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PLUTARCH's

LIVES,

TRANSLATED FROM THE

ORIGINAL GREEK:

WITH

NOTES CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL,

AND A

NEW LIFE OF PLUTARCH.

IN SIX VOLUMES.....VOLUME VI.

BY JOHN & WILLIAM LANGHORNE.

FIRST WORCESTER EDITION.

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

PRINTED at WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS,
BY ISAIAH THOMAS, JUN.
Sold by him, and by THOMAS & ANDREWS, *Boston*, and by
THOMAS & WHIPPLE, *Newburyport*.
JUNE——1804.

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An Account of WEIGHTS, MEASURES, *and* DENOMINATIONS *of* MONEY,

Mentioned by PLUTARCH.—From the Tables of Dr. *Arbuthnot*.

WEIGHTS.

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

DRY MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	peck	gal.	pints.
The Roman modius - - - - -	1	0	$0\frac{2}{9}$
The Roman chœnix, one pint $15,705\frac{4}{8}$ solid inches,	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$ nearly
The Attic medimnus - - - - -	4	0	$6\frac{1}{10}$

LIQUID MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	pint	solid inches.
The cotyle - - - - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2,141\frac{1}{2}$
The cyathus - - - - - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$0,356\frac{1}{12}$
The chus - - - - - - - - - -	6	25,698

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

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

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

MONEY.

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

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

From DACIER *and* OTHERS.

Years of the world.	Years before the first Olympiad.			Years before the building of Rome.	Years before Christ.
			DEUCALION's deluge.	761	1511
2437	737		Minos I, son of Jupiter and Europa.	651	1401
2547	627		Minos II, grandson of the first.	500	1252
2698	486		THESEUS.		
2720	454		The expedition of the Argonauts.	473	1228
			Theseus attended Jason in it.		
2768	406		Troy taken. Demophon the son of Theseus was at the siege.	430	1180.
2847	327		The return of the Heraclidone to Peloponnesus.	351	1101
2880	294		The first war of the Athenians against Sparta.	318	1068
			Codrus devotes himself.		
2894	288		The Helots subdued by Agis.	304	1055
2908	266		The Ionic migration.	290	1040
3045	129		LYCURGUS flourishes.	153	904
	Olympiads. I.		*THE FIRST OLYMPIAD.*	25	774
			ROMULUS.		
3198	vii. 1		Rome built.		750
3201	vii. 4		The rape of the Sabine virgins.	4	747
3235	xvi. 1		The death of Romulus.	38	713
			NUMA.		
3236	xvi. 3		Numa elected king.	39	712
3279	xxvii. 2		Numa dies.	82	669
			SOLON.		
3250	xlv. 1		Solon flourishes.	158	598
3250			Cylon's conspiracy.		
3254	xlvi. 1		Epimenides goes to Athens, and expiates the city. He dies soon after, at the age of 154. The seven wise men: Æsop and Anacharsis flourish.	157	594
3256	xlvi. 3		Solon Archon.	159	592
			Crœsus, king of Lydia.		
3270	l. 1		Pythagoras goes into Italy.	173	578
			Pisistratus sets up his tyranny.		
3291	lx. 2		Cyrus, king of Persia.	194	557

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
3401	lvii. 4	Crœsus taken.	204	547
		PUBLICOLA		
3442	lxviii. 1	Is chosen consul in the room of Collatinus.	245	506
		Brutus fights Aruns, the eldest son of Tarquin. Both are killed.		
3444	lxviii. 3	Publicola consul the third time. His colleague Horatius Pulvillus dedicates the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.	247	504
		Hortius Cocles defends the Sublician bridge against the Tuscans.		
3448	lxix. 3	Publicola dies.	251	500
		Zeno Eleates flourished.	——	499
3459	lxxii. 1	The battle of Marathon.	262	489
		CORIOLANUS		
3461	lxxii. 2	Is banished and retires to the Volsci.	263	488
3462	lxxiii. 1	Herodotus is born.	265	486
3462	lxxiii. 2	Coriolanus besieges Rome; but being prevailed upon by his mother to retire, is stoned to death by the Volsci.	266	485
		ARISTIDES		
3467	lxxiv. 2	Is banished for ten years, but recalled at the expiration of three.	270	481
		THEMISTOCLES,		
3470	lxxv. 1	The battle of Salamis.	273	478
3471	lxxv. 2	The battle of Platæa.	274	477
3474	lxxvi. 1	Thucydides is born.	277	474
3479	lxxvii. 2	Themistocles is banished by the Ostracism.	282	469
		CIMON		
3480	lxxvii. 3	Beats the Persians both at sea and land.	283	468
3481	lxxvii. 4	Socrates is born. He lived 71 years.	284	467
3500	lxxxii. 3	Cimon dies. Alcibiades born the same year. Herodotus and Thucydides flourish: The latter is twelve or thirteen years younger than the former.	303	448
——	——	Pindar dies, eighty years old.	——	440
		PERICLES		
3519	lxxxvii. 2	Stirs up the Peloponnesian war, which lasts 27 years. He was very young when the Romans sent the Decemviri to Athens for Solon's laws.	322	429
3521	lxxxvii. 4	Pericles dies.	324	427
3522	lxxxviii. 1	Plato born.	325	426
		Xerxes killed by Artabanus.		
		NICIAS.		
3535	xci. 2	The Athenians undertake the Sicilian war.	338	413
3537	xci. 4	Nicias beaten and put to death in Sicily.	340	411
		ALCIBIADES		
3538	xcii. 1	Takes refuge at Sparta, and afterwards amongst the Persians.	——	——
3539	xcii. 2	Dionysius the elder, now tyrant of Sicily.	342	409
——	——	Sophocles dies, aged 91.	——	407
——	——	Euripides dies, aged 75.	——	406
		LYSANDER		
3546	xciii. 4	Puts an end to the Peloponnesian war, and establishes the thirty tyrants at Athens.	348	403
——	——	Thrasybulus expells them.	——	401
3546	xciv. 1	Alcibiades put to death by order of Pharnabazus.	349	402
		ARTAXERXES MNEMON		
3549	xciv. 4	Overthrows his brother Cyrus in a great	352	399

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
		battle. The retreat of the ten thousand Greeks, conducted by Xenophon.		
3550	xcv. 1	Socrates dies.	353	398
		AGESILAUS		
3553	xcv. 4	Ascends the Spartan throne.	356	395
3554	xcvi. 1	Lysander sent to the Hellespont.	357	394
3555	xcvi. 2	Agesilaus defeats the Persian cavalry.—Lysander dies.		
3561	xcvii. 4	The Romans lose the battle of Allia.	364	387
		CAMILLUS		
3562	xcviii. 1	Retires to Ardea,	365	386
3566	xcix. 1	Aristotle born.	369	382
3569	xcix. 4	Demosthenes born.	372	379
3574	ci. 1	Chabrias defeats the Lacedæmonians.	377	374
3579	cii. 2	Peace between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians.	382	369
		The important battle of Leuctra.		
		PELOPIDAS.		
3580	cii. 3	General of the Thebans. He headed the sacred band the year before at Leuctra, where Epaminondas commanded in chief.	383	368
3582	ciii. 1	Dionysius, the elder, tyrant of Sicily, dies, and is succeeded by his son.	385	366
3584	ciii. 3	Isocrates flourishes.	387	364
		TIMOLEON		
3585	ciii. 4	Kills his brother Timophanes, who was setting himself up tyrant in Corinth.	388	363
3586	civ. 1	Pelopidas defeats Alexander the tyrant of Pheræ, but falls in the battle.		
3587	civ. 2	The famous battle of Mantinea, in which Epaminondas, though victorious, is killed by the son of Xenophon.	390	362
3588	civ. 3	Camillus dies.	391	360
3589	civ. 4	Artaxerxes dies.—So does Agesilaus.	392	359
		DION		
3593	cv. 4	Expels Dionysius the younger.	396	353
3594	cvi. 1	Alexander the Great born.	397	354
3595	cvi. 3	Dion is killed by Calippus.	399	352
		DEMOSTHENES		
3598	cvii. 1	Begins to thunder against Philip. Xenophon dies, aged 90.	401	350
3602	cviii. 1	Plato dies, aged 80 or 81.	405	346
3605	cviii. 4	Timoleon sent to assist the Syracusans.	408	343
3607	cix. 2	Dionysius the younger sent off to Corinth.	410	341
3609	cix. 4	Epicurus born.	412	339
3612	cx. 3	The battle of Chæronea, in which Philip beats the Athenians and Thebans.	415	336
3613	cx. 4	Timoleon dies.	416	335
		ALEXANDER THE GREAT		
3614	cxi. 1	Is declared General of all Greece against the Persians, upon the death of his father Philip.	417	334
3616				
3619	cxi. 3	The battle of the Granicus.	419	332
3623	cxii. 1	The battle of Arbela.	422	329
3627	cxiii. 2	Porus beaten.	426	325
	cxiv. 1	Alexander dies, aged 33.	430	321
		Diogenes dies, aged 90.		
		Aristotle dies, aged 63.		319
		PHOCION		
3632	cxv. 3	Retires to Polyperchon, but is delivered up by him to the Athenians, who put him to death.	435	316.

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
		EUMENES,		
3634	cxvi. 1	Who had attained to a considerable rank amongst the successors of Alexander the Great, is betrayed to Antigonus, and put to death.	437	314
		DEMETRIUS,		
3636	cxvi. 4	Surnamed Poliorcetes, permitted by his father Antigonus to command the army in Syria, when only twentytwo years of age.	439	312
3643	cxviii. 2	He restores the Athenians to their liberty, but they choose to remain in the worst of chains, those of servility and meanness.	446	305
		Dionysius, the tyrant, dies at Heraclea, aged 55.		
		In the year before Christ 288, died Theophrastus aged 85.		
		And in the year before Christ 285, Theocritus flourished.		
		PYRRHUS,		
3670	cxxv. 1	King of Epirus, passes over into Italy, where he is defeated by Lævinus.	473	278
3685	cxxviii. 4	The first Punic war, which lasted 24 years.	488	263
3696	cxxxi. 3	Philopœmen born.	499	252
		ARATUS,		
3699	cxxxii. 1	Of Sicyon, delivered his native city from the tyranny of Nicocles.	502	249
		AGIS AND CLEOMENES,		
3723	cxxxviii. 2	Cotemporaries with Aratus, for Aratus being beaten by Cleomenes, calls in Antigonus from Macedonia, which proves the ruin of Greece.	526	225
		PHILOPŒMEN		
3727	cxxxix. 2	Thirty years old when Cleomenes took Megalopolis. About this time lived Hannibal, Marcellus, Fabius Maximus and Scipio Africanus.	530	221
3731	cxl. 2	The second Punic war, which lasted eighteen years.	534	217
3733	cxl. 4	Hannibal beats the consul Flaminius at the Thrasymenian lake;	536	215
3734	cxl. 1	And the consuls Varro and Æmilius at Cannæ.	537	214
3736	cxli. 3	He is beaten by Marcellus at Nola.	539	212
3738	cxlii. 1	Marcellus takes Syracuse.	541	210
3741	cxlii. 4	Fabius Maximus seizes Tarentum.	544	207
3747	cxliv. 2	Fabius Maximus dies.	550	201
3749	cxliv. 4	Scipio triumphs for his conquests in Africa.	552	199
		TITUS QUINCTIUS FLAMINIUS.		
3752	cxlv. 3	Elected consul at the age of 30.	555	196
		CATO THE CENSOR		
		Was 21 or 22 years old when Fabius Maximus took Tarentum. See above.		
3754	cxlvi. 1	All Greece restored to her liberty by T. Q. Flaminius.	557	194
		Flaminius triumphs; Demetrius the son of Philip, and Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, follow his chariot.		
3755	cxlvi. 2	Cato triumphs for his conquests in Spain	558	193
3766	cxlix. 1	Scipio Africanus dies.	569	182
3767	cxlix. 2	Philopœmen dies.	570	181

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
		The same year		
		PAULUS ÆMILIUS		
		Then first consul, was beaten by Hannibal at Cannæ.		
3782	cliii. 1	When consul the second time, he conquered Perseus, and brought him in chains to Rome.	585	166
		Now Terence flourished.		
3790	clv. 1	Paulus Æmilius dies.	593	158
3794	clvi. 1	Marius born.	597	154
3801	clvii. 4	The third Punic war, which continued four years.	604	147
		Cato the Censor dies.		
3804	clviii. 3	Scipio Æmilianus destroys Carthage; and Mummius sacks and burns Corinth.	607	144
—	—	Carneades dies, aged 85.	—	129
—	—	Polybius dies, aged 81.	—	123
		TIBERIUS AND CAIUS GRACCHUS.		
3827	clxiv. 2	The laws of Caius Gracchus.	630	121
		MARIUS		
3843	clxvii. 2	Marches against Jugurtha.	646	105
		Cicero born.		
3844	clxviii. 3	Pompey born.	647	104
3846	clxix. 1	Marius, now consul the second time, marches against the Cimbri.	649	102
3850	clxxi. 2	Julius Cæsar is born in the sixth consulship of Marius.	653	98
—	—	Lucretius born.	—	94
		SYLLA,		
3855	clxxi. 2	After his prætorship, sent into Cappadocia.	658	93
3862	clxxiii. 1	Makes himself master of Rome.	665	86
3868	clxxiii. 2	Takes Athens.	666	85
		Marius dies the same year.		
		SERTORIUS		
3867	clxxiv. 2	Sent into Spain.	670	81
3868	clxxiv. 3	The younger Marius beaten by Sylla; yet soon after he defeats Pontius Telesinus at the gates of Rome. Sylla enters the city, and being created dictator, exercises all manner of cruelties.	671	80
		CRASSUS		
		Enriches himself with buying the estates of persons proscribed.		
		POMPEY,		
3869	clxxiv. 4	At the age of 25, is sent into Africa against Domitius, and beats him.	672	79
		CATO OF UTICA		
		Was younger than Pompey; for he was but 14 years old when Sylla's proscriptions were in their utmost rage.		
		CICERO		
3870	clxxv. 1	Defends Roscius against the practises of Sylla. This was his first public pleading. After this he retires to Athens to finish his studies.	673	78
3871	clxxv. 2	Sylla, after having destroyed above 100,000 Roman citizens, proscribed 90 senators, and 2600 knights, resigns his dictatorship, and dies the year following.	674	77
3874	clxxvi. 1	Pompey manages the war in Spain against Sertorius.	677	74
		LUCULLUS,		
3877	clxxvi. 4	After his consulship, is sent against Mithridates.	680	71

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
3879	clxxvii. 2	Sertorius assassinated in Spain. Crassus consul with Pompey.	682	69
3881	clxxvii. 4	Tigranes conquered by Lucullus.	684	67
3887	clxxix. 2	Mithridates dies. Pompey forces the temple of Jerusalem.	690	61
		Augustus Cæsar born.		
		JULIUS CÆSAR,		
3891	clxxx. 2	Appointed consul with Bibulus, obtains Illyria, and the two Gauls, with four legions. He marries his daughter Julia to Pompey.	690	57
3897	clxxxi. 4	Crassus is taken by the Parthians and slain.	700	51
3902	clxxxiii. 1	Cæsar defeats Pompey at Pharsalia.	705	46
		Pompey flies into Egypt, and is assassinated there.		
3903	clxxxiii. 2	Cæsar makes himself master of Alexandria, and subdues Egypt; after which he marches into Syria, and soon reduces Pharnaces.	706	45
3904	clxxxiii. 3	He conquers Juba, Scipio, and Petreius, in Africa, and leads up four triumphs. Previous to which, Cato kills himself.	707	44
3905	clxxxiii. 4	Cæsar defeats the sons of Pompey at Munda. Cneius falls in the action, and Sextus flies into Sicily. Cæsar triumphs the fifth time.	708	43
		BRUTUS.		
3906	clxxxiv. 1	Cæsar is killed by Brutus and Cassius.	709	42
3907	clxxxiv. 2	Brutus passes into Macedonia.	710	41
		MARK ANTONY		
		Beaten the same year by Augustus at Modena. He retires to Lepidus. The triumvirate of Augustus, Lepidus and Antony, who divide the empire amongst them.		
3908	clxxxiv. 3	The battle of Philippi, in which Brutus and Cassius, being overthrown by Augustus and Antony, lay violent hands on themselves.	711	40
3909	clxxxiv. 4	Antony leagues with Sextus the son of Pompey against Augustus.	712	39
3910	clxxxv. 1	Augustus and Antony renew their friendship after the death of Fulvia, and Antony marries Octavia.	713	38
3918	clxxxvii. 1	Augustus and Antony again embroiled.	721	30
3919	clxxxvii. 2	The battle of Actium. Antony is beaten and flies into Egypt with Cleopatra.	722	29
3920	clxxxvii. 3	Augustus makes himself Master of Alexandria. Antony and Cleopatra destroy themselves.	723	28
		GALBA		Era of the Incarnation.
		Born.		
3947	cxciv. 2	Otho born.	750	
3981	ccii. 4	Galba appointed consul.	784	34
3982	cciii. 1	The revolt of Vindex.	785	35
4018	ccxi. 4	Nero killed, and Galba declared emperor.	820	70
		OTHO.		
4019	ccxii. 1	Revolts and persuades the soldiers to despatch Galba; upon which he is proclaimed emperor; and three months after being defeated by Vitellius, despatches himself.	821	71

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

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

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

Antigonus, the most powerful of Alexander's successors, v. 119. A saying of his before the seafight near Andros, ii. 197. Said Pyrrhus would be the greatest general in the world, if he lived to be old, iii. 8. Refuses to establish Eumenes in Cappadocia, 368. Commissioned by the Macedonians, along with Antipater, to manage the war against Eumenes, 374. Disperses papers in the camp of Eumenes, setting a price upon his head, ib. His saying on Eumenes's forbearing to seize his baggage, 376. Besieges that general in the castle of Nora, 377. Offers him peace, 378. Defeated by Eumenes near the Pasitigris, 381. His saying on Eumenes's being carried in a litter through the ranks, 382. Is deceived by a stratagem of Eumenes, 384. Takes the baggage of the Argyraspides, who acted under Eumenes, 385. Offers to restore it if they will deliver him up, ib. Puts Eumenes to death, 388. Punishes the Argyraspides for their treachery, ib. Desires certain ambassadors to tell their masters how happily he and his son Demetrius lived together, v. 119. Suspects Mithridates, one of his own courtiers, on account of a dream, 120. His wars with Ptolemy, ib. His raillery upon his son, v. 131. Reproves his son for inquiring into his councils, 140. Killed in the battle of Ipsus, 141. What a peasant of Phrygia said with regard to him, iv. 311.

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

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

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

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

* *Antilibanus*, mount, iv. 161.

Antilochus writes a panegyric on Lysander, iii. 107.

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* *Antioch*, Epidaphne, iii. 217.

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

Antiochis, tribe of, ii. 269.

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

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

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

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

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* *Antium*, ii. 112. v. 286.

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

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

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

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

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Antony, Mark, grandson of Mark Antony the orator, and son of Antonius Creticus, v. 163. His mother Julia, has Cornelius Lentulus for her second husband. ib. Antony is educated under her auspices, ib. He conceives a strong resentment against Cicero, for his putting Lentulus to death, ib. Engaging in his person, but unfortunate in his connexions, 164. Forms a friendship first with Curio, and afterwards with Clodius, persons of the most profligate character, ib. Runs deeply in debt, ib. During the troubles which Clodius had brought upon the state, retires into Greece, ib. Employs himself there in military exercises and the study of eloquence, ib. Adopts the Asiatic style, ib. Goes with Gabinius into Syria, with a command of cavalry, ib. In besieging Aristobulus, is the first to scale the wall, ib. Takes Aristobulus and his son prisoners, ib. Gabinius and he restore Ptolemy to his kingdom, 165. Antony prevents Ptolemy from putting the citizens of Pelusium to death, ib. His humane care of the body of Archelaus, ib. His person described, ib. His free manner engaging to the soldiers, 166. His great liberality, ib. Through Curio's means is elected tribune of the people, and is very serviceable to Cæsar against Pompey, ib. After some equitable proposals in behalf of Cæsar to the senate, he is commanded by Lentulus the consul to leave the house, 167. Disguises himself like a servant, and goes immediately to Cæsar, ib. Upon this Cæsar enters Italy, ib. Leaves the command of the army in Italy to Antony, during his expedition to Spain, and at his return connives at his irregularities, 168. Cæsar, having passed the Ionian with a small number of troops, sends back his ships for more forces, ib. Antony beats off Libo, and carries a considerable reinforcement to Cæsar, ib. Antony distinguishes himself in every engagement, 169. Has the command of Cæsar's left wing in the battle of Pharsalia, ib. When Cæsar is appointed dictator, and goes upon the pursuit of Pompey, he sends Antony to Rome in character of the general of the horse, ib. Dolabella,

one of the tribunes, proposes a decree for abolishing debts, ib. Antony suspects him of a criminal commerce with his wife, and opposes him, not only by advice of the senate, but from personal resentment, ib. He dismisses his wife, who was daughter of Caius Antonius, ib. All sober people are offended at his excessive irregularities, ib. and 170. Cæsar, to show his dislike to these proceedings, takes Lepidus, and not Antony, for his colleague in the consulship, 170. Cæsar orders him to pay for Pompey's house, which he had. He marries Fulvia, the widow of Clodius, a woman of a most ambitious spirit, ib. Cæsar, at his return from Spain, takes Antony for his colleague, 171. Is inclined to substitute Dolabella in his own room; but Antony, as augur, pretends that the omens are against it, ib. Antony, in the feast of the Lupercalia, attempts to put a diadem on the head of Cæsar, who was seated in a triumphal robe on the rostrum, 172. Cæsar seems to decline it, and is applauded by the people, who can bear every thing of sovereignty except the title of king, ib. The djadem is put upon one of Cæsar's statues, but two of the tribunes take it off, ib. Cæsar turns those tribunes out of office, ib. This circumstance encourages Brutus and Cassius in the conspiracy, ib. Some propose that Antony should be taken off with Cæsar, but Brutus objects, ib. Antony is amused without, while Cæsar is despatched in the senate house, 173. He absconds in the habit of a slave, ib. Sends his son to the conspirators in the capitol as an hostage, ib. Proposes an amnesty to the senate, ib. Ambition draws him from these moderate counsels, ib. In making Cæsar's funeral oration, he exasperates the people against the conspirators, ib. Brutus and his party leave the city, and Cæsar's friends join Antony, ib. Calphurnia, Cæsar's relict, intrusts him with her treasure, ib. The advantage Antony makes of Cæsar's papers, ib. Octavius, the relation and heir of Cæsar, arrives at Rome from Apollonia, 174. As Cæsar's executor, he applies to Antony for the effects, and is refused, ib. Joins Cicero, and the rest of Antony's enemies, obtains an interest in the senate, and assembles Cæsar's veterans, ib. An accommodation between Octavius and Antony takes place, but is soon destroyed, ib. They both prepare for war, ib. Cicero persuades the senate to declare Antony a public enemy, and to commission Hirtius and Pansa to drive him out of Italy, 175. The consuls are slain near Modena, but Antony is defeated, ib. Antony and his troops are distressed by famine, ib. He is a pattern of fortitude, ib. Passes the Alps, and draws over the troops of Lepidus, but attempts nothing against his life or honor, ib. Munatius Plancus joins him, 176. He leaves a sufficient force in Gaul, and returns to Italy with a great army, ib. Octavius finding Cicero resolved to restore the commonwealth, abandons him, and comes to an accommodation with Antony, ib. They and Lepidus meet in a little river island, and divide the empire of the world amongst them, ib. They proscribe no fewer than three hundred Romans, 177. Antony gives up his uncle Lucius Cæsar, and Octavius sacrifices Cicero, 176. Octavius agrees to marry Claudia, the daughter of Fulvia, 177. Antony orders Cicero's head, and the hand with which he had

written the Philippics, to be placed on the *rostra*, ib. The mother of Antony saves Lucius Cæsar, ib. The triumvirate is extremely oppressive, ib. Antony disgraces Pompey's house with the vilest excesses, ib. Octavius insists on a division of the treasure and the army, ib. They go against Brutus and Cassius, and leave Lepidus governor of Rome, 178. Octavius is defeated by Brutus in the first engagement, and escapes by flight, ib. Cassius is defeated by Antony, and puts an end to his life, ib. Brutus is beaten in a second battle, and slays himself, ib. The honor of this victory, too, falls to Antony, ib. Antony slays Hortensius on the tomb of his brother Caius, ib. Throws a purple robe over the body of Brutus, and orders him an honorable funeral, ib. Cæsar is conveyed to Rome, sick, ib. Antony raises contributions in Asia; having promised five thousand drachmas to each private man, ib. Returns to Greece, where his behavior at first is very acceptable, 179. Passes again into Asia, where he lives in the most luxurious manner, ib. Is celebrated at Ephesus in the character of Bacchus, ib. Disgraces his jollity and freedom with the most savage cruelty and extortion, ib. His real character more developed, 180. Cleopatra comes into Cilicia to answer a charge laid against her, and the flexible Antony falls into her snares, 181. She sails along the Cydnus in the character of Venus, ib. Their mutual invitations, ib. Her address and versatility, 182. She sings admirably, and speaks most languages, ib. While Fulvia is supporting the interests of Antony in Rome, he is revelling with Cleopatra at Alexandria, ib. Antony's son makes a magnificent present to Philotas the physician, 183. Cleopatra attends him in his night rambles in the habit of a slave, ib. His fishing story, 184. He receives disagreeable news from different quarters: Fulvia and his brother Lucius, after they had opposed Cæsar some time, are obliged to quit Italy; the Parthians reduce great part of Asia, ib. He awakes from his intoxication, marches to Phœnicia, and from thence sails towards Italy, ib. Fulvia dies at Sicyon, 185. This event opens a way for reconciliation between him and Cæsar, ib. The triumvirate settle their respective claims and powers, ib. Cæsar gives his sister Octavia to Antony in marriage, ib. Sextus, the son of Pompey, having gained a considerable maritime power is allowed to keep Sicily and Sardinia, 186. Sextus has an opportunity to destroy Antony and Cæsar, at an entertainment on board his galley, but forbears it, ib. Antony sends Ventidius into Asia against the Parthians, ib. Takes upon himself the office of high priest to Cæsar the dictator, ib. The star of Octavius's fortune superior to that of Antony, ib. Antony leaves Italy, and takes Octavia with him into Greece, 187. Celebrates Gymnastic games at Athens, on news that Ventidius was successful against the Parthians, ib. Ventidius engages Pacorus, son of the king of Parthia, in Syria, and kills him, ib. He brings Antiochus, the king of Commagene, to terms, ib. Goes to Rome, and triumphs over the Parthians, 188. Antony, as well as Octavius, more successful by their lieutenants, than where they acted in person, ib. Upon some disagreeable news concerning Cæsar's designs, Antony sails with three hundred ships for

Italy, ib. Octavia, interposes, and reconciles them, ib. Cæsar goes to war with Pompey for the recovery of Sicily; and Antony, leaving his wife and children in the care of Cæsar, sets out for Asia, 189. On his arrival there, he sends for Cleopatra, ib. He gives her several considerable provinces, 423. Gives the surname of the Sun and Moon to the twins he had by Cleopatra, ib. Phraates slays his father Orodes; upon which many of the Parthian chiefs fly to Antony, 190. He gives Moneses three cities, ib. Reviews his army in Armenia, which consists of a hundred thousand men, ib. His attachment to Cleopatra precipitates his measures, ib. He lays siege to Phraata without his battering engines, 191. Phraates falls upon Statianus, who was conducting the engines, kills ten thousand of his men, and destroys the engines, ib. Artavasdes, king of Armenia, withdraws in despair, ib. Antony attempts to bring the Parthians to a pitched battle, but does not succeed, 192. The Parthians gall the Romans in their return to their camp, ib. Antony finds that his troops had fled in his presence from before Phraata, and punishes them with decimation, ib. Phraates pretends to come to terms with Antony, but intends all the time to harass him in his retreat, 193. Antony designs to take his route through an open country, but is advised, by a certain Mardian, to take the safer road of the mountains, ib. The Parthians make their appearance the third day, and attack the Romans, 194. Antony, after this, marches in so judicious a form, that the enemy can make little impression, and think of retiring, ib. Flavius Gallus proposes to perform some considerable exploit with a select party; but drawing too far from the main body, is surrounded, ib. and 195. Sends for succors, which are injudiciously sent in small detachments, 195. Antony himself, at last, beats the enemy off, ib. The Romans, in this action, have three thousand slain, and five thousand wounded, ib. The great affection of the troops for Antony, ib. His address to the army on that occasion, concluded with a prayer, that, if the gods had some ill fortune in reserve, it might fall upon him, and not upon his men, 196. The Romans, when attacked again, assume the form of a pent house, ib. Famine prevails among them, ib. They eat an herb which brings on madness and death, 197. Antony often cries out, "O the ten thousand!" ib. Mithridates, cousin to Moneses, comes in the night and warns Antony not to descend into the plain, ib. and 198. The Parthians, contrary to custom, pursue him in the night, 198. The Romans have to contend with thirst, and with the Parthians at the same time, ib. They come up to a river, whose water is acrimonious, and drink of it too freely, ib. The Mardian acquaints them, that there is another river at no great distance, whose water is sweet and salubrious, ib. Mithridates comes again, and advises the Romans to hasten to that river, because it would terminate the pursuit, 199. Antony accordingly moves on; but a strange disorder happens in his army, and his tent is plundered, ib. The Romans pass the last mentioned river in peace, 200. Six days after this, they reach the Araxes, and when they have passed it, kiss the ground in Armenia, with great avidity, ib. The new plenty

throws them into the dropsy and the cholic, ib. They were twenty-seven days in their return from Phraatæ, and had beaten the Parthians in eighteen engagements; but none of them were decisive, because Artavasdes had made off with the Armenian horse, ib. Antony does not chastise the Armenian at present, but seizes him afterwards, and leads him in triumph into Alexandria, 201. Antony, who had lost twenty thousand men already in his retreat, loses eight thousand more through the severity of the weather, in the remainder of his march, ib. Waits for Cleopatra at a fort between Berytus and Sidon, ib. The Parthians and the Medes quarrel about the Roman spoils, and the Mede offers his assistance to Antony, ib. Octavia expresses a desire to visit Antony, and Cæsar gives her his leave, in hopes that some event would lead to a quarrel, ib. She is commanded by Antony to stop at Athens, but sends, however, Niger to him, with an account of the many valuable presents she had brought him, 202. Cleopatra affects to be dying for the love of Antony, ib. He returns to Egypt, and puts off the Mede till summer, ib. Betrothes one of Cleopatra's sons to a daughter of the Mede, ib. Cæsar appears to be, and indeed the Romans in general are, offended at his neglect of Octavia, and his disposing of kingdoms in favor of the children of Cleopatra, 203. Cæsar accuses him in the senate, 204. Antony recriminates, ib. Cæsar replies, ib. Antony sends Canidius to the sea coast with sixteen legions, ib. Goes to Ephesus, attended by Cleopatra, ib. Assembles a fleet of eight hundred ships, two hundred of which were supplied by Cleopatra, ib. Cleopatra, jealous of the mediation of Octavia, bribes Canidius to persuade Antony to permit her to attend him in the war, ib. They spend their time in all manner of revelry at Samos, 205. Visit Athens, where Cleopatra endeavors to outdo Octavia in her favors to the people, ib. He sends some of his people to turn Octavia out of his house at Rome, ib. Antony, instead of attacking Cæsar immediately, gives him time to prepare himself, 206. Titius and Plancus are ill used by Cleopatra, for opposing her stay in the army, and they go over to Cæsar, ib. Cæsar takes Antony's will from the vestals, and reads it in the senate, ib. Antony's friends, and Geminius in particular, point out to him his true interest, but they are driven away by the creatures of Cleopatra, 207. Cæsar declares war against Cleopatra, ib. Prodigies announcing the event of the war, ib. and 208. An account of their respective forces, 208. Antony, notwithstanding his strength at land, is persuaded by Cleopatra to decide the dispute at sea, ib. Circumstances previous to the battle of Actium, 209. Dimitias Amyntas, and Deiotarus go over to Cæsar, ib. Canidius gives Antony salutary counsel; but the fascinations of Cleopatra prevent his listening to it, 210. An old soldier remonstrates against a sea fight, ib. Cæsar has omens of victory, 211. The battle described, ib. & 212. Cleopatra flies, before the battle is lost, and Antony is infatuated enough to follow her, 212. He enters Cleopatra's galley, and sits three days in sombrous silence, ib. Has intelligence that his army is safe in Macedonia, but instead of going to it, sends orders to Canidius to conduct it into Asia, 213. Divides a shipload of treasure a-

mongst his friends, and dismisses them, ib. The gallant resistance which his fleet made after he deserted it, ib. His land forces remain embodied seven days, and do not surrender to Cæsar, till their officers desert them, 214. Cæsar relieves the cities of Greece, which had been much oppressed, ib. Antony lands in Lybia, and sends Cleopatra from Parætonium into Egypt, ib. Retires into a melancholy desert, with only two attendants, ib. The commander of his troops in Lybia revolts, and he attempts to kill himself, ib. Is prevented by his friends, and conveyed to Alexandria, ib. Finds Cleopatra engaged in an attempt to draw her ships over the Isthmus into the Red sea, and with all her wealth and forces to seek some remote country, ib. But the first galleys that are carried over, are burnt by the Arabians of Petræa, 215. Antony takes to a kind of Timonian retirement near Pharos, ib. After he is informed that his army, and all his allies had deserted him, he abandons his hopes and his cares together, and returns to Alexandria, 216. Cleopatra and he form the society of *the companions in death*, as they had before instituted that of the *inimitable livers*, ib. They pass their time in mutual treats and diversions, ib. Cleopatra makes experiment of several poisons, and gives the preference to the asp, ib. They send Euphronius, their children's tutor on an embassy to Cæsar, ib. Cæsar encourages Cleopatra to hope every thing, provided that she gave up Antony, and amuses her with a pretence of love, 217. Antony causes Thyreus, Cæsar's freedman, to be whipped, ib. Cleopatra redoubles her attentions to Antony, ib. Cæsar renews the war, takes Pelusium, and advances to Alexandria, 218. Is apprehensive that Cleopatra will destroy her treasures, and sends messengers to her continually, ib. Antony makes a brisk sally, and repulses the enemy, ib. Sends a challenge to Cæsar, which is as much disregarded as one that he had sent formerly, ib. A noise of departing Bacchanals, presages the fate of Antony, 219. Antony designs to attack Cæsar both by sea and land; but the fleet and cavalry desert him, ib. His infantry are routed, and he exclaims that Cleopatra has betrayed him, ib. The queen retires to her monument, and orders that Antony should be informed she is dead, ib. He commands his servant Eros to despatch him, but Eros despatches himself, 220. Plunges his sword into his bowels, but the stroke does not prove mortal, ib. Cleopatra sends for him, and she and her women draw him up into the monument, ib. Their affecting meeting, ib. Antony dies, ib. Proculeius is sent to her by Cæsar, and she makes a requisition of the kingdom for her children, 221. Proculeius forms a scheme to get into the monument, and succeeds, ib. & 222. Cleopatra attempts to stab herself, but is prevented, 222. Cæsar's entry into Alexandria, ib. Antyllus son of Antony by Fulvia, is put to death, ib. Theodorus, who betrayed him, is crucified for theft, 223. Cæsario is likewise betrayed by his governor, and afterwards put to death. ib. Cleopatra is permitted to bury Antony, which she does in a magnificent manner, ib. She resolves to starve herself, but is prevented, ib. Cæsar pays her a visit, ib. She puts an inventory of her goods in his hands, 224. Dolabella informs her,

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

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

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* *Aphidnæ*, Theseus sends Helen thither, i 71. Taken by Castor and Pollux, 72.

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* *Aphytis*, a city of Thrace, iii. 110.

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* *Apsus*, river, ii. 367.

* *Aptera*, a city of Crete, iii. 37.

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

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* *Callidromus*, Mount, ii. 319.

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* *Calydon*, v. 356.

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* *Camarincans*, v. 259.

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* *Camerium* taken by Romulus, i. 107.

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* *Campania* ii. 8. iv. 347.

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

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* *Canopus*, iv. 429.

* *Cannæ*, ii. 17.

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* *Canusium*, ii. 238, 259.

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* *Capenates*, conquered by Camillus, i. 304, 306.

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* *Caphyæ*, iv. 401. v. 384.

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

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

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

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* *Cardians*, iii. 365.

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* *Caria*, i. 51. ii. 72. iv. 10.

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

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* *Carmania*, iv. 210.

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Carmental Gate, i. 326.

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

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

* *Carræ*, iii. 323.

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

* *Carthage*, New, iii. 344.

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

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* *Casinum*, ii. 8.

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

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

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

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

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

* *Catanoia*, v. 158.

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

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

Cato the Censor, said to be born at Tusculum, ii. 305. Lives in his youth on a paternal estate near the country of the Sabines, ib. His third name originally Priscus, ib. Why changed to Cato, ib. His hair red, and eyes grey, ib. Healthy and strong, for he was inured to labor and temperance, 306. Considers eloquence as an additional body, ib. Pleads causes in the villages and boroughs, but pleads without fee or reward, ib. Military glory still a greater object with him, ib. Makes his first campaign at the age of seventeen, when Hannibal was at the height of his prosperity in Italy, ib. His behavior in battle, ib. Marches on foot and carries his own arms, ib. Never angry with his servant for his manner of dressing his victuals, ib. Water his common drink, ib. In this respect he followed the example of Manius Curius, ib. Serves under Fabius Maximus at the siege of Tarentum, and forms a connexion there with Nearchus the Pythagorean, 307. Learns Greek at a late period, ib. What were his favorite authors, ib. Valerius Flaccus, who had a country house in his neighborhood, takes him into his protection, and advises him to go to Rome, 308. His pleadings, and the interest of Valerius, procure him friends there, ib. He is appointed a legionary tribune, and afterwards quæstor, ib. Rises to the highest honors in time, and is the colleague of Valerius both in the consulate and censorship, ib. Takes Fabius Maximus for his model, ib. When quæstor to Scipio in the African expedition, comes home to accuse him of lavishing the public money, 309. Called the Roman Demosthenes, ib. The Romans comparatively corrupt in his time, ib. His extreme temperance and frugality, 310. Plutarch's reflections on his selling his old slaves, 311. When governor of Sardinia, he puts the people of that country to no manner of charge, 312. Inexorable in whatever relates to public justice, ib. The nature of his style, ib. His remarkable sayings, 313—315. Sent into the Hither Spain, 315. Hires troops of the Celtiberians, ib. Gains a great battle, 316. Takes four hundred towns, ib. Gives every soldier a pound weight of silver, over and above his booty, ib. Keeps not only himself, but all his dependents from extortion, ib. Scipio gets himself appointed his successor, near the conclusion of the war; a measure that reflects dishonor on him rather than on Cato, ib. and 317. Cato is honored with a triumph, 317. He is equally industrious in the public service afterwards, ib. Goes a volunteer with Tiberius Sempronius into Thrace, and with Acilius Glabrio into Greece, 317. Several Grecian cities revolt, but Cato retains Corinth, Patræ, and Ægium, in their duty, 318. The purport of his speech to the Athenians, ib. Antiochus thinks himself secure in defending the pass of Thermopylæ, but Cato takes a cir-

cuit, and falls upon his rear, ib. and 319. Manius attacks him in front, and he is put to flight, 320. Cato carries the first news of the victory to Rome, ib. Considers it as a great political duty to prosecute offenders, 321. Impeaches Scipio Africanus and his brother Lucius, ib. Often impeached himself, and once when he was very old, ib. What he said thereupon, ib. Is candidate for the censorship, 322. What the power of that office was, ib. Chosen, notwithstanding his declarations that he will be a severe censor, 323. Valerius Flaccus is appointed his colleague, at his request, ib.— He enrolls Valerius Flaccus chief of the senate, ib. Expels Lucius Quintius and Manilius, ib. Degrades Lucius the brother of Scipio. ib What he did with respect to articles of luxury, 324. He demolishes the houses that jutted out into the street, ib. Is fined two talents, 325. Censured for building the Porcian hall at the public charge, ib. The people erect his statue in the temple of *Health*, ib — The inscription on that statue, ib. What he had said before concerning statues, ib. Of all men the most forward to commend himself, ib. Chooses a wife rather for family than fortune, 326. Prefers the character of a good husband to that of a great senator, ib. Takes upon himself the education of his son, ib. His son's constitution and qualities, 327. That son marries Tertia, the daughter of Paulus Æmilius, ib. Cato's management of his slaves, 328, 329. Turns his thoughts from agriculture to more certain dependencies, 328. Practises usury upon ships in the most blameable manner, ib. Lends money to his slaves, 329. In what manner repaid, ib. The extravagant praise he gave to economy, ib. Displeased at the influence which the eloquence of Carneades had on the Roman youth, ib. His unjust reflection on Socrates, 330. His prediction, ib. An enemy to the Grecian physicians, 331. A quack himself, ib. Marries a young wife in his old age, 332. Has a son by that wife, to whom he gives the surname of Salonius, ib. Bears the death of his son Marcus with the moderation of a philosopher, ib. Writes histories and books on country affairs, 333 Keeps a better table in the country than in town, ib. His conversation, what, ib. Goes ambassador to Carthage, 334. Causes the third Punic war, 335. Dies in the beginning of it, ib. A verse of Homer's which he applied to Scipio, afterwards the second Africanus, 336.

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Antipater of Tyre, for the ſake of ſtudying the Stoic philoſophy, ib. Cultivates the eloquence which was fit for popular aſſemblies, ib. The firſt occaſion of his ſpeaking in public, 324. The nature of his eloquence deſcribed, ib. He ſtrengthens his conſtitution by exerciſe, ib. Travels always on foot, ib. Is remarkably patient and abſtemious in ſickneſs, ib. Drinks, at firſt, only one glaſs after his meals, but in time loves to ſit over a bottle, for the ſake of philoſophical converſation, ib. Very inattentive to his dreſs, even when he appeared in public, 325. Lends his money to his friends without intereſt, ib. Knows no woman before his marriage, ib. Pays his firſt addreſſes to Lepida, and diſappointed, ib. Writes iambics againſt his rival, whoſe proceedings were unfair, ib. Marries Attilia the daughter of Soranus, ib. Serves as a volunteer under Gellius, in the war with Spartacus, ib. A law being made againſt the uſe of nomenclators, he commits the names of the citizens to memory, 326. Goes with a tribune's commiſſion under Rubrius into Macedonia, ib. Rubrius gives him the command of a legion, which he forms in the moſt excellent manner to military virtue, 327. He goes to Pergamus, and prevails upon Athenodorus the Stoic, to return with him, ib. His brother Cæpio dies at Ænus in Thrace, 328. On this occaſion he ſhows rather the ſenſibility of a brother than the fortitude of a philoſopher, ib. Is left coheir with Cæpio's daughter, ib. Cæſar's calumny againſt him, ib. Great expreſſions of affection from his troops at his departure, ib. He viſits Aſia, and Deiotarus invites him to his court, 329. His manner of travelling, and care not to be troubleſome, ib. Meets with a pleaſant adventure on entering Antioch, 330. Pompey gives him an honorable reception at Epheſus, ib. What Curio has ſaid to Cato with reſpect to his travelling, 331. Deiotarus ſtrongly importunes him to receive his preſents, and he makes a very ſhort ſtay at his court, on account of that importunity, ib. He ſails from Brunduſium to Rome in the ſhip that carried Cæpio's remains, and has a bad paſſage, ib. When quæſtor, makes a great reformation in that department, 332, 333. Calls the aſſaſſins, employed by Sylla, to account, 333. Prevents his colleague Marcellus from making an unjuſt grant, 334. Always attends the meetings of the ſenate, ib. Watches over the conduct of Pompey, 335. Oppoſes the pernicious practiſes of Clodius, ib. His veracity becomes proverbial, ib. Not inclined to offer himſelf for tribune of the people, but puts a force upon himſelf when he finds that Metellus Nepos ſtands for that office, 336. Being appointed tribune, he gives the people a ſevere charge with reſpect to corruption in the conſular elections, 337. Proſecutes Muræna for offending in that way, ib. Muræna, notwithſtanding, conſults him during his conſulſhip, ib. Cato ſupports the ſupreme magiſtrate by many excellent meaſures during the turbulent times of Catiline, 338. He prevails with the ſenate to decree that the conſpirators ſhould be capitally puniſhed, 339. A billet is brought to Cæſar in the ſenate houſe, and Cato inſiſts on having it read publicly, ib. The billet is from Cato's ſiſter Servilia, ib. Unfortunate amongſt the wo-

men, ib. The conduct of his own wife Attilia not unexceptionable, ib. He divorces her, ib. Marries Marcia the daughter of Philip, 340. Hortensius desires to have her, and Cato gives her up to him, ib He persuades the senate to grant the people a free gift of corn, in order to counterwork the popularity of Cæsar, 341. The ill policy of that proceeding, ib. n. Metellus proposes an edict to call Pompey and his troops into Italy, intending to give up the state into his hands, ib. Cato opposes him at the hazard of his life, and succeeds, 342, 343. Prevents the senate from voting Metellus infamous, 343. Procures Lucullus his triumph, which Memmius had attempted to deprive him of, 344. Prevents the senate from granting Pompey's requisition to defer the election of consuls till his arrival, ib. Pompey demands two of Cato's nieces in marriage, the elder for himself, and the younger for his son; and Cato refuses him, ib. Pompey is soon after guilty of open bribery, ib. What Cato said to the women upon it, 345. Cato's bad policy, in rejecting the alliance of Pompey, throws him into the arms of Cæsar, ib. Cato supports Lucullus against Pompey, ib. Opposes the Agrarian law proposed by Pompey and Cæsar, ib. They carry it against him by violence, 346. The senate is commanded to swear to the observance of the law, ib. Cato is prevailed upon by Cicero to take the oath, ib. He opposes Cæsar with respect to the distribution of lands in Campania, and Cæsar leads him to prison, 347. Cæsar perceives the bad policy of that measure, and engages one of the tribunes to rescue him, ib. The people vote Cæsar the provinces of Illyricum and the Gauls for five years; upon which Cato tells them, they were voting a tyrant into the citadel of Rome, ib. Cato is sent to Cyprus, that Clodius might be able to banish Cicero, 348. Cato, before his departure, exhorts Cicero to yield to the necessity of the times, ib. Brings Ptolemy king of Cyprus to submit by negotiation, ib. Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who was on his way to Rome, to solicit his restablishment in that kingdom, waits on Cato at Rhodes, 349. The good advice that Cato gave him, ib. Ptolemy of Cyprus poisons himself, ib. Cato restores the Byzantine exiles, and reconciles them to their fellow citizens, ib. Offends Munatius by his minute attention to the sale of Ptolemy's goods, 350. Munatius is reconciled to him, through the mediation of Marcia, 351. Cato returns near seven thousand talents of silver to Rome, ib. His honorable reception there; and great privileges decreed him, which he declines, ib. and 352. Cicero, on his return from banishment, pulls down the tribunitial acts of Clodius, 352. Cato defends them, ib. This occasions a coldness between Cicero and Cato, but afterwards they are reconciled, ib. Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, erect themselves into a triumvirate, and, as it were, divide the empire amongst them; upon which, Cato advises his brother in law Lucius Domitius to oppose them with respect to the consulship, 353. Pompey and Crassus drive Domitius out of the Campus Martius by violence, and they are elected consuls, ib. Cato is wounded in the fray, ib. Cato stands for the prætorship, but Pompey defeats him by very unfair means, 354. Cato, in a

speech to the people, predicts all the evils that afterwards befel the commonwealth, ib. He prevents the people from pulling down Pompey's statues, 355. Tells Pompey that he was raising Cæsar, to the ruin of himself and the commonwealth too, ib. Is elected prætor, but disgraces that office by the meanness of his dress, ib. Moves for a law, that every candidate should declare upon oath that he had been guilty of no bribery, 356. Clodius accuses Cato of embezzling a quantity of the Cyprian treasure, 357. Marcus Favonius, a friend of Cato's, elected ædile through his assistance, 358. Cato conducts the public entertainments for Favonius with remarkable parsimony, ib. Scipio, Hypsæus, and Milo, being candidates for the consulate, and nothing but violence and anarchy prevailing, Cato supports Bibulus's motion that Pompey should be declared sole consul, 359. Reproves Pompey for some partial proceedings, 360. Cato, jealous of the progress that Cæsar was making towards supreme power, stands for the consulship, ib. Loses his election by his zeal against bribery, 361. Opposes a thanksgiving for Cæsar's victories in Germany, ib. A proposal being made in the senate to appoint a successor to Cæsar, and Cæsar's friends opposing it, except on certain conditions, Cato declares that Cæsar had now thrown off the mask, 362. On Cæsar's taking Ariminum, Cato advises the senate to put every thing in the hands of Pompey, ib. Sends his younger son to Munatius in the country of the Brutii, 363. Takes Marcia again, on the death of Hortensius, ib. Follows Pompey with his eldest son, ib. Is appointed to the government of Sicily, but finds the island already seized by the adverse party, ib. Goes to Pompey at Dyrrhachium, 364. Advises to procrastinate the war, and that no Roman should be killed, except in the field of battle, ib. Goes into Asia for the purpose of raising men and ships, ib. Pompey, jealous of Cato's love of liberty, gives the command of the fleet to Bibulus, 365. Pompey's address to the army little regarded, in comparison of that of Cato, ib. Pompey, after his success at Dyrrhachium, leaves his magazines there, together with fifteen cohorts, under the command of Cato, ib. After the overthrow at Pharsalia, Cato passes into Corcyra, and takes the command of the fleet, 366. Pompey the younger would have killed Cicero, but Cato saves him, ib. He is informed, on the African coast, of the death of Pompey, ib. His march through the deserts of Lybia, to join Scipio, ib. Corrects the pride of Juba, 367. Refuses to take the command of the army upon him, but repents of it afterwards, 368. Saves the Uticans from being put to the sword, ib. Fortifies Utica, and fills it with provisions, ib. Advises Scipio to proceed slowly in the war, but is not attended to, ib. Scipio is defeated and ruined in the battle of Thapsus, 369. Cato's speech to the three hundred, 370. They give up the thoughts of standing a siege, 371. What passed between Cato and a body of cavalry, 372, 373. Statyllius affects to imitate the firmness of Cato, 375. Circumstances previous to the death of Cato, 376, 377. Circumstances of his death, 378, 379.

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

* *Caulonia*, ii. 25. v. 249.

* *Caunus*, iii. 288. v. 134, 159.

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Celer, one of the friends of Romulus, ſaid to be the perſon that killed Remus, i. 86.

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* *Celænæ*, in Upper Phrygia, iii. 374. v. 121.

Celeres, light troops which Romulus uſed as a life guard, i. 108 Diſmiſſed by Numa, 169.

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

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

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* *Cenchreæ*, v. 135, 363.

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* *Ceos*, v. 41.

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

Cephisodotus the statuary, Phocion marries his sister, iv. 302.

* *Cephisus*, river, i. 52. iv. 142. Sylla turns the course of it, iii. 141.

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

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* *Ceraunian* mountains, iv. 311.

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Cerberus, the name of Aidoneus, or Pluto's dog, i. 71.

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

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* *Chæronea*, the place of Plutarch's nativity, i. 12. iii. 170. History of its inhabitants, ib. & 171. v. 214. Battles near it, iii. 135, 143. iv. 19.

* *Chalæstra*, iv. 190.

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* *Chalcedon*, besieged by Alcibiades, ii. 66. By Mithridates, iii. 201.

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* *Chalcidian*, foretells the greatness of Sylla, iii. 126.

* *Chalcis*, i. 68. ii. 359, 374, 380, 381. v. 153.

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* *Chaldæans*, iv. 215.

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* *Chalæstra*, iv. 190.

* *Chaonians*, iii. 34.

* *Characitani*, a people beyond the Tagus, iii. 353. Subdued by a stratagem of Sertorius, 355.

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* *Chares*, river, v. 367.

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Charmion, one of Cleopatra's women, v. 207. The defence she makes for her mistress, 226.

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* *Chelidonian* islands, iii. 184.

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* *Chersonese* of Epirus, iii. 6. Of Thrace, colonized by Pericles, i. 359, 368. Totally subdued by Cimon, iii. 185. Of Syria, v. 160.

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* *Chios*, a city in the island of that name, furnishes Alcibiades with provender for his horses, ii. 43. Lucullus expels Mithridates's forces from Chios, iii. 196.

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Chœrilus, a varnishing poet, retained by Lysander, iii. 107.

Cholargia, Pericles of that ward, i. 348.

Chorus of music, sent annually to Delos, by the Athenians, iii. 253.

Chreocopidæ, white washed men at Athens, i. 215.

Chrysa, i. 67.

Chrysantes, an officer in the army of Cyrus, ii. 268.

Chrysermus, his son Ptolemy killed by Cleomenes's party in Alexandria, iv. 430.

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* *Cilicia*, Cicero's behavior there as proconſul, v. 101.

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Cimber, Metilius, Metellus, or M. Tullius Cimber, lays hold on Cæsar's robe, which is a signal for the rest to strike, iv. 281. v. 284.

* *Cimbri* and Teutones invade Italy with an army of three hundred thousand men, iii. 53.

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* *Cimmerian* Bosphorus, passed by the Amazons, i. 67.

* *Cimmerians*, pass from the borders of the northern ocean, by the Palus Mæotis, into Asia Minor, iii. 53. Their original country so dark and dismal, that Homer thence took the image of hell, 54.

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Cineas, Father of Thallus, iv. 296.

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* *Cios*, one of the cities offered to Phocion by Alexander, iv. 301.

* *Circæum*, iii. 78. v. 111.

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* *Circeii*, ii. 102. iv. 274.

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* *Cirræatum*, a village in the territory of Arpinum, where Marius originally lived, iii. 45.

* *Cirrha*, i. 159, 208.

Cissus and Ephialtes, imprisoned by Alexander, iv. 184.

Cissusa, a fountain whose water was like wine; Bacchus said to have been washed in it immediately after his birth, iii. 118.

* *Cithæron*, Mount, v. 60.

* *Citium*, iii. 192.

Civic Crown, the reward amongst the Romans for saving the life of a citizen, ii. 79.

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* *Clarius*, river, i. 228.

* *Claros*, temple there plundered by the pirates, iv. 66.

* *Clastidium*, ii. 235.

Claudia, daughter of Appius Claudius, betrothed to Tiberius Gracchus, v. 4.

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Claudii, account of that family, i. 258.

Claudius, the emperor, sets earthen vessels before Vinius, after he had stolen one of plate, v. 399.

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* *Clazomenæ*, iii. 268. ii. 64.

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Clearchus, the Lacedæmonian general, ordered to obey Cyrus, v. 320. His over cautious advice to Cyrus, 322. Ruins the whole affair by a bad disposition of the Greeks, 323.

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Cleombrotus succeeds Agesipolis, and is sent with an army into Bœotia, ii. 208, 213. iv. 26. Killed in the battle of Leuctra, 31, 398.

Cleombrotus, king of Sparta in the room of his father in law Leonidas, who is deposed, iv. 390. Takes refuge in the temple of Neptune, 393. His wife Chelonis, who had before attended her father in his banishment, now goes into exile with him, 395.

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418. Makes a diversion against the progress of the Macedonian arms, by surprising Megalopolis, ib. and 419. Makes two excursions into the territories of Argos, 420, 421. Is forced to action, for want of money, 422. Defeated and ruined in the battle of Sellasia, ib. & 423. Takes ship at Gythium, 424. Antigonus behaves to the Spartans with great humanity, ib. Therycion exhorts Cleomenes to kill himself, and soon after sets the example, ib. and 425. Cleomenes's answer, 425. He sails to Egypt, where Ptolemy Euergetes treats him with some degree of generosity, 426. Ptolemy's successor, being a weak prince, soon begins to look upon him with an evil eye, ib. He desires only a ship to carry him to Peloponnesus, and is refused it, 427. The great injury done him by Nicagoras the Messenian, 428. He is confined to his apartment, ib. He gets out of confinement by a stratagem, 429. After great exertions of valor in the streets, he finds it impossible to escape, and therefore kills himself, 430. His friends despatch themselves with him, ib. Ptolemy puts his mother and children to death, 431.

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* *Cleone* ii. 121. iii. 189. iv. 310, 414. v. 367, 368.

Cleonice of Byzantium, comes with great reluctance towards the bed of Pausanias, king of Sparta, and is inadvertantly killed by him, iii. 176. He seeks means of expiation, and invokes her ghost, ib. The answer she made him, ib.

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Cleonymus of Sparta, stirs up the Thebans against Demetrius, but, on that prince's approach, withdraws, v. 150. His wife unfaithful to him, iii. 32. Calls in Pyrrhus, and advises him to attack Sparta immediately; but that advice is not listened to, and Pyrrhus fails, 32—36.

Cleonymus, son of Sphodrias, favorite of Archidamus, son of Agesilaus, iv. 27. His valor and death, 31.

Cleonymus, father of Leonidas, iv. 383.

Cleopater commands for Aratus, in Acrocorinth, v. 378.

Cleopatra, daughter of Mithridates, and wife of Tigranes, iii. 219.

Cleopatra, Cæsar undertakes the Ægyptian war for her sake, iv. 264 Cæsar sends for her, and she contrives to be conveyed to him in a carpet, 265. Cæsar reconciles her to her brother, ib. Her brother is lost in an action upon the Nile, 266. Cæsar declares her Queen of Egypt, and has a son by her named Cæsario, ib. Commanded to appear before Antony, v. 180. Her magnificent spirit, and the charms of her conversation, 182. On a party of fishing, puts a salt fish on Antony's hook, and tells him that kings, not fish, were his game, 184. Dresses in the habit of the goddess Isis, 203. Supplies Antony with ships, money and provisions, 201, 204. Jealous of the honors paid Octavia at Athens, 202, 205. Antony

loses many friends on her account, 203. Persuades Antony to fight Octavius by sea, 210. Ruins Antony by her flight, for she draws him after her, 212. Forms a scheme to retire into the farthest parts of the east, 214. Makes an experiment of several poisonous drugs, 216. and venomous animals, ib. Builds several monuments as repositories of her wealth, 218. Draws up Antony half dead into one of them, 220. Seized by Proculeius, 222. Her intentions to starve herself to death, 223. Augustus visits her, ib. Her address to the gods at Antony's tomb, 225. Writes a letter to Augustus, 226. Dies, ib.

Cleopatra and Alexander, twins of Antony, by Cleopatra, v. 189. Cleopatra marries prince Juba, the historian, 227.

Cleopatra, wife of Philip, iv. 142.

Cleopatra, sister to Alexander the Great, iii. 368, 374.

Cleophanes, the Athenian, distinguishes himself by his bravery, iv. 296.

Cleophantus, one of the sons of Themistocles, i. 300.

Cleophylus, Homers poems preserved by his posterity i. 124.

Cleoptolemus, Antiochus marries his daughter in Euboea, ii. 381.

Cleora, wife of Agesilaus, iv. 20.

Clepsydra, a fountain in the citadel of Athens, v. 187. *n.*

Clidemus, the historian, i. 67. ii. 294.

Clients, the people distinguished into patrons and clients by Romulus, i. 90.

* *Climax*, cliffs of, under which Alexander marches by the Pamphylian sea, iv. 152.

Clincas, a friend of Solon's, i. 214.

Clinias, father of Alcibiades, gains honor in the sea fight near Artemisium, i. 274. *n.* ii. 34. Falls in the battle of Coronea, ib.

Clinias, father of Aratus, one of the two chief magistrates of Sicyon, v. 345. Killed by Abantidas, ib.

Clisthenes, son of Alcmæon, expels the Pisistratidæ, and establishes the democracy at Athens, i. 348.

Clitomachus, v. 70.

* *Clitorians*, how Soüs acquits himself of his promise to them i. 121.

Clitus saves the life of Alexander, iv. 150. Ill omen while he is sacrificing, 192. Behaves rudely to Alexander, and is killed by him, 193, 194. The king inconsolable for his death, ib.

Clitus carries Phocion and his friends as prisoners to Athens, iv. 316.

Clitus, servant to Brutus, v. 311.

Cloaks and hats of purple, the most honorable marks of the prince's regard amongst the Macedonians, iii. 375.

Clodia, sister of Clodius, and wife of Lucullus, divorced for injuring her husband's bed, iii. 239 v. 94.

* *Clodia* called Quadrantaria, and why, v. 95.

Clodius Publius raises a mutiny in the army against Lucullus, iii. 235. His infamous character, v. 94. Insults Pompey, iv. 93. Intrigues with Pompeia, Cæsar's wife, or attempts at least to do it, v. 94. iv. 227. Accused of impiety and incest, but acquitted, v. 94, 95. iv. 229. Elected tribune of the people, ib. Causes great disturbance in Rome, 335, 345. v. 95. For the sake of being made tribune descends from a patrician into a plebeian family, 347, 352. Sends Cato to Cyprus, 348. Prosecutes and ban-

ishes Cicero, v. 97. Burns Cicero's houses, 98. Killed by Milo, 100.

Clodius Glaber, the prætor, sent against Spartacus, iii. 298.

Clodius, the husband of Fulvia, who afterwards was married to Antony, v. 170.

Clodius goes in disguise from Lepidus's camp to Antony, v. 175.

Clodius Celsus, the Antiochian, his advice to Nymphidius, v. 400.

Clodius Macer commands in Africa, v. 394. Deliberates about assuming the imperial title, ib. Slain by Trebonianus, 401.

Clodones, a name of the Bacchanals, iv. 135.

Clælia. See *Clælia*.

* *Clusians*, besieged by the Gauls, i. 316. The Roman ambassador, on that occasion unjustly commits hostilities against the Gauls, 317.

Clymene, i. 73.

* *Cnacion*, a river in Sparta, near which the senate used to meet, called also Oenus, i. 128.

Cneius. *See all the* CNEII *under their family names.*

* *Cnidus*, ii. 63. iii. 183.

* *Cnidians*, iv. 264

Coalemus, a name given to Cimon, the grandfather of Cimon the Athenian general, iii. 173.

Cœcius, Otho's brother's son, v. 430.

Cock, on what occasion the Lacedæmonians offered one in sacrifice, iv. 36. A golden cock carried on the point of a spear, v. 324.

Cocles. See *Horatius*.

Codrus, i. 65. n. Solon descended from him, 199.

* *Cœlosyria*, given by Antony to Cleopatra, v. 189.

Cælia, wife of Sylla, divorced because she was barren, iii. 129.

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

Cælius, the orator, v. 101. n.

Coffins, two of stone made for Numa, one for his body, and the other for his books, i. 190.

Cohorts. See *Prætorian*.

Coin, that of Persia stamped with the figure of an archer; hence Agesilaus says he was driven out of Asia by thirty thousand archers, iv. 16.

* *Colchis*, i. 69. iv. 77.

* *Colias*, i. 206.

Collatinus, Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, chosen consul, i. 237. Accused of favoring Tarquin, 242. Lays down the consulate, ib.

Coline Gate, iii. 155.

Colonies, the advantage of those sent out by Pericles, i. 359.

* *Colonis*, a town so called, ii. 360. Probably should be written Coronis, ib. n.

* *Colophonians*, restored to liberty by Lucullus, iii. 196.

Colossus of Hercules, ii. 26.

Coli sacrificed by the Thebans, ii. 215.

Colyttus, v. 50.

Comedy, v. 127. The ancient, iii. 240. n.

Comet, a large one appeared for seven nights after the death of Cæsar, iv. 283, 284.

Comias, archon when Pisistratus erected his tyranny, i. 235.

Cominius, the consul, besieges Corioli, ii. 82. Beats the Volscians, 84. Speaks in praise of Casus Marcius, 85. Gives him the surname of Coriolanus, 86.

Comitium, a place in Rome where elections were held, and other public business transacted, i. 87. Why so called, 100.

* *Commagene*, iv. 89. v. 187.

Community of goods in Saturn's time; Cimon's liberality resembled it, iii. 181.

Companies, the people of Rome

distributed into companies by Numa, according to their trades, i. 184.

Comparisons and *Similees*; Of the forming of a commonwealth, to the stopping and uniting of small bodies in the water, ii. 349. The spirit of contention in states, compared to the force of distempers in the human body, 360. Of Pyrrhus to a gamester, iii. 31. Of ambitious men to Ixion, iv. 381. Subjects to be chosen for the mind as colors are for the eye, 348. The operations of a statesman, compared to those of a physician, 366. The passions of the soul, to the strings of a musical instrument, ib. The rage of tyranny dissolved in the ardor of youthful indulgencies, as iron is softened in the fire, v. 235. The precipitate steps of returning freedom, compared to the rash use of returning health, 258. The severe, though necessary, measures of administration, compared to the bandages of surgeons, iii. 249. Alcibiades, compared to the land of Egypt, 260. Of biography to portrait painting, iv. 134. Of the Macedonian army, after the death of Alexander, to Polyphemus after his eye was put out, v. 391. The great councils of a state, compared to anchors, i. 219. The constituent parts of an army, to those of the human body, ii. 197. Over cautious generals to timorous physicians, 257. The Spartan phalanx, to a fierce animal erecting his bristles, 292.

Concave mirrors, the vestal virgins recovered fire by them when theirs happened to be extinguished, i. 174.

Conception and delivery supposed to be assisted by being struck with thongs in the feast of the Lupercalia. See *Lupercalia*.

Concord, a temple built to her, i. 345. v. 35.

Conidas, tutor to Theseus, i. 48.

Conon takes an unfair advantage, with respect to the public, of Solon's friendship for him, i. 214.

Conon, the Athenian general, defeated by Lysander at Ægos Potamos, iii. 99. Defeats the Spartans near Cnidus, v. 334. Kills their admiral Pisander, iv. 18. Rebuilds the long walls of Athens with the Persian money, iv. 24.

Conopion burns the body of Phocion, iv. 318.

Conscience, terrors of conscience upon Marius, iii. 88. On Pausanias, 176.

Confidius tells Cæsar, he is secure in the armor of old age, iv. 233.

Conspiracy against Cæsar, v. 280, 281. Of Catiline, iv. 266, 338. v. 81.

Consualia, a feast amongst the Romans, i. 94.

Consuls, when one of them was first chosen out of the plebeians, i. 247. n.

Consus, the god of counsel, whose altar Romulus pretended to find under ground, i. 91. Kept covered, except during the equestrian games, ib.

Copillus, chief of the Tectosagæ, taken prisoner by Sylla, iii. 124.

Coos, ii. 63.

Coponius, governor for the Romans in Carræ, iii. 323. Receives Crassus into the town after his defeat, ib.

Corcyne, Ariadne's nurse, i. 60.

* *Corcyra*, an island of considerable strength, i. 377. Pyrrhus gains it by marriage, iii. 9. The dispute between its inhabitants and the city of Corinth, determined by Themistocles, i. 291.

* *Corduba*, iv. 236.
Cordylio, iv. 327.
Core, daughter of Aidoneus king of the Molossians, i. 71.
* *Corfinium*, iv. 253.
* *Corinth*, its regard for liberty, ii. 119. Why called the *Fetters of Greece*, 374. v. 357. Colonized by Cæsar, iv. 272.
Corinthians, what claim the Athenians had upon them at the Isthmian games, i. 65. Colonize Syracuse, ii. 119. *n*. Assist the Syracusans, 120. For which purpose they choose Timoleon general, and send supplies after him, ib. Their war with the Corcyreans, i. 377.
Coriolanus, Caius Marcius, of an illustrious family, ii. 77. Brought up by his mother in her widowhood, ib. His excellent genius not sufficiently cultivated, ib. His heroic strength improved by exercise, 78. Makes his first campaign when Tarquin was endeavoring to reestablish himself, ib. Gains a civic crown in the decisive battle, 79. His affectionate attention to his mother Volumnia, 80. He lives in the same house with her, after he is married, ib. The commons apply to the senate for relief against the usurers, ib. Relief is promised them before the Sabine war, but denied after it; and Coriolanus in particular, is severe against them, 81. The people secede to the sacred mount, ib. The senate send to them the most venerable men of their body, and at the head of them Menenius Agrippa, who addresses them with a fable that brings them to temper, 81, 82. Before they are reconciled to the senate, they obtain tribunes to defend their rights, 82. The plebeians now readily give in their names for the war, ib. Corioli is taken, chiefly by the valor of Marcius, 83. He hastens to assist the consul Cominius in the battle with the Volscians, 84. The Volscians are entirely defeated, ib. Cominius offers Marcius the tenth of the spoils, 85. Marcius refuses the offer, and only desires to have a Volscian released, to whom he was bound by the ties of hospitality, ib. Cominius gives him the surname of Coriolanus, 86. Some observations upon the Grecian and Roman names, ib. Provisions are extremely scarce in Rome, and the tribunes lay hold of that opportunity to incense the people against the senate, 87. The people of Velitræ having suffered by a pestilential disorder, desire a colony from Rome; and the tribunes inveigh against the nobility for sending one, 87, 88. Coriolanus makes an inroad into the territories of Artium with a body of volunteers, and brings off plenty of provisions, 88. Stands for the consulship, and the people, on the sight of his scars, are inclined to serve him; but the great appearance of senators in his interest awakes their jealousy, 89. His resentment thereupon, ib. A great quantity of breadcorn is brought to Rome, and Coriolanus proposes the holding up its price, and advises the senate not to distribute that gratis, which was a present from Gelo, 90. His speech on that occasion, ib. The tribunes stir up the people, and summon Coriolanus to answer for the advice he had given, 91. A tumult ensues, 92. The consuls and senate endeavor to appease the people, ib. The tribunes insist that Coriolanus shall answer to certain articles, ib. Instead of the submissive language which the people expected, he makes a haughty speech, ib. Sicinius proposes sentence of death against Coriolanus, 93. The patricians pre-

vent the execution of that sentence, ib. The patricians demand a legal trial for Coriolanus before the people, and Sicinius agrees to it, ib. The expedition against the Antiates intervenes, 93, 94. Appius Claudius opposes the senate's allowing the people a right of suffrage against them, 94. Nevertheless Coriolanus appears to take his trial, ib. The tribunes break their word, and bring new charges against him, 95. They also make the people vote by tribes, and not by centuries, ib. He is condemned to exile by a majority of three tribes, ib. Remains unhumbled, 96. Meditates revenge, and for that purpose applies to the Volscians, ib. His address to Tullius Aufidius, the principal man amongst them, and hitherto his greatest enemy, 97, 98. He meets with the kindest reception, 98. A remarkable prodigy happens at Rome, ib. The Romans order all the Volscians to quit their city, on occasion of some public shows, 100. The Volscians demand restitution of the lands and cities they had lost, and are answered with a defiance, ib. Coriolanus is joined in commission with Tullus, 101. He makes an inroad into the Roman territories, but spares the lands of the patricians, ib. The Volscians repair to the standard in great numbers, ib. Tullus takes part of them to garrison the towns, and Coriolanus with the other part marches into Latium, 102. Coriolanus takes several towns, subject to, or in alliance with the Romans, ib. Upon his march against Lavinium, the plebeians propose to recal him; but from an ill-timed resentment, or spirit of opposition, the patricians refuse their consent, 103. He marches immediately towards Rome, and encamps only five miles from it, ib. Both senate and people send a deputation, desiring him to be reconciled and to return to his native country, ib. He receives them with great pomp, and insists on conditions very favorable to the Volscians, 104. Gives the Romans thirty days to consider of them and retreats, ib. Tullus and other Volscians, who envied his renown, cabal against him, ib. Coriolanus spends the interval in harassing the allies of Rome, 105. The Romans send a second embassy to demand more favorable conditions; and a third, consisting of the ministers of religion; but Coriolanus bids them either accept the former propositions, or prepare for war, 105, 106. The divine assistance explained by Plutarch to be a moral influence, 107. An expedient is suggested to Valeria, as she was praying in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, ib. She goes with a number of matrons to Volumnia the mother of Coriolanus, and entreats her, and his wife Vergilia, to apply to him in behalf of their falling country, ib. The affecting meeting between Coriolanus and his family, 108. Volumnia's speech to him, 109. He stands a long time silent, 110. Volumnia throws herself at his feet, and prevails, ib. The effect his departure from before Rome had upon the Volscians, ib. and upon the Romans, 111. A temple is built to the fortune of women, ib. Tullus meditates the death of Coriolanus, 112. He is summoned to give an account of his conduct before the people of Antium; but his enemies, not permitting him to be heard, fall upon him, and despatch him on the spot, 113. The Volscians give him an honorable burial, 113. The Ro-

man women are permitted to go in mourning for him, ib. The Volscians quarrel with the Æqui, their friends and allies, about the choice of a general, 114. They fight a great battle with the Romans, in which Tullus falls, and they are reduced to the obedience of Rome, ib.

* *Corioli*, besieged and taken by the Romans, ii. 83.

Cornelltree, one considered as sacred, being supposed to grow from the staff of Romulus's javelin, i. 101, 102.

Cornelia, daughter of Metellus Scipio, and widow of Publius Crassus, married to Pompey, iv. 100. Her great accomplishments, ib. Her sad meeting with Pompey at Mitylene, 122. Charges Pompey's defeat on his connexions with her ill fortune, ib. Is an eye witness of his tragical death, 127.

Cornelia, daughter of Cinna, and Cæsar's first wife, iv. 220.

Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus, and mother of the Gracchi, v. 1. Her character, 2. Has opportunity to marry a king and declines it, ib. Her care in the education of her sons Tiberius and Caius, whom their father left very young, ib. Reproaches them with her being called the mother in law of Scipio, rather than the mother of the Gracchi, 7. The statue erected to her, and its inscription, 24. The magnanimity of her behavior on the untimely death of her sons, 35. The honors paid her in her old age, ib.

Cornelius, one of Sylla's officers, bribed by Cæsar, during the proscriptions to let him escape, iv. 221.

Cornelius, Cneius chosen by Marcellus for his colleague, ii. 234.

Cornelius Cethegus, and Quintus Sulpicius, degraded from the priest's office for deficiency in point of ceremony and an ominous accident, ii. 234.

Cornelius Cossus commands as a military tribune, at a time when there were not consuls, and has the honor of offering up the spoils called *Opima*, i. 96.

Cornelius, Publius, i. 190.

Cornelius Balbus hinders Cæsar from rising up to the senate, iv. 276.

Cornelius, Caius, a diviner at Padua, announces there the beginning and issue of the battle of Pharsalia, iv. 263.

Cornelius Dolabella, an admirer of Cleopatra, acquaints her with Augustus's design to remove her from the monument, v. 225.

Cornelius Scipio, appointed general of horse by Camillus, when dictator, i. 306.

Cornelius Lentulus his generous offer to Paulus Æmilius, ii. 19.

Cornelius Merula, made consul by Octavius in the room of Cinna, iii. 84.

Cornelius Sylla. See *Sylla*.

Cornelius Nepos, iii. 245.

Cornelius Laco, appointed captain of the prætorian bands, v. 399

Cornificius, Lucius, employed by Augustus to impeach Brutus, v. 291.

Cornificius, one of Cæsar's lieutenants, iv. 260, 267.

Cornutus, saved in the times of the proscriptions by the fidelity of his slaves, iii. 87.

Corœbus, the architect, i. 361.

* *Coronea*, i. 368. iii. 120.

Corræbus, son of Demetrius, by Eurydice, v. 162.

Corræus, father of Stratonice, the wife of Antigonus, v. 118.

Corvinus Valerius, six times consul, iii. 71.

Corynetes, or the club bearer, i. 50.

* *Cos*, isle of, i. 202. iii. 196.

Cosconius a man of prætorian dignity killed by Cæsar's soldiers in a mutiny, iv. 267.

Cosis, general of the Albanians, killed by Pompey, iv. 79.

* *Cossa* and Narnia, colonized by the Romans, ii. 365.

Cossinius, colleague of Varinus, his camp forced by Spartacus, and himself slain, iii. 298.

Cossus, Lucinius, sent to consult the oracle at Delphi, i. 306.

Cothon, what, i. 182.

Cotta, Marcus Aurelius, opposes Marius's law with respect to voting, but in vain, iii. 46. Is consul with Lucullus, 198. Sent by the senate to guard the Propontis and Bythinia, 200. His ambition to fight Mithridates ends in being defeated both by sea and land, 201. Defeated in a sea fight by Sertorius, iii. 348.

Cotta and Titurius, cut off by Ambiorix in their quarters, iv. 244.

Cotta, Publius, what Cicero said to him, v. 92.

Cotta, Lucius, v. 93.

Cotylon, a name given to Varius, v. 176.

Cotys, king of Paphlagonia, joins Agesilaus against the Persians, iv. 11. Marries the daughter of Spithridates, ib.

Courage, a mild and unsuspicious quality, v. 339.

Cow with calf, a barbarous sacrifice, necessary for the widow who married before her time of mourning was expired, i. 177.

Cowardice, how punished at Sparta, iv. 33.

Crane, the name of a dance instituted by Theseus, i. 60.

Cranium, iv. 147.

* *Cranon*, city of, v. 65. 124.

Crassus, the father of Piso, v. 229.

Crassus, Marcus, his father had been honored with the censorship, and a triumph, iii. 289. He is brought up in a small house with two brothers, ib. Takes care of a sister in law and her children, ib. Temperate and chaste, yet accused of a criminal commerce with a vestal virgin, ib. That accusation a false one, ib. His principal vice covetousness, ib. He improves an estate of three hundred talents to seven thousand one hundred, ib. Makes great advantage of Sylla's proscriptions, and of the fires which happened in Rome, ib. and 290. Keeps a number of slaves who were builders, but builds only one house for himself, ib. Breeds up slaves for every service in life, in order for sale, ib. These bring him a greater revenue than his lands and silver mines, ib. His house is open to strangers, 291. He lends money to his friends without interest, but is strict in demanding it at the day, ib. His invitations he chiefly amongst the people, ib. He cultivates the eloquence of the bar, defends every citizen that applies to him, and in all cases comes prepared, ib. Returns the salutation of every Roman by name, ib. His knowledge of history extensive, and he is not without a taste of Aristotle's philosophy; yet keeps the philosopher, who is his guide and companion, in a condition just above starving, ib. & 292. Cinna and Marius put the father and brother of Crassus to death, 292. Crassus flies into Spain, and takes refuge in a cave by the sea side, in the lands of Vibius Pacianus, ib. Vibius supports him there for a considerable time, 293. On the death of Cinna, he raises forces in Spain, 294. Passes from thence into Africa, to Metellus Pius, and afterwards into Italy,

where he serves under Sylla, ib. Sent by Sylla to levy troops amongst the Marsi, ib. What Sylla said to him on his asking for a guard, ib. He executes that, and other commissions in an able manner, ib. The rise of his competition with Pompey, ib. Supposed to have converted much of the plunder of Tudor to his own use, 295. Very serviceable to Sylla in the decisive battle fought near Rome, ib. Makes the most unjust and rapacious use of Sylla's proscriptions, ib. Sylla gives him up, ib. A flatterer, and very capable of being flattered; covetous, and hates covetous men, ib. Envies Pompey's rapid progress in glory, ib. By the pains he takes in the administration, and good offices to his fellowcitizens, acquires an interest not inferior to that of Pompey, ib. Becomes security for Cæsar in the sum of eight hundred and thirty talents, 296. Sacrifices both his attachments and resentments to his interest, ib. The gladiators' war breaks out, 297. Spartacus has the chief conduct of it, ib. The character of Spartacus, ib. By stratagem he escapes from a hill where he was besieged, and defeats Clodius Glaber, the prætor, 298. Is joined by numbers of herdsmen and shepherds, ib. Defeats the lieutenants of Varinus, and Varinus himself, ib. Intends to cross the Alps and settle in some private independency, but is prevented by his troops, 299. Makes his way in spite of the consuls Gellius and Lentulus, ib. Beats Cassius, who came against him with ten thousand men, ib. Crassus is sent against him by the senate, ib. His lieutenant Mummius fights, contrary to orders, and is beaten by Spartacus, ib. He punishes that corps with decimation, 300. Spartacus retires through Lucania to the sea, ib. Hires some Cilician pirates to transport him and his troops into Sicily, but they take his money and deceive him, ib. Intrenches himself in the peninsula of Rhegium, ib. Crassus builds a wall across the isthmus, ib. Spartacus gets over it in a snowy and tempestuous night, ib. Crassus repents of his having written to the senate for farther assistance, 301. Comes to an action with the enemy, in which he kills above twelve thousand of them, ib. Sends two of his officers against Spartacus, who had retired towards the mountains of Petelia, ib. Those officers are put to flight, ib. This advantage proves the ruin of Spartacus; for his troops insist upon coming to a decisive battle, ib. Crassus being informed that Pompey was approaching, hastens to meet the enemy, 302. A battle ensues, in which Spartacus, after great exertions of valor, is slain, ib. Pompey meets a number of the enemy who had escaped out of the field, and puts them to the sword; after which he takes to himself the honor of finishing the war, ib. Crassus has an ovation granted him, 303. Crassus solicits Pompey's interest in his application for the consulship, and obtains it, ib. They are appointed consuls together, ib. They disagree in every thing, ib. Nothing of note is performed, except Crassus's consecrating the tenths of his estate to Hercules, and his entertaining the people at ten thousand tables, ib. They are reconciled by Aurelius, a Roman knight, who alleges a command for it from Jupiter, ib. Crassus makes the first advances, ib. In his censorship attempts to make Egypt

tributary to the Romans, but is prevented by his colleague Catulus, 304. Suspected of having some concern in the conspiracy of Catiline, ib. That suspicion probably groundless, ib. n. Crassus is at enmity with Cicero, but at length reconciled to him, through the mediation of his son Publius, who was a great admirer of that eloquent man, ib. Cæsar comes to Rome to solicit the consulship, and forms the famous triumvirate, 305. In order to the prolonging Cæsar's government of Gaul, Pompey and Crassus were to be consuls again, 306. They are interrogated in full senate, as to their intentions, and Crassus answers with more moderation than Pompey, ib. Domitius is encouraged by Cato to oppose them in the election; but they carry it by violence, ib. Drive the opposite party out of the forum, while Cæsar is continued five years more in his government, and the Spains and Syria are decreed to Pompey and Crassus, 307. Crassus indulges a sanguine and vain ambition of conquest, ib. The tribune Ateius threatens to oppose him in his designs against the Parthians, ib. He prevails with Pompey to conduct him out of Rome, ib. Ateius meets him at the gate, by virtue of his office commands him to stop, and utters the most horrid execrations against him, 308. Crassus, taking his voyage in the winter, loses a number of his ships, ib. Pays his respects to Deiotarus in Galatia, ib. Throws a bridge over the Euphrates with ease, ib. Reduces Zenodotia and all Mesopotamia, 309. Suffers himself to be saluted *Imperator*, for the taking of a town, ib. Garrisons the towns, and returns into Syria, to winter, ib. His son arrives with a thousand horse sent by Cæsar, ib. His error in not strengthening himself by the acquisition of Babylon and Seleucia, ib. Behaves in Syria more like a trader than a general, ib. Calculates the revenues of the cities, and weighs the treasures in the temple of Atargatis at Hierapolis, ib. Omen of his ruin, 310. What passed between him and the ambassadors of Orodes king of Parthia, ib. Alarming accounts are brought of the Parthian manner of fighting, and Cassius and others desire Crassus to deliberate, 311. Artavasdes, king of Armenia, arrives at the Roman camp, offers him large succors, and advises him to march into Parthia by way of Armenia, ib. Crassus rejects his advice, and the Armenian departs, ib. Other ill omens, ib. and 312. The forces with which he passed the Euphrates, 312. Cassius advises him to secure his troops in some fortified town, till he had an account of the enemy which might be depended upon; or else to march along the river till he reached Selucia, ib. Ariamnes, an artful Arabian, draws Crassus into an immense plain, 313. Surena marches against him while Orodes lays waste Armenia, ib. Surena's opulence and great authority, 314. Ariamnes leads Crassus into a vast sea of sand, ib. Artavasdes, by his envoys, desires Crassus to go and drive Orodes out of Armenia first; or at least to keep to the hills, where he might not be exposed to the Parthian cavalry, ib. and 315. The infatuated Roman gives an answer full of resentment, 315. Cassius reproaches Ariamnes in private, with his perfidy, ib. The Arabian answers him in an artful manner, and soon after withdraws, with the consent of

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* *Crotonians*, part of the spoils taken at Arbela sent them by Alexander, iv. 176.

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* *Cunaxa*, battle of. See *Battle*.

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* *Cures*, the capital of the Sabines, i. 100. Thence the Romans called Quirites, ib.

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* *Cyanean* islands, iii. 184.

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Eucleia, a name of Diana, ii. 297.

Euclidas, brother of Cleomenes, assumed by him into partnership of the throne, iv. 408. Commands one wing of the Spartan army against Antigonus, ii. 346. Defeated and killed in the battle of Sellasia, iv. 423.

Euclidas, the Lacedæmonian, Artaxerxes's answer to his insolence, v. 319.

Euclides, the Athenian, opposes Aratus, v. 379.

Euclides, one of the Corinthian officers sent by Timoleon to take possession of the castle of Syracuse, ii. 129.

Euctus, one of Perseus's treasurers, ii. 177. Perseus stabs him for remonstrating against his conduct, ib.

Eudæus, one of Perseus's treasurers, ii. 177.

Eudamidas, king of Sparta, father of Agis, iv. 383.

Eudamus, master of the elephants, informs Eumenes of a conspiracy against his life, because he was in his debt, iii. 384.

Eudemus the Pergamenian, brings Attalus's will to Rome, v. 12.

Eudoxus, the first that applied geometry to mechanical purposes, ii. 243.

Euergetes. See *Ptolemy Euergetes*.

Evius, one of the names of Bacchus, ii. 255.

Evius, the musician, iii. 366.

Eumenes, king of Pergamus, honors paid him at Rome by all but Cato the Censor, ii. 313.

Eumenes, a native of Cardia in the Thracian Chersonesus, said by some to be the son of a poor waggoner; but more probably the son of a person with whom Philip, king of Macedon, had connexions of hospitality, iii. 365. Philip is pleased with his performances in the public exercises, and takes him into his train, ib. Secretary to Alexander the Great, ib. Upon the death of Hephæstion, and the promotion of Perdiccas, succeeds Perdiccas in his command of cavalry, ib. Has the sole direction of an Indian expedition, ib. Alexander honors him with his alliance by giving him Barsine, 366. Hephæstion takes his quarters from him, and gives them to a musician, ib. Eumenes reports it to Alexander, but only does himself harm by complaining of a favorite, ib. Alexander wanting to fit out a fleet, asks Eumenes for three

hundred talents: Eumenes excuses himself, and Alexander burns his tent; upon which, great treasures are found melted down, ib. and 367. He continued Eumenes as his secretary notwithstanding, 367. Another dispute between Eumenes and Hephæstion, ib. Hephæstion dies, and Eumenes exerts all his art to celebrate his memory, ib. Upon the death of Alexander, a dispute arises between the late king's friends and the phalanx, ib. Eumenes pretends to stand neuter, but privately takes part with the Phalanx, ib. On the division of Alexander's dominions, Cappadocia and Paphlagonia are assigned to Eumenes, ib. Leonatus and Antigonus are appointed to put him in possession, ib. and 368. Antigonus despises the commission, 368. Eumenes gets Leonatus's secret from him, as to his designs on Macedonia, and flies with it to Perdiccas, ib. Perdiccas establishes him in Cappadocia, ib. Perdiccas is desirous that Eumenes should secure the adjoining province of Armenia against the practises of Neoptolemus, 369. Eumenes raises and trains a body of cavalry, to be a counterpoise against the Macedonian infantry, ib. Craterus and Antipater pass into Asia, to humble Perdiccas, ib. Their first design is upon Eumenes and Cappadocia, ib. Meantime Neoptolemus falls upon him with the Macedonian phalanx, but is defeated, 370. Craterus and Neoptolemus advance against Eumenes, 371. Eumenes fights them, and yet finds means to conceal from his troops that they had to act against Craterus, ib. His dream previous to the battle, ib. He kills both Craterus and Neoptolemus, the latter with his own hand, 372, 373. Weeps over Craterus, 373. The Macedonians, upon the death of Craterus, who was their particular favorite, resolve upon the death of Eumenes, and desire Antigonus and Antipater to take the direction of the war, 374. Eumenes takes some of the king's horses from Mount Ida, and gives a receipt for them, ib. Intends to make Lydia the seat of war, but, at the request of Cleopatra, winters in the Upper Phrygia, ib. Alcetas and others contend with him for the command, ib. His saying upon it, ib. Having not money to pay his troops, he appoints the officers castles and lands, out of which they were to pay their men, ib. By this he gains the hearts of the Macedonians, so that they discourage all treasonable attempts against him, and appoint him a strong guard, ib. He distributes amongst them the badges of honor, which they used to receive from their king, 375. Loses a battle to Antigonus, by the treachery of one of his officers; but, hangs the traitor, and, by an artful movement, returns to the field of battle, and buries the dead, ib. Passes by an opportunity to take Antigonus's baggage, 376. That prince's saying upon it, ib. Eumenes retires to the castle of Nora, with only five hundred horse and two hundred foot, ib. Antigonus proposes a conference, ib. Eumenes's spirited answer, 377. Antigonus draws a line of circumvallation about the place, and leaves troops to carry on the siege, ib. The castle affords only corn, water, and salt; yet Eumenes furnishes out an agreeable entertainment to his friends, ib. His invention for exercising the horses as well as men. 378. Antigonus, on the death of Antipater, forms the design of establishing himself in Macedonia;

and therefore gives Eumenes his liberty, on condition of his taking the oath he proposed, ib. Eumenes makes an alteration in the oath, but obtains his liberty, 379. Olympias invites him into Macedonia, in order to his taking the tuition of Alexander's son, ib. Philip, Aridæus, and Polyperchon empower him to take what sums he pleased out of the royal treasures at Quinda, to enable him to carry on the war against Antigonus, 379. They likewise order Antigenes and Teutamus to support him with the Argyraspides, ib. These officers being unwilling to submit to Eumenes, he pretends that Alexander had appeared to him in a dream, and ordered them to erect a royal pavilion, and place in it a throne of gold, which was to be honored with their obedience, 380. He is joined by Peucestas and other governors of provinces, ib. The inconveniences he experiences from those governors, ib. He borrows money of heads of the army, to prevent their conspiring against his life, 381. On the approach of an enemy, all the grandees and officers give him the first place, ib. He defeats Antigonus, on his attempt to pass the Pasitigris, ib. Peucestas feasts the army, and hopes to be indulged with the command; but on the appearance of Antigonus and his troops, they call for Eumenes, and though he was sick and carried in a litter, ib. Antigonus no sooner spies the litter moving from rank to rank, than he sounds a retreat, 382. The Macedonians again grow mutinous, and spread themselves all over the province of Gabene, 383. Antigonus marches against them; but the cold is so intense, that he is forced to light many fires, which discover his motions, ib. Eumenes undertakes to retard his march, till the troops could be assembled, and effects it by a stratagem, ib. and 384. The chiefs of the Argyraspides agree with other officers to make use of Eumenes in the ensuing battle, and afterwards to assassinate him, 384. This plot is discovered to him by persons to whom he owed money, ib. He makes his will, and destroys his other papers, 385. The veterans beat Antigonus's infantry, but his cavalry in the mean time takes their baggage, ib. Antigonus offers to restore the Argyraspides their baggage, on condition that they would put Eumenes in his hands, ib. His speech to the Macedonians before he is delivered up, 386. Antigonus deliberates some time in what manner he should dispose of him, and at last gives orders for his execution, 387. After which he punishes the Argyraspides in the most signal manner for their treachery, 388.

Eumenides. See *Furies*.

Eumolpidæ had the direction of the mysteries of Ceres, ii. 56. Ordered to absolve Alcibiades, 70.

Euneos, one of Theseus's companions in his expedition against the Amazons, i. 66.

Eunomus, the father of Lycurgus, i. 121. Killed by a kitchen knife, 122.

Eunomus the Thracian, advises Demosthenes not to be discouraged by his ill success in his first attempts to speak in public, v. 46.

Eunus, a fugitive slave, stirs up the servile war in Sicily, iii. 163. Dies of the lousy disease, ib.

Euphorion, said by some writers to be the father of Solon, i. 199.

Euphranor, prepares the scaling ladders for Aratus, v. 348.

Euphrantides, the diviner, advises the sacrificing of the three children of Xerxes's sister Sandauce, to Bacchus Omestes, i. 281.

* *Euphrates*, river, iii. 221.

Euphronius, tutor to Antony's children by Cleopatra, sent ambassador to Augustus, v. 217.

Eupolemus, son of the tyrant Icetes, taken and put to death, ii. 147.

Eupolia, second wife of Archidamus, and mother of Agesilaus, iv. 1.

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* *Eurotas*, river, iv. 34.

Eurybiades, admiral of the confederate fleet against the Persians, charged with want of courage, i. 278. Offers to strike Themistocles, ib. Themistocles's answer thereupon, ib. and 279.

Eurycles, the Syracusan orator, proposes to send the Athenians to the quarries, and to put their two generals to death, iii. 286.

Eurycles, the Lacedæmonian, commands a ship for Augustus against Antony, v. 212. What he said to Antony, 213.

Euryclidas, sent by Cleomenes to the ephori, iv. 404.

Eurydice, descended from Miltiades, v. 127. Married to Demetrius, ib. Has a son by him named Corrhæbus, 162.

Eurydice, sister of Phila, and wife of Ptolemy, v. 156.

Eurylochus the Ægian, Alexander assists him in his passion for Telesippa, iv. 184.

Eurymedon the Athenian general, sent to Sicily with reinforcements for Nicias, iii. 276. Killed in battle, 282.

* *Eurymedon*, river, iii. 189.

Euryptolemus, son of Pericles's sister, i. 353.

Euryptolemus, son of Megacles, Cimon marries his daughter Isodice, iii. 174.

Euryfaces, son of Ajax, ii. 34. i. 207.

Eurytion, son of Soüs, king of Sparta, i. 121. From him the Eurytionidæ, i. 122. iii. 114. Slackens the reins of government, and finds the ill consequences of it, i. 122.

Eurytus, the Œchalian, i. 129.

Euterpe, according to some writers, the name of Themistocles's mother, i. 265.

Euthippus, the Anaphlyitian, exerts himself greatly to recover the reputation of Cimon, and is killed in battle, together with Cimon's other friends, iii. 189.

Euthydemus, an officer who served under Nicias, joined in commission with him, iii. 276. Defeated in an action at sea, 277.

Euthymus, the Leucadian, an ambush laid for him at Hieræ in Sicily, by which his men are cut off, ii. 145.

Euthymus, general of horse for Icetes, brought in chains to Timoleon, and put to death, ii. 147.

Euthynus, the Thespian, iv. 37.

Eutychidas, i. 121.

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Example, the force of it, i. 189, 347.

Execestides, father of Solon, i. 199.

Execrable, Athenian magistrates so called, who violated the privilege of sanctuary, i. 209.

Execrations. See *Imprecations*.

Exile, Lycurgus a voluntary one from Sparta. See *Lycurgus*.

Exiles from Thebes, assist in restoring that city to liberty, ii. 201. *et seq.*

Exiles of Achaia, disputes about them in the senate of Rome, ii. 314.

* *Euxine* sea, iv. 186.

Exodium, amongst the Greeks, means the conclusion of a tragedy; amongst the Romans a farce, iii. 330. *n.*

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FABIA, a vestal virgin, sister to Terentia, Cicero's wife, iv. 333.

Fabii, whence the name, ii. 1. Their descent from Hercules, ib. Three hundred of them cut off by the Tuscans, i. 319.

Fabius Ambustus, Quintus, sent ambassador to the Gauls before Clusium, violates the law of nations, i. 317. Sent to Delphi, 306.

Fabius, chief pontiff when Brennus, king of the Gauls, took Rome, i. 322.

Fabius Buteo, chosen dictator at Rome, for the purpose of creating new senators only, while Marcus Junius was dictator with the army, ii. 12.

Fabius Pictor, i. 78. Sent to consult the oracle at Delphi, ii. 21.

Fabius Maximus, the origin of his family from Hercules, ii. 1. The family very numerous, as well as illustrious, ib. He was the fourth in descent from Fabius Rullus, who first acquired the surname of Maximus, 2. Has the surnames of Verrucosus and Oviculo, ib. Appears slow of apprehension and stupid when a boy; but his powers unfold themselves by degrees, ib. He prepares his body by exercise for the service of the state, and his mind by improving his powers of persuasion, ib. An oration, which he pronounced at the funeral of his son, extant in Plutarch's time, ib. Five times consul, ib. Triumphs for his victory over the Ligurians, ib. After Hannibal had gained the battle of Trebia, Fabius advised the Romans to stand upon the defensive in their walled towns, 4. Notwithstanding that advice and the most alarming prodigies, Flaminius fights the battle of Thrasymenus, and falls with great part of his army, 5. Fabius Maximus is chosen dictator, ib. Appoints Minucius his general of the horse, ib. Is preceded by twentyfour lictors, ib. Begins his office with acts of religion, 6. Amongst other things vows a *ver sacrum*, ib. Takes slow and cautious measures against Hannibal, ib. None but Hannibal sensible of his prudence in that respect, 7. His general of cavalry gives him much trouble, and brings the soldiers to consider him in a contemptible light, ib. He keeps to his first scheme notwithstanding, 8. Hannibal, by a mistake of his guides, is led into the defiles of Casilinum, instead of the plains of Casinum, ib. Fabius surrounds him, ib. Hannibal's stratagem to disengage himself, 9. Fabius has the disadvantage in some subsequent skirmishes, ib. The tribune Metilius incenses the people against him, and the senate is displeased with the terms he had settled for the

ranſom of priſoners, 10. He ſells his lands to pay the ranſom of the Romans whom he had received from Hannibal, ib. Fabius being called to Rome on account of ſome religious ſolemnities, Minucius fights contrary to orders, and defeats part of the enemy's forces, ib. and 11. Though this ſucceſs makes a great noiſe in Rome, Fabius declares, he will haſten back to chaſtiſe his general of horſe, 11. Metilius ſtirs up the people, and they appoint Minucius colleague to Fabius in the dictatorſhip, 12. Fabius does not conſent to his colleague's requiſition to have the command of all the forces every other day, but, inſtead of that, divides them equally with him, ib. Hannibal's ſtratagem to draw Minucius to an engagement; ſucceeds, and that general is entirely defeated, 13. Fabius marches to his relief, and Hannibal ſoon retires into his camp, 14. The gratitude of Minucius, 15. His addreſs to his troops and to Fabius, ib. Fabius lays down the dictatorſhip, and the conſuls that ſucceed for ſome time, follow his plan of action, 16. Varro, an obſcure and raſh man, is for proceeding with deſpatch, ib. He raiſes double the uſual number of troops, ib. Fabius exhorts Paulus Æmilius the colleague of Varro to guard againſt his temerity, ib. Paulus's anſwer, 17. Varro takes poſt over againſt Hannibal, near Cannæ, ib. The diſpoſition of Hannibal's forces, and the enſuing battle, 18, 19. Hannibal does not purſue his advantage by marching immediately to Rome, 20. He becomes maſter, however, of great part of Italy, ib. The greatneſs of Fabius's behavior on that occaſion, ib. and 21. His relation, Fabius Pictor, is ſent to conſult the oracle of Delphi, 21. The magnanimity wherewith the Romans receive Varro, ib. Fabius Maximus and Claudius Marcellus are appointed generals, 22. Their oppoſite characters, and operations, ib. Each of them was five times conſul, ib. Marcellus in his fifth conſulate, is drawn into an ambuſcade by Hannibal and killed, ib. Hannibal forges a letter, as from the inhabitants of Metapontum, to Fabius, who is near being caught in the ſnare, 23. In what manner Fabius brought back one of the allies to his duty, ib. and cured a Lucanian of ſtealing out of camp, 24. He recovers Tarentum by means of a love affair, ib. Has art enough to amuſe Hannibal in the mean time, 25. Behaves to the Brutians with a cruelty not to be expected in his character, 26. Bids his men leave the Tarentines their angry gods, ib. What Hannibal ſaid on the loſing of Tarentum, ib. Fabius is honored with a ſecond triumph, 27. and his ſon with the conſulſhip, ib. A Roman ſcene betwixt the father and the ſon, ib. He loſes his ſon, and bears that loſs with great moderation, 28. Publiſhes the funeral oration, which he had delivered himſelf, ib. Scipio propoſes to remove the war into Africa, and has every kind of oppoſition thrown in his way by Fabius, ib. and 29. Scipio performs great achievements, and finiſhes them with the conqueſt of Hannibal, 30. Fabius does not live to ſee the reduction of the Carthaginians, ib. The citizens of Rome expreſs their regard to him, by defraying the expences of his funeral, 31.

Fabius Maximus, ſon of Paulus Æmilius, adopted into the family of the Fabii, ii. 158.

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Quintus, acquired the name of Maximus, iv. 56. ii. 1. He was great grandfather of Fabius Maximus the dictator, 2. Followed the triumphal chariot of his son, 28.

Fabius, Lucullus's lieutenant, defeated by Mithridates, iii. 235.

Fabius, proprætor of Spain, his government renders the Romans obnoxious to the provinces, v. 25.

Fabius Fabulus, said to be the person that despatched Galba, v. 413.

Fabius Valens, commander of a legion, the first officer who takes the oath of allegiance to Galba, v. 397. Salutes Vitellius emperor, 408. Employed as one of his generals, 419. His extreme avarice, 421.

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* *Falerii*, besieged by the Romans, i. 311. The schoolmaster's treachery, and how he was punished by Camillus, 312.

* *Falisci*, i. 304, 311. v. 29.

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Famine, at Athens, under the tyrant Aristion, iii. 137. In the army of Mithridates, 205. Another famine at Athens, v. 145. Famine in the army of Antony, 196. An herb eaten, which brings on madness and death, 197. Famine in the camp of Artaxerxes, 337.

Fannia, screens Marius in her house iii. 81. Her history, ib.

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Fannius, Caius, attains the consulate through the interest of Caius Gracchus, v. 26. Opposes Caius Gracchus, ib.

Fathers, the law that empowered them to sell their children, corrected in some respect by Numa, i. 185.

Father of his country, Cicero the first that was honored with that title, v. 89.

Faunus, the demigod, fable of his being taken, together with Picus, by Numa, and of Numa's learning charms and other secrets of them, i. 182. Supposed to have married the *Bona Dea*, iv. 228.

Favonius, Marcus, his witticisms on Pompey, iv. 113. Pompey fights in consequence of the raillery of Favonius and other officers, and is beaten, 114, 119. He flies with Pompey, and treats him with great respect, 121. Is a friend and zealous imitator of Cato, 241, 358. Opposes in Cato's absence the decrees of the senate in fa-

vor of Cæsar, but in vain, ib. Is chosen ædile, ib. Brutus sounds him as to the conspiracy against Cæsar, v. 280. His adventure with Brutus and Cassius, 297.

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Feast of slaves amongst the Romans, called Saturnalia. See *Saturnalia*.

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Feast of Proserpine celebrated near Cyzicus. See *Proserpine*.

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Feast of Ceres. See *Thesmophoria*.

Feast of Adonis, accounted ominous to the Athenians, by reason of its happening at their embarkation for Sicily, ii. 51.

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Feast of the Metœcia. See *Metœcia*.

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Februata, the feast of Lupercalia, anciently so called, i. 103.

Feciales, an order of priests instituted by Numa, i. 177, 317. Their office to act as heralds, to declare war and peace, ib.

* *Ferentum*, iii. 20.

Feretrius, Jupiter, whence the term, ii. 237.

* *Fidenæ*, in what manner taken by Romulus, i. 106.

Figs, forbidden to be exported out of Attica, i. 225.

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Fimbria besieges Mithridates in Pitane, from whence Mithridates makes his escape by sea, iii. 196. Invites Lucullus to his assistance, ib. Assassinates Flaccus, 149. His men desert him, and he kills himself, 150, 151.

Fimbrians, the untractable bands that mutinied against Fimbria, iii. 200.

Fire; the sacred fire, attended by the vestals at Rome, i. 104. The holy fire at Athens and Delphi, guarded by widows, 173. To be lighted by the sunbeams at Rome, in case of its happening to be extinguished, 174. Called *Vesta* and *Unity* by the Pithagoreans, 176. Worshipped as the first principle of all things, 321. An emblem of purity, 173.

Fire hearth, sacred to the domestic gods, iv. 197.

* *Firmians*, a company of brave men who attended Cato the Censor in his operations against Antiochus, ii. 319.

Flaccus, Valerius. See *Valerius*.

Flaccus the consul marches against Sylla, iii. 145. Assassinated by Fimbria, 149, 200.

Flaccus, Hordeonius, sent by Galba to succeed Virginius, v. 398. The army refuse to take the oath of allegiance to Galba which Flaccus proposes, 408.

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Flamen, whence so called, i. 169.

Flaminius, Caius, the consul, rashly fights Hannibal near the Thrasymenian lake, and is killed in the action, ii. 4.

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Flaminius, Titus Quintius, or Quinctius, jealous of the glory of Philopœmen, ii. 356. Quick both to resent an injury, and to do a service, 364. A legionary tribune under Marcellus in the war with Hannibal, 365. Appointed governor of Tarentum and its dependencies, ib. and chief director of the colonies sent to Narnia and Cossa, ib. Offers himself a candidate for the consulship without ascending by the previous steps, ib. Two of the tribunes oppose him, ib. The senate refer the matter to the people, and Flaminius is elected consul, though not yet thirty years old, ib. Macedonia and the war with Philip falls to his lot, ib. This a happy circumstance for Rome, because the forming a connexion with Greece required a man of his temper and abilities, ib. Finds that his predecessors had entered Macedonia too late in the season, and remedies that defect, 366. On his arrival in Epirus, finds Publius Villius encamped over against Philip, who had long been defending the fords of the Apsus, ib. and 367. As a passage there seemed impracticable, he is advised to go through Dassaretis along the Lycus, 367. But he does not choose to remove too far from the sea, lest he should be in want of provisions, ib. Resolves to force his way up the mountains, ib. Sharps contests ensue, ib. Some shepherds discover to him a winding way, neglected by the enemy, ib. He sends a tribune with four thousand men up that way ib. Attacks the Macedonians, when he believed the tribune had gained the top, 368. The Macedonians perceiving the party at the top of the hill, take to flight, ib. Flaminius traverses Epirus with good order and discipline, ib. As soon as he enters Thessaly it declares for him, ib. The Achæans renounce their alliance with Philip, and declare for the Romans, 369. Pyrrhus's saying concerning the Romans, ib. Flaminius and Philip come to an interview, in which the Roman insists that Philip should withdraw his garrisons from the Grecian cities; which he refuses, ib. The rest of Greece declares for the Romans, ib. The magistrates of Thebes come to meet Flaminius, and he enters the city with them, 370. Bœotia takes part with the Romans, ib. Flaminius sends his agents to Rome to procure the continuation of his commission, ib. Meets Philip near Scotusa, and defeats him entirely in a pitched battle at Cynoscephalæ, 371, 372. The battle described, 372. Philip's escape owing to the haste of the Ætolians to plunder his camp, ib. The Ætolians claim the honor of the victory, ib. Verses of Alcæus, suitable to their pretensions, ib. Flaminius is hurt by those verses; but Philip parodies them, ib. Philip goes in person, and makes his submission to Flaminius and the Romans, 373. The conditions on which peace is granted him, ib. The prudence of Fla-

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* *Lesbos* ii. 43, 58.

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* *Leucadians*, ii. 124. v. 55.

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* *Leucas*, a Corinthian colony, ii. 130. Apollo's temple there, iv. 66.

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* *Leuctra*, battle of, ii. 215, 216. iv. 31. *n.* 32. Another battle, iv. 403.

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* *Leucus*, river, ii. 170, 175.

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* *Libethra*, iv. 147.

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* *Libya*, iii. 116. ii. 50.

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* *Lilybæum*, promontory of, ii. 140.

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* *Lipareans* attack the Roman ship, charged with an offering for Delphi, i. 311.

* *Liris*, river, iii. 80.

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* *Lusitania*, iv. 231. v. 406.

* *Lusitanians* send ambassadors to Sertorius, iii. 347.

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* *Lycia*, the actions of Brutus in that country, v. 294, 295, 296.

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Lycon the player, inserts a verse in his part, by which he begs ten talents of Alexander, and that prince gives them, iv. 168.

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Lycophron the Corinthian general, killed in battle by Nicias, iii. 257.

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Lyfander of Alopece, i. 300.

Lyfander, his ftatue, or that of Brafidas, in the oratory of the Acanthians at Delphi, iii. 90. Ariftoclitus, the father of Lyfander, not of the royal line, but defcended from the Heraclidæ by another family, 91. Lyfander conforms freely to the Spartan difcipline, ib. Has a firm heart, above the charms of any pleafure, except that of glory, ib. Pays too much attention to the great when his own intereft is concerned, ib. Does not love money, yet fills Sparta with it, and with the love of it too, ib. The Athenians, after their defeat in Sicily, become once more equal to the Lacedæmonians at fea, 92. Lyfander is pitched upon to act againft them, ib. He proves a great benefactor to the city of Ephefus, ib. Goes to Sardis to acquaint Cyrus with the treachery of Tiffaphernes, who, contrary to the king's orders, favored Alcibiades and the Athenians, ib. Ingratiates himfelf greatly with Cyrus, who gives him ten thoufand pieces of gold, 93. Increafes the feamen's pay, and, by that means, almoft empties the enemy's fhips, ib. Afraid to engage with Alcibiades, ib. Beats Antiochus, to whom Alcibiades had imprudently left the command of the fleet during his abfence, ib. Erects a trophy, ib. Lays the foundation of ariftocratical government in the cities of Afia, 94. Greatly lamented by the principal perfons in thofe parts, when he leaves them, ib. Diftreffes his fucceffor Callicratidas, 95. Callicratidas, who was a brave, but not a courtly man, fails in his application to Cyrus for money; and foon af-

er is killed in the sea fight at Arginusæ, ib. The command is restored to Lysander, who was a man of as much art and duplicity as Callicratidas was of openness and integrity, 96. An instance of his duplicity, and cruelty too, with respect to the inhabitants of Miletus, ib. Cyrus gives him large sums, and promises him a great fleet at his return from Media, 97. Lysander pillages Ægina and Salamis, ib. Visits the coast of Attica, where Agis was with his land forces, ib. Takes Lampsachus, ib. The Athenian fleet, consisting of an hundred and twenty ships lies at Ægos Potamos, ib. Lysander forms over against them for seven days together, 98. Watches his opportunity when the Athenians should abate of their care, ib. Alcibiades, goes to the Athenian commanders, and gives them counsel, which they treat with contempt, ib. Lysander falls upon the Athenian fleet, when the men were gone ashore to divert themselves, and takes or destroys the whole, except the sacred galley called Paralus, and eight ships, with which Conon escapes to Evagoras king of Cyprus, 99. This finishes the Peloponnesian war, ib. Story of a great stone falling from heaven, 100, 101. Lysander visits the maritime towns of Asia, and every where sets up an oligarchy composed of his own friends and creatures, 101, 102. He expels the Samians and Sestians, 102. Restores the Æginetæ, Melians, and Scionæans to their possessions, 103. Athens is greatly distressed by famine, and Lysander obliges it to surrender at discretion, ib. The Athenians are obliged to pull down the fortifications of the Piræus and the long walls, to recal their exiles, and to keep such a number of ships as the Lacedæmonians are pleased to allow them, ib. Lysander finds a pretence to change their form of government, 104. Burns all their ships except twelve, and pulls down their walls, with every instance of festivity, ib. Sets up the thirty tyrants, ib. Puts a garrison in the citadel, ib. Lysander sends the treasures he had taken to Athens, by Gylippus, who opens the bottoms of the bags, and takes out large sums, 105. In what manner that fraud was discovered, ib. Sciraphidas proposes to exclude all gold and silver money from Sparta, ib. Lysander has interest enough to get it retained as the public treasure, 106. This proves a most pernicious measure for his country, ib. He erects his own statue, and those of his officers, in brass, at Delphi, and dedicates two golden stars to Castor and Pollux, ib. He likewise places there the galley made of gold and ivory, which Cyrus had presented him with, 107. Has altars erected to him, and hymns sung, ib. His favors to the poets who flattered him, ib. Flattery renders him extremely arrogant and cruel, 108. Instance of his cruelty, ib. On the complaint of Pharnabazus against him, the ephori send the scytale, and recal him, 109. Pharnabazus outwits him and makes him his own accuser, ib. Lysander pretends an obligation to visit the temple of Jupiter Ammon, 110. Returns upon hearing that the oligarchies were going to be dissolved, ib. Is appointed general again, 111. Is prevented from taking Athens again, by the jealousy of Pausanias, ib. The Athenians soon revolt; and that circumstance redeems the reputation of Lysander, ib. Several sayings of his, ib. On the

demise of Agis, he finds means to get Agesilaus appointed king, notwithstanding the pretensions of Leotychidas, and the lameness of Agesilaus, ib. and 112. Advises Agesilaus to carry the war into Asia, and goes with him as one of his counsellors, 112, 113. The king finds that Lysander is treated with superior distinction, and humbles him more than he ought to have done such a friend, 113. Lysander comes to an explanation with Agesilaus, and has the lieutenancy of the Hellespont given him, 114. He draws off Spithridates from the Persian interest, ib. He returns to Sparta, and forms a design to open a way to the throne to all the citizens at Sparta, or, at least, to all the Heraclidæ, 115. Hopes, if he cannot effect this, to have the best pretensions himself, ib. Gets Cleon of Halicarnassus to compose him an oration suitable to the occasion, ib. Endeavors to support his scheme with divine sanctions, ib. The priests of Ammon accuse him, but the Spartans regard them not, ib. Avails himself of a pretended son of Apollo, 116. Gives it out that there were certain oracles at Delphi, which none but a son of Apollo was to open, ib. The whole scheme miscarries through the cowardice of one of the agents; but is not detected till after the death of Lysander, ib. Charged with engaging his country in the Bœotian war, ib. and 117. He is sent against the Thebans with one army, and Pausanias with another, 118. He takes Orchomenus and Lebadia, ib. Sends letters to Pausanias that he will meet him at Haliartus, ib. The Thebans intercept the messenger, and march in the night to Haliartus, ib. They order a party to wheel about, and take Lysander in the rear, ib. Another party sallies out with the Haliartians, and kills Lysander, 119. After this, his army is put to the rout, ib. Pausanias marches to Haliartus, and recovers Lysander's body by treaty, ib. It is buried in the territories of the Panopæans, ib. An ancient oracle fulfilled by Lysander's being killed near the river Hoplites, 120. Lysander's poverty, which was discovered after his death, proves an advantage to his character, 121. Amongst his papers, after his death, is found that political one, which discovered his design to make the crown elective, ib. Agesilaus is inclined to publish it, but is restrained by Lacratidas, ib. The Spartans fine the persons who slew off from their engagement to his daughters, ib.

Lysander, son of Lybis, iv. 385. Chosen one of the ephori through the interest of Agis, 387. Proposes a decree for the cancelling of debts, ib. Accuses king Leonidas, 390. Is prosecuted by the ephori for his decree relating to debts, ib. Deceived by the artful Agesilaus, 391.

Lysandridas the Megalopolitan, his advice to Cleomenes, iv. 419.

Lysiadas of Megalopolis, sets himself up tyrant there, in hopes of finding superior happiness in power, v. 369. Is disappointed, and quits the sovereignty, ib. Joins his city to the Achæan league, ib. iv. 403. Is chosen general of that league, and declares war against the Spartans, v. 369. Quarrels with Aratus, and loses his interest, ib. Forms a scheme to have all the honor of bringing Aristomachus, tyrant of Argos, into the league, but is disappointed, 373. Aratus neglects to support him with

the infantry, and he is killed by Cleomenes, 375. iv. 403.

Lysicles, a man in a low sphere of life, by the instructions of Aspasia, becomes one of the principal and most polite men in Athens, i. 372.

Lysidice, daughter of Pelops, and mother of Alcmena, i. 50.

Lysimachus, father of Aristides, ii. 269.

Lysimachus, son of Aristides, experiences the bounty of the Athenians, ii. 304.

Lysimachus grandson of Aristides, turns interpreter of dreams for his bread, ii. 304.

Lysimachus, king, forges a letter to Pyrrhus, as from Ptolemy, iii. 7. Ravages Upper Macedonia, 11. Divides the kingdom of Macedonia with Pyrrhus, 13. Marches against him as far as Edessa, upon which Pyrrhus retires, and loses his share of Macedonia, 14. Says to Onesicritus the historian, who read to him an account of the Amazon's visit to Alexander, "Where was I at that time," iv. 188. Suspected by his allies on account of his great power, v. 143. Taken prisoner by Dromichætes, 150.

Lysimachus, the Acarnanian, preceptor to Alexander, iv. 138. Desires to go with his master against the Arabians on Antilibanus, by which Alexander runs no small risk of his life, 161.

Lysippus, the Achæan general, ii. 353.

Lysippus, Alexander suffers no other artist to make his statue, iv. 136. Represents in figures of brass, Alexander killing a lion, 183.

M.

MACARIA, daughter of Hercules, ii. 214.

* *Macedonia*, subdued by the Romans in the time of Perseus, ii. 182.

Macedonians, great lovers of their kings, ii. 178.

Macedonicus, a name given to Metellus, iii. 43.

Machanidas, the Lacedæmonian tyrant, killed in battle by Philopœmen, ii. 352.

Machares, son of Mithridates, sends Lucullus a crown of gold, and desires to be admitted into the friendship and alliance of the Romans, iii. 221.

Macharíones, the posterity of Anticrates, so called, iv. 38.

Mæcenas, the favorite of Augustus, v. 115.

Mælius, Spurius, stabbed by Servilius Ahala for aspiring to the monarchy, v. 272.

Mæotis, Palus, iii. 54. iv. 186.

Magacus, brother to Pharnabazus, ii. 76.

Magas, brother to Ptolemy king of Egypt, his life saved by Cleomenes, iv. 427.

Magi, the Persian, iv. 136. v. 318.

* *Magnesia*, a city given Themistocles by the king of Persia, to supply him with bread, i. 297.

Magnesian citizen, Antony gives his house to a cook for dressing one supper, v. 180.

* *Magnesians*, ii. 375, 380.

Mago, the Carthaginian admiral, joins Icetes in his attempt upon Syracuse, ii. 134. Miscarries, and returns to Africa, 137.

Maia, i. 187.

Maimactarion, ii. 297.

Malchus, king of Arabia, sends forces to the assistance of Antony, v. 208.

Malcites and Diogiton, sent by the Thebans into Thessaly to revenge the death of Pelopidas, ii. 229.

* *Malea*, promontory of, iv. 387. v. 353.

Maliac Bay, i. 367.

* *Malli*, Alexander's danger in the attack of their city, iv. 198, 206.

Mallius, or *Manlius* Lucius, an assistant to Cato the elder in attempting the heights near Thermopylæ, ii. 319.

Mamerci pretend to be descendants of Mamercus the son of Numa, i. 189.

Mamercus, tyrant of Catana, forms an alliance with Timoleon, ii. 129. Envies his achievments, and enters into league with the Carthaginians, 145. Is beaten by Timoleon, and flies to Hippo tyrant of Messana, 140. Surrenders to Timoleon, and is sent to Syracuse, where, upon his trial for breach of faith and other crimes, he attempts to kill himself, but is prevented and put to a severer death, 148, 149.

* *Mamertines*, a warlike people, inhabitants of Messana, iii. 27.

Mamurius Veturius makes eleven brazen shields, in resemblance of that which Numa pretended to have fallen from heaven. See *Veturius*.

Mancinus, Caius, the consul, is beaten by the Numantines, and makes a peace, for which he is disgraced and imprisoned, and the peace annulled, v. 4, 5, 6.

* *Mandonium*, iv. 383.

Mandricidas, the Spartan, tells Pyrrhus, "If he is a god, he will do them no injustice; if a man, there will be found as good a one as he," iii. 33.

Mandroclidas, the son of Ecphanes, assists Agis in his schemes for restoring the Spartan constitution to its original purity, iv. 385. Called to account for it by the ephori, 390.

Manilius expelled the senate by Cato, ii. 323.

Manilius the tribune, his law in favor of Pompey, iv. 72. Accused of having robbed the public, and defended by Cicero, v. 77.

Manius Acilius Glabrio, sent against Antiochus, whom he defeats at Thermopylæ, ii. 320, 380.

Manius Aquilius, iii. 56.

Manius Curius Dentatus triumphs thrice, ii. 307. Cato the elder often visits his little farm, ib. He defeats Pyrrhus, ib. His answer to the Samnite ambassadors who offered him gold, ib.

Manlius, Titus, the temple of Janus shut in his consulship, i. 188.

Manlius, with Sylla's veterans, engaged in Catiline's conspiracy, v. 81.

Manlius, Torquatus, causes his own son to be beheaded for fighting without orders, though he gained the victory, ii. 12.

Manlius saves the capitol, i. 328. Put to death for aspiring to the supreme power in Rome, 338.

Manlius, the tribune, opposes Flaminius in his solicitation for the consulship, ii. 365.

Manlius defeated by the Ambrones, iii. 61.

Manlius, Lucius, defeated by Sertorius's lieutenant, iii. 349.

Manlius, Lucius. See *Manlius*.

Manlius conspires against Sertorius, iii. 363.

Manlius, his application to Tiberius, v. 10.

* *Mantinea*, ii. 342, 352. Taken by Aratus, iv. 402. Its name changed to Antigonia, v. 383. Battle of Mantinea, ii. 47, 352.

* *Marathon*, battle of, ii. 275.

Marathonian bull conquered by Theseus, i. 54.

Marathus, to fulfil an oracle, offers himself up at the head of the army, i. 72.

Marcellinus and Domitius demand of Pompey, whether he will stand for the consulship or not, iii. 306. iv. 96.

Marcellus, brother in law to Cæsar Octavianus, v. 108.

Marcellus, Marcus, goes with Crassus to Cicero's house at midnight, with letters relating to Catiline's conspiracy, v. 81.

Marcellus the tribune, son of the conqueror of Syracuse, ii. 263.

Marcellus, son of Caius, his mother Octavia dedicates a library, and Augustus a theatre, to his memory, ii. 265.

Marcellus, the consul, attended by the senate, commands Pompey to prepare for the defence of his country, iv. 104. Opposes Cæsar's demands, and marches out to the army, 105.

Marcellus, the quæstor, iv. 334. Colleague with Cato, ib.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius, the original of his family, ii. 230. Whence the surname of Marcellus, ib. His great skill in war, particularly in single combat, 231. He rescues his brother Otacilius, ib. Appointed ædile and augur, ib. Some time after the first Punic war, Rome is engaged in a war with the Gauls, ib. They are defeated by Flaminius, 232. Flaminius and his colleague being deposed, Marcellus is appointed consul, and takes Cneius Cornelius for his colleague, 234. The Romans besiege Acerræ, ib. Viridomarus, king of the Gesatæ, lays waste the country about the Po, ib. Marcellus comes up with him near Clastidium, 235. A battle ensues, in which Marcellus, with numbers greatly inferior, defeats the enemy, and kills their king Viridomarus, ib. Consecrates the Spolia Opima to Jupiter Feretrius, 236. Is honored with a triumph, ib. The Gauls obtain reasonable conditions of peace, ib. The Romans make an offering to Apollo on this occasion, and send a present to Hiero king of Syracuse, 237. Hannibal enters Italy, and Marcellus is sent with a fleet to Sicily, ib. After the great blow at Cannæ, Marcellus sends fifteen hundred men to assist in the defence of Rome, 238. Is ordered to head the remainder of the Roman army, which had retired to Canusium, ib. The Romans wisely join the boldness of Marcellus with the caution of Fabius Maximus, ib. What Hannibal said of them, ib. Marcellus marches to the relief of Naples and Nola, ib. Recovers Bandius to the Roman interest, 239. Hannibal marches against Nola, in confidence of assistance from the inhabitants; but Marcellus is prepared, and the Romans sally out upon the enemy at three different gates, ib. The Carthaginians are defeated for the first time, 240. Marcellus is called to the consulate, but lays it down, upon the omens being declared inauspicious, ib. Attacks Hannibal, when he had sent out large detachments for plunder, and defeats him again, 241. Three hundred of Hannibal's cavalry come over to him, ib. On the death of Hieronymus, the Carthaginians assert their claim to Sicily again, and Marcellus, now consul the third time, is sent into that island, 242. With much difficulty he procures leave from the senate to employ the fugitives from Cannæ, ib. Hippocrates the Syracusan general, hoping, by means of the Carthaginians, to set himself up tyrant, attacks the Romans in the district of Leontium, 243. Marcellus takes Leontium, ib. Hippocrates, by representing Marcellus as a sanguinary man, gains

admission into Syracuse, and bids defiance to Marcellus, ib. Marcellus attacks it both by sea and land, ib. Prepares a prodigious machine upon eight gallies fastened together, ib. Archimedes despises his preparations, ib. The great destruction which the philosopher's engines made amongst the Roman ships, 245. Marcellus's great machine, called Sambuca, is broken in pieces, 246. Archimedes has scorpions and other engines, to act at a less distance, ib. Marcellus calls him the mathematical Briareus, ib. During the siege of Syracuse, Marcellus takes Megara in Sicily, 248. Attacks Hippocrates at Acrillæ, and kills eight thousand of his men, ib. In the conferences held with the Syracusans about the ransom of Damippus, Marcellus takes notice of a tower which might be gained, ib. In the night of Diana's festival, he gets into the city, and forcibly enters the Hexapylum, 249. The subsequent operations, ib. *n.* His officers compliment him on his taking the city, but he weeps at the thought of what it was to suffer, ib. He is much afflicted at the unhappy fate of Archimedes, 251. His mercy to the people of Enguium, 252. He is called home to carry on the war against Hannibal, 253. Carries with him the most valuable of the statues and paintings from Syracuse, ib. Is satisfied on this occasion with an ovation, 254. Accused by the Syracusans before the senate, but honorably acquitted, 256. Continues his protection to them notwithstanding, and their liberty and laws by his means are confirmed to them, 257. Marches against Hannibal, and acts with more vigor than the officers before him, ib. Recovers the best towns of the Samnites, and makes three thousand of Hannibal's men prisoners, ib. Cneius Fulvius, the proconsul, with eleven tribunes, and great part of his army, is slain in Apulia, ib. Marcellus revenges his death, 257. Hannibal lays many snares for him, but he escapes them, 258. Called home to declare Quintus Fulvius dictator; his colleague having refused to nominate him, ib. Watches the motions of Hannibal, while Fabius Maximus besieges Tarentum, ib. A battle is fought at Canusium, in which Marcellus is beaten, 259. He renews the charge the next day, and amply redeems the Roman honor, 260. Marcellus retires to Sinuessa, for the refreshment of his wounded soldiers, ib. Hannibal ravages the country, ib. Bibulus accuses Marcellus of neglect of duty, 261. He is honorably acquitted, and chosen consul a fifth time, ib. Allays a dangerous commotion in Tuscany, ib. Does not succeed in his desire to dedicate his temple to *Honor* and *Virtue*, ib. Several prodigies happen, 262. He is extremely desirous to fight a decisive battle with Hannibal, ib. Fixes his camp between Bantia and Venusia, ib. Hannibal cuts in pieces some troops that were marching against the western Locrians, ib. Hannibal takes advantage of a hill that lay between the two camps, to form a stratagem, 262, 263. Marcellus goes with a few horse to reconnoitre the hill, in order to encamp upon it, ib. His colleague Crispinus, and his son Marcellus, attend him, 263. Hannibal's ambush rises out of the woody hollows, kills Marcellus and mortally wounds Crispinus, ib. and 264. Young Marcellus is carried off wounded, 264. and Crispinus,

who dies of his wounds some time after, ib. Hannibal, after having taken Marcellus's signet, gives the body a magnificent funeral, and sends the ashes in a silver urn to his son, ib. Marcellus's public donations, 265. The inscription on the pedestal of his statue in the temple of Minerva at Lindus, ib. His posterity continues in great splendor down to Marcellus the nephew and son in law of Augustus, ib.

Marcia, daughter of Philip, and wife to Cato the philosopher, iv. 340. He lets Hortensius have her, and takes her again when a rich widow, 341, 363.

Marcius, or *Martius*, Numa's kinsman, persuades him to accept the crown which the Romans offered him, i. 167. Starves himself to death, 190.

Marcius, son of Marcius, marries Pompilia the daughter of Numa, i. 190. Is the father of Ancus Marcius, ib. Publius and Quintus Marcius supply Rome with water, ii. 77.

Marcius, Caius Marcius. See *Coriolanus*.

Marcius Philippus, ii. 192.

Marcius, employed by Catiline to kill Cicero, v. 82.

* *Marcius*, Mount, i. 334.

Marcus Crassus. See *Crassus*.

Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, declared chief of the senate by Paulus Æmilius, ii 192.

See all the other MARCI *under their family names.*

Mardian conducts the Romans out of Parthia, v. 193. *et. seq.*

Mardion, the eunuch, v. 207.

Mardonius, Xerxes's general, Pausanias acts as commander in chief against him, ii. 289. and Aristides at the head of the Athenians, ib. He is killed in the battle of Platæa, 293.

Mares, the graves of those of Cimon near his own, ii. 311.

Margian steel, iii. 317.

Margites, why Demosthenes called Alexander by that name, v. 60. *n.*

Marica, a comedy of Eupolis so called, iii. 255.

Marician grove, dedicated to the nymph Marica, iii. 82.

Marius, Caius, had no third name, iii. 43. His statue at Ravenna, 44. Stern in his countenance, and untractable in his disposition, ib. The disadvantage of his having no knowledge of the Greek literature, ib. His parents obscure and indigent people, 45. His father's name the same with his, and his mother's Fulcinia, ib. Born at a village in the territory of Arpinum, ib. Makes his first campaign under Scipio at the siege of Numantia, ib. Scipio foretells that he would one day be a great general, ib. When tribune of the people, he proposes a law which lessened the authority of the patricians in matters of judicature, and carries it against the consul, 46. Opposes the plebeians with respect to a distribution of corn, ib. Applies for the office of ædile, and loses it, ib. Is accused of bribery in his application for the prætorship, and gains it with great difficulty, 47. Goes proprætor to the farther Spain, and clears it of robbers, ib. Marries Julia, of the family of the Cæsars, 48. Instance of his fortitude in bearing an operation in surgery, ib. Metellus takes him as one of his lieutenants, in the war against Jugurtha, ib. He practises against Metellus, and takes every method to recommend himself to the common soldiers, ib. and 49. Prevails upon Metellus to pass sentence of death on his

friend Turpilius who had lost the town of Vacca, and then insults him for it, 50. Applies to Metellus for leave to go and stand for the consulship, which he gains only twelve days before the election, ib. On his arrival at Rome, by false charges against Metellus, and great promises to the people, he prevails on them to elect him, ib. His insolent speeches against the nobility, 51. Metellus leaves his lieutenant Rutilius to deliver up the forces to Marius, ib. Bocchus, father in law to Jugurtha, delivers up that prince to Sylla, Marius's quæstor; who thence endeavors to rob Marius of the honor of his exploits in Africa, as he had done Metellus, 51, 52. Marius is elected consul again, though absent, in order to his going general against the Teutones and Cimbri, who were marching towards Italy with an army of three hundred thousand men, 52, 53. He triumphs for the conquest of Jugurtha, who is led captive, 55. After the triumph, Jugurtha is thrust down naked into a dungeon, and starved to death, ib. Marius enters the senate in his triumphal robe, ib. He trains his soldiers to labor while upon the road, ib. The barbarians, instead of coming upon him immediately, invade Spain, 56. He disciplines his troops in an excellent manner, ib. He obtains a third and a fourth consulship, because the Romans did not choose to meet the barbarians under any other general, ib. The part the tribune Saturninus acted on that occasion, ib. Lutatius Catulus is appointed colleague to Marius, 57. Marius encamps by the river Rhone, and makes a cut in the mouth of that river, in order to the supplying his camp the better with provisions, ib. The Cimbri march through Noricum against Catulus, and the Teutones and Ambrones through Liguria against Marius, ib. Marius accustoms his men to the uncouth and terrible looks of the enemy, ib. The troops complain of his restraining them from action, 58. He makes great use of the pretended prophecies of a Syrian woman, named Martha, ib. Two vultures, which the soldiers had taken and adorned with brazen collars, commonly appear before any great success, 59. Prodigies that happened before the battle, ib. What happened to Aulus Pompeius, on his endeavoring to discredit the prediction of Batabaces, ib. The Teutones attempt Marius's intrenchments, and lose a number of men, 60. They march by, and ask the Romans, whether they have any commands to Rome, ib. Marius follows, and prepares for battle near Aquæ Sextiæ, ib. Pitches upon a camp that afforded little water, ib. The attempts of the servants of the army to get water, brings on an action, ib. The Ambrones and Ligurians are the first that engage, 61. The Ambrones are defeated, 62. The Romans pass a disagreeable night, notwithstanding, ib. Marius despatches Claudius Marcellus, to lie in ambush behind the enemy with three thousand men, ib. The battle described, 63. The troops vote Marius such of the tents as were not plundered, ib. As he is preparing to set fire to piles of the enemy's arms, news is brought him of his being elected consul a fifth time, 64. Catulus gives up the Alps to the Cimbri, and posts himself behind the river Athesis, ib. The Romans fly, and Catulus, when unable to stop them, puts himself at their head, 65. Marius

goes to Rome, but refuses the triumph that was offered him, ib. He joins Catulus, 66. What passed between Marius and the ambassadors of the Cimbri, ib. He contrives a new form for the javelin, ib. The battle with the Cimbri, 67, 68. The desperate behavior of the Cimbri, and their women on the defeat, 69. Marius gains the honor of the day, though Catulus did most service, ib. He is called the third founder of Rome, ib. He courts the people for a sixth consulship, 70. Timid in popular assemblies, ib. Obtains the consulship by the assistance of Glaucias and Saturninus, throws out Metellus, and gets Valerius Flaccus elected his colleague, ib. and 71. Abets Saturninus in his Agrarian law; in the murder of Nonius; and in a clause obliging the senate to confirm whatever the people should enact, ib. By means of the snare that lurked in that clause, and Marius's prevarication, Metellus is banished, 72. Marius acts a double part between the nobility and the seditious tribunes, 73. Saturninus, and the rest of the cabal fly into the capitol, but are forced to submit for want of water, ib. The members of the cabal are despatched by the people, on their coming down into the forum, ib. Marius declines offering himself for the censorship, through fear of a repulse, 74. On the recal of Metellus, Marius takes a voyage into Asia, and endeavors to stir up Mithridates to war, in hopes of being appointed general against him; Bocchus, king of Numidia, erects in the capitol a set of figures, comprising the history of his delivering up Jugurtha to Sylla, 75. This inflames the jealousy of Marius, ib. A civil war is prevented for the present, by the breaking out of the Marsian war, or the war of the allies, ib. Marius does not distinguish himself in that war like Sylla, ib. Yet he kills six thousand of the enemy in one battle, and suffers not Popedius Silo, one of their best generals, to take any advantage of him, ib. He lays down his command under pretence of inability, 76. Yet he solicits the chief command against Mithridates, through the tribune Sulpitius, ib. Takes his exercises in the Campus Martius like a young man, ib. Sulpitius gets six hundred of the equestrian order about him, whom he calls his anti senate, 77. That tribune kills the son of Pompeius Rufus, one of the consuls, and puts Sylla, the other consul, to flight, ib. Then he decrees the command to Marius, ib. Marius sends two officers to Sylla, with orders that he should deliver up the army, ib. Sylla puts those officers to death, and marches immediately towards Rome, ib. Marius, after some cruelties, and a vain attempt to raise forces, flies, ib. and 78. His friends desert him, 78. He retires to Salonium, a little villa of his; and from thence to Ostia, where he embarks, attended only by Granius, ib. Young Marius is in danger, but is saved by a bailiff of his father in law Mutius, and carried towards Rome in a cart load of beans, ib. Young Marius sails for Africa, ib. The elder Marius coasts Italy, ib. Distressed by fear of his old enemies, his infirmities and bad weather, he goes on shore at Circæum, ib. In great want of provisions, and hunted by Sylla's soldiers; yet encourages his little company by a prophecy that he should gain a seventh consulship, 79. He espies a troop of horse mak-

ing towards him, and with much difficulty gets on board a vessel, ib. The mariners, after having refused to surrender him to the horsemen, set him ashore near the mouth of the river Liris, and there desert him, 80. He applies to a cottager to hide him, ib. On the noise of persons sent by Geminius to search for him, he leaves the cave where he was lurking, and plunges into one of the marshes, 81. He is discovered, and carried to Minturnæ, ib. The magistrates place him at the house of Fannia, who had an inveterate aversion to him, ib. She forgets her resentment, and entertains Marius in the best manner, ib. He is encouraged by an omen, ib. The magistrates of Minturnæ pass sentence of of death upon him, 82. The executioner, who was either a Gaul or a Cimbrian, trembles at the voice of Marius, and at a light which darted from his eyes, ib. The soldier reports this to the people, and they resolve to conduct him wherever he pleased, ib. They lead him even through the Marcian grove, ib. He goes on board a vessel provided by one Belæus, ib. Finds his son in law Granius in the isle of Ænaria, ib. Touches at Sicily, from whence he escapes with difficulty, 83. Is informed in the island of Meninx, that his son Marius had escaped to Africa, and was gone to implore succor of Hiempsal, 83. Lands in Africa, and receives a message from the prætor Sextilius, commanding him to depart, ib. His noble answer, ib. The king of Numidia detains young Marius at his court; but a lovadventure sets him free, and he returns to his father, ib. The omen of two scorpions fighting puts Marius upon escaping to a neighboring island, and soon after he sees a party of Numidian horse in pursuit of him, 84. He is informed of the quarrel between the consuls Cinna and Octavius, ib. Octavius having expelled Cinna, and appointed another consul in his room; Cinna collects forces, and maintains the war against them, ib. Marius sails, to join him, with only a thousand men, ib. He arrives at Telemon, a port of Tuscany, and proclaims liberty to the slaves, ib. Collects a considerable force, and fills forty ships, ib. Makes Cinna an offer of his assistance, which is accepted, ib. Cinna declares him proconsul, and sends him the fasces, which he rejects, ib. He cuts off the enemy's convoys at sea, and makes himself master of the maritime towns, 85. Ostia is betrayed to him, ib. The consul Octavius is slain, ib. He enters Rome, after having demurred, under pretence of being an exile, 86. Marius selects a guard from the slaves, and calls them his Bardiæans, ib. These put all to death, whose salutation Marius does not return, ib. Account of the dreadful massacres, 87. Cornutus escapes through the fidelity of his slaves, ib. Mark Antony the orator is discovered in his retreat, and slain, 88. Lutatius Catulus, formerly the colleague of Marius, in despair puts an end to his life, ib. The Bardiæans are cut off by Cinna and Sertorius, ib. News is brought that Sylla had put an end to the Mithridatic war, and was returning to Rome, ib. This gives a short respite to the miseries of Rome, ib. Marius is elected consul the seventh time, and the very day he enters on his office, orders Sextus Lucinus to be thrown down the Tarpeian rock, ib. Finds his faculties fail, ib. Has recourse

to the bottle, ib. Becomes delirous, 89. Dies at the age of seventy, with the chagrin of an unfortunate wretch, who had not obtained what he wanted, ib. His death productive of the greatest joy in Rome, 90. His son treads in the footsteps of his cruelty, and comes to an untimely end, ib.

Marius, son of Caius Marius, iii. 78. Goes to beg succors of Hiempsal king of Numidia, 83. Is detained at his court, but makes his escape by the assistance of a young woman that fell in love with him, ib. Is beaten by Sylla, 153. Behaves with cruelty, 90. Flies to Prænestæ, 155. Kills himself, 90, 159.

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Marius, Marcus, proscribed by Sylla, iii. 160.

Marius, Marcus, a Roman officer, sent by Sertorius to act as general for Mithridates, iii. 202. 207, 362.

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* *Marrucinians*, ii. 174.

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* *Marseilles*, city of, founded by a merchant, i. 201.

* *Marsi*, Sylla persuades them to declare for the Romans, iii. 124.

Marsyas, put to death by Dionysius the elder, for a dream, v. 237.

Martha, a Syrian prophetess, dressed up by Marius with great pomp; she attends him in his expeditions, and he makes great use of her predictions, iii. 58.

Martia. See *Marcia*.

Martialis, v. 412.

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Marius Rex marries Tertia the sister of Clodius, v. 95.

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Marullus, a tribune of the people, tears the royal diademe from the statues of Cæsar, iv. 276. Deposed by Cæsar, 277.

Masinissa, king of Numidia, his wars with the Carthaginians, ii. 334. A steady friend to the Romans, ib.

Massinas, a Persian officer, behaves with great courage, ii. 287. Is killed in battle by the Athenians, ib.

Massilians, enclose their vineyards with the bones of those who fell in the battle between the Romans and the Teutones, iii. 63.

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* *Mauritania*, iii. 345.

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* *Medes*, their habits, iv. 187.
* *Medica*, ii. 165. iii. 149.
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* *Mediolanum*. See *Milan*.
* *Mediterranean* Sea, iv. 211.
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Megacles, archon of Athens, involves the city in the guilt of sacrilege, in the affair of Cylon, i. 209.
Megacles, father of Dinomache, and grandfather of Alcibiades, ii. 34.
Megacles, son of Alcmæon, heads a party of the Athenians, on their breaking into factions after the departure of Solon, i. 233. Pisistratus obtains a guard and Megacles flies, 235.
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* *Megalopolis*, taken by Cleomenes, ii. 345. iv. 418. Its inhabitants saved and restored by Philopœmen, ii. 346. Hard pressed by Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, 354.
* *Megara* in Sicily, ii. 248.
* *Megara* restored to liberty by Demetrius, v. 124.
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* *Megaræ* in Macedonia, iii. 2.
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Melanthius, what he said in praise of Phocion's wife to a player, iv. 302.
* *Melas*, river, navigable from its source, iii. 146. Swells about the summer solstice like the Nile, and produces the same plants, ib.
Meleager, Theseus assists him in killing the Calydonian boar, i. 69.
* *Melibœa*, ii. 223.
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Melisippidas, iv. 1.
Melissus, the philosopher, Themistocles studies under him, i. 266.
Melissus, admiral of Samos, beats the Athenians, i. 374. But is afterwards defeated by Pericles, 375.

Melians, inhabitants of Melos, one of the Cyclades, Alcibiades the chief cause of the slaughter amongst them; yet he thinks he does the island great honor by cohabiting with one of its women, ii. 49. Lysander reestablishes them, iii. 103.

* *Melita*, an Athenian borough, i. 207. iv. 301.

* *Melitea*, city of, iii. 146.

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* *Mellaria*, iii. 348.

Mellirens. See *Irens*.

Melon, one of the associates of Pelopidas in delivering Thebes, ii. 292.

Memmius, Caius, accuses the two Luculli, iii. 238. iv. 343.

Memmius, Pompey's sister's husband; Pompey, after he had reduced Sicily for Sylla, left him governor there, iv. 53.

Memmius, Pompey's lieutenant, killed in battle by Sertorius, iii. 358.

Memnon, the most able of Darius's generals, iv. 153. His death, ib. He was husband of Barsine, 157.

* *Memphis*, one of the wonders of Egypt, iii. 195.

Menander, one of the Athenian generals defeated by Lysander at Ægos Potamos, ii. 73, 74.

Menander, an officer sent by Mithridates to intercept one of Lucullus's convoys, iii. 212.

Menander, joined in commission with Nicias, iii. 277. His fatal ambition to fight, ib.

Menander had the care of Antigonus's baggage, iii. 376. Eumenes has an opportunity to take it, and forbears, ib.

Menander put to death by Alexander, for deserting a fortress of which he had the command, iv. 199.

Menander, the poet, alludes to Alexander passing through the Pamphylian sea, iv. 152.

Menas, sea officer under Sextus Pompeius, proposes to him a method to make the world his own, v. 186.

* *Mende*, castle of, iii. 336.

* *Mendes*, in Egypt, the prince of it solicits the favor of Agesilaus, iv. 42.

Meneclidas, from a principle of envy, endeavors to set up another against Epaminondas and Pelopidas, ii. 218. Is fined by the Thebans, 219.

Menecrates, the historian, . 66.

Menecrates, an officer in the navy of Sextus Pompeius, v. 185.

Menecrates, the physician, assumes the surname of Jupiter, iv. 23.

Menedemus, an officer of the bedchamber to Lucullus, saves his master from an attempt of Olthacus upon his life, iii. 211.

* *Menelaus's* haven in Africa. Agesilaus dies there, iv. 44.

Menelaus, brother to Ptolemy king of Egypt, is defeated and surrenders to Demetrius, v. 128, 129.

Menemachus and *Myro*, sent by Mithridates to intercept a Roman convoy; but their troops are almost totally cut off by Adrianus, iii. 212.

Menenius Agrippa, appeases a sedition by reciting a fable to the people, ii. 81, 82.

Menesthes, one of the young men sent with Theseus by way of tribute to Crete, i. 57.

Menestheus stirs up the Athenians against Theseus, and takes the reins of government, i. 71, 74.

Menestheus the orator, iv. 291.

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* *Meninx*, an island at which Marius touches in his flight to Africa, iii. 83.

Menippus has a principal command under Pericles, i. 362.

Menippus the Carian, a rhetorician visited by Cicero, v. 72.

Menæceus, son of Creon, devotes himself to death for his country, ii. 214. *n.*

Menon, Phidias's scholar accuses him, and Phidias dies in prison, i. 380.

Menon commands the Thessalian horse in the Persian expedition, v. 320. *n.* 331. The father of Phthia, iii. 1.

Mentor, brother of Memnon, goes with Eumenes to Alexander, when he has a certain complaint to make, iii. 366.

Menyllus commands the garrison which Antipater put in Athens, iv. 309. Offers Phocion a sum of money, which he refuses, 311.

Mercedinus, or *Mercedonius*, the Roman intercalary month so called, i. 186. iv. 274.

Merchant, his profession honorable, i. 200, 201. Solon follows it some time, ib.

Mercury, his statues, ii. 52. Cimon permitted to erect three with honorable inscriptions on account of his victory in Thrace, iii. 177. Many of his statues defaced in one night at Athens, 267. For which Alcibiades and his friends are accused of sacrilege, ii. 52.

Mercury of Ægeus's gate, i. 53.

Merope, daughter of Erectheus, and mother of Dædalus, i. 58.

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Mesabates the eunuch, won of Artaxerxes at dice, by Paryfatis, and ordered to be flayed alive, for having cut off the head and hand of Cyrus, v. 330.

Mesolabes, mathematical instruments, ii. 244.

* *Mesopotamia*. See the life of *Crassus*.

Messala, father of Valeria the wife of Sylla, iii. 162.

Messala Corvinus, a friend of Cassius and Brutus, fights in the right wing of their army at Philippi, v. 302. His generous answer to Augustus, 311.

Messala, consul with Domitius, iv. 99.

* *Messana* or *Messena*, in Sicily, ii. 136. iii. 27. iv. 419. v. 271.

* *Messapians*, iii. 15. iv. 383.

* *Messene* in Peloponnesus, the fertility of the lands about it, i. 129. iv. 37. Reestablished by Epaminondas, iv. 37. Freed from the tyrant Nabis by Philopœmen, ii. 354.

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Metagenes continues the building of the Parthenon, which had been begun by Corœbus, i. 361.

Metagitnion, the month so called, i. 250. v. 65.

* *Metapontum*, ii. 23.

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Metellus, Quintus, why called *Celer*, i. 86.

Metellus, the chief pontiff, marries his daughter to Sylla, iii. 129. His death, iv. 225.

Metellus, Caius, calls upon Sylla to declare whom he will save, and whom destroy, iii. 158.

Metellus, or, as Plutarch calls him, *Metilius Cimber*, gives the signal for the attack upon Cæsar in the senatehouse, iv. 281.

Metellus, Quintus, Cæcilius, called *Numidicus*, is general in the war against Jugurtha, iii. 48. Takes Marius for his lieutenant, by whom he is supplanted, ib. His firmness and dignity of mind, 72. A saying of his, ib. Banished, 73. Recalled, 74.

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* *Methone*, v. 353.

* *Methydrium*, iv. 401.

Metilius the tribune, kinsman to Minutius, ii. 10. Sets up Minutius against Fabius Maximus, 12.

Metœcia, a festival instituted by Theseus in remembrance of the people of Attica moving to Athens, i. 63.

Meton the astrologer, to prevent his son's going upon the Sicilian expedition, burns his own house, ii. 51. iii. 268.

Meton, the Tarentine, feigns himself drunk, to excite the attention of the Tarentines, when he wanted to dissuade them from calling in Pyrrhus, iii. 14, 15.

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Metrodorus, counsellor to Mithridates, and honored with the title of his father, iii. 218, 219. Put to death by him for want of fidelity in an embassy to Tigranes, 219.

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* *Mieza*, Aristotle erects a school of philosophy there for the people of Stagira, iv. 146.

* *Milan* taken by the Romans, ii. 236. What passed between the people and Augustus Cæsar, v. 315.

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* *Miletus*, iii. 108. The people at war with those of Samos, i. 373.

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Milo, detached by Perseus to oppose Scipio Nasica in his attempting an entrance by the mountains, ii. 169.

Milo, a candidate for the consulship, iv. 359.

Milo, Annius, the tribune,

seizes and kills Clodius, v. 100. Defended by Cicero, ib.

Miltas of Thessaly, a diviner and friend of Dion, v. 245.

Miltiades, the first in dignity and authority of the ten Athenian generals at Marathon, ii. 274. The olive crown denied him after his victory, iii. 177, 178. The father of Cimon, 173. His trophy excites the emulation of Themistocles, i. 50. Is fined, and dies in prison, iii. 173.

Milto, the favorite concubine of Cyrus the younger, is called Aspasia. See *Aspasia*.

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Mindarus the Spartan admiral, iii. 63. Defeated by Alcibiades, and slain, 65.

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* *Minoa*, iii. 257. v. 248.

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* *Minturnæ*, Marius lurks in the marshes near it, but is taken and brought before the magistrates of that place, iii. 81.

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Mirrors, concave ones, by which the fire of Vesta was to be rekindled, i. 174.

Misfortunes, in what cases a trial, ii. 20.

* *Misenum*, Marius's villa there, iii. 76.

Mithras, or *Mithra*, the sun worshipped under that name by the Persians, iv. 169. v. 319.

Mithridates, king of Pontus, gathers strength after his defeats, and becomes a formidable enemy to the Romans, ii. 387. Marius endeavors to provoke him to declare war, iii. 74. A war ensues, but Sylla is appointed to the command in it, 134. His interview and peace with Sylla, 149, 150. Before this he had caused a hundred and fifty thousand Romans to be massacred in Asia in one day, 150. He leaves Pergamus, and shuts himself up in Pitane, 196. Taught by experience rather to prepare his troops by exercise, than to furnish them with splendid arms, 200. Marches to surprise Cyzicus, 202. Account of

his operations there till provisions are extremely scarce in his own camp, and he is obliged to relinquish it, 204. Takes the opportunity of a storm to make his escape, 205. Would have been taken by Lucullus, had not the avarice of the Roman soldiers prevented it, 213. Orders his wives and sisters to be put to death, ib. Flies to his son in law Tigranes, 214. Encourages that prince after his defeat, 228. Offers to supply Sertorius with money and ships, which that general, though an exile, will not accept but upon certain conditions, 361. His saying upon it, 362. Shut up in his camp by Pompey, iv. 75. His dream, ib. Is defeated, and flies with only three friends, 76. The fidelity and services of his concubine Hypsicratia, ib. Delivers poison to each of his friends, 77. His memoirs, and letters between him and Monima, 81. His death, 85.

Mithridates, son of Ariobarzanes, what passed between him and Demetrius, v. 120.

Mithridates the Parthian, his advice to Antony, v. 197, 199.

Mithridates rewarded by Artaxerxes for wounding Cyrus, v. 328. Put to death for claiming the honor of what he had done, 329, 330.

Mithridates, a native of Pontus, laughs at Galba's withered face and bald head, v. 400. Is put to death by Galba, 401.

Mithridates, king of Commagene, v. 208.

Mithrobarzanes, sent by Tigranes against Lucullus, iii. 222. Is killed in battle, 223.

Mithropaustes, nephew to Xerxes, his saying to Demaratus upon his ambition to wear a diadem, and to be carried in pomp through Sardis, i. 297.

* *Mitylene*, i. 213. iv. 121.

* *Mitylenaans* punished by Lucullus for having joined Marius's party, iii. 197.

Mnasitheus, a friend of Aratus, v. 349.

Mnemon. See *Artaxerxes*.

Mnesicles, the Athenian architect, five years in finishing the portico of the citadel, i. 362.

Mnesiphilus, Themistocles's preceptor in political knowledge, i. 267.

Mnesiptolema, Themistocles's daughter devoted to Cybele by the direction of that goddess, i. 298.

Mnestheus, the notice taken of him by Homer, iii. 177.

Mnestra, one of Cimon's mistresses, iii. 174.

Modesty, the ornament of the fair sex, i. 195.

Molo, Apollonius, Cicero and Cæsar attend his lectures at Rhodes. See *Apollonius*.

* *Molossians*, iii. 1. *et seq.*

Molossus, an Athenian general, iv. 297.

Molpadia, an Amazon, i. 67.

* *Molus*, river, iii. 145.

Monarchy; Solon's dislike and refusal of that authority, i. 212, 213. An enemy to eloquence, which is befriended by democracy, 238. *n.* Cast off, and detested by the Romans, iv. 248.

Monæses, a Parthian nobleman, revolts to Antony, but soon deserts him, v. 190.

Moneta, her temple, i. 101. 338.

Money of the ancient Romans had the impression of an ox, sheep, &c. i. 247.

Money. See *Lucullian*.

Money, called the *sinews of business*, iv. 421.

Money, Grecian, why stamped with the figure of an ox, i. 64.

Money; gold and silver money prohibited by Lycurgus, and

heavy iron money introduced, i. 133. Gold and silver, when brought in again, proves the ruin of Sparta, 157. The scarcity of it at Athens in the time of Solon, 224.

Money. See *Bribery*.

Monime refuses all the offers of Mithridates except that of marriage, iii. 213. Lives unhappy, ib. Attempts to hang herself in her diadem, and it breaks, 214.

Month, intercalary. See *Mercedinus*.

Months, the Roman, whence named, i. 186, 187. Do not answer to the Grecian months, 88. Numa adds two to the kalendar, 186. The irregularity of the Grecian, ii. 142. *n*. 295.

Monuments, the custom of pouring oil upon them very ancient, iv. 148.

Moon. See *Eclipse*.

Moon, considered as a goddess, iii. 132.

Moons, three seen at Ariminum at one time, before the defeat of the Gauls by Flaminius, ii. 232.

* *Morius*, river, iii. 142.

Mother Earth. See *Vesta*.

Mothers, what goddesses so called, ii. 251. *n*.

Mourning, the time allowed for it at Rome, i. 176. and at Sparta, 152, 153.

Mountains, what the height of the highest, ii. 169.

Mucia, wife to Pompey, false to his bed while he is upon his Asiatic expedition, iv. 87. He divorces her, ib.

Mulberry, Sylla's face compared to a mulberry strewed over with meal, iii. 123.

Mules, Marius's soldiers so called. See *Marius's mules*.

Mummius, Lucius, who destroyed Corinth, prevents the defacing of Philopœmen's monument, though moved for in form by one of the Romans, ii. 364. Gains the surname of Achaicus, iii. 43.

Mummius, the lieutenant of Crassus, defeated by Spartacus, iii. 299.

Mummius, Caius, iii. 135.

Munatius Plancus goes over to Antony, v. 176.

Munatius, Cato's friend, iv. 326, 344. The difference between him and Cato, 350. They are reconciled, 351.

* *Munda*, a city in Spain, iv. 271. Battle near its walls between Cæsar and the sons of Pompey, ib.

Mundus, the name of the ditch drawn about the place where Rome was erected, i. 87.

* *Munychia*, Epimenides foretells that that fort would one day contribute to the miseries of Athens, i. 210. iv. 309. v. 123.

Munychion, the month so called, iv. 318. iii. 104.

Munychus, i. 73.

Muræna commands the left wing of Sylla's army in the battle with Archelaus near Chæronea, iii. 143.

Muræna, Licinius, v. 100.

Muræna, Lucullus's lieutenant, blocks up the city of Amisus, iii. 209. Pursues and defeats Tigranes, 223.

Muræna, chosen consul with Silanus, v. 81.

Muræna, Lucius, accused of bribery by Cato, iv. 337. Is acquitted, ib. Behaves in a very respectful manner to Cato, 343.

Murcus, v. 413.

Muse of Silence, called *Tacita*, i. 171.

Museum, i. 67.

Muses, their temple, iii. 143.

Music allied to war, i. 147. The Lacedæmonian music, ib.

Muthos, Demetrius so called by Demochares, v. 138.

Mutianus, general of the army in Syria when Galba is declared emperor, v. 418.

Mutius, or *Mucius*, why called *Scævola*, i. 254. Attempts to kill Porsena, ib. Mistakes, and burns off his right hand, ib.

Mutius, father in law of Marius, iii. 78. His bailiff saves young Marius by sending him off in a load of beans, ib.

Mutius, a retainer to Tiberius Gracchus, made tribune through his interest, v. 12.

Mutius Scævola the lawyer, iii. 163. v. 8, 70.

* *Mycale*, i. 348. Battle of, ii. 179.

* *Mycenæans*, a colony in Africa, iii. 346.

* *Mygdonia*, iii. 233.

* *Mylassa*, iv. 301.

Myro and *Menemachus*. See *Menemachus*.

Myron, the person who managed the charge against the persons called *execrable*, in the case of Cylon, i. 209.

Myrocles, the orator, v. 52.

Myronides the Athenian orator and statesman, ii. 295.

* *Myrrhinus*, a borough of Attica, v. 48. *n*.

Myrtilus, cup bearer to Pyrrhus, Gelon attempts to bring him into a plot to poison his master, but he discovers the plot to Pyrrhus, iii. 5.

Myrtilus, the historian, v. 346.

Myrto, granddaughter of Aristides, ii. 304. Socrates is said to have married her out of of charity, ib.

Myrtle, sacred to Venus, ii. 254.

* *Mysia*, v. 418, 423.

Mysteries of Ceres, iv. 309. Mimicked by Alcibiades, ii. 52. Demetrius admitted to them, contrary to all the rules, v. 138.

Mythos, or *Muthos*, a name given to Demetrius, because he had his *Lamia*, v. 138.

* *Mytilene*, iv. 86.

* *Myus*, a city given to Themistocles to supply him with meat, i. 297.

N.

* *NABATHÆAN Arabs*, Demetrius marches against them and brings off considerable booty, v. 122.

Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, surprises Messene, ii. 353, 354. But flies on the approach of Philopœmen, 354. At war with the Romans and Achæans, 355. Slain by the Ætolians, 357.

Nails, Agnon the Teian wears silver ones in his shoes, iv. 182.

Names of distinction amongst the Greeks, iii. 43.

Names, Roman, iii. 43, 44. Grecian and Roman, ii 86.

Naphtha, a kind of bitumen found in the province of Babylon, iv. 176. How easily it catches fire, ib. See *Medea*.

* *Naples*, ii. 238.

* *Narnia*, ii. 365.

Narthasium, iv. 17.

Nasica, Publius, why an enemy to Tiberius Gracchus, v. 12. Insists that the consul will proceed against Tiberius Gracchus as a tyrant, 17. Leads a party to the capitol that kills Tiberius Gracchus, 18. The senate, after this, send him ambassador into Asia, because he is become extremely obnoxious to the people, 19. He dies near Pergamus, ib. See *Scipio Nasica*.

Naucrates the orator, persuades the cities of Lycia to oppose Brutus, v. 294.

* *Nauplia*, iii. 38.

Nausitheus, Theseus's pilot, i. 57.

* *Naxos*, i. 59. The victory

of Chabrias and Phocion there, iv. 290. Colonized by Pericles, i. 359.

Neaices the painter, v. 355. Endeavors to persuade Aratus from destroying a capital painting of a tyrant, ib.

Neander, a young man who assisted in carrying off Pyrrhus in his infancy, iii. 2.

* *Neapolis*, part of Syracuse, ii. 249.

Nearchus the Pithagorean, ii. 307.

Nearchus the Cretan, uses his interest with Antigonus to save Eumenes, but fails in the attempt, iii. 387.

Nearchus banished Macedonia by Philip, but afterwards recalled by Alexander, iv. 143. Alexander's admiral, iii. 366. iv. 209. Gives Alexander an account of his voyage, 211.

Necromancy, iii. 176.

Nectanabis revolts from Tachos, iv. 41. Agesilaus deserts Tachos, and serves Nectanabis, ib.

Neleus the Scepsian, Theophrastus bequeaths to him his writings, iii. 151.

Nemea the courtezan, ii. 49.

* *Nemea*, i. 368. v. 349.

Nemean Games. See *Games*.

Neochorus of Haliartus kills Lysander, iii. 120.

Neocles, father of Themistocles, i. 265.

Neocles, son of Themistocles, i. 300.

Neon the Bœotian, ii. 177.

Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, settles in Epirus, and leaves a long succession of kings, iii. 1.

Neoptolemus, raised to the throne by the Molossians when they revolted from Pyrrhus, iii. 2. Pyrrhus returns, and associates him in the government, 5. He agrees, or it is pretended that he agrees, to the poisoning of Pyrrhus, ib. Is killed by Pyrrhus, 6.

Neoptolemus, one of Mithridates's officers, beaten by Lucullus at sea, iii. 197.

Neoptolemus, captain of Alexander's life guard, after the death of that prince, endeavors to lessen the reputation of Eumenes, iii. 365. Is defeated and killed by Eumenes, 373.

Neoptolemus, father of Olympias, iv. 134.

Neptune, worshipped by the Trœzenians as their tutelar deity, i. 49. His temple in Calauria, iv. 66. His titles of *Asphalius*, i. 76. *Gaieochus*, ib. The *Equestrian*, 91. His temple at Sparta, iv. 393. Theseus reputed to be his son, i. 49.

Nero, in him Antony's offspring gain the imperial power, for he was the fifth in descent from Antony, v. 228. Proclaims liberty to Greece, at Corinth, ii. 378. His great enormities, v. 400. He kills his mother, and almost ruins the Roman empire, ib. His rage upon being informed that Galba was declared emperor, 393. His death, 395.

* *Nervii*, the most warlike of the Belgæ, defeated by Cæsar, iv. 240.

Neuters, in time of sedition, infamous by Solon's law, i. 220.

Nicæa, widow of Alexander of Corinth, is married to Demetrius, and Antigonus gets the citadel of Corinth from her, v. 358.

Nicagoras of Trœzene, makes a decree very favorable to the wives and children of the Athenians, who retired thither upon the invasion of Xerxes, i. 277.

Nicagoras the Messenian, a secret enemy to Cleomenes, iv. 428.

Nicanor, sent to receive Eumenes, who was delivered up by the Argyraspides, iii. 385.

Nicanor, the commission of Menyllus in Munychia given

him by Cassander, iv. 313. His firm dependence on Phocion, ib. He makes an attempt upon the Piræus, 314.

Nicarchus, great grandfather to Plutarch, v. 214.

* *Nice* in Bithynia, i. 66.

Niceratus, father of Nicias, iii. 252. ii. 44.

Niceratus, the poet, the contest between him and Antimachus, which should write the best poem in praise of Lysander, iii. 107.

Nicias of Enguium, ii. 252.

Nicias, son of Niceratus, iii. 252. Younger than Pericles, yet often his colleague in the wars, ib. The nobility hope he will prove a barrier against the insolence of Cleon, ib. He is equally favored by the people, 253. Naturally timid and cold hearted, ib. Applies his wealth to the purposes of popularity, particularly in public exhibitions, ib. Enfranchises a slave who had appeared with applause in the character of Bacchus, ib. His regulations with respect to the chorus that was sent to the isle of Delos in honor of Apollo, 254. He consecrates a palm tree of brass, and a piece of ground to Apollo, ib. Is pious to a degree of superstition, ib. Has silver mines in the borough of Laurium, 255. Gives money not only to those who deserved his bounty, but to such as might be able to do him harm, ib. Goes seldom into company, and pretends to be forever intent upon the business of the state, 256. His retainer Hiero holds out these pretences to the people, ib. His life is in fact a life of great fear and care, ib. When he takes the command, makes it his business to proceed upon a sure plan, 257. He takes Cythera, an island well situated for annoying Laconia, ib. Recovers many places in Thrace, ib. Makes himself master of the isle of Minoa, and the port of Nisæa, ib. Defeats the Megarensians and Corinthians, ib. Chooses to lose his trophy, rather than leave two of his men unburied, 258. Takes the fortress of Thyræ, ib. The affair of Pylos and the isle of Sphacteria is drawn out to a considerable length, ib. Cleon, the enemy of Nicias, who had prevented a peace with the Lacedæmonians, now raises a clamor against him about the business of Pylos, 259. Nicias declares he will freely give up to him the command, ib. Cleon promises to finish the expedition in twenty days, and performs his promise, ib. and 260. Nicias is no sooner clear of Cleon, than Alcibiades begins to oppose him in the administration, 261. Nevertheless, he effectuates a peace with the Lacedæmonians, ib. Alcibiades endeavors to embroil the two powers again, 263. Draws the Lacedæmonian ambassadors from Nicias by false promises, and makes them appear to prevaricate, ib. Nicias desires to be sent to Sparta, to adjust the matters in dispute, but does not succeed in that commission, 264. The Athenians enter into alliance with the Argives, Mantineans, and Eleans, ib. Alcibiades is appointed general, and the war breaks out afresh, ib. The quarrel rises so high between Nicias and Alcibiades, that the people propose to banish one of them by the ostracism, 265. Nicias and Alcibiades join interests, and turn the ostracism upon Hyperbolus, ib. The Ægesteans and Leontines desire the Athenians to undertake the Sicilian expedition, 266. Nicias opposes it, but is overruled by the arts of Alcibiades,

ib. The sanguine and vain hopes of the Athenians, ib. Though Nicias is appointed general along with Alcibiades and Lamachus, he still protests against the war, ib. Demostratus procures a decree that the generals shall have discretionary powers, 267. The oracle of Jupiter Ammon is consulted and gives an ambiguous answer, ib. All the Hermæ, except one, are mutilated, ib. Other ill omens, ib. and 268. The colleagues of Nicias are for proceeding immediately to action, but he opposes them both, 269. Alcibiades is soon called home to take his trial, ib. There is now an end of Nicias's delays, ib. The Athenians take a ship, in which were the Syracusan registers, 270. In this the oracle of Ammon is supposed to have its accomplishment, ib. Though Lamachus remains colleague to Nicias, Nicias has the chief authority, ib. He lays siege to the little town of Hybla, and does not take it, ib. Razes Hyccara, ib. Draws the Syracusan forces to Catana by stratagem, and in the mean time seizes the port of Syracuse, and encamps in an advantageous situation, 271. Attacks with some success the Syracusans on their return, ib. The Syracusans choose three generals, instead of fifteen, and empower them to act at discretion, ib. and 272. Nicias prevents his troops from taking the temple of Jupiter Olympius, 272. Winters in Naxos, a city between Syracuse and Catana, ib. The Syracusans make another excursion as far as Catana, ib. Nicias, who is as vigorous in executing, as he is slow in resolving, returns to Syracuse, gains the peninsula of Thapsos, and gets possession of Epipolæ, ib. Beats not only the Syracusan infantry but their cavalry, ib. Encloses Syracuse almost entirely with a wall, ib. Lamachus engages the Syracusans during the sickness of Nicias, and falls in the action, 273. Nicias saves his camp by setting fire to the machines before the intrenchments, ib. The cities declare for Nicias, and supply him with provisions in great abundance, 274. The Syracusans are thinking of a capitulation, when Gylippus arrives in Sicily, ib. He collects a considerable army, and comes to Syracuse, ib. Offers Nicias a safe conduct, provided he will quit Sicily, 275. Is treated with scorn, ib. Defeated in the first engagement, ib. Beats the Athenians in the second, by only altering the disposition of his forces, ib. By a cross wall cuts through theirs, ib. Gains an interest in other towns in Sicily, 276. Nicias falls into his old despondence, and applies to the Athenians, either for another army, or else to be recalled, ib. They send a reinforcement and money by Eurymedon, and resolve to send Demosthenes with a respectable fleet in the spring, ib. In the mean time Euthydemus and Menander are appointed colleagues to Nicias, ib. Nicias gains some advantage by sea, ib. Gylippus takes the fort of Plemmyrium, in which were lodged the Athenian stores and money, ib. This also cuts off their convenience of convoys, ib. Menander and Euthydemus force Nicias to give battle at sea, and he is beaten, 277. Demosthenes arrives with a formidable fleet, ib. He, too, is ambitious to come immediately to a decisive action, 278. Nicias represents to him the want the Syracusans were in of money, and their being tired of Gylippus, but cannot prevail upon

him to wait, ib. Demosthenes attacks Epipolæ in the night, and has some advantage at first, but proceeds too far, and is entirely defeated, ib. and 279. Demosthenes gives his opinion for returning to Athens; but Nicias, afraid of impeachments there opposes it, 279, 280. Fresh forces coming in to the Syracusans, and sickness prevailing in the Athenian camp, Nicias agrees to return, 280. Loses his opportunity by his superstitious fears of an eclipse of the moon, ib. and 281. Intent upon his sacrifices, till he is surrounded both by sea and land, 281. His fleet is defeated, and Eurymedon slain, 282. The Athenians insist on his leading them off by land, but he resolves to risk another naval action, ib. Abandons his great camp and his walls, ib. The great sea fight described, ib. and 283. After the defeat of Nicias, Hermocrates, by a stratagem prevents him from retiring in the night, when he might have done it safely, 283, 284. The Athenians at last begin their march, with every circumstance of misery before them, 284. Nicias behaves on this occasion with spirit and propriety, ib. Through a march of eight days keeps his own division tolerably entire, 285. Demosthenes is surrounded at Polyzelium, and stabs himself, but the stroke does not prove mortal, ib. Nicias in vain offers conditions of peace, ib. Marches on to the river Asinarus, ib. A bloody scene in the river, ib. Nicias throws himself at the feet of Gylippus, who gives orders that the Athenians should have quarter; but those orders are slowly obeyed, ib. & 286. The Syracusans erect trophies, 286. March with their prisoners in a triumphant manner to Syracuse, ib. The Athenians are sent to the quarries, and their generals Nicias and Demosthenes suffer death, ib. & 287. Many die in the quarries, 287. Some are branded in their foreheads with the figure of a horse, ib. Some are released for their good behavior in servitude, and some for repeating a few of the verses of Euripides, 288. A poor barber is put to the torture for carrying the first news of this great disaster to the magistrates of Athens, ib.

Nicon, a slave that belonged to Craterus, iv. 184.

Nico, or *Nicon*, the name of an as which Octavius met, and which he considers as a favorable omen, v. 211. The name of an elephant; his fidelity to Pyrrhus, iii. 40.

Niceles kills Pasias, and sets himself up tyrant of Sicyon, v. 346. Expelled by Aratus, ii. 342. v. 350.

Nicecles, a friend of Phocion, iv. 300. Is condemned to die, 307.

Nicocreon, king of Salamis in Cyprus, one of the presidents in the theatrical entertainments of Alexander the Great, iv. 167.

Nicodemus, a Theban both blind and lame, Epaminondas's observation upon him, ii. 199.

Nicodemus, the Messenian, his excuse for changing sides, v. 32.

Nicogenes, entertains Themistocles at Ægæ in Æolia, i. 293. Gets him conveyed to the Persian court in a woman's carriage, 294.

Nicolaus, the philosopher, v. 312.

Nicomacha, daughter of Themistocles, i. 300.

Nichomachus, his paintings, though excellent, appeared to be wrought off with ease, ii. 150.

* *Nichomachus*, a Greek sec-

tled at Carræ, attends young Crassus in his Parthian expedition, iii. 320.

Nicomachus informs his brother Balinus of a conspiracy against Alexander, iv. 191.

Nicomedes, the Athenian, i. 300.

Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, reconciled to Mithridates by Sylla, iii. 148, 150. Visited by Cæsar, iv. 221.

* *Nicomedia*, iii. 207.

Niconides, the Thessalian, an engineer in the service of Mithridates, iii. 204.

* *Nicopolis*, city of, v. 209.

Nicopolis, the courtezan, leaves Sylla her heir, iii. 123.

Nicostrata, the same with Carmenta. See *Carmenta*.

Niger, a friend of Antony's, sent to him by Octavia, v. 202.

Nigidius, Publius, a friend of Cicero, v. 86.

* *Nile*; water of the Nile, as well as of the Danube, kept in the treasury of the kings of Persia, iv. 178.

* *Nisæa*, iii. 11. iv. 298.

* *Nisibis*, a city in Mygdonia, by the Greeks called Antioch, taken by Lucullus, iii. 233.

* *Nola*, ii. 238. iii. 132.

* *Nomades*, Thracians so called, iii. 297.

* *Nomentum*, marshes about it Cæsar intended to drain, iv. 274.

Nones of the Goats, *Nonæ Caprotinæ*, a feast kept by the Romans, in memory of Philotas and the other servant maids who imposed upon the Latins, i. 113. 114. 335.

* *Nonacris*, rocks of, iv. 219.

Nonius, killed by Saturninus, his competitor for the tribuneship, iii. 71.

Nonius, nephew to Sylla, rejected in his application for the consulate, iii. 134.

* *Nora*, castle of, iii. 376.

Norbanus, the consul, and young Marius, defeated by Sylla, iii. 153.

Norbanus escapes with difficulty from Brutus, v. 299.

* *Noricum*, iii. 57.

* *Novocomum*, iv. 348.

Numa Pompilius, several Roman families trace their pedigree up to him, but not with sufficient certainty, i. 160. Rather cotemporary with Pythagoras the Spartan, than with Pythagoras the Samian, ib. On the demise of Romulus, various debates ensue about the choice of a king, 161. It is agreed at last that the Romans shall choose one out of the body of the Sabine people, 163. The interregnum, how settled, 162. Numa is the person pitched upon, 163. He was a citizen of Cures, the son of Pomponius, and had married Tatia the daughter of Tatius, Romulus's colleague, ib. His character, ib. Believed to converse with the goddess Egeria, 164. In his fortieth year, when invited to the throne, 166. His answer to the ambassadors on that occasion, 167. His father and his friend Marcius prevail with him to accept the crown, 167, 168. Vettius the interrex receives him in the forum, and his election is confirmed, ib. He has happy presages in the flight of birds, 169. Immediately dismisses the guards that had been kept on foot by Romulus, ib. To the priests adds one for Romulus, ib. Moulds the people to a softer temper by the force of superstition, 170. Has just conceptions of the first cause of all things, 171. Allows no images, nor bloody sacrifices, ib. Said to have a son named Mamercus, whom he gives the surname of Æmilius, 172. Institutes the order of priests, called pontifices, and is himself pontifex maximus, 173. The office of the

pontifex maximus described, ib. The holy fire to be preserved by the vestal virgins, ib. In what manner lighted again, when it happened to be extinguished, 174. The number of the vestals, ib. Obliged to preserve their virginity for thirty years, ib. Their privileges, 175. Their punishments, ib. The ceremony of their being buried alive, when they broke their vow of chastity, ib. The temple of Vesta built in an orbicular form, 176. Numa teaches the Romans to look upon the touching of a dead body as no pollution, ib. Teaches them to venerate the goddess Libitina, ib. Fixes the time of mourning, ib. His regulations concerning widows, 177. He institutes the sacred orders of the Salii and Fetiales, 167, 168. The Ancilia, what, 179. He builds a palace near the temple of Vesta, and spends most of his time in religious exercises, 180. Makes the people reverent and attentive, ib. Many of his precepts resemble those of Pythagoras, ib. He brings the people to believe the most improbable tales concerning his connection with the gods, 181, 182. Not only with Egeria, but with Picus, Faunus, and Jupiter himself, ib. The ridiculous charm for thunder and lighting, ib. He builds temples to *Fides*, or Faith, and to Terminus, 183. Draws the people to agriculture, as another great means of peace, 184. Distributes the citizens into companies, according to their arts and trades, ib. This effectually incorporates the Sabines with the Romans, ib. He corrects the severity of the law which empowered fathers to sell their children, 185. Attempts the reformation of the kalendar, ib. and 186. The temple of Janus shut for the space of fortythree years in the reign of Numa, 188. The happy influence of his example, 189. Various accounts of his wives and children, and nothing certain but that he had a wife named Tatia, and a daughter named Pompilia, ib. Pompilia has Ancus Marcius by the younger Marcius, 190. Numa goes off by a gentle decline, ib. Buried with great honor, and sincerely lamented by his subjects, ib. His books buried with him, and found some ages after; but the senate thinks proper to burn them, 192, 192. The misfortunes of the succeeding kings add lustre to his character, ib.

* *Numantia*, Scipio's expedition against it, iii. 45.

* *Numantines* beat the consul Mancinus, seize his camp, and take the Romans prisoners, v. 5. Out of respect to Tiberius Gracchus, they grant the consul terms of peace, and let the Romans go, ib. This peace annulled at Rome, 6.

Number eight, why sacred to Neptune, i. 76.

Number twentyeight, i. 127.

Number three, the perfection of it, ii. 6.

Numerius, a friend to Marius, provides him a ship for his escape to Africa, iii. 78.

Numerius, a partisan of Pompey's taken prisoner by Cæsar, and sent to Pompey with offers of peace, iv. 108.

Numidian cavalry, iv. 268.

* *Numistro*, ii. 257.

Numitor, his equity and prudence, i. 82. Ejected from the throne of Alba by his brother Amulius, 79. Restored by Romulus and Remus, 84.

Nundinæ, the Roman market-days, why so called, ii. 93.

Nurses, Spartan, in great esteem, i. 141. The method they took with children, 140.

* *Nursia*, a city of the Sabines, iii. 338.

* *Nymphæa*, iii. 6.

* *Nymphæum*, a place near Apollonia, where are constant springs of fire, iii. 152.

Nymphs Sphragitides. See *Sphragitides*.

Nymphidia, natural daughter of Calistus, Cæsar's freedman, v. 397.

Nymphidius Sabinus promises the soldiers of the prætorian cohorts, and those quartered in the provinces, much larger sums than could ever be paid, for declaring Galba emperor, v. 392. Attempts to set up for himself, 395. The measures he pursues, 396, 397. His death, 401.

Nypsius, the Neapolitan, gets provisions and money to pay the troops in the castle of Syracuse for Dionysius, v. 259. He is defeated by the Syracusans, but they make an ill use of their victory, ib. Sallies out, and sets fire to the city, 262. Driven back by Dion, 263.

* *Nysa*, a city in India, besieged by Alexander, iv. 201.

Nyssa, sister of Mithridates, released by Lucullus, iii. 213.

O.

OAK; every Roman who saved the life of a fellow citizen, was presented with an oaken crown, ii. 79. Sacred to Jupiter, ib.

Oak under which Alexander pitched his tent before the battle of Chæronea, shown in Plutarch's time, iv. 142.

Oarses, said to have been the original name of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316.

Oath, the method of taking the great oath amongst the Syracusans, v. 230. The oath taken by the young Athenians in the temple of Agraulos, ii. 48. Red hot iron, by way of symbol, thrown into the sea by Aristides, upon taking an oath, 301.

Oath between the kings of Epirus and their subjects, iii. 5.

Oath taken with respect to the judges at public exhibitions, iii. 179. By the consuls, v. 89.

Oboli, iii. 106.

Ochus, Darius, would not visit the kingdom of Persia, though his native country, for fear of the expence in giving every woman a piece of money, iv. 241.

Ochus, one of the sons of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 389. Finds means to get two of his brothers destroyed, succeeds to the crown and outdoes all his predecessors in cruelty, 343, 344.

Octavia, half sister of Augustus, and widow of Caius Marcellus, is married to Antony, v. 185. Reconciles her brother and husband, 189. Goes to Athens, and carries Antony considerable supplies, 202. Returns to Rome, 203. Is commanded by Antony to quit his house, which she does with great reluctance, 205. Laments that she should be numbered amongst the causes of the civil war, ib. Takes the rest of Antony's children after his death, 227.

Octavius, Cneius, permits Perseus to enjoy the protection of the temple in Samothrace, but guards against his escaping by sea, ii. 180. Perseus surrenders himself to him, ib.

Octavius, the consul, drives Cinna out of Rome, iii. 84. Is a man of great probity, but adheres too scrupulously to the laws in time of civil war, and superstition has too much hold of him, 85. Declares he will

not make slaves free of that city, from which, in maintenance of the laws, he excludes Marius, ib. Too much attached to diviners, ib. Seized and put to death by order of Marius and Cinna, ib.

Octavius, governor of Cilicia, dies, and Lucullus applies for that province, iii. 199.

Octavius, lieutenant to Crassus, in vain endeavors to console him after his defeat in Parthia, iii. 323. Insists on accompanying Crassus to Surena, 327. Is killed in endeavoring to prevent the Parthians from carrying Crassus off, 328.

Octavius, Lucius sent by Pompey to supercede Metellus in Crete, iv. 72. Is treated by him with contempt, ib.

Octavius, Marcus, his message to Cato about the command at Utica, iv. 374.

Octavius, Caius, assumes the merit of being in the conspiracy against Cæsar, when he was not, and suffers for his vanity, iv. 282.

Octavius, Marcus, tribune with Tiberius Gracchus, v. 9. Tiberius deposes him, 11.

Octavius, Marcus, and Marcus Justeis, command the centre of Antony's forces against Augustus, v. 211.

Octavius. See *Augustus*.

Odeum, or Music Theatre, built by Pericles, with many seats and rows of pillars, and a conical roof, in imitation of the king of Persia's pavilion, i. 362.

Odours, sweet ones, how produced, iv. 136.

Oeconomies, a constituent part of politics, iii. 290.

Oedipus, iii. 10.

Oenanthes, an infamous minister to young Ptolemy's pleasures, is also a minister of state, iv. 426.

Oeneis, tribe of, iii. 189.

* *Oeneadæ*, their territories ravaged by Pericles, i. 368. Forced to take refuge within their walls, ib.

* *Oeniadæ*, Alexander undertakes to revenge their cause against the Ætolians, iv. 192.

Oenopian, son of Theseus by Ariadne, i. 59.

Oenus. See *Cnacion*.

Ofella, Lucretius. See *Lucretius Ofella*.

Oil, the opinion of the ancient physicians, that it is salutary when applied outwardly, and pernicious if taken inwardly, ii. 339.

Oily springs, found on the banks of the Oxus, and the water of that river itself oily, iv. 199.

* *Olbians*, iii. 346.

Olbius, tutor to Nicogenes's children, breaks out into a prophetic verse, i. 293.

Old age much honored at Sparta, i. 138.

Oligarchy, at Samos, abolished by Pericles, i. 373. Alcibiades makes a feint of proposing one at Athens, ii. 61.

Olive, the sacred olive at Athens, i. 211. Bough of the sacred olive, bound with wool, and offered to Apollo. See *Eirefione*.

Olive, one spring called so, and another the *Palm*, ii. 211.

* *Olocrus*, Mount, ii. 174.

* *Ologuntum*, iv. 421.

Olthacus, prince of the Dardarians, pretends to desert from Mithridates to Lucullus, iii. 211. Attempts to kill Lucullus, but miscarries, 212.

* *Olympia*, oracle of, iv. 399.

Olympian Games. See *Games*. Several Olympic games before the common æra of Olympiads, i. 120. *n*.

Olympian Earth, i. 67.

Olympias, the fidelity of Eumenes to that princess, iii. 379. She invites him into Macedon, ib. Early initiated in the my-

feries of Orpheus and Bacchus, and greatly addicted to enthusiasm and superstition, iv. 134. The night before the consummation of her marriage with Philip, she dreamed that a thunderbolt fell upon her womb, ib. Soon after, a serpent was observed to lie close by her, ib. A saying of her's upon Alexander's pretending to be the son of Jupiter, 133. Jealous and implacable in her temper, 142. Her inhumanity to Cleopatra, Philip's other wife, 144. She advises Alexander not to be so profuse to the objects of his bounty, 182. She and her daughter Cleopatra raise a party against Antipater, and divide the government during Alexander's absence, 212.

Olympiodorus, an Athenian officer, behaves with great bravery in the battle of Platæa. See *Battle of Platæa.*

* *Olympus*, the height of that mountain, ii. 169.

* *Olympus*, a city of Pamphylia, ceremonies of Mithra, and other mysteries performed there, iv. 67.

Olympus, physician to Cleopatra, v. 229.

* *Olynthians*, v. 48.

Omens that happened to Romulus and Remus, i. 85. 86. To Themistocles, 281. To Antigonus, v. 140. To Camillus, i. 308. To Agesilaus, iv. 6. To Alcibiades, ii. 51. 70. To Timoleon, 124, 125, 129, 141. To Paulus Æmilius, 168. To Marcellus, 254, 255. To Pyrrhus, iii. 35, 37. To Marius, 79, 81, 84. To Sylla, 152. To Mithridates, 134. To the Romans, i. 314. ii. 3. iii. 130. To Cimon, 191. To the Athenians, i. 283. ii. 51. iii. 267. v. 126. To Crassus, iii. 309, 311, 312. To Alexander, iv. 148, 161, 164, 170, 173, 199, 215. To Cæsar, 260, 278, 279. To Galba, v. 410. To Tiberius Gracchus, 13. To Caius Gracchus, 28. To Dion and Dionysius, 247, 251. To Mark Antony, 207, 208. To Pompey, iv. 74, 114. To Octavius, v. 222. To Otho, 419. To Cicero, 86, 98, 212. To Cassius, 299, 300. To Brutus, 232, 289, 299, 308. To Aratus, 380. To Antony, 219. See *Prodigies.*

Omesles. See *Bacchus Omestes.*

Omisus presents Artaxerxes with a large pomegranate, and he accepts it with great civility, v. 319.

Omphale; Hercules gives himself up as a slave to her, in order to expiate his fault, or misfortune in killing Iphitus, i. 49.

Onarus, a priest of Bacchus, said to have married Ariadne, after she was deserted by Theseus, i. 59.

Onatas Aurelius relates his vision, in consequence of which, Pompey and Crassus are reconciled. See *Caius Aurelius.*

Onesicritus attends Alexander in his eastern expedition, iv. 208. Sent by Alexander to the Indian philosophers, ib. Pilot to the fleet of which Nearchus was admiral, in the voyage round the southern point of India, 209.

* *Oneau* mountains, iv. 415.

Onomarchus commits sacrilege at Delphi, and falls in the Sicilian wars, ii. 145.

Onomarchus, who had the custody of Eumenes for Antigonus, his conversation with Eumenes concerning the fear of death, iii. 387.

Onomastus, one of Otho's freedmen, v. 410.

Ophelias, the king of that name and such as he could in-

fluence, conducted by Peripoltas the diviner from Theſſaly into Bœotia, iii. 170.

Opheltas, prince of Cyrene, v. 127.

Opima Spolia, what, and by whom won, i. 95. ii. 337.

Opimius, Lucius, of the patrician party, loſes his election for conſul through the oppoſition of Caius Gracchus, v. 29. Is afterwards choſen, and endeavors to annul the acts of Caius, 30, 31. Upon the ruin and death of that tribune, builds a temple to Concord, 35. Uſes a dictatorial power in his conſulate, in condemning ſo many citizens of Rome unheard, ib. Is convicted of taking bribes of Jugurtha, and grows old in diſhonor, ib.

Oplacus, the Italian, fixes his aim on Pyrrhus in particular in an engagement, iii. 20.

Oppius, Caius, a friend of Cæſar, ſome account of his writings, iv. 52.

Optiletis. See *Minerva Optiletis*.

Optio, or centurion's deputy, v. 410.

Oracle of *Apollo* at *Delphi*, v. 73. Of *Apollo Tegyræ*, ii. 211. Of *Trophonius*, iii. 141. Of *Amphiaraus*, ii. 294. Of *Jupiter Ammon*, iii. 191. Of *Dodona*, i. 295.

Oracle of Paſiphæ, iv. 388. 403.

Oracle by Necromancy, iii. 176.

Oracles and prophecies concerning Ægeus, i. 47. Concerning the future greatneſs of the Romans, 113. Concerning the waters of the Alban lake, 307. The coming of the Gauls into Italy, ii. 232. The death of Cimon, iii. 191. To Marius that he ſhould be a ſeventh time conſul, 79. Concerning a lame king of Sparta, iv. 3.

Oracles concerning the ſucceſſion of the Spartan kings, to be opened only by a ſon of Apollo, iii. 116. The death of Lyſander, 120. To Alexander the Great, iv. 147, 152, 165, 178. Concerning Cæſar in the battle of Pharſalia, 263. To Cicero, v. 73. Concerning the battle of Chæronea, iii. 141. v. 56. Three Cornelii to reign at Rome, 84. Concerning the untying of the Gordian knot, iv. 152. That the Scipios ſhould be always victorious in Africa, 268. Concerning the burial of Aratus, v. 389. To Otho, 409.

Orations, Funeral. See *Funeral Orations*.

Orations and Speeches of Alexander, iv. 182, 188. Of Afranius to Pompey, 112. Of Appius Claudius to the ſenate, iii. 22. Of Aratus to Philip, v. 387. Of Brennus, i. 316. Of Cleopatra, out of the tomb of Antony, v. 225. Of Cato to the three hundred, iv. 369, 370. Of Chelonis the daughter of Leonidas, 394. Of Cornelia to Pompey, 122. Of Cleomenes concerning the inſtitution of the ephori, 406, 407. Of the ſame concerning death, 425. Of Coriolanus to Tullus, ii. 97, 98. Of the ſame againſt the inſolence of the people, 90, 91. Of Craſſus to the army after the death of his ſon, iii. 231, 232. Of the ſame, on the going to meet his own death, 237. Of Dion, v. 234, 237, 260, 261, 264. Of Eumenes to the Argyraſpides, iii. 386. Of Fabius Maximus to his army, ii. 14. To Paulus Æmilius, 17. Of Caius Gracchus, v. 23. Of Tiberius Gracchus, 8, 14. Of Hannibal before his death, ii. 386. Of Herſilia, i. 99, 100. Of Licinia, the wife of Caius Gracchus, v. 32. Of Eumenes, before his death, iii. 386. Of

Lucullus to the army, iii. 208, 209. Of Marius Celsus, v. 426. Of Minucius to his troops, ii. 15. Of Numa refusing the offered crown, i. 167. Of the father of Numa in answer, 168. Of Otho to his troops, v. 429. Of Paulus Æmilius to Perseus, ii. 181. Of the same to the young officers, on the taking of Perseus, ib. and 182. Of the same to the people of Rome, 190. Of Pompenna against Sertorius, iii. 362. Of Pompey to Cornelia, iv. 122. Of Remus to Numitor, i. 82. Of Sertorius, on the force of perseverance, iii. 353. Of Sylla to his men, 147. Of Therycion to Cleomenes, on the contempt of death, iv. 424, 425. Of Tiribazus to Darius, v. 341. Of Valeria, sister to Publicola, to Volumnia, the mother of Coriolanus, ii. 107. Of Volumnia to the Roman matrons, 108. Of the same to her son, 109, 110. Of Vinius to Galba, v. 393.

Oratory, the conciseness of that of Phocion, iv. 289.

Orator prevails more from the goodness of his heart than the eloquence of his tongue, ib.

* *Orchalion* hills, iii. 120.

* *Orchomenus*, ii. 210. iii. 146, 118, 171. iv. 404.

* *Orcynia*, in Cappadocia, 375.

Orestes, the consul of that name, v. 21.

* *Orexartes*, river, iv. 187.

* *Oricum*, ii. 184. iv. 110.

* *Oritæ*, Alexander marches through their country, iv. 209.

* *Ormeum*, ii. 162.

Orneus, of the family of Erectheus, i. 71.

* *Ornytus* and Ioxus plant a colony in Caria, i. 51.

Oroandes the Cretan, takes in Perseus's treasure, and then leaves him in the isle of Samothrace, ii. 180.

Orobazus comes from Arsaces to wait on Sylla, the first ambassador the Parthians sent to the Romans, iii. 126. Put to death by Arsaces, for suffering Sylla to take the place of honor, ib.

Orodes, or *Hyrodes*, king of Parthia, sends an embassy to Crassus, iii. 310. Restored to his throne by Surena, 314. Conquers Crassus, 328. Is murdered by his son Phraates, 331.

Oræsus the Cretan kills Ptolemy, the son of Pyrrhus, in an engagement on the march to Argos, iii. 37.

Oromasdes, or *Oromazes*, the god who is the author of good, so called by the Persians, iv. 168. v. 343.

Orontes the Persian, v. 341, 346.

* *Oropians*, their cause, ii. 329. v. 44.

* *Orossus*, v. 143.

Orphans and widows excused from taxes by the Romans, at the first appointment of quæstors, i. 248.

Orpheus, iv. 135. His statue of cyprus at Libethra, 147.

Orphidius, v. 426.

Orthagoras the diviner, a friend of Timoleon, ii. 121.

Orthia. See *Diana Orthia*.

Orthopagus, iii. 142.

* *Osca*, iii. 351.

Oscophoria, or the Feast of Boughs, instituted by Theseus, i. 61, 62.

Osodates, iv. 199.

Ostanes, brother to Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316. His saying to Timagoras, 336.

* *Ostia*, iii. 78, 85. v. 417.

Ostius, Lucius, the first parricide in Rome, i. 105.

Ostracism, against whom employed i. 271, 290. ii. 44. On what account abolished, iii. 265.

Otacilius, brother to Marcellus. ii. 231.

Otho, his law in favor of the equestrian order, v. 80.

Otho, Marcus, his luxury and love of pleasure, v. 405. His connections with Nero, ib. Nero is inclined to put him to death, in order to have Poppæa entirely to himself, 406. But through the intercession of Seneca, he is sent out governor of Lusitania, ib. One of the first that declares for Galba, ib. Pays his court in an agreeable manner both to Galba and his minister Vinius, 407. Takes measures for being appointed successor to Galba, ib. Contracts immense debts, ib. Bribes the prætorian cohorts, ib. Rebels against Galba, upon being disappointed of the adoption, 409. Is the means of Galba's death, 413. Goes to the capitol, as emperor, and sacrifices, 416. Pardons Marius Celsus, ib. Makes a gracious speech to the senate, ib. Divides the remaining part of his consulship with Verginius Rufus, ib. Begins his administration with several prudent and popular acts, ib. Resolves to punish Tigellinus, and that wretch cuts his own throat, ib. Otho remembers none of his private quarrels, 417. He assumes the name of Nero, to gratify the populace, ib. The prætorian cohorts, in their concern, or pretence of concern, for the emperor's safety, behave in a very turbulent manner, and go near to despatch a great number of senators, ib. He punishes two soldiers by way of example, 418. Has intelligence that Vitellius had taken the title of emperor upon him, ib. Receives accounts from other countries, favorable to himself, ib. Letters pass between him and Vitellius, which end in mutual reproaches, 419. Prodigies announce a change ib. Cecina and Valeace, Vitellius's generals, seize the passes of the Alps, ib. Otho does not deprive Lucius, the brother of Vitellius, of his command in the army, but orders him to attend him on his march, ib. Takes particular care of the mother and wife of Vitellius, 420. Appoints Flavius Sabinus, brother to Vespasian, governor of Rome, ib. Stops at Brixillum, and orders his army to march on under his lieutenants, Marius Celsus, Suetonius, Paullinus, Gallus, and Spurina, ib. The prætorian cohorts, unaccustomed to service, refractory and insolent, ib. They are insulted by the enemy's troops at Placentia, and behave better afterwards, ib. Some account of Cecina and Valens, Vitellius's generals, 421. Cecina, after his repulse at Placentia, marches against Cremona, ib. Celsus gains a considerable advantage of Cecina, and must have ruined his army, if Paulinus had not come up in time to second him, 422. Otho sends his brother Titianus to take the command, and gives him Proculus for his assistant, ib. Holds a council of war in which his most experienced generals advise him to wait for his troops from Mysia and Pannonia, 423. But impatient to have the affair decided, he gives orders for a general action, 424. Retires to Brixillum, ib. His great error in that step, ib. Some skirmishes upon the Po, make Otho's troops at Bedriacum insist on being led out, ib. Proculus encamps unskilfully, 425. Marches the next day to seek the enemy, though his forces were much fatigued, ib. The battle, 426. Annius Gallus receives the scattered parties into Bedriacum, ib. Celsus and Gallus treat of peace with Cecinus and Valens, 427. Titianus repents of having agreed to such a treaty, and stands upon his

defence in Bedriacum; but his troops desert him, and join the conquerors, ib. Plutarch visits the field of battle long after, 428. When news is brought to Otho that the battle is lost, the troops about him give every possible assurance of their fidelity, 429. His speech, in which he assures them, that, though he knows the late battle to be by no means decisive, he will lay down his life to procure them peace, ib. Takes leave of the senators, and others of his friends; in particular of his nephew Cocceianus, 430. Appeases his soldiers, who thought the senators were forsaking him, 431. Sleeps sound the night following, ib. Falls upon his sword and expires with one groan, ib. The army lament his death in the sincerest manner, and give him the most honorable burial, ib. A plain monument is put upon his grave at Brixillum, 432. He died at the age of thirty-seven, having reigned only three months, ib. By his death in some measure compensates for the disorders of his life, ib.

* *Otryæ*, iii. 202.

Ovation, the smaller triumph, ii. 254. Not the same with the Greek *Evan*, 255. but derived from the Latin word *Ovis*, ib.

Ovicula, a name Fabius Maximus had in his youth, on account of his seeming tameness and stupidity, ii. 22.

Owl; Athenian money impressed with the figure of one, iii. 105.

Ox, said to have spoken. See *Prodigies*.

Ox, valued at five drachmæ at Athens, i. 224.

Ox, valued at a hundred oboli in the time of Publicola, i. 247.

Oxathres, the brother of Darius, Alexander takes him into his friendship, iv. 186.

Oxathres, brother to Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316.

* *Oxus*, river, iv. 199.

Oxyartes, Alexander asks him whether Sisimethres, who had taken post on an inaccessible rock, was a man of courage, iv. 200. Alexander's observation on being answered in the negative, ib.

Oxyartes, son of Abulites, stabbed by Alexander, iv. 211.

Oxydracæ. See *Malli*.

P.

PACCIANUS, sent by Sylla to assist Ascalis the son of Iphtha to recover his kingdom of Mauritania, is defeated and killed by Sertorius, iii. 345.

Pæches, who had taken Lesbos, being called to account by the Athenians for some misdemeanor, kills himself in open court, iii. 257.

* *Pachynus*, promontory of, v. 248.

Pacianus, Caius, a Roman that resembled Crassus, obliged by the Parthians to personate him, iii. 329.

Pacianus, Vibius, Crassus takes refuge with him in Spain from the cruelty of Marius, iii. 292.

Pacorus, prince of Parthia, marries the king of Armenia's sister, iii. 329. Killed in a battle by the Romans, 331. v. 187.

Pædaretus, the Spartan, a saying of his, i. 151.

Pæon, the historian, i. 59.

Pæonians, iii. 9.

Painters, excellent ones at Sicyon, v. 354.

Paintings, Aratus collects them for Ptolemy, v. 354.

Palatine hill, i. 77, 98.

* *Palæscepsis*, a city given

to Themistocles by the king of Persia, i. 297.

Palilia, a pastoral feast, i. 88, 103.

Palladium, or image of Pallas, i. 321.

Pallantidæ, next heirs to Ægeus, if Theseus had not been acknowledged his son, have recourse to arms, but are defeated, i. 53.

* *Pallantium*, v. 374.

Pallas, brother of Ægeas, i. 47.

Pallas. See *Minerva*.

Palleneans, an Athenian tribe, do not intermarry with that of Agnus, i. 54.

Palm, one spring so called, and another Olive, ii. 211.

Palm tree shooting up near the statue of Cæsar in a temple at Tralles, considered as prefigurative of his victory at Pharsalia. See *Prodigies*.

Pammenes, Philip, king of Macedon, brought up in his house at Thebes, ii. 220.

Pamphilius, of Sicyon, a celebrated painter, v. 354.

* *Pamphylia*, iv. 312.

Pan, i. 165.

* *Panactus*, ii. 45. v. 135.

Panætius commands a galley of Tenos in the service of Xerxes, and revolts from him, i. 280.

Panætius the philosopher, what he said of Demosthenes, v. 52.

Panathenæa, the festival of the united Athenians, instituted by Theseus, i. 63. iv. 302.

Pancratium, what, iv. 137. *n*.

* *Pandosia*, iii. 18.

Panemus, the month of Metagitnion so called by the Bœotians, i. 320.

Panic fears, iv. 114. *n*.

* *Pannonia*, v. 418.

* *Panopæans*, iii. 119, 149.

Panopeus, i. 69.

Pansa and *Hirtius*, the acquisitions were so great in the time of Paulus Æmilius, that the Romans paid no taxes from his time to the consulate of Hirtius and Pansa, ii. 191. See *Hirtius*.

Pantaleon, a man of great power and interest amongst the Ætolians, v. 371.

Pantauchus, left by Demetrius to command in Ætolia, challenges Pyrrhus to single combat, and is overcome, iii. 8. v. 151.

Panteus, sent by Cleomenes to seize on Megalopolis, iv. 418. Kills himself in Ægypt on the body of Cleomenes, 430. His wife a woman of great beauty, courage, and dignity of sentiment, 431.

Panthers, v. 101.

Panthoides the Spartan general, Pelopidas kills him in the battle of Tanagra with his own hand, ii. 210.

Panthides marries Italia, the daughter of Themistocles, i. 300.

Paphian Venus. See *Venus*.

* *Paphlagonia*, iii. 148, 367. iv. 12, 153.

Papiria, wife of Paulus Æmilius, divorced by him, ii. 157.

Papirius Maso, ii. 157.

Papirius Carbo, the consul, defeated by Sylla's lieutenants, makes his escape in the night, and gets into Libyia, iii. 155.

Pappus, v. 67.

* *Parætonium*, v. 214.

Paralus, one of the sons of Pericles, his father's affliction for his death, i. 386.

Paralus, a ship so called, iii. 99.

Parali, one division of the people of Attica so called; they lived on the sea coast, i. 231. *n*.

* *Parapotamians*, iii. 141.

Paris's harp preserved at Troy; Alexander refuses to see it, iv. 148.

Pariſcas, an eunuch belonging to the younger Cyrus, v. 326.

* *Parma*, ambaſſadors from that place, iii. 69.

Parmenio, father of Philotas, warns Alexander of a ſuppoſed deſign of poiſon from his phyſician, iv. 154. Tells him, he would accept the offers of Darius, if he was Alexander, 168. Alexander's anſwer, ib. As alſo to his advice to fight in the night, 171. His party, in the great battle of Arbela, diſordered by the Bactrian horſe, 172. Sends to Alexander for ſuccors, 185. Cenſured for it, ib. Alexander gives him Bagoas's houſe, 181. Parmenio ſays to Philotas, "My ſon, be "leſs," 190. He is put to death by order of Alexander, 192.

* *Parnaſſus*, iii. 139.

Parrhaſius, the painter, and *Silanio* the ſtatuary, why honored by the Athenians, i. 48.

Parricide. See *Oſtius*.

Parſley, uſed in adorning the ſepulchres of the dead, ii. 141. Crowns of it beſtowed on the victors in the Iſthmian and Nemean games, ib.

Parthenon, the temple of Minerva at Athens, i. 361. v. 135.

Parthians defeat Craſſus, iii. 318, 319. Their manner of fighting, ib. and 322. Their habits, 317. Defeated by Antony, v. 192. Attack him in his return, and haraſs him extremely, 194. *et ſeq.*

Parts; great parts produce great vices, as well as virtues, v. 118.

Paryſatis, wife of Darius, and mother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316. Her attachment to her younger ſon Cyrus, 317. Encourages his ambitious deſigns, and contributes greatly to the war between the two brothers, 321. Her character, ib. Her extreme cruelty to all that were concerned in the death of Cyrus, or in cutting off his head and hand, 328, 330. She poiſons Statira the wife of Artaxerxes, 332. Is confined for ſome time to the city of Babylon, 333. Artaxerxes is reconciled to her, 336.

Paſacas, Cyrus's horſe, v. 323.

* *Paſargadæ*, v. 317.

Paſeas, the father of Abantidas, v. 343. Killed by Nicocles, 346.

Paſicrates, king of Soli in Cyprus, iv. 167.

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* *Paſſaron*, in the country of the Moloſſi, iii. 5.

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* *Patareans*, Brutus's letter concerning them, v. 273.

* *Patræ*, ii. 47. v. 123, 208.

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* *Patronis*, iii. 140.

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* *Pelasgians*, i. 76.

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* *Pelignian*, ii. 173.

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* *Pellene*, recovered from the Ætolians by Aratus, v. 370. Taken by Cleomenes, iv. 413.

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* *Peloponnesus*, iv. 411. i. 65. 71.

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* *Pelusium*, v. 165, 218.

Peneus, river, ii. 367.

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* *Pentele*, a borough of Attica, famed for its marble, i. 251.

* *Penteleum*, iv. 413. v. 377.

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* *Percote*, a city given Themistocles by the king of Persia, to supply his wardrobe, i. 297.

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* *Pergamus*, iii. 134. The library there, v. 206.

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brazen wolf, ib. The people of Eubœa and Megara revolt; and the Lacedæmonians, under their king Pliſtonax, invade Attica, ib. Pericles bribes Cleandrides the guardian of Pliſtonax to retire, ib. Puts down ten talents for a neceſſary uſe, and the Athenians allow it without examining the purpoſe, ib. The real uſe of thoſe ten talents, 371. He chaſtiſes the Eubœans, ib. Agrees upon a truce for thirty years with the Lacedæmonians, 371. Makes war upon the Samians, at the inſtigation of Aſpaſia, ib. Some account of that celebrated woman, ib. Though Pericles had two ſons by his wife, named Xanthippus and Paralus, they part by conſent, and he marries Aſpaſia, 372. Has a ſon by her, ib. His operations againſt the Samians, who are at laſt entirely reduced, 373, *et ſeq.* He celebrates the obſequies of his countrymen who had fallen in the Samian war, and pronounces their funeral oration at Athens, 276. Upon a rupture between the Corinthians and Corcyreans, he ſends Lacedæmonius the ſon of Cimon, with ten ſhips only, to the aſſiſtance of the latter, 377. Afterwards he ſends a larger fleet, ib. Complaints made at Sparta againſt the Athenians by the people of Corinth, Megara and Ægina, bring on the Peloponneſian war, ib. Anthemocritus the Athenian herald, is aſſaſſinated on his way to Lacedæmon, and all propoſitions of peace prove abortive 379. Phidias is accuſed by the party that oppoſed Pericles, of embezzling the gold, when he made the ſtatue of Minerva; but he had contrived it ſo that he could take off all the gold, and weigh it, 380. Phidias, however, is condemned, for putting his own figure and that of Pericles, on the ægis of Minerva, ib. Aſpaſia is accuſed of impiety, 381. The ſame accuſation is intended againſt Anaxagoras, and a charge of peculation againſt Pericles, ib. He begs Aſpaſia off, and conducts Anaxagoras out of Athens, ib. He haſtens on the war, ib. The Lacedæmonians deſire the Athenians to baniſh all execrable perſons; hoping that Pericles would be included in the number, 382. This attaches the Athenians to Pericles ſtill more, ib. He warns the Athenians of the enemy's deſigns to ſpare his lands, when they ravaged the reſt, ib. Archidamus invades Attica, and proceeds as far as Acharnæ; but Pericles keeps the Athenians cloſe in the city, ib. He divides the lands in Ægina amongſt the poor citizens of Athens, 383. He ravages the Peloponneſian coaſt with his fleets, and lays waſte the territories of Megara, 384. The plague breaks out at Athens, ib. He mans an hundred and fifty ſhips, ib. An eclipſe of the ſun happens, when he is about to ſet ſail, 385. He explains that phænomenon, ſo as to remove the ſuperſtitious fears of his men, ib. Lays ſiege to Epidaurus; but the ſickneſs amongſt his troops breaks his meaſures, ib. The Athenians deprive him of the command, and lay a fine upon him, ib. His eldeſt ſon Xanthippus behaves in a very undutiful manner, ib. He loſes that ſon, and ſeveral other perſons of his family, in the plague, 386. Retains his dignity of ſentiment till the death of his laſt legitimate ſon Paralus, ib. The Athenians, diſappointed in their other ſtateſmen, call Pericles again to the adminiſtration, ib. He repeals the law which he had

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Perigune, the daughter of Sinnis, Theseus has a son by her, named Melanippus, whose son Ioxus migrates into Asia, i. 51. She afterwards, by consent of Theseus, is married to Deioneus the Oechalion, ib.

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Peripoltus, the diviner, conducts king Opheltus into Bœotia, iii. 170.

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* *Perrhæbians*, ii. 168, 374.

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* *Persepolis*, Alexander enters that city, iv. 178. Burns the palace of Xerxes there, 180.

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* *Persians*, their wars with the Greeks under Darius, ii. 275. Under Xerxes, i. 282. *et. seq.* With the Lacedæmonians

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* *Petelia*, ii. 262.

* *Petelian* hills, iii. 301.

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* *Petra*, in Arabia, iv. 85.

* *Petra*, near Mount Olympus, ii. 168.

* *Petrochus*, iii. 143.

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Pexodorus, governor of Caria, treats of marriage between his daughter and Aridæus, the son of Philip, iv. 143. Alexander's jealousy is excited by that treaty, ib.

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* *Pitane*, Mithridates shuts himself up in that city, iii. 196.

Pittacus, one of the seven wise men, the Mityleneans choose him for their sovereign, i. 213.

Pittheus, grandfather to Theseus, by the mother's side, founds the city of Trœzene, i. 46.

* *Pityusa*, isle of, iii. 344.

* *Placentia*, v. 420.

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* *Platæa*, battle of, ii. 293, 294.

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us, 24. An instance of his father's discretion, ib. Plutarch's affection to his two brother's Timon and Lamprias, ib. He is said to have passed into Egypt, 25. Undoubtedly visited Italy, and probably on some business of the Chæroneans, ib. Probably wrote his morals at Rome, and his lives at Chæronea, 26. Constantly kept a common place book, ib. Was at Rome, and other parts of Italy, almost forty years, 27. Collected many materials from conversation, ib. Excellence of the table talk of the ancients, and meanness of the moderns, ib. He made no great progress in the Latin tongue, 28. Tells us himself that he wrote the lives of Demosthenes and Cicero at Chæronea, ib. Did not retire to Chæronea till after the death of Trajan, ib. The book of Apophthegms, supposed to be written by another hand, ib. Preceptor to Trajan, by whom he was raised to the consular dignity, and appointed governor of Illyria, 29. His letter to Trajan, and the genuineness of it defended, 29, 30. The attention the Roman nobility paid to his lectures, 30. An instance of it in Aurulenus Rusticus, ib. His friendship with Sossius Senecio, 31. His being preceptor to Trajan defended, ib. Errors as to the time of the establishment of his reputation in Rome refuted, and the real time asserted, 32. The Roman writers, who were his cotemporaries, probably jealous of his fame, ib. and 33. Testimonies of others writers to his merit, ib. He retires in the decline of life to Chæronea, and there writes his lives, 35. *Critique* upon those lives, 35, 36. Plutarch's sentiments of the duty of a biographer, 36. 37. He was constitutionally religious, and therefore too indulgent to superstition, 37. Yet, upon the whole, had honorable notions of the Supreme Being, ib. His opinion of genii or dæmons, ib. and 38. He is consecrated priest of Apollo, 38. Elected archon of Chæronea, 39. In what manner a philosopher would administer justice, ib. He justly asserts, that the most dangerous public factions are often at first kindled by private misunderstandings, 40. He asserts all the necessity of obedience and deference to magistrates, though they happen to be our inferiors, ib. A republican at heart, and a friend to liberty, 41. His domestic connexions, 42. The name of his wife was Timoxena, ib. Her character, ib. and 43. He had at least five children by her, four sons and a daughter, 42. Two of his sons and his daughter die young, 43. He left two sons, Plutarch and Lamprias. The latter has given us a catalogue of his father's writings, ib. A list of those that are lost, 44. His nephew Sextus teaches the Greek language and learning to Marcus Antonius, ib. The character given by that emperor of Sextus, applicable to Plutarch, ib. Our author enjoyed that reward of philosophy, long life; but of the time of his death we have no satisfactory account, ib.

Plutarch of Eretria asks assistance of the Athenians, iv. 295. He is defeated by the Macedonians, 296. Driven out of Eretria by Phocion, ib.

Plutus, the god of riches, not only blind, but without sense and motion at Sparta, i. 133.

Plynteria, the time during which the ornaments of the Palladium, or image of Minerva, are purified, and the image itself is covered up, ii. 70.

Pnyx, i. 66, 67. The rostrum from which the Athenian orators spoke there, turned towards the sea by Themistocles, 287.

* *Po*, river, iii. 66. v. 425.

Pœkile, iii. 174.

Poisoners, their heads crushed flat between two broad stones in Persia, v. 333.

Polemarchs, amongst the Spartans, i. 134. The annual governors of Bœotia so called, ii. 202. Who so called amongst the Athenians, i. 218. *n*.

Polemon, Alcetas and Docimus dispute the command with Eumenes, iii. 374.

Polemo, king of Pontus, Antony's ally, taken prisoner by the Parthians, v. 191.

Polichus, or *Poliuchus*, Jupiter so called, v. 153.

Poliorcetes, a name given to Demetrius, v. 153.

Politics, ii. 89, 90. iv. 287, 381. v. 38, 59, 74, 80, 115.

Pollichus the Syracusan, uncle to Heraclides, goes with ten galleys against Nicias, to assist his nephew who was in danger of being taken, iii. 282.

Pollio, the troops of Otho find fault with him, v. 432.

Pollis the Spartan, takes Plato on board his ship by desire of Dionysius the elder, and sells him for a slave, v. 234.

Pollux. See *Castor* and *Pollux*.

Polus of Ægina, a celebrated actor, v. 65.

Polyænus, a friend of Philopœmen, ii. 352.

Polyarces, the Lacedæmonian ambassador, i. 378. His saying to Pericles, ib.

Polybius, son of Lycortas, carries Philopœmen's urn, which is attended with a mixture of triumphal and funeral pomp, ii. 363. Solicits Cato in favor of the Achæan exiles, 314.

Polycletus, one of Nero's ministers, put to death by Galba, v. 403.

Polycletus, the statuary, i. 347.

Polycrates the Sicyonian, a descendant of Aratus, v. 344. Plutarch addresses the life of Aratus to him, ib.

Polycrates, Lysander follows his example, iii. 96.

Polycrite, daughter of Lysimachus the son of Aristides, ii. 304. The Athenians assign her a public allowance out of regard to her grandfather, ib.

Polycritus the Mendæan, physician to Artaxerxes, v. 334.

Polydectes, son of Eunomus, and half brother to Lycurgus, i. 121, 122.

Polydorus and Theopompus, kings of Sparta, insert a clause in the *Rhetra*, i. 128.

Polyeuctus, one of the sons of Themistocles, i. 300.

Polyeuctus the Sphettian, exhorts the Athenians to war, and it proves a laborious piece of work to him to speak about it, iv. 293. Phocion's observation thereupon, ib. He calls Demosthenes the greatest orator, but Phocion the best speaker, iv. 289. v. 49.

Polygnotus the painter, supposed to have had an intrigue with Elpinice, iii. 173.

* *Polygnitus*, tower of, v. 348.

Polymachus, a Macedonian, put to death by Alexander for presuming to rifle the tomb of Cyrus, iv. 212.

Polymedes, father of Glaucus, iv. 296.

Polyperchon, or *Polysperchon*, declared general of the army by Antipater a little before his death, iv. 313.

Polyperchon and Leptines kill Calippus, v. 271.

Polyphron killed by his nephew Alexander, tyrant of Phe-

ræ, who consecrates the spear with which he despatched him, ii. 223.

Polystratus, a Macedonian, iv. 185.

Polytion joins Alcibiades in profaning the sacred mysteries, ii. 52.

* *Polyzelium*, iii. 285.

Polyzelus, i. 215.

Pomaxæthres the Parthian kills Crassus, iii. 328. Obtains the customary reward, 330.

Pomœriam, what, and why so called, i. 87.

Pompeia, the third wife of Cæsar, suspected of an intrigue with Clodius, v. 94. Cæsar divorces her, 95.

Pompedius Silo, iii. 75. iv. 321.

* *Pompeii*, v. 76.

Pompeus, a senator, accuses Tiberius Gracchus of aspiring to the sovereignty, v. 13.

Pompeius Aulus. See *Aulus Pompeius*.

Q. Pompeius Rufus, consul with Sylla, iii. 77. *n.* 129. His son is killed by the tribune Sulpitius, 77.

Pompey, son of Strabo, as much beloved by the Romans as his father was hated, iv. 44. His excellent qualities, 45. The beauty and dignity of his person, ib. Like Alexander the Great, ib. Flora's passion for him, ib. Simple in his diet, 46. His saying upon his physician's ordering him a thrush, ib. Serves under his father against Cinna, ib. Saves himself and his father from being assassinated, and prevents the troops from deserting, 47. Defends himself and his deceased father, at the bar, with applause, ib. The prætor Antestius gives him his daughter, ib. He repairs to Cinna's camp, but soon after disappears for some time, 48. On the death of Cinna, Carbo takes the reins, ib. Pompey raises forces in the Picene, ib. Marches to join Sylla, 49. On the way defeats three generals of the opposite party, ib. Scipio the consul advances against him, and his men desert to Pompey, 50. Pompey defeats Carbo's cavalry, ib. Sylla marches to Pompey, and salutes him Imperator, ib. Pompey goes at the request of Metellus, to his assistance in Gaul, ib. He is persuaded to divorce Antistia, and to marry Æmilia, daughter in law to Sylla, 51. The affecting circumstance of that divorce, ib. Æmilia dies in childbed, ib. He expels Perpenna from Sicily, and recovers that island, 52. Puts Carbo to death, ib. Spares the Himereans for a bold saying of their countryman Sthenis, 52, and 53. Sails to Africa with a powerful fleet and army, 53. Seven thousand of the enemy revolt to him, ib. His soldiers, with a spirit of infatuation, dig for treasure about the ruins of Carthage, ib. He defeats and kills Domitius, 54. The battle described, ib. Takes Hiarbas prisoner, and gives his crown to Hiempsal, ib. Reduces Africa in forty days, ib. Sylla sends him an humiliating order with regard to the disposition of his troops, ib. The army express their indignation, ib. At his return to Rome, Sylla gives him the surname of Magnus, 55. He demands a triumph, and gains it, after some opposition from Sylla, 56. Refuses to flatter the army, 57. Gets Lepidus returned consul, against the will of Sylla, ib. Sylla's prediction thereupon soon verified, ib. and 58. Sylla takes no notice of him in his will, yet he procures Sylla interment in the Campus Martius, though opposed by Lepidus, 57. Lepidus collects the remains of the Marian faction, and sets up for dictator, 58. Pompey is

sent against him by Catulus the other consul, and soon defeats Lepidus and all his partizans, ib. Behaves dishonorably to Brutus, who had surrendered Mutina, ib. Lepidus flies into Sardinia, where he dies of grief for the infidelity of his wife, ib. Pompey has interest enough to be sent in aid to Metellus Pius against Sertorius in Spain, 59. Sertorius expresses his contempt of him, ib. He is afflicted at the loss of Lauron, which Sertorius burns in his presence, 60. He defeats Herennius and Perpenna, ib. Fights the battle of Sucro, from which he escapes by quitting his horse with gold trappings, ib. Behaves with great respect to Metellus, 61. Applies to the senate for money to pay his troops, and Lucullus, who was jealous of him as a competitor for the command against Mithridates, takes care to see the money sent, ib. Sertorius is assassinated, and Perpenna undertakes to supply his place, ib. Pompey, by a stratagem, draws Perpenna into the field, defeats, and puts him to death, 62. Very prudently destroys the papers of Sertorius, ib. Returns to Italy when Crassus had almost finished the war with the gladiators, and happening to kill five thousand of those slaves, acquaints the senate that he had cut up the war by the roots, ib. It is apprehended that he will retain his troops, that they may raise him to the dictatorship, but he dismisses them immediately after his triumph, 63. He restores the tribunes of the people their authority, ib. A second triumph is decreed him, together with the consulship, ib. Crassus is appointed his colleague, ib. and 64. They disagree in every thing, 64. Pompey permits judges to be appointed out of the equestrian order, ib. When consul, he appears before the censors to give an account of his having served the campaigns required by law, ib. Crassus and he are reconciled by a command announced as from Jupiter, 65. Pompey leaves the bar, seldom appears in public, and never but amidst a large company of friends and retainers, ib. Some account of the strength and audacity of the Cicilian pirates, 66, 67. Gabinius proposes an edict for sending Pompey against them, and investing him with a most extensive command both at sea and land, 67, 68. The people, and Cæsar for his own views, approve the edict; but it displeases the senate, and one of the consuls ventures to say, If Pompey imitates Romulus, he will not escape his fate, 68. After this bill is passed, Pompey procures an enlargement of his powers, 69. He divides the Mediterranean into thirteen parts, and appoints a lieutenant for each, ib. Numbers of the pirates are reduced, and the rest retire to Cilicia, ib. He clears the sea of all the piratical adventurers in forty days time, ib. The consul Piso inveighs against him at Rome, ib. He returns to Rome, ib. Gabinius prepares a decree for deposing Piso, but Pompey will not suffer him to propose it, ib. Pompey reembarks, and touches at Athens, ib. The honor the Athenians paid him, ib. He defeats the pirates on the Cilician coast, and compels them to surrender all their castles, 70. Places the pirates in inland towns, 71. Guilty of an invidious action, in attempting to strip Metellus of his command in Crete, ib. and 72. The tribune Manilius procures a decree which gives Pompey the direction of the

war against Mithridates and Tigranes, and makes him, in fact, sovereign of the Roman empire, 72. The injustice thereby done Lucullus, 73. The artificial behavior of Pompey, when he receives the news, ib. He takes all opportunities to annul the acts of Lucullus, 74. The two generals have an interview; which only makes the breach the wider, ib. Pompey seduces all Lucullus's soldiers, except sixteen hundred, ib. Lucullus departs for Rome, and Pompey marches in quest of Mithridates, 75. Pompeys operations against Mithridates, ib. He routs him entirely near the Euphrates, 76. Mithridates flies with only three attendants, one of which was his concubine Hypsicratia, ib. Tigranes sets a price upon his head, 77. Mithridates directs his flight through Colchis, ib. Pompey enters Armenia, on the invitation of young Tigranes, who had revolted from his father, 77. Tigranes the elder receives a Roman garrison into his capital, and makes his personal submission to Pompey, ib. Pompey continues to Tigranes the dominions that he has in his hands, and offers to make his son king of Sophene, ib. The father is very happy in these conditions; but the son murmurs, and is reserved in chains for Pompey's triumph, 78. Pompey marches in search of Mithridates, ib. The Albanians attack him, and are defeated, ib. and 79. He grants them peace, 79. Defeats the Iberians, who were never conquered till his time, ib. Enters Colchis, in order to pursue Mithridates, who concealed himself about the Bosphorus and the Palus Mœotis, ib. Is called back by the revolt of the Albanians, ib. Defeats them again, and kills Cosis, the king's brother, with his own hand, ib. Designs to visit Hyrcania, but is prevented by the great number of serpents he finds on the way, 80. Takes the route from Armenia the less, ib. Gives audience there to the ambassadors of the Elymæans and the Medes, ib. Sends Afranius against the Parthians, who were laying waste Gordyene, ib. Afranius defeats, and pursues them as far as the province of Arbelis; ib. Pompey's polite behavior to Stratonice, favorite concubine to Mithridates, 81. The king of Iberia sends him rich presents, and he delivers them to the quæstors, to be applied to the public revenue, ib. Finds in the castle of Cænon Mithridates's private papers, by which he discovers him in his real character to be cruel and libidinous, ib. Goes to Amisus, where he distributes governments, before the war is finished, though he had blamed that measure in Lucullus, 82. Twelve kings appear before him there, ib. He is desirous to recover Syria, and push his conquests as far as the Red sea; and in the mean time takes measures for reducing Mithridates by famine, ib. Inters the bodies of those Romans who fell under Triarius three years before, 83. Subdues the Arabians about Mount Amanus, ib. Converts Syria into a Roman province, ib. Reduces Judæa, and takes its king Aristobulus prisoner, ib. Administers justice, and decides disputes between cities and princes, particularly between the Armenians and Parthians, ib. Too indulgent to his own ministers, ib. The insolent use that his freedman Demetrius made of his favor, ib. and 84. Pompey's theatre beautiful and grand, but his house not ostentatiously great, ib. He marches

against Petra in Arabia, 85. Near that place, he receives the news of the death of Mithridates, ib. Marches to Amisus, where he finds presents from Pharnaces, together with the body of Mithridates, ib. Moves with great pomp towards Italy, 86. His bounty to philosophers and other learned men at Rhodes and at Athens, ib. At his return to Italy, has the mortification to find that his wife Mucia had dishonored his bed, 87. He divorces her, ib. Apprehensions in Rome that he will keep his army on foot, and make himself absolute master, ib. Removed by his disbanding it immediately, ib. The cities pour out their inhabitants, to welcome and conduct him to Rome, ib. Finding Cato the only person that ventured to oppose him in the administration, he endeavors to gain him by proposing a family alliance, but is rejected, ib. and 88. Bribes publicly for one of his friends, 88. His triumph remarkable in being over the third quarter of the world, after his former triumphs had been over the other two, 89. He advances the Roman revenues from fifty to eightyfive millions of drachmæ, and brings the value of twenty thousand talents into the treasury, ib. Ruined by the weight of his own power, 89. Lucullus gets his acts confirmed, which Pompey had annulled, 90. Pompey having lost his majority in the senate, has recourse to the tribunes of the people, ib. Clodius insists on his sacrificing Cicero, and he complies, ib. Cæsar, on his return from Spain, reconciles Pompey and Crassus, ib. Cæsar, in consequence of that union, is appointed consul, and proposes several laws agreeable to the people, but not to the senate, 91. Pompey declares he will defend those laws with the sword, ib. Marries Julia, Cæsar's daughter, who had been promised to Cæpio, ib. Gives his own daughter to Cæpio, who had been promised to Faustus, ib. The consul Bibulus and others are driven out of the forum by violence, and the law for the division of lands is carried, ib. The acts of Pompey are confirmed, and the two Gauls with Illyria are given to Cæsar for five years, 92. Cato foretells the calamities that would fall upon the commonwealth and on Pompey himself, ib. Lucullus retires from state affairs, ib. Pompey becomes extremely uxorious, ib. Clodius behaves to him with extreme insolence, ib. Culleo advises Pompey to repudiate Julia, others to recal Cicero, 93. He embraces the counsel of the latter, ib. Cicero, at his return, reconciles the senate to Pompey, and procures for him the important charge of supplying Rome with corn, 94. He executes it with great ability, ib. During the wars in Gaul, Cæsar is privately making preparations in Rome for his future sovereignty, 95 Pompey and Crassus give him the meeting at Lucca, where it is agreed that they two shall have the consulship the ensuing year, and Cæsar his command continued for five years more, ib. Marcellinus attempts to bring the matter to an eclaircissement, 96. The answers that Pompey and Crassus gave him, ib. Domitius is persuaded by Cato to stand for the consulship; but he and all his friends are driven out of the forum by an armed force, ib. Pompey prevents Cato from being elected prætor, by a pretence of having seen an inauspicious flight of birds, ib. The greatest part of the Roman em-

pire is divided amongst the triumvirate, ib. and 97. Pompey is to have Africa and both the Spains for his share, 97. Crassus repairs to his province of Syria, ib. Pompey exhibits games on the dedication of his theatre, ib. Julia's great affection to Pompey, ib. She dies in childbed, and the child does not long survive her, 98. Crassus is slain by the Parthians, and thus the last obstacle to a civil war is removed, ib. Pompey affects to despise Cæsar, 99. Suffers anarchy to prevail, in order that he himself may be appointed dictator, ib. Is prevented by Cato for a time, ib. Suffers confusion to take place again, ib. Bibulus makes a motion that Pompey should be declared sole consul, and Cato approves of it, ib. and 100. Pompey marries Cornelia the daughter of Metellus Scipio, 100. Her great accomplishments, ib. He makes laws against bribery, and against encomiums upon persons accused, but is extremely partial in the execution of them, 101. Takes his father in law for his colleague, the last five months of his time, ib. and 102. His governments are continued to him for four years more, and he has a thousand talents a year allowed for the subsistence and pay of his troops, 102. Cæsar's friends demand that he should either have another consulship, or the term of his governments prolonged, and Pompey favors that requisition; but Cato's ill-timed severity prevents any accommodation, ib. Pompey sends for the two legions he had lent Cæsar, and Cæsar sends them home liberally rewarded, ib. Great rejoicings are made in Italy for Pompey's recovery from sickness, ib. He is lulled asleep with the pride of power, and makes no preparations for war, 103. Cæsar, now not far from Italy, sends his soldiers to vote in elections, and makes powerful friends in Rome by his money, ib. Curio the tribune makes plausible proposals in the name of Cæsar, 104. The consul Marcellus insists that Cæsar should be declared an enemy to the state, if he did not lay down his arms, ib. Cæsar's friends remonstrate, and make other motions, but in vain; and Marcellus, at the head of the senate, marches out of the city to Pompey, 105. Pompey has no success in the new levies, ib. Cicero endeavors to bring about a reconciliation, but without effect, ib. Cæsar, having seized Ariminum, marches with a small body of men, and passes the Rubicon, ib. Tullus asks Pompey what forces he has ready for the war, and receives an unsatisfactory answer, 106. Pompey is invested with discretionary powers, ib. He declares he will consider those who remain in Rome as the partizans of Cæsar, 107. Cæsar arrives at Rome, and is severe to no man but the tribune Metellus, who endeavors to prevent his touching the money in the public treasury, ib. Cæsar hastens to drive Pompey out of Italy, before his forces could arrive from Spain, ib. Pompey sails from Brundusium to Dyrrhachium, having first filled the principal streets of Brundusium with sharp stakes, and covered them with earth, 108. Cæsar having made himself master of all Italy in sixty days, marches into Spain with an intent to gain Pompey's forces there, ib. and 109. Pompey exercises his new raised troops with great diligence and activity, 109. Many kings and princes repair to his camp, and he has a complete senate about him, ib. Even Labienus and

Brutus repair to his ſtandard, ib. Cicero, though he had adviſed otherwiſe, and Tidius Sextius, though extremely old, do the ſame, 110. The humane decree made at the motion of Cato, ib. Cæſar, having made himſelf maſter of Pompey's forces in Spain, marches back through Italy, ſails to Oricum, and ſends Vibullius Rufus to Pompey with propoſals of peace, 110, and 111. Pompey, inſtead of accepting the propoſals, ſecures the ports and ſtrong holds, 111. Cæſar often attacks Pompey's intrenchments, and in one of thoſe attacks is in danger of loſing his whole army, ib. Pompey does not purſue his advantage, ib. Cæſar, for want of proviſions, is forced to decamp, and takes his way to Theſſaly, 112. Upon this, Pompey's troops are too much elated, and impatient for a deciſive action, ib. Afranius adviſes Pompey to regain Italy, ib. His reaſons for refuſing that advice, ib. He purſues Cæſar, and comes up with him on the plains of Pharſalia, 113, 114. Is teazed into a battle, againſt his better judgment, 114. His dream, ib. Another preſage of his defeat, ib. Cæſar's ſaying when he perceived the enemy prepared for battle, 115. The diſpoſition of the two armies, 116. Pompey orders his to wait for the enemy's charge, ib. The numbers on each ſide, ib. The battle, 117, 118. Pompey quits his ranks, and retires to his camp; but finding that not ſecure, he changes his habit and flies, 119. The number of the ſlain, 120. The enemy finds Pompey's camp full of preparations of feſtivity, ib. Pompey, finding himſelf not purſued, quits his horſe, paſſes by Lariſſa, and comes to Tempe, ib. Goes down to the ſea coaſt, and paſſes the remainder of the night in a fiſherman's cabin, ib. Coaſts along in a ſmall river boat, ib. Is taken up by Petitius, a Roman citizen, into a ſhip of burden, 121. The perſon he took with him, ib. Steers for Mitylene, to take up Cornelia and his ſon, ib. Their diſtreſsful meeting, 122. The advice he gave the people of Mitylene, 123. He complains to Cratippus of Providence, ib. Sets ſail with his wife and friends, ib. Touches at Atalia, where he is joined by ſome Cilician galleys, ib. Finds in a little time ſixty ſenators about him, ib. Is informed that his fleet is entire, and that Cato is gone with it to Africa, ib. Laments his great error in giving Cæſar battle at a diſtance from his fleet, ib. Raiſes men and money, ib. Deliberates about the country he ſhould retire to, and fixes at laſt upon Egypt, 124. Notifies his arrival to Ptolemy, ib. The young king demands of his council in what manner he ought to treat him, and concludes to put him to death, 125. A boat is ſent to receive him, ib. Cornelia divines his fate, 126. The laſt words he ſaid to her, ib. Ptolemy's people ſit ſullen in the boat, ib. Aſſaſſinate Pompey as he is getting out, ib. Dies the day after his birth day, at the age of fifty nine, ib. Cornelia makes her eſcape, 127. The body of Pompey is thrown out naked, ib. Buried by his freedman Philip, and an old Roman ſoldier, who was a ſojourner in Egypt, ib. Cæſar arrives in Egypt, and executes vengeance on the murderers of Pompey, 128.

Pompey the younger, that is Sextus, ſeizes Sicily, and infeſts the Italian coaſts, v. 185. His anſwer to Mark Antony, 186.

Menas proposes to make him master of the world, ib. His answer to Menas, ib.

Pompon, son of Numa, i. 189.

Pomponia, the wife of Quintus Cicero, v. 112.

Pomponius, the father of Numa, persuades his son to accept the Roman crown, i. 167, 168.

Pomponius, the prætor, gives a concise but plain account of the loss of the battle at the Thrasymenian lake, ii. 5.

Pomponius, wounded and taken prisoner by Mithridates, iii. 210. He answers, with a dignity becoming a Roman, to Mithridates's proposal, ib.

Pomponius, killed in defence of Caius Gracchus, v. 34.

Pontifices, instituted by Numa, i. 172.

Pontifex Maximus, his office, i. 173.

Pontius Cominius ascends the capitol, to inform the senate of Camillus's victory over the Gauls, i. 326.

Pontius, a servant of a Roman of that name meets Sylla in a prophetic rapture, and tells him he brings him success from Bellona, iii. 153.

Pontius Glaucus, the title of one of Cicero's poems, v. 70.

* *Pontus*, iii. 134.

Popedius Silo, attempts to intimidate Cato, when a child iv. 321.

Popilius, the prætor, banishes the friends of Tiberius Gracchus, v. 23. Obliged to quit Italy himself, ib.

Popilius, the tribune, murders Cicero, though defended by him under an accusation of parricide, v. 112.

Popilius Læna, his address to Brutus and Cassius, v. 282. His discourse with Cæsar, 283.

Poplicola. See *Publicola*.

Poplicola, one of Antony's lieutenants, v. 211.

Poppæa, the wife of Crispinus, her connexions with Otho and Nero, v. 405, 406.

Populace, whether most insolent to good men when government prospers, or in the contrary circumstances, iv. 286.

Popularity, iv. 381, 382.

Porcia, sister to Cato the younger, iv. 319.

Porcia, the daughter of Cato, first married to Bibulus, iv. 340. Her excellent character, v. 281. Gives herself a private wound, by way of trial of what she could bear, ib. Her discourse to Brutus, ib. Her great anxieties on his account, 282. How affected at the sight of a picture at Elea, 288. Said by some to have swallowed hot ashes, by others to have died in another manner, 312.

Porcia Basilica, or *Porcian Hall*, built by Cato the censor, iv. 325.

Porcii, whence that family name, i. 247.

Porcius, son to Cato of Utica, gives into debauchery, iv. 380. Atones for it by the valor he exerted in the battle in which he fell, ib.

Porsena adopts the cause of Tarquin, and declares war against the Romans, i. 252. They retire before him, ib. Besieges Rome, 253. The bold attempts of Mucius Scævola, 254, 255. Porsena's generous behavior to him, and to the Romans in general, 254, 256. They erect his statue in brass, ib.

Porus, one of the principal kings in India, his prodigious stature, iv. 203. Taken prisoner by Alexander, 204. When asked how he desired to be treated, answers only, "Like a king," ib. Restored to his dominions, ib.

Posideon, one of the Athenian months, iv. 255.

Posidonius the philosopher,

iii. 89. Cicero his disciple, v. 72.

Two Posidonii, iv. 86. *n.*

Posthuma, Sylla's daughter by Valeria, iii. 164.

Posthumius the soothsayer requires to be bound and imprisoned till Sylla had conquered Marius, iii. 132.

Posthumius Albinus, rallied by Cato for writing a history in Greek, and asking pardon for improprieties of language, ii. 318.

Posthumius Tubertus created consul, i. 256. Appointed dictator to act against the Æqui and Volsci, i. 303.

Posthumius, Spurius, rivals Tiberius Gracchus, v. 7.

Potamo the Lesbian, iv. 204.

* *Potamos*, a place in Attica, where the Athenians assign the daughter of Aristides a farm for her dowry, ii. 304.

Pothinus, v. 207.

* *Potidæa*, ii. 39. iv. 136.

Poverty, ii. 339.

Power, what its effect, iii. 158. Arbitrary power a burden to the possessor, as well as to the people, ii. 131.

Præcia, a courtezan, her influence in Rome, iii. 199.

* *Prænestines*, iii. 159.

Prætexta, a Roman garment edged with purple, i. 101. *n.*

Prætorian cohorts, v. 396.

Pranicus the poet, iv. 192.

Prayer, i. 181. Of Camillus, 307.

Praxagoras advises the Neapolitans to offer sacrifices to the gods for Pompey's recovery from sickness, iv. 102.

Praxiergidæ, the persons who performed certain ceremonies about the image of Minerva, ii. 70.

* *Priene*, i. 202. v. 205.

Prima, said to be the daughter of Romulus by Hersilia, i. 92.

Principia, the general's quarters in the Roman camp, esteemed sacred, on account of the images of the gods being placed there, v. 399.

Priscus. See *Helvidius Priscus*.

Priapus, i. 78.

Procrustes. See *Damastes*.

Proculeius, employed by Augustus to get Cleopatra alive into his hands, v. 221.

Proculus, Julius, makes oath that Romulus had appeared to him in a form more than mortal, i. 161. Sent to offer Numa the crown, 166.

Proculus, captain of the guards to Otho, v. 422.

Prodici, the guardians of kings who were minors, so called by the Lacedæmonians, i. 122.

Prodigies; the sweating of the image of the god *Adranus*, and the brandishing of his spear, ii. 129. The preternatural overflowing of the *Alban* lake, i. 304. The vanishing of the body of *Alcmena*, 112. What happened in marking out the foundations of *Alexandria*, iv. 164. Stone said to fall from heaven, iii. 100. What happened to a person who leaped upon the altar of the twelve gods, 267. One of *Antony's* statues at Alba sweats for many days, v. 208. An *Altar* emits a bright flame, when the fire seems to be extinguished, 86. At *Argos* the priestess of the Lycian Apollo runs into the street, and cries out that she sees the city covered with blood and gore, iii. 38. The vanishing of *Aristeas* the Proconesian, i. 111. Incidents relating to *Bees* interpreted as prodigies, v. 247, 300, 308. The raining of *Blood*, i. 106. *Ceres* and *Proserpine* attiring themselves for a journey, ii. 124. The vanishing of *Cleomedes* the Astypa-

lenſian, i. 111. The entwining of a ſnake about the face of *Cleomenes* on the croſs, iv. 432. A child born with an elephant's head, ii. 262. *Crows* conduct Alexander through the Libyan deſerts to the temple of Ammon, iv. 165. *Eagles*, and ſtandards ſo called, prodigies relating to them, iii. 79, 312. iv. 173. v. 28, 247, 299, 308. *Entrails* ſlip out of the hands of Craſſus, iii. 312. A *Fiſh* ſeizes the hinder parts of a hog intended for ſacrifice, iv. 310. A flame iſſues from the ſtandard, iii. 130. A globe of *Fire* falls between two armies, 202. A double *Gall* belonging to one victim, and encloſed in one caul, v. 380. The *Hermæ* defaced in Athens in one night, ii. 52. iii. 267. *Liver* without a head, ii. 263. iii. 37, 191. iv. 215. *Lightning*, prodigies relating to it, ii. 178, 262. v. 208, 258. *Moons*, three ſeen at one time, ii. 232. *Orpheus's* ſtatue of Cypreſs wood ſweats profuſely, iv. 148. *Oxen*, prodigies relating to them, ii. 262. iii. 38. v. 258. *Palmtree* grows up by the baſe of Cæſar's ſtatue, iv. 263. *Ram* with one horn, i. 251. *River* in the Picene, appears to flow with blood, ii. 232. *Ravens* devour their young in the city of Rome, iii. 130. *Rats* gnaw the conſecrated gold, 130. *Serpents* creep into a helmet, and lay their eggs there, v. 16. *Shields* and ſpears, and perſons fighting, ſeen in the ſky, iii. 59. *Sound* of a *Trumpet* in a mournful tone heard in the air, 130. Crown of *Victory* falls upon the head of Timoleon in the temple of Delphi, ii. 124. Tumbles down at Pergamus, iii. 134. *Victim* without a heart, iv. 278. *Voice* from heaven announces the coming of the Gauls, i. 314, 315. See *Omens*.

Prolyta and Apolia, daughters of Ageſilaus, iv. 20.

Promachus, victorious in a drinking match, dies in three days, iv. 212.

Promathion the hiſtorian, i. 78.

Prometheus, iv. 44.

* *Promontories* of Diana, iv. 310.

Prophantus, brother to Cliniias; his wife ſaves Aratus, v. 345.

* *Propontis*, iii. 200.

Proſerpina, the wife of Aïdoneus, king of the Moloſſi, i. 71.

Proſerpine, the ceremonies of her feaſt, iii. 204. Her robe worn by the perſon who took the great oath, v. 270.

Proſperity, iii. 228, 375.

Protagoras, the philoſopher, i. 386. Baniſhed Athens for aſcribing extraordinary phænomena to natural cauſes, iii. 281.

Proteas deſires of Alexander a proof of his being reconciled to him, and he gives him five talents, iv. 181.

Protheus the Spartan endeavors to prevent the war with the Thebans, iv. 30.

Prothytes and *Phœnix* demanded by Alexander of the Thebans, as authors of the war, iv. 145.

Protogenes the Caunian, a celebrated painter, v. 134.

Protus, a merchant, founder of Maſſilia or Marſeilles, i. 201.

Proverbs. *Nothing without Theſeus*, i. 69. *Buſineſs tomorrow*, ii. 205. *A platter will not hold a dolphin*, iii. 219. *He plays the Cretan with a Cretan*, 109. *He wears wiſps on his horns*, 297. *Dead men do not bite*, v. 296. iv. 125. *Such a one has need of nothing but parſley*, ii. 141. *The die is caſt*, iv. 106, 251. v. 369. *In wine there is truth*, v. 329. *Woe to the conquered*, i. 389.

Providence, particular, ii. 133.

Proxenus the Macedonian, discovers a spring of an oily nature on the banks of the river Oxus, iv. 199.

Prusias, king of Bithynia, Hannibal flies to his court, and is demanded of him by the Romans, ii. 385.

Prytanes, members of the Athenian senate who composed a court of judicature, and continued in office the tenth part of a year, i. 219. *n*.

Prytaneum, i. 57, 63, 219, 220.

Prytanis, the grandfather of Lycurgus, i. 121.

Psammo the philosopher, asserts the divine power and providence, iv. 166.

Psenophis, priest of Heliopolis, i. 228.

Psyche, the wife of Marphadates the Cappadocian, corrupted by the sons of Cato of Utica, iv. 380.

Psylii, Africans who cured persons bitten by serpents, by sucking the parts affected, iv. 366.

Ptadorus of Megara, vindicated by Dion, v. 242.

Ptolemais, the daughter of Ptolemy, given in marriage to Demetrius, v. 143, 156.

Ptolemy restored to his kingdom by Gabienus and Mark Antony, v. 164.

Ptolemy, natural son of Amyntas the second, makes war upon his brother Alexander, king of Macedon, ii. 220. Is the father of Philoxenus, 221.

Ptolemy, son of Pyrrhus and Antigone, iii. 6. Killed in the battle with the Lacedæmonians on the way to Argos, 37.

Ptolemy Ceraunus, king of Macedon, killed in battle by the Gauls, iii. 26. News of that event is carried to Pyrrhus, ib.

Ptolemy Lamyrus, king of Egypt, appoints Lucullus a table in the palace, and offers him presents to the value of eighty talents; but he refuses them, and takes nothing but ships, which he was sent by Sylla to procure, iii. 195.

Ptolemy, nephew to Antigonus, sent as a hostage for Eumenes to come and treat, iii. 377.

Ptolemy Dionysius, king of Egypt deliberates on the measures he should take with respect to Pompey, iv. 125. An account of his vile ministers, who persuade him to destroy that great man, ib. Defeated in battle by Cæsar, and never heard of afterwards, 128, 266.

Ptolemy Lagus, afterwards king of Egypt, one of Alexander's principal officers, marries Apama, iii. 366.

Ptolemy, king of Egypt; Cato's advice to him, iv. 349.

Ptolemy, king of Cyprus, the proposals Cato made him, iv. 348. He poisons himself, 349.

Ptolemy Philometer, makes proposals of marriage to Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi, v. 2.

Ptolemy, the son of Chrysermus, visits Cleomenes in prison, iv. 429. He is killed, 430.

Ptolemy Euergetes, his friendship to Aratus and favors to the Sicyonians on his account, v. 353, 355. Declared head of the Achæan league, 364. Demands of Cleomenes his mother and children as hostages, iv. 417. Behaves with some degree of generosity to that prince, but refuses to send him back to Greece, 426. His death, ib.

Ptolemy Philopater, son of Eurgetes, his effeminate life, and ill treatment of Cleomenes, iv. 426. Orders the body of Cleomenes to be fastened to a cross, 431. A serpent entwines about the

head of Cleomenes, 432. The superstitious fears of Philopater on that occasion, ib.

Ptolemy, governor of Alexandria, killed by Cleomenes, iv. 430.

Ptolemy the diviner, his prediction to Otho, v. 409.

Ptoum, ii. 211.

Publicola, Valerius, descended from the ancient Valerius, who was the chief author of the union between the Romans and the Sabines, i. 236. Distinguished under the kings by his eloquence and riches, ib. Employs both with great propriety, ib. The people rise against Tarquin the Proud, on account of the injury done Lucretia, and her unhappy fate, ib. Valerius assists Brutus, in expelling the king and his family, ib. Stands for the consulship with Brutus, and loses his election, 237. Is the first that takes the oath proposed by Brutus, to support the Roman liberty; though before he had retired from public business in discontent, ib. Tarquin by his ambassadors proposes to treat, but Valerius will not suffer them to be heard, 238. The exiled king demands his effects, and obtains a grant of them, notwithstanding the opposition of Brutus, who calls his colleague Collatinus traitor, ib. The ambassadors, during their stay in Rome, corrupt the Aquillii and Vitelli, who were nephews to Collatinus the consul, 239. The Vitelli draw in two of the sons of Brutus, ib. They assemble in the house of the Aquillii, to bind the conspiracy with a dreadful sacrifice and oath, ib. A slave named Vindicius discovers the plot to kill the consuls, and informs Valerius of it, 240. He and his brother secure the conspirators, and seize the letters that were to be sent to Tarquin, ib. The conspirators acknowledge their crime, 241. Brutus condemns his own sons, and gives orders for their execution, ib. The firmness with which he beholds that scene, ib. The consul Collatinus, being accused of favoring his relations who had conspired against the commonwealth, is degraded, 242. Those relations of his suffer death, ib. Publicola is substituted in his place, ib. Vindicius is rewarded for his information, ib. The goods of the Tarquins are plundered, and their palace levelled with the ground, 243. A field which had been in their possession, is consecrated to Mars, ib. Tarquin applies to the Tuscans, who give the Romans battle, 244. Aruns, the son of Tarquin, and Brutus, the Roman consul, fall by each other's hand, ib. The armies, after great slaughter, are separated by a storm, ib. The Tuscans desert their camp, and near five thousand are taken prisoners, 245. Valerius triumphs, and is the first consul that enters Rome in a chariot and four, ib. Pronounces the eulogium of Brutus, ib. Thence the custom of funeral orations, ib. Valerius is envied for his governing without a colleague, and for his lofty house, ib. Gains the name of Publicola, 246. Fills up the senate, 247. Passes an act for liberty of appeal from the consuls to the senate, ib. Exempts artificers, and others, from taxes, ib. What the value of an ox, and a sheep, was in his time, ib. He makes it lawful, without form of trial, to kill any man who should attempt to set himself up for king, ib. and 248. Places the public treasure in the temple of Saturn,

and permits the people to choose quæstors for the management of it, 248. Takes Lucretius, and afterwards Marcus Horatius, for his colleague, ib. Is desirous to have the dedicating of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, which was built by Tarquin, 250. But the senate gives that honor to Horatius, ib. History of that temple, 251. Tarqiun having applied to Porsena for assistance, that prince declares war against the Romans, 252. Porsena gains a considerable advantage, and pursues the Romans to the neighborhood of Rome, ib. Publicola gives him battle, in which he is defeated, and carried off wounded, ib. Horatius Cocles, with two other brave Romans, defends the wooden bridge, till the Romans break it down behind him, 253. Publicola stands chiefly upon the defensive, ib. Defeats a flying party that was ravaging the country, ib. Provisions extremely scarce in Rome, ib. The story of Mucius's attempt upon the life of Porsena, ib. and 254. Publicola refers the dispute between the Romans and Tarquin to Porsena, ib. Tarquin refuses to abide by his arbitration, 255. Porsena makes peace with the Romans, ib. The conditions of the peace, and the hostages which the Romans were to give, ib. The story of Cloelia, on of the hostages, ib. Porsena leaves the camp full of provisions for the Romans, 256. They erect a statue to him, ib. The Sabines invade the Roman territories, ib. Marcus, brother to Valerius, defeats them in two battles, and is honored with a triumph, ib. Publicola consults the Sibyl's books upon certain natural appearances of an alarming kind, 257. Appius Clausus, founder of the Claudian family, migrates, with a very considerable number of Sabines, to Rome, 258. The Sabines renewing the war, form an ambuscade for the Romans; but Publicola, by a counter stratagem, defeats them with great slaughter, ib. and 259. He is honored with a triumph, ib. Dies soon after, and is buried at the public charge, 259, 260. The women continue the mourning for him a whole year, ib.

Publicus steals the scabbard of Mithridates's sword, and sells it to Ariarathes, iv. 86.

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Purple; that of Hermoine much esteemed, iv. 178. Preserves its color an hundred and ninety years, ib. In what manner prepared, ib.

* *Puteoli*, iii. 163.

Pyanepsion, the month so called, v. 65.

* *Pydna*, iv. 190. i. 292.

Pylades, the musician, ii. 353.

Pylius adopts Hercules, previous to his initiation, i. 73.

* *Pylos*, iii. 258. ii. 45, 89.

* *Pyramia*, iii. 40.

* *Pyrenees*, i. 315. iii. 343.

Pyrilampes, a person connected with Pericles, i. 363.

Pyrrha, iii. 1.

* *Pyrrhidæ*, the successors of Neoptolemus, so called, iii. 1.

Pyrrhus, the son of Æacides and Phthia, iii. 2. His saying concerning the Romans, ii. 369. Some account of the peopling and polishing of his country, iii. 1, 2. Has two sisters named Deidamia and Troias, 2. His father is deposed, and the sons of Neoptolemus brought in, ib. Pyrrhus is carried off, when an infant, by two faithful servants named Androclides and Angelus, to the court of Glaucias, king of Illyria, and laid as a suppliant at his feet, 2, 3.

Glaucius, after some hesitation, takes the infant into his protection, 3. Cassander, king of Macedon, demands him of Glaucius, who refuses to deliver him up, ib. Glaucius conducts him, at an eraly period, into Epirus, and places him on the throne, ib. His person described, ib. Believed to cure the swelling of the spleen, by touching the part affected with his toe, ib. About five years after, he goes out of his own territories, to attend the nuptials of one of Glaucius's sons, 4. The Molossians take that opportunity to revolt to Neoptolemus again, ib. Pyrrhus applies for protection to Demetrius, who had married his sister Deidamia, ib. Accompanies Demetrius at Ipsus, and distinguishes himself in that battle, ib. Keeps for Demetrius the cities of Greece, ib. Goes a hostage into Egypt, where he gains the favor of Ptolemy and Berenice, ib. Marries Antigone, the daughter of Berenice, by Philip, her former husband, ib. Antigone procures him men and money, which enable him to recover the kingdom of Epirus, 5. He associates Neoptolemus in the kingdom, ib. The kings of Epirus took an oath in the manner of the kings of England, ib. Neoptolemus attempts, or it is pretended that he attempts, to poison Pyrrhus, ib. Pyrrhus despatches Neoptolemus, 6. Has a son by Antigone, whom he names Ptolemy, ib. Builds the city of Berenices, ib. Alexander the son of Cassander, applies to him for assistance against his brother Antipater, who had driven him out of Macedonia, ib. He demands the maritime part of Macedonia for his reward, ib. Lysimachus, who was inclined to assist Antipater, forges letters as from Ptolemy king of Egypt, to retard the progress of Pyrrhus, 7. Pyrrhus detects the fraud, ib. Demetrius, who had likewise been applied to, arrives, kills Alexander, and gets himself proclaimed king of Macedon, ib. Demetrius is jealous of the growing power of Pyrrhus, and goes to seek him in the field, ib. They inadvertently pass each other, ib. Pyrrhus finds Pantauchus, Demetrius's lieutenant, and gives him a great overthrow, 8 The Macedonians conceive a high opinion of his valor, and discover in him a strong resemblance of Alexander the Great, ib. Antigonus's saying concerning him, ib. Not easily provoked, quick to repay a kindness, 9. Saying of his, ib. After the death of Antigone, he marries several wives for the purposes of interest and power, ib. Beside his son Ptolemy, already mentioned, he has Alexander by Lanassa, the daughter of Agathocles, and Helenus by Bircenna, the daughter of Bardyllis, ib. Says he will leave his kingdom to the son who has the sharpest sword, 10. The Epirots give him the name of Eagle, ib. Has intelligence that Demetrius is sick, enters Macedonia, and penetrates as far as Edessa, ib. Demetrius marches against him, and he retires, ib. Demetrius meditates an expedition for the recovery of his paternal kingdom, ib. The other kings desire Pyrrhus to exert himself on this occasion, 11. Pyrrhus loses his wife Lanassa, and the Isle of Corcyra, both of which are gained by Demetrius, ib. He marches against Berœa, ib. His dream concerning Alexander the Great, ib. Takes Berœa, 12. Demetrius, apprehending that his army might revolt to Lysimachus, if he con-

tinued his march against him, turns against Pyrrhus, ib. The Macedonians revolt to Pyrrhus, and he is proclaimed king of Macedon, ib. Lysimachus makes his appearance soon after, and pretending that he had contributed equally to the flight of Demetrius, demands his share of the kingdom, which Pyrrhus agrees to, ib. and 13. The insignificance of treaties between kings, 13. Pyrrhus enters the citadel of Athens, ib. Advises the Athenians never to admit another king within their walls, ib. Takes the Grecian cities from Demetrius, notwithstanding the peace he had made with him, ib. Demetrius's affairs being entirely ruined, Lysimachus marches against Pyrrhus, debauches his army, and dispossesses him of his share of Macedonia, 14. Pyrrhus's impatience of inaction is relieved by an application from the Tarentines for assistance against the Romans, ib. Meton the Tarentine endeavors to dissuade his countrymen from calling in a foreign prince; and to excite their attention he feigns himself intoxicated, ib. and 15. Cineas, first minister to Pyrrhus, draws him into a conversation, in which he shows him the vanity of ambition, but does not cure him of that disease, 16, 17. He meets with a dreadful storm in his passage to Italy, 17. Makes the land with great difficulty, and marches with the scattered remains of his forces to Tarentum, ib. and 18. Corrects the luxury of the Tarentines, and introduces strict discipline, 18. Has intelligence that Lævinus the Roman consul is coming against him, ib. Goes to the river Siris, to reconnoitre the enemy's army, ib. What he said on the occasion, ib. His proposal of acting as mediator is rejected, ib. The action on the banks of the Siris, in which Pyrrhus proves victorious chiefly by means of his elephants, 19, 20. The battle described, ib. Notwithstanding his victory, he sends Cineas to Rome with propositions of peace, which are rejected, 21. The speech of Appius Claudius against those propositions, 22. Cineas calls the senate of Rome an assembly of kings, 23. Fabricius sent ambassador to Pyrrhus, to treat about the ransom and exchange of prisoners, ib. Pyrrhus offers him money, which he refuses, though his circumstances were very mean, ib. Pyrrhus's physician makes Fabricius an offer of poisoning him, 24. Fabricius discovers the traitorous design to Pyrrhus, ib. Pyrrhus defeats the Romans again at Asculum, 25. Says to those who complimented him upon it, Such another victory, and we are undone, 26. Receives invitations from the Macedonians on one hand, and from the Sicilians on the other, ib. Leaves a garrison in Tarentum, contrary to the inclinations of the people, and passes into Sicily, ib. and 27. Finds the most agreeable reception there, 27. Ravages the Carthaginian province, takes Eryx by storm, and celebrates the games which he had vowed to Hercules, ib. Defeats the Mamertines, a numerous and warlike people about Messane, ib. The Carthaginians court his friendship; but he insists on their evacuating Sicily, which they refuse, 28. His next object is Africa; and wanting mariners, he compels the Sicilians to supply him, ib. Degenerates from a moderate prince into a tyrant, ib. Ungrateful to Thonon and Softratus, the persons who first introduced him into

Syracuse, ib. Loses his influence in Sicily, ib. What he said on leaving it, 29. The Mamertines attack him, after his return to Italy, ib. He cleaves down one of their soldiers, who challenged him to single combat, ib. Marches against Manius Curius, who lay at Beneventum, and is defeated, 30. The battle described, ib. Returns to Epirus, enters Macedonia, defeats Antigonus, and is once more raised to the throne of Macedonia, 31. Marches to Sparta, at the request of Cleonymus, 32. His operations before Sparta, 33, 36. He is repulsed, 36. On the invitation of Aristæus, marches to Argos, 37. His son Ptolemy is killed by the way, ib. He sends a challenge to Antigonus, 38. That prince's answer, ib. He enters Argos, ib. His actions there, 39. His orders are mistaken, 40. He takes the plume from his helmet, 41. Struck down by a poor old woman with a tile, ib. Despatched by Zopyrus, who cuts off his head, 42. A magnificent funeral pile provided for him by Antigonus, who gives his ashes to his son Helenus, 43.

Pythagoras, a Spartan, remarkable in the Gymnastic exercises, visits Italy, i. 160.

Pythagoras the philosopher, went into Italy about five ages after Numa, i. 160. Affects to be thought something superior to the rest of the human race, 170. Uses a tame eagle, to serve that purpose, and shows his golden thigh, 171. Believes the Supreme Being to be incorruptible, impassive, invisible, and an object only of the mind, ib. Sacrifices nothing to him that has life, ib. His precepts, 180, 181. A statue erected to him at Rome, as the wisest of the Greeks, 172. Eulogium of him, i. 20, 21.

Pythagoras, the diviner, iv. 215.

Pytheas, the orator, severely reproved by Phocion, for his impudence in speaking to the people, iv. 303. Tells Demosthenes that his orations smell of the lamp, v. 47. Demosthenes's answer, ib. Joins Antipater, 64. Speaks to the Arcadians against the Athenians, ib. Is answered by Demosthenes, ib.

Pythian Apollo. See *Apollo Pythius*.

Pythian Games. See Games.

Pythionice, the mistress of Harpalus, iv. 304. He erects a magnificent monument to her memory, ib.

* *Pythium*, ii. 168.

Pythocles, son of Polycrates, a descendant of Aratus, v. 345. Plutarch writes the life of Aratus for the benefit of him and his brother, ib.

Pythocles, one of those that suffered death with Phocion, iv. 317.

Pythoclides said to teach Pericles music, i. 349.

Pythodorus lies in wait for Themistocles, i. 293.

Pytholaus, brother to Thebe, the wife of Alexander of Pheræ, assists her in despatching him, ii. 229.

Python, one of Alexander's officers, iv. 218.

Python, the musician, iii. 9.

Python, the Byzantine orator, answered by Demosthenes, v. 48.

Python, the serpent killed by Apollo, ii. 221.

* *Pythopolis*, i. 66.

Q.

QUADRANS, a small piece of brass coin, v. 95, which each Roman citizen contributed towards Publicola's funeral, i. 260.

Quadrantaria, or *Quadrantula*, a name given an infamous sister of Clodius, v. 95.

Quails, ii. 41.

Quarrels. See *Dissentions*.

Quæstor, the office what, i. 248. By whom first instituted, ib.

* *Quinda*, iii 379. v. 143.

Quintilis, i. 109, 187.

Quintio, one of Cato the Censor's freedmen, ii. 328.

Quintius, Titus and Lucius, brothers. See *Flaminius*.

Quintius, Lucius, the tribune, attempts to rescind the acts of Sylla, but is opposed by Lucullus, iii. 199. Obtains a decree for recalling Lucullus, 234.

Quintius. See *Capitolinus*.

Quintius Cassius goes with Antony to Cæsar v. 167.

Quintus, one of Crassus's lieutenants, and his quæstor Scrophs, fly from Spartacus, iii. 301. *See all the other* QUINTI *under their family names*.

Quirinal Mount in Rome, i. 113, 180.

Quirinalis, *Flamen*, i. 169.

Quirinus, Romulus so called, i. 111, 113, 161.

Quiris, the meaning of the term, i. 109. *n.* 113.

Quirites, the Romans why so called, i. 100, 163.

Quiritis. See *Juno Quiritis*.

R.

RAIN; an attempt to account for its falling in great quantities after a battle, iii. 63, 64.

Ram with one horn found in the grounds of Pericles, i. 351. Explained in the way of omen, ib. Accounted for philosophically, ib.

Rape of the Sabine virgins, i. 91. Occasions a war, 94. Productive of better consequences, 100. Rape of Helen by Theseus. See *Helen*.

Rape, how punished by Solon's laws, i. 223.

Rat heard to cry, when Minucius named his general of horse, ii. 234.

Ratumena, one of the gates of Rome, near the capitol, i. 249.

* *Ravenna*, iii. 44.

Registers, the Syracusan, taken by the Athenians, iii. 270.

Religion, its exercises to be performed with great reverence and attention, i. 180. How defined, ii. 156. The regard the Romans paid to it for a long time, 233.

Remonium, a strong situation on Mount Aventine, where Remus proposed to build the city, i. 85.

Remus, twin brother of Romulus, seized and carried before Numitor, i. 82. His speech, ib. and 83. Faustulus carries to court the trough, or cradle, in which Romulus and he were taken up, and he is acknowledged by Numitor, 83. What occasioned his death, 86. He is buried in Remonium, ib.

Resignation, v. 59.

Retreat of the ten thousand Greeks under Xenophon. See *Xenophon*.

Rhadamanthus, a judge under Minos, i. 56. Said to have married Alcmena after the death of Amphitryon, iii. 119. The Haliartians show his tomb at Alea, 118.

* *Rhamnus*, iv. 306. v. 144.

Rhamnus, one of Antony's freedmen, v. 199.

Rhamnenses, i. 101.

Rhea, Ilia, or *Sylvia*, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus, i. 79.

Rhea, the mother of Sertorius, iii. 338.

* *Rhegians*, ii. 126.

* *Rhegium*, ii. 25. v. 249, 271.

Rhenia, a little island near Delos, in which Nicias prepared the procession and choirs that were to perform in honor of Apollo, iii. 254.

Rhetoric, the art of ruling the minds of men, i. 364.

Rhetræ, the fundamental statutes of Lycurgus, i. 135. He calls them so, because he would have them thought oracular, ib.

* *Rhine*, Cæsar lays a bridge over it, iv. 242.

* *Rhodes* taken by Cassius, v. 294.

* *Rhodians*, their brave defence against Demetrius, v. 134. They desire him to leave one of his engines as a monument of the siege they had undergone, 133.

Rhodogune, daughter of Artaxerxes, married to Orontes, v. 341.

Rhodon, v. 223.

Rhœsaces, Cimon's generous answer to him, iii. 182.

Rhœsaces and *Spithridates* attack Alexander on his passing the Granicus, iv. 150. Alexander kills Rhœsaces, ib.

* *Rhœtium*, iv. 418.

* *Rhone*, river, iii. 57, 339.

Rhopoperperethres, a name given Demosthenes, v. 49.

Rhus, i. 68.

Rhymitalces, i. 96.

* *Rhyndacus*, river, iii. 205.

Rhyntaces, a Persian bird so called, v. 332

Riches and eloquence, the means by which the Romans gained a place in the administration, iii. 47.

Riches, not to desire them more glorious than to use them well, ii. 85. A competency preferable to them, i. 200. The true use of them, ii. 198.

* *Riphæan* mountains, i. 315.

Roads, the attention of C. Gracchus to the repairing of them, v. 26.

Romans rise to the height of empire by means of temperance and fortitude, i. 111. Admit no use of images in the worship of the gods, for an hundred and seventy years after the building of Rome, 175. Retire into the capitol on the coming of the Gauls, 321. Distressed by famine, 329. Delivered by Camillus, 330. Defeated by Hannibal in the great battle of Cannæ, ii. 20. Behave with dignity on that occasion, 21. Their attention to religious ceremonies, 100. Offer human sacrifices on the invasion of the Gauls after the first Punic war, 232. The Romans, for some ages, unpolished, and skilled only in agriculture and war, 253. Marcellus first gives them a taste for paintings, and other curiosities of art, for which he is blamed by the graver citizens, ib. Lose both their consuls by one of Hannibal's stratagems, 263, 264. Degenerated in the time of Cato the Censor, 309. He compares them to sheep, 313 They reject the presents of Pyrrhus, and all propositions of peace, while he remains in Italy, iii. 22. Proclaim liberty to the Greeks, ii. 374.

Roma, one of the Trojan matrons, who came with Æneas into Italy, i. 76. Advises her female companions to burn the ships, 77. Rome said to be called after her, or after Roma, the daughter of Italus and Leucaria, ib.

Romanus, son of Ulysses and Circe, i. 77.

Rome, built by Romulus, i. 87. The time of its foundation,

88. Its ferocious and uncivilized state at the accession of Numa, corrected by the influence of religion, 170. Burnt by the Gauls, 324. Rebuilt by Camillus, and adorned by Marcellus, ii. 253.

Romulus, various accounts of his origin, as well as that of Rome, i. 76, 79. The son of Ilia, Rhea, or Sylvia, the daughter of Numitor, 79 Amulius, the brother of Numitor, orders Romulus and his brother Remus to be destroyed, but the servant only exposes them by the river, ib. There they were suckled some time by a she wolf, ib. Taken up by Faustulus, and nursed by his wife Acca Larentia, 80. Sent to Gabii for education, 81. Their powers of body and mind, generous inclinations and actions, ib. They distinguish themselves in a fray between the herdsmen of Numitor and Amulius, ib. While Romulus is employed in divination, Remus is taken prisoner, and brought to answer for the late violence, 82. The reigning prince leaves the correction of him to Numitor, who feels an instinctive kindness for him, ib. His speech to Numitor, ib. and 83. who conceives hopes of his being his grandson, 83. Faustulus desires Romulus to assist his brother, and informs him of the particulars of his birth, ib. Faustulus hastens with the cradle to Numitor, but is questioned by Amulius's guards, who inform that prince of their suspicions, ib. Romulus arrives, brings a considerable force with him, and many of the citizens join him, 84. Amulius is taken and slain, ib. The two brothers resolve to build a city in the place where they had their first nourishment, ib. Open a place of refuge for fugitives, 85. A dispute arises between them about the situation of their intended city, which is referred to the decision of augury, and carried in favor of Romulus, ib. Remus ridicules, and leaps over the ditch which Romulus opened, 86. Remus is slain, probably by the hand of Romulus, ib. Faustulus falls in the scuffle, ib. Ceremonies observed in founding Rome, under the direction of proper persons from Hetruria, 87. The twentyfirst of April celebrated as the birth day of Rome, 88. Forms the most warlike of the people into legions, 89. Constitutes a senate, ib. Appoints the connexion between the patricians and plebeians, as patrons and clients, 90. Exhibits games, at which the intended rape of the Sabine women is put in execution, 91. Marries Hersilia, and has by her Aollius and Prima, 92. The original of the nuptial acclamation *Talasio*, 92, 93, 94. The Sabines demand their women, 94. Romulus kills Acron, king of the Ceninensians, with his own hand, and dedicates the Spolia Opima to Jupiter Feretrius, 95. Tatius leads the rest of the Sabines against the Romans, 96. Tarpeia betrays the capitol to the Sabines, ib. and 97. A battle ensues between the Sabines and the Romans, in which the Romans give ground, 97, 98. Romulus prays to Jupiter, and the Romans return to the combat, 99. The Sabine women interpose ib. The speech of Hersilia on that occasion, ib. and 100. A peace is concluded, ib. The conditions of it, ib. The Sabines are incorporated with the Romans; an hundred additional senators are elected; and the number of soldiers in a legion is doubled, ib. The tribes and wards of Rome, originally what, 101. The privileges of the Sabine women, ib. Romu-

lus and Tatius meet each his hundred senators separately for some time, but afterwards assemble together, ib. Story of the cornel tree propagated from the shaft of Romulus's spear, 102. The Sabines receive the Roman months, and the Romans come into the use of their shields, ib. The feasts of Matronalia and Carmentalia instituted, ib. The Lupercalia, 103. Romulus introduces the sacred fire at Rome, and appoints the vestal virgins, 104. Is skilled in divination, ib. The Lituus, what, ib. His law concerning divorces, ib. Appoints no punishment for actual parricides, but calls all murder parricide, 105. Tatius is killed at Lavinium, for the criminal behavior of some of his people to certain ambassadors, ib. Romulus gives the body of Tatius an honorable interment, but does not punish his murderers, ib. and 106. Thought accessary to his death, ib. The Sabines remain quiet, ib. The Latins send ambassadors to him, ib. Takes Fidenæ and makes it a Roman colony, ib. The plague breaks out at Rome, ib. The Camerians attack the Romans, ib. Romulus defeats them, takes and colonizes their city, ib. and 107. The Veientes declare war against the Romans, 107. Extravagant account of the valor of Romulus, ib. The Veientes obtain a truce for a hundred years, by giving up the district of Septempagium, 108. Romulus triumphs for his victory, ib. After he has reduced the neighboring countries, assumes the monarch to an odious degree, ib. Gives offence by his dress, by his guards and lictors, ib. On the death of his grandfather Numitor, he leaves the administration of Alba in the hands of the inhabitants, 109. The Sabines in Rome have also a magistrate of their own, ib. Specimens these of a free commonwealth, ib. Romulus dictates to the senate, and the patricians go into the house only to learn the news of the day, ib. Other arbitrary acts of his, ib. He disappears unaccountably, ib. Various stories concerning his death, 110. All agree in this, that the senators despatched him, ib. The senators tell the people that Romulus was caught up to heaven, ib. Julius Proculus confirms it on the strength of a pretended apparition, 111.

Romus, son of Æmathion, i. 77.

Roscius, the actor, iii. 163. v. 73.

Roscius, defended by Cicero against Sylla's prosecution, v. 71.

Roxana, sister to Mithridates, iii. 213. Dies untimely execrating her brother, 214.

Roxana, pregnant by Alexander, iv. 219. Is jealous of Statira, and procures the death both of that princess and her sister, ib.

Roxanes, a Persian officer, addresses Themistocles in reproachful terms as he passes him in the court, i. 296.

* *Rubicon*, Cæsar passes it, but first deliberates, iv. 105, 251.

Rubrius, prætor in Macedonia, iv. 326.

Rufinus, one of the ancestors of Sylla, expelled the senate for being possessed of more than ten pounds weight of plate, iii. 122.

Rufus, Lucius, boasts of being concerned in killing Caius Gracchus, v. 18.

Rufus, Cluvius, v. 417. *n.*

Rumilia, the tutelar goddess of children at the breast, i. 79.

Ruminalis, what so called, and why, i. 79.

Rumors, extraordinary ones, ii. 178, 179.
Rustius, or *Roscius*, iii. 329.
Rutilius, lieutenant to Metellus, iii. 51.
Rutilius Rufus, the historian, iii. 71. iv. 82.

S.

SABACO, Cassius. See *Cassius Sabaco*.
Sabbas, one of the kings of India, his revolt from Alexander, iv. 207.
* *Sabines*, supposed to be a colony of Lacedæmonians, i. 94, 160. Attack the Romans on account of the rape, 94. Invade the Roman territories, and are defeated by Marcus Valerius, brother to Publicola, losing thirteen thousand of their men, 256. Again defeated by Publicola, 259.
Sabine women, carried off by the Romans, i. 92. Run in between the Romans and the Sabines, 99. Their eloquent remonstrance on that occasion, which conciliates a peace, ib. and 100. The honors paid them by the Romans on that account, 100, 101.
Sabinus, v. 90.
Sacred Mount, ii. 81.
Sacred Band of Thebans. See *Band*.
Sacred war, ii. 145. *n*.
Saculio, a buffoon, v. 305.
Sadales. See *Adallus*.
* *Sagra*, river, ii. 178.
* *Salamus*, said to be the first given up to the Athenians by Philæus and Euryfaces, the sons of Ajax, i. 207. The Athenians lose it, and, after many vain trials, make a law that there shall be no more attempts for recovering it, 205. Recovered by Solon, 206, 207. The Grecian and Persian fleets engage in the straits of Salamis, 283.
Salaminian galley, i. 358. ii. 65.
* *Salamis*, city of, v. 289.
Salii, priests instituted by Numa, to take charge of the brazen shield that fell from heaven, i. 178. An account of their procession, 179.
Salinator, *Julius*. See *Julius Salinator*.
Salius, commander of the Pelignians, throws his standard amongst the enemy, ii. 173.
Salius, a person of Samothrace or Mantinea, said to have taught the dance in armor, i. 179.
Salonium, iii. 78
Salonius, steward to Cato; Cato the Censor, in his old age, marries his daughter, ii. 332.
Salonius, *Cato*. See *Cato Salonius*.
Salt springs, or salt works, i. 108.
Sallust, the historian, mistaken in saying that camels were first seen by the Romans in the battle fought by Lucullus near the river Rhyndacus, iii. 205.
Salvius, a Roman who had served under Pompey, takes part in his assassination, iv. 125.
Samena, a kind of ship so called, i. 374.
Sambuca, a machine invented by Marcellus in the siege of Syracuse, ii. 245. It is destroyed by Archimedes, ib.
* *Samians* beat the Athenian fleet after Pericles was gone, and brand the prisoners in the forehead with the figure of an owl, i. 374. The Athenians had branded them with a *Samæna*, and thence they were called by Aristophanus *a lettered people*, ib. They are entirely reduced by Pericles, 375. Their flattery to Lysander, iii. 307.
* *Samnites*, iii. 15. v. 6.
Samon, chief herdsman to Neoptolemus, iii. 5.
* *Samos*, Pericles beats down the walls of its capital, i. 376.

* *Samosata*, v. 187.
* *Samothrace*, or *Samothracia*, iii. 207. iv. 66.
Samothracian gods. See *Cabiri*.
Samothracians at Sparta, iv. 404.
Sandace, sister to Xerxes, her three sons sacrificed by the Greeks to Bacchus Omestes, i. 281.
* *Sapha*, iii. 219.
* *Sappho*, v. 148.
Sardians to be sold, why proclaimed by the crier at Rome before every sacrifice for victory, i. 108.
* *Sardis*, iii. 97, 374. iv. 10. v. 156.
Sardonic laugh, v. 30.
Sarmentus, v. 207.
Sarpedon, preceptor to Cato the Younger, iv. 321.
Satibarzanes, an eunuch belonging to Artaxerxes, v. 326.
* *Satricum*, taken by the Tuscans, i. 339. Retaken by Camillus, ib.
Satureis, Publius, the tribune, gives Tiberius Gracchus the first wound, v. 17.
Saturnalia, feast of, i. 193. iii. 84. v. 144.
Saturninus, Lucius, a furious tribune, iii. 56. Supports Marius in all his measures, ib. and 70. Proposes an Agrarian law, 71. Banishes Metellus, ib. Retires into the capitol, 73. Is promised indemnity on surrendering himself, ib. Killed, notwithstanding, as soon as he enters the forum, ib.
Satyr brought to Sylla, iii. 152.
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