L. Licinus, legatus, **42 Tx**
 Murgantia, **38 B 4**
 Murus Cimontus, **46 a**
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 Murus Hadriani, **46 E 2; EF 3, 4**
 Murus longus, **46 A 3 4**
 Murus Phalericus, **46 b**
 Murus Themistocleus, **46 C 1; C 4; E, 2 3**
 Museum, **46 B 4**
 Mutilus, dux Samn. **43 Tx**
 Mycale pr. **5 D 3**
 Myconas I. **2 D 3**
 Myzdonia, reg. **2 C 1**
 Mylae (Sicilia), **36 C 1**
 Mylae, Thessalia, **41 C 2**
 Mylasa, **10 C 3**
 Myndus, **30 B 3**
 Myonnesus, **2 E 2**
 Myonnesus pr. **30 B 2**
 Mysia, reg. **20 EF 3**
 Mytilene, **5 D 2**
 Mytis F. **41 a**
 Mytistratus, **36 C 2**
 Myus, **2 E 3**
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- Nabataei, pop. **18 D 1**
 Nannetes, pop. **44 B 3**
 Nannetum, portus, **44 B 3**
 Nantes, **44 B 3**
 Nantuates, pop. **44 F 3**
 Naragara, **39 a B 1**
 Narbo, **44 D 5**
 Narbonensis, reg. **48 B 2**
 Naryx, **8 C 3**
 Naumachia Augusti, **47 BC 5**
 Naupactus, **2 B 2**
 Nauplia, **7 a B 2**
 Nausicles, Athon. **9 Tx**
 Nautaea, **11 F 2**
 Navalia (Piraei), **46 b**
 Navalia (Romae), **47 B 3**
 Naxos (Sicilia), **4 D 2**
 Naxos I., **1 C 3**
 Neapolis (Africa), **34 B 1**
 Neapolis (Italia), **39 C 1**
 Neapolis (Thracia), **5 C 1**
 Nectum, **34 a B 2**
 Nemausus, **44 E 5**
 Nemea I., **2 a B 2**
 Nemea F., **40 C 3**
 Nenus Caesarum, **47 C 5**
 Neon, **9 B 2**
 Neoptolemus, rect. **12 C 1; 16 C 2**
 Neosocci, **46 b**
 Neptuni, las. **47 D 3**
 Neptuni T. **47 C 4**
 Nero, Tib. legatus, **15 Tx**
 Neronianae Th. **47 C 3**
 Neronianus P. **47 B 3**
 Neronis, aqua, **47 G 4**
 Neronis, circus, **47 A 2**
 Neronis, Colossus, **47 E 4 (5)**
 Neronis, incendiaria, **47 E 3**
 Nervae, forum, **47 E 4**
 Nervii, pop. **44 D 1**
 Nestus F. **13 D 1**
 Neton, *vid.* Nectum
 Neut-Mesnil, **44 D 1**
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 Nicaea (Bithynia), **23 D 2**
 Nicaea (India), **11 G 2**
 Nicaea (Graecia), **8 C 3**
 Niconor, rect. **16 B 2**
 Nictorium, **22 Tx**
 Nicias, mon. **46 a**
 Nicopolis, Cypri. **18 Tx**
 Nicomedia, **42 F 1**
 Nicopolis (Epirus), **48 D 3**
 Nicopolis (Asia M.), **45 K 2**
 Nicostatus, Athen. **3 Tx**
 Nilus F. **18 C 4**
 Nimes, **44 E 5**
 Nimus, **11 D 2**
 Nisaea, **3 B 3**
 Nitiobrigos, pop. **44 C 4**
 Nola, **43 D 3**
 Nomentana pta. **47 G 1**

- Nomentana, via, **47 G 1**
 Nomentum, **31 A 1**
 Nora, **15 C 2**
 Norba, **43 C 3**
 Noricum, prov. **48 C 2**
 Notium, **5 D 3**
 Nova, via, **47 D 4; E 4; EF 6**
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 Novae Athenae, **46 E 2, 3**
 Noviodunum (Aeduum), **44 D 3**
 Noviodunum (Biturigum), **44 C 3**
 Noviodunum (Suessionum), **44 D 2**
 Novus A. **47 D 3**
 Nuceria, **37 F 2**
 Numilia, prov. **45 D 2, 3**
 Numistro, **39 C 1**
 Nymphaeum, **41 A 1**
 Nymphaeum Romae, **47 F 1; G 3; H 4**
 Nymphoena, **45 b A 1**
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- Obeliscus (Romae), **47 CD 2**
 Octaviae, port. **47 D 4**
 Octodurus, **44 F 3**
 Odessus, **18 B 1**
 Odeum Herodis, **46 a**
 Odyssae, pop. **13 a B 1**
 Oeniadae, **2 B 2**
 Oenoe, **2 a B 1**
 Oenousae I., **5 D 2**
 Oenus F. **28 B 3**
 Oeson F. **41 a**
 Oeta, **28 B 2**
 Oeta M. **28 B 2**
 Oetaea, reg. **13 C 2**
 Oise F. **44 D 2**
 Oibia, **36 a A 1**
 Olcades, pop. **37 B 3**
 Olophyxus, **3 C 1**
 Olpae, **2 B 2**
 Olympia, **2 B 3**
 Olympias, uxor Philippi, **13 Tx**
 Olympicum (Athenae), **46 E 4**
 Olympicum (Syracus.), **4 a**
 Olympus M. **1 B 1**
 Olynthus, **8 C 2**
 Onchestus F. **40 Tx**
 Onens M. **7 a B 2**
 Onusa, **37 B 3**
 Ophelas, Cyren. **13 Tx**
 Opis, **11 D 2**
 Oppius, **47 F 4**
 Opus, **24 B 2**
 Orchomenus (Arcadia), **3 B 3**
 Orchomenus (Boeotia), **6 a A 1**
 Orestheum, **3 B 3**
 Orestis, reg. **40 B 1**
 Oretani, pop. **37 B 3**
 Oreum, **41 C 2**
 Oreus, **40 C 2**
 Orgessus, **40 B 1**
 Oriem, **45 b A 1**
 Orkynia, **15 Tx**
 Orontes F. **18 E 3**
 Orontes, Maced. **22 Tx**
 Oropus, **2 C 2**
 Ortholophus, **40 B 1**
- Ortygia, **4 a**
 Osismi, pop. **44 A 2**
 Oshagus F. **40 B 1**
 Ossa M. **1 B 2**
 Ostiensis pta. **47 D 7**
 Ostiensis, via, **47 D 7**
 Ostium Phatniticum, **18 D 4**
 Othrys M. **6 b B 2**
 Oxus F. **11 FG 1, 2**
 Oxyartes, rect. **12 E 2; 16 E 2**
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- Pachynum pr. **36 C 2**
 Pacis, ara, **47 D 2**
 Paeis T. **47 E 4; F 3 (iv)**
 Pactolus F. **6 b D 2**
 Pactye, **5 D 1**
 Padius F. **37 DE 1**
 Pacligni, pop. **37 F 2**
 Pacones, pop. **8 BC 2**
 Paconia, reg. **2 BC 1**
 Pagasae, **8 C 3**
 Pagasaeus S. **9 B 2**
 Palaepharsalus, **40 C 2**
 Palaeste, **45 b A 1**
 Palaestina, reg. **48 E 3**
 Palatinus M. **47 DE 4**
 Palatium, **47 E 5 (x)**
 Pallantium, **26 B 2**
 Pallene, reg. **3 B 1, 2**
 Palma, **37 C 3**
 Pamphylia, reg. **18 C 2**
 Panactum, **3 B 2**
 Pandosia (Epirus), **8 B 3**
 Pandosia (Italia), **35 C 2**
 Pandroseum, **46 a**
 Pangaens M. **1 C 1**
 Panis, antrum, **46 a**
 Pannonia, prov. **48 C 2**
 Panormus (Asia Minor), **30 B 3**
 Panormus (Pelopon.), **2 B 2**
 Panormus (Sicilia), **36 B 1**
 Pantheon, **47 C 3**
 Paphlagonia, reg. **42 H 1**
 Papius, **18 D 3**
 Paraetacene, reg. **15 GH 3**
 Paralia, reg. **2 CD 3**
 Parapanisadae, reg. **16 E 2**
 Parapotamii, **6 a A 1**
 Parisii, pop. **44 D 2**
 Parium, **18 B 1**
 Parrassus M. **9 B 2**
 Parnon M. **7 a B 2**
 Paropus, **36 B 2**
 Parthenius M. **27 B 3**
 Parthenon, **46 a**
 Parthia, reg. **11 E 2**
 Parthorum, Regnum, **48 F 3**
 Parus I., **5 C 3**
 Pasargadae, **11 E 3**
 Pas de l'Eluse, **44 F 3**
 Pasimelus, Corinth. **6 Tx**
 Pasitigris, F. **15 G 3**
 Patara, **30 C 3**
 Patmus, I. **2 E 3**
 Patrae, **2 B 2**
 Patricius, Vi., **47 EF 3**
 Pattala, **11 F 3**
 Pausanias, Maced. **8 Tx**
 Pedaritus, dux, **5 Tx**
 Pedum, **31 A 2**
- Peiraecum, **6 a A 1**
 Peithon, rect. **12 CD 2; 16 D 2**
 Peithon, Agenoris filius, rect. **12 E 2; 16 E 3**
 Pelagonia, reg. **40 B 1**
 Pelinnaeum, **28 B 2**
 Pelium, **40 B 1**
 Pella, **8 C 2**
 Pellene, **26 B 1**
 Peloponnesus, reg. **1 AB 3**
 Pelorum, pr. **36 C 1**
 Pelusium, **18 D 4**
 Penens F. **28 AB 2**
 Peparethus, I. **8 C 3**
 Peraea, reg. **30 C 3**
 Pergamum, **30 B 2**
 Perge, **11 C 2**
 Perinthus, **5 D 1**
 Perrhaebi, pop. **13 BC 2**
 Perrhaebia, reg. **28 AB 2**
 Persepolis, **11 E 2**
 Persicus, S. **11 DE 3**
 Persis, reg. **11 E 2, 3**
 Pessinus, **23 D 3**
 Petelia, **39 D 2**
 Petitarus F. **41 B 2**
 Petra (Idumaea), **18 D 4**
 Petra (Illyria), **45 b A 1**
 Petra (Macedonia), **41 C 1**
 Peucestas, rect. **12 D 2; 16 D 3**
 Phacium, **40 C 2**
 Phaedriades, **9 B 2**
 Phaedrus, Athen. **13 Tx**
 Phalanna, **41 C 2**
 Phalara, **28 B 2**
 Phalarium, **34 a A 2**
 Phalericus, Murus, **46 AB 5**
 Phalerum, **1 B 3**
 Phaloria, **40 B 2**
 Phanae, **5 C 2**
 Phanosthenes, Athen. **5 Tx**
 Phanote, **41 B 1**
 Pharae, **24 A 2**
 Pharsalus, **28 B 2**
 Pharus, I et Tur. **45 d**
 Pharygae, **17 B 2**
 Phaselis, **18 C 2**
 Phatniticum, Ostium, **18 D 4**
 Pheia, **2 B 3**
 Pherae, **40 C 2**
 Phigalia, **24 A 3**
 Phila, **41 C 2**
 Philippi, **42 D 1**
 Philippi, Port. **47 CD 4**
 Philippopolis, **8 D 1**
 Philippus, rect. **12 E 2; 16 D 2**
 Philippus, L. legatus, **43 Tx**
 Philocrates, Athen. **8 Tx**
 Philopappi, mon. **46 B 4**
 Philotas, rect. **12 B 2**
 Philoxenus, rect. **16 B 2**
 Phlius, **3 B 3**
 Phocaea, **5 D 2**
 Phocis, reg. **13 C 2**
 Phocidas, Spart. **6 Tx**
 Phoenice, reg. **15 C 3**
 Phoenicus, **30 B 2**
 Phoenicus Portus, **30 C 3**
 Phoenix, leg. Antigon. **18 Tx**
 Phrataphernes, rect. **12 D 2**
 Phreattys, **46 b**
 Phrygia, reg. **20 GH 3**
- Phrygia (major) reg. **15 B 2**
 Phrygia magna, reg. **15 B 2**
 Phrygia ad Hellespontum, reg. **20 EF 2, 3**
 Phrygius, F. **30 C 2**
 Phrynichus, Athen. **5 Tx**
 Pithiotis, rect. **40 C 2**
 Phyle, **18 A 2**
 Phytia, **2 B 2**
 Picenum, reg. **45 a A 2**
 Pictoris, pop. **44 B 3**
 Pietatis A. **47 C 3**
 Pinao theca, **46 a**
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