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DIODORUS OF SICILY

XII

# DIODORUS OF SICILY

IN TWELVE VOLUMES

XII

FRAGMENTS OF BOOKS XXXIII-XL

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY

FRANCIS R. WALTON

GENNADIUS LIBRARY, ATHENS

WITH A GENERAL INDEX TO DIODORUS BY

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## INTRODUCTION

IN the Introduction to volume XI, p. xxiii, I noted that the text of the Photius fragments of Diodorus should, ideally, have been based on a collation of the two primary manuscripts of the *Bibliotheca*, A and M (Cod. Marc. Ven. 450 and 451), of which Bekker knew only the former. In 1959 a new edition of the *Bibliotheca*, a long-felt need, began to appear in the Budé series, "Collection Byzantine." Edited and translated by René Henry, the work is now half-way to completion, and in due course we may expect to have a definitive text of the learned patriarch's extracts from Diodorus. Meanwhile, Professor Henry has generously provided me with his collation of the manuscripts. Since my text was already prepared, and in proofs since 1957, it was not, unfortunately, possible to make direct use of this material. I have, however, recorded in the Addenda and Corrigenda a certain number of readings that seemed to be of particular importance or interest.<sup>1</sup>

My particular thanks are due also to Mr. B. Panayiotopoulos and to Professor E. Gabba for their help in reading and interpreting an Athos manuscript of John of Antioch. This late but interesting document, which I have discussed at some length in *Historia*, 14 (1965), pp. 236-251, provides a new text for

<sup>1</sup> These, where necessary, have now been incorporated in reprints of the respective volumes. *Ed.* (1984)

## INTRODUCTION

Blk. 38/9. 5, and a new, if dubious, *fragmentum sedis incertae* (no. 15).

Professor Frank J. Frost kindly called to my attention what appeared to be a new fragment of Diodorus in a scholion on Gregorius Nazianzenus (Piccolomini, *Annali delle Università Toscane*, xvi, p. 232). A discussion of the *ὄβολός* and other monetary units, it is specifically ascribed to Diodorus of Sicily. In fact, it is almost certainly by a later Diodorus, the author of the *Περὶ σταθμῶν* (cp. Suidas, s.v. *τάλαντον*). Though irrelevant to our present concern, I record its elimination to spare some future editor.

FRANCIS R. WALTON

ATHENS, May 1966

THE LIBRARY OF HISTORY  
OF  
DIODORUS OF SICILY  
FRAGMENTS OF BOOKS XXXIII-XL

ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ  
ΤΟΥ ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΟΥ  
ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΗΣ

FRAGMENTA LIBRI XXXIII

1. Ὅτι Λυσιτανοί, φησί, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὐκ ἔχοντες ἀξιόχρεων ἡγεμόνα εὐάλωτοι καθίσταντο Ῥωμαίοις πολεμοῦντες, ὕστερον δὲ Ἰριάθθου κυρήσαντες μεγάλα Ῥωμαίους ἔβλαψαν. ἦν μὲν οὖν οὗτος τῶν παρὰ τὸν Ὠκεανὸν οἰκοῦντων Λυσιτανῶν, ποιμαίνων δ' ἑκ παιδὸς ὀρεῖν βίῳ κατέστη συνήθης, συνεργὸν ἔχων καὶ τὴν τοῦ σώματος φύσιν· καὶ γὰρ ῥάμμη καὶ τάχει καὶ τῇ τῶν λοιπῶν μερῶν εὐκινησίᾳ πολὺ διήνεγκε τῶν Ἰβήρων.<sup>2</sup> συνεθίσας δὲ αὐτὸν τροφῇ μὲν ὀλίγη γυμνασίῳις δὲ πολλοῖς χρῆσθαι καὶ ὕπνῳ μέχρι μόνου τοῦ ἀναγκαίου, καθόλου δὲ σιδηροφορῶν συνεχῶς καὶ θηρίοις καὶ λησταῖς εἰς ἀγῶνας καθιστάμενος, περιβόητος ἐγένετο παρὰ τοῖς πλήθεσι, καὶ ἡγεμὼν αὐτοῖς

<sup>1</sup> δ' added by Reiske.

<sup>2</sup> Herwerden suggests τῇ τῶν μελῶν εὐκινησίᾳ . . . τῶν λοιπῶν Ἰβήρων.

THE LIBRARY OF HISTORY  
OF  
DIODORUS OF SICILY

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XXXIII

1. The Lusitanians, says Diodorus, were at first for lack of any adequate leader an easy prey in their war with Rome, but later, after they found Viriathus, inflicted heavy losses on the Romans.<sup>1</sup> This Viriathus was one of the Lusitanians who dwell near the ocean, and having been a shepherd from boyhood was a practised mountaineer; to this mode of life, indeed, his physical endowment well suited him, since in strength of arm, in speed of foot, and in agility and nimbleness generally he was far superior to the other Iberians. Having accustomed himself to a regime of little food, much exercise, and a bare minimum of sleep, and in short by living at all times under arms and in constant conflict with beasts of the wild and with brigands, he had made his name a byword with the populace, was chosen to be their leader, and in

<sup>1</sup> This summary of the career of Viriathus appears in Photius among the fragments of Book 32. For its position here (following Dindorf) see the final note to Book 32. On the character of Viriathus see also Dio Cassius, 22. 73, and Appian, *Hisp.* 75.

ἤρεθη, καὶ ταχὺ σύστημα περὶ ἑαυτὸν ληστῶν ἤ-  
 θροισε. καὶ προκόπτων ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις οὐ μό-  
 νον ἐθανμαστώθη δι' ἀλκὴν, ἀλλὰ καὶ στρατηγεῖν  
 ἔδοξε διαφερόντως. ἦν δὲ καὶ δίκαιος ἐν ταῖς δια-  
 νομαῖς τῶν λαφύρων καὶ κατ' ἀξίαν τοὺς ἀνδρα-  
 γαθήσαντας ἐξῆρε<sup>1</sup> τοῖς δώροις. προῖων δὲ οὐκέτι  
 ληστὴν ἀλλὰ δυνάστην αὐτὸν ἀναδείξας ἐπολέμησε  
 Ῥωμαίους καὶ πολλαῖς ἐκράτησε μάχαις, ὡς καὶ  
 στρατηγὸν Ῥωμαίων Οὐιτέλλιον αὐτῷ καταπολε-  
 μῆσαι στρατῷ καὶ αἰχμάλωτον λαβεῖν καὶ ξίφει  
 ἀνελεῖν, καὶ πολλὰ ἕτερα εὐημερῆσαι κατὰ πόλεμον,  
 ἕως Φάβιος στρατηγὸς τοῦ πρὸς αὐτὸν πολέμου  
 ἄκεχειροτόνητο. ἐκείθεν δ' ἐλαττοῦσθαι ἤρξατο ἐπ'  
 οὐκ ὀλίγον. εἶτα ἀναλαβὴν καὶ κατευδοκιμήσας  
 Φαβίου εἰς συνθήκας αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν ἀναξίους Ῥω-  
 μαίων ἠνάγκασεν. ἀλλ' ὁ γε Καίπιον<sup>2</sup> στρατηγεῖν  
 κατ' Ὑριάθθου αἰρεθείς τὰς τε συνθήκας ἠκύρωσε,  
 καὶ πολλάκις Ὑριάθθον ἐλαττώσας, εἶτα εἰς ἔσχα-  
 τον ἤττης συνελάσας ὥστε καὶ πρὸς σπονδὰς ὄραν,  
 διὰ τῶν οἰκείων ἐδολοφόνησε. καὶ τὸν διαδεξάμε-  
 νον αὐτοῦ τὴν στρατηγίαν Ταῦταμον καὶ τοὺς μετ'  
 αὐτοῦ καταπληξάμενος καὶ σπονδὰς οἷας ἐβούλετο  
 θέσθαι παρασκευασάμενος, ἔδωκε χώραν καὶ πόλιν  
 εἰς κατοίκησιν. (Photius, *Bibl.* pp. 383-384 B.)

5 "Ὅτι Ὑριάθθος ὁ λήσταρχος ὁ Λυσιτανὸς καὶ

<sup>1</sup> So Warmington; ἐξῆρε. For ἐξῆρε τοῖς one MS. reads ἐξαιρέτους (cp. chap. 1. 5, whence Wesseling would also add τῶν after κατ' ἀξίαν, above). Nock suggests ἐξαιρέτους ἐξῆρε τοῖς.

<sup>2</sup> So Rhodoman; Σικηρίων.

<sup>1</sup> C. Vetilius, praetor in 147 B.C., was ambushed and defeated near Tribula (Appian, *Hisp.* 61-63). In the text his name appears as Vitellius.

a short while gathered about him a band of freebooters. By his success on the battlefield he not only won acclaim as a warrior but gained besides a reputation for exceptional qualities of leadership. He was, moreover, scrupulous in the division of spoils and according to their deserts honoured with gifts those of his men who distinguished themselves for bravery. As time went on he proclaimed himself chieftain, a brigand no more, and taking up arms against the Romans, he defeated them in many battles: the Roman general Vetilius,<sup>1</sup> for 147 B.C. example, he utterly crushed, with all his army, and taking the general himself captive, put him to death by the sword. He won many military successes besides, until Fabius<sup>2</sup> was chosen to take charge of 145/4 B.C. the war against him. Thereupon his fortunes began to decline in no small measure. Then, rallying, he won new laurels at the expense of Fabius and forced 140 B.C. him to subscribe to a treaty unworthy of the Romans. But Caepio,<sup>3</sup> on being picked to command the forces 140/39 B.C. opposing Viriathus, annulled the treaty, and after first inflicting repeated reverses on Viriathus and then bringing him to utter defeat—so that he even sought a truce—got him assassinated by the man's own kinsmen. Then, having cowed Tautamus, who succeeded to the command, and his army, and having arranged a treaty such as he wished to impose, he granted them land and a city in which to dwell.

Viriathus, the Lusitanian robber-captain, was

<sup>2</sup> The reference here is probably to Q. Fabius Maximus Aemilianus, consul in 145 B.C. (cp. Appian, *Hisp.* 65), but the Fabius mentioned just below is certainly Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus, consul in 142 B.C. (Appian, *Hisp.* 67-69).

<sup>3</sup> Q. Servilius Caepio, consul in 140 B.C. See below, chap. 21, and Appian, *Hisp.* 70, 74-75.

δίκαιος ἦν ἐν ταῖς διανομαῖς τῶν λαφύρων καὶ κατ' ἀξίαν τιμῶν τοὺς ἀνδραγαθήσαντας ἐξαιρέτους δώροις, ἔτι δὲ οὐδὲν ἀπλῶς ἐκ τῶν κοινῶν νοσφιζόμενος. διὸ καὶ συνέβαινε τοὺς Λυσιτανοὺς<sup>1</sup> προθυμότερα συγκινδυνεύειν αὐτῷ, τιμῶντας οἰοεῖ τινα κοινὸν εὐεργέτην καὶ σωτήρα.

2. "Ὅτι ὁ Πλαύτιος ὁ ἐξαπέλεκτος στρατηγὸς τῶν Ῥωμαίων κακὸς προστάτης ἐγένετο ἐν τῇ ἐπαρχίᾳ· ἀνθ' ὧν κατάκριτος ἐν τῇ πατρίδι γενόμενος ἐπὶ τῷ τεταπεινωκέναι τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔφυγεν ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης.

3. "Ὅτι κατὰ τὴν Συρίαν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ βασιλεὺς διὰ τὴν ἀσθένειαν τῆς ψυχῆς ἄχρηστος ὧν εἰς προστασίαν βασιλείας τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν ἐπέτρεψεν<sup>2</sup> Ἰέρακι καὶ Διοδότῳ.

4. "Ὅτι Δημήτριος, τεταπεινωμένης τῆς κατ' Αἴγυπτον βασιλείας, καὶ μόνος ἀπολειφθεὶς ἀπολλύσθαι διέλαβεν ἑαυτὸν παντὸς κινδύνου. διόπερ τῆς συνήθους τοῖς ὄχλοις ἀρεσκείας καταφρονήσας καὶ βαρύτερος αἰεὶ μᾶλλον τοῖς προστάγμασι γινόμενος ἀπέσκηψεν εἰς ὠμότητα τυραννικὴν καὶ ποικίλων ἀνομημάτων ὑπερβολάς. αἰτία δ' ἦν αὐτῷ

<sup>1</sup> Λυσιτανοὺς added by Valesius.

<sup>2</sup> ἐπέτρεψε P.

<sup>1</sup> C. Plautius, praetor in 146 B.C., was disastrously defeated by Viriathus (Appian, *Hisp.* 64; cp. Livy, *Per.* 52). *Minuta* (or *imminuta*) *maiestas* might embrace any crime committed against the Roman people and its security.

<sup>2</sup> This fragment, with the two immediately preceding it (1. 5 and 2), could and perhaps should be placed in the preceding book, between chap. 27. 3 and chap. 9c. But if, as seems likely, the narrative of Viriathus was entirely reserved for Book 33, all three fragments are correctly placed, and the

scrupulous in the division of spoils: he based his rewards on merit, making special gifts to those of his men who distinguished themselves for bravery, and took for his own use not one thing belonging to the common store. In consequence the Lusitanians followed him wholeheartedly into battle, and honoured him as their common benefactor and saviour.

2. In his provincial governorship Plautius,<sup>1</sup> the 146 B.C. Roman praetor, proved to be a poor leader. Found guilty on his return home on charges of *minuta maiestas*, he left Rome and went into exile.

3. In Syria King Alexander, whose weakness of 145 B.C. character rendered him incompetent to govern a kingdom, had turned over the administration of Antioch to Hierax and Diodotus.<sup>2</sup>

4. Demetrius, now that the royal power of Egypt 145 B.C. had been shattered and he alone was left,<sup>3</sup> assumed that he was quit of all danger. Scorning, therefore, to ingratiate himself with the populace as was customary, and waxing ever more burdensome in his demands upon them, he sank into ways of despotic brutality and extravagantly lawless behaviour of every sort. Now the responsibility for his dis-

present passage (chap. 3) will refer to the situation in Syria after the battle of the Oenoparas and the death of Alexander Balas, the reference to Alexander being merely explanatory. For Diodotus (Tryphon) see below, chap. 4a, and cp. Book 32. 9c.

<sup>3</sup> Alone, that is, of the three claimants to part or all of Syria: Demetrius II Nicator, Alexander Balas, and Ptolemy VI Philometor. Ptolemy had died of injuries received in the battle of the Oenoparas, leaving the kingdom in dispute between his widow and son, on the one hand, and his brother Physcon on the other, and with his death Egyptian pretensions to Coelè Syria had collapsed.



τῆς διαθέσεως ταύτης οὐ μόνον ἡ φύσις, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ τῆς βασιλείας προεστηκώς· οὗτος γὰρ ἀσεβῆς ὢν καὶ ῥαδιουργὸς πάντων τῶν κακῶν εἰσηγητῆς ἐγένετο, κολακεύων τὸ<sup>1</sup> μεράκιον καὶ προτροπέ-  
 2 μενος πρὸς τὰς αἰσχίστας πράξεις. τὸ μὲν οὖν πρῶτον τοὺς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ γεγονότας ἄλλοτριούς οὐ μετρίαις ἐπιτιμήσεσιν ἐκόλαζεν, ἀλλὰ τιμωρίας ἐξηλλαγμέναις περιέβαλλεν. ἔπειτα τῶν Ἀντιοχέων χρωμένων πρὸς αὐτὸν τῇ συνηθείᾳ, ξενικὴν δυνάμιν ἀξιόλογον ἐπ' αὐτοὺς συνεστήσατο καὶ τὰ μὲν ὄπλα παρείλετο, τῶν δὲ μὴ προαιρουμένων παραδοῦναι τοὺς μὲν ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ διέφθειρεν, τοὺς δὲ ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις μετὰ τέκνων καὶ γυναικῶν κατεκέντη-  
 3 σεν. μεγάλης δὲ ταραχῆς γενομένης περὶ τὸν παρ-  
 4 οπλισμὸν, τὰ πλεῖστα τῆς πόλεως ἐνέπρησε. πολλοὺς δὲ τῶν καταιτιαθέντων τιμωρησάμενος εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν ταμεῖον τὰς οὐσίας ἀνέλαβε. διὰ δὲ τὸν φόβον καὶ τὸ μῖσος πολλοὶ τῶν Ἀντιοχέων φυγόντες ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος ἠλῶντο καθ' ὅλην τὴν Συρίαν, τηροῦντες τοὺς κατὰ τοῦ βασιλέως καιροὺς. ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος ὑπάρχων αὐτοῖς πολέμιος οὐ διέλιπε ποιῶν σφαγὰς καὶ φυγὰς καὶ χρημάτων ἀφαιρέσεις, πολὺ καὶ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς χαλεπότητα καὶ μαι-  
 4 φονίαν ὑπερβαλόμενος. καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖνος οὐ βασιλικὴν ἐπιείκειαν ἀλλὰ τυραννικὴν παρανομίαν ἐξηλωκῶς ἀνηκέστοις κακοῖς τοὺς ὑποταττομένους περιεβεβλήκει· ὥστε συνέβαινε τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς οἰκίας βασιλεῖς διὰ τὴν παρανομίαν μισεῖσθαι, τοὺς δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐτέρας διὰ τὴν ἐπιείκειαν ἀγαπᾶ-

<sup>1</sup> τὸ added by Valesius.

position lay not only in his nature, but also with the man <sup>1</sup> who was set over the kingdom. For he, being an impious knave, was the author of all these evils, since he flattered the youth and prompted him to deeds of utter infamy. In the first instance Demetrius chastened those who had been hostile to him in the war, not with mild censure, but visited them with outlandish punishments. Then, when the citizens of Antioch behaved towards him in their usual fashion, he arrayed against them a considerable body of mercenary troops and stripped the citizens of their arms; those who did not choose to hand them over he either slew in open combat or cut down, together with their wives and children, in their own homes; and when serious riots broke out over the disarming he set fire to the greater part of the city.<sup>2</sup> After punishing many of those implicated, he confiscated their property to the royal purse. Many Antiochenes, in fear and hatred, fled the city and wandered all about Syria, biding their time to attack the king. Demetrius, now their avowed enemy, never ceased to murder, banish, and rob, and even outdid his father in harshness and thirst for blood. For in fact his father, who had affected, not a kingly equity, but a tyrant's lawlessness, had involved his subjects in irremediable misfortunes, with the consequence that the kings of this house were hated for their transgressions, and those of the other house were loved for their equity.

"Kinsman" and "Father" in 1 Macc. 11. 31-32, and Josephus, *Ant. Jud.* 13. 126-127. According to E. R. Bevan, *The House of Seleucus*, 2. 302 (App. R), Demetrius was probably a mere youth of fifteen at the time of his accession.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. the account in 1 Macc. 11. 44-48, and Josephus, *Ant. Jud.* 13. 135-142.

<sup>1</sup> Probably Lasthenes, a Cretan, who is called the King's

σθαι. διὸ καὶ παρ' ἕκαστον ἀγῶνες καὶ πόλεμοι συνεχεῖς ἐγίνοντο κατὰ Συρίαν, ἐφεδρευόντων ἀλλήλοισι αἰεὶ τῶν δυναστῶν τῶν ἀφ' ἑκάστης οἰκίας. καὶ γὰρ τὰ πλήθη διὰ τὴν τῶν κατιόντων αἰεὶ βασιλέων ἀρέσκειαν εὐθέτως εἶχε πρὸς τὰς μεταβολάς.  
(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 294-295.)

4a. Ὅτι Διόδοτος τις ἐπικαλούμενος Τρύφων, ὑπάρχων δὲ ἐν πολλῷ ἀξιώματι τῶν παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ φίλων, ὄρων τὰς ὁρμὰς τῶν ὀχλῶν καὶ τὸ πρὸς τὸν δυνάστην μῖσος, ἀποστὰς τοῦ Δημητρίου καὶ ταχὺ πολλοὺς εὐρῶν κοινωνοῦντας τῆς προαιρέσεως . . . τοὺς περὶ τὴν Λάρισσαν διωνομασμένους ἐπ' ἀνδρείαα καὶ τὴν ἐνθάδε κατοικίαν εἰληφότας δι' ἀνδραγαθίαν, ἀποίκους δὲ ὄντας τῆς Θετταλικῆς Λαρίσσης, καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ Σελεύκου<sup>1</sup> τοῦ Νικάτορος βασιλεῦσι γεγονότας συμμάχους κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἄγλημα τῆς ἰππικῆς δυνάμεως . . . ἐποιήσατο δὲ σύμμαχον καὶ τὸν τῆς Ἀραβίας δυνάστην Ἰάμβλιχον, ὃς ἐτύγχανεν ἔχων παραθήκη<sup>2</sup> Ἀντίοχον τὸν Ἐπιφανῆ χρηματίζοντα, παῖδα μὲν τὴν ἡλικίαν, υἱὸν δὲ ὄντα Ἀλεξάνδρου. τούτῳ μὲν οὖν διάδημα περιβείς καὶ τὴν ἀρμόζουσαν βασιλεῖ θεραπείαν κατήγαγεν ἐπὶ τὴν πατρῶαν ἀρχήν. ὑπελάμβανε γάρ, ὅπερ ἦν εἰκόσ, τὰ πλήθη μεταβολῆς ὀρεγόμενα προθύμως τὸν παῖδα κατάξειν διὰ τὴν ἐπιείκειαν τῶν . . .<sup>3</sup> βασιλέων καὶ διὰ τὴν τοῦ τότε ἄρχοντος παρανομίαν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἀθροίσας μέτριον σύστημα κατεστρατοπέδευσε περὶ<sup>4</sup>

Hence at any moment there were struggles and continual wars in Syria, as the princes of each house constantly lay in wait for one another. The populace, in fact, welcomed the dynastic changes, since each king on being restored sought their favour.

4a. A certain Diodotus, also called Tryphon, who stood high in esteem among the king's "Friends," perceiving the excitement of the masses and their hatred for the prince, revolted from Demetrius, and soon finding large numbers ready to join him (enlisted first?) the men of Larissa, who were renowned for their courage, and had indeed received their present habitation as a reward of valour (for they were colonists from Thessalian Larissa), and as loyal allies to the royal line descended from Seleucus Nicator (had always fought?) in the front ranks of the cavalry. He also made an ally of the Arab sheikh Iamblichus,<sup>1</sup> who happened to have in his keeping Antiochus (styled Epiphanes),<sup>2</sup> a mere child, the son of Alexander. Setting a diadem on his head and providing him with the retinue appropriate to a king, he restored the child to his father's throne. For he supposed, as was only natural, that the populace, eager for a change, would welcome him home because of the equity of the kings (of this house?) and because of the lawlessness of the present ruler. Having collected a modest host he first

<sup>1</sup> 1 Macc. 11. 39 gives his name as Imalkue; Josephus, *Ant. Jud.* 13. 131 as Malchus.

<sup>2</sup> The first coins of Antiochus VI Epiphanes, son of Alexander Balas, are dated in the year 167 of the Seleucid era, i.e. before autumn, 145 B.C.

<sup>3</sup> Feder suggests τῶν ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς οἰκίας β. (cp. chap. 4. 4), Herwerden supplies προτέρων from Book 31. 32a.

<sup>4</sup> παρὰ Dindorf.

<sup>1</sup> So Feder, Müller: ἀπὸ τοῦ λεύκου S (τοῦ added in a later hand).

<sup>2</sup> παρακαταθήκη Müller, De Boor.

πόλιν Χαλκίδα κειμένην ἐν τοῖς μεθορίοις τῆς Ἀραβίας, δυναμένην δὲ δυνάμεις ἐνδιατριβούσας διαθρέψαι καὶ παρέχεσθαι τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, ἐντευθέν τε<sup>1</sup> ὀρμώμενος προσηγάγετο τοὺς πλησιοχώρους καὶ τῶν πρὸς πόλεμον χρησίμων τὰς παρασκευὰς ἐποιοεῖτο. ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος πρῶτον μὲν ὡς ληστοῦ τινος κατεφρόνει καὶ τοῖς στρατιώταις συλλαβεῖν αὐτὸν προσέταξεν· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα παράδοξον δυνάμειν περιποιησαμένου καὶ πρόσχημα τῆς ἰδίας τόλμης λαβόντος<sup>2</sup> τὴν τοῦ παιδὸς κάθοδον ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν, ἔγνω στρατηγὸν ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐκπέμπειν.

(*Const. Exc.* 3, pp. 204-205.)

5. "Ὅτι οἱ τὴν Ἀραδὸν οἰκοῦντες ὑπέλαβον καιρὸν εἰληφέναι πρὸς τὴν τῶν Μαραθησίων ἀπώλειαν. ἀποστείλαντες οὖν ἐν ἀπορρήτοις πρὸς Ἀμμώνιον τὸν προεστηκότα τῆς βασιλείας ἔπεισαν τριακοσίοις ταλάντοις παραδοῦναι τὴν Μάραθον αὐτοῖς. ὁ δὲ Ἰσίδωρον αὐτοῖς ἀπέστειλε λόγῳ μὲν ὡς ἐφ' ἑτέρας χρείας, ἔργῳ δὲ τὴν πόλιν ἐξαιρήσοντα καὶ παραδίδόντα τοῖς Ἀραδίοις. οἱ δὲ Μαραθηνοὶ τὸν κεκυρωμένον καθ' αὐτῶν ὄλεθρον ἀγνοοῦντες, τοὺς δὲ Ἀραδίους ὀρώντες ἐν προτιμῆσει παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ φερομένους, ἔγνωσαν τοὺς μὲν παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως στρατιώτας εἰς τὴν πόλιν μὴ προσδέχεσθαι, τῶν δὲ Ἀραδίων αὐτοὺς ἰκέτας γενέσθαι. εὐθὺς οὖν τῶν πρεσβυτάτων τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους παρ' ἑαυτοῖς<sup>3</sup> δέκα πρεσβευτὰς ἐξέπεμψαν εἰς τὴν Ἀραδὸν ἰκετηρίαν κομίζοντας<sup>4</sup> μεθ' ἑαυτῶν καὶ τὰ παλαιότατα τῶν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἀφιδρυμάτων ὑπ-

encamped around Chalceis, a city situated on the Arabian border and capable of supporting an army quartered there and assuring it safety; with this as his base he brought over the neighbouring regions and accumulated the supplies needed for war. Demetrius at first made light of him as a mere brigand, and ordered his soldiers to arrest the man, but later, when Tryphon had built up an army of unexpected size and taken as a pretext for his own venture the restoration of the boy to his kingdom, Demetrius resolved to dispatch a general against him.

5. The inhabitants of Aradus thought that the moment had come to destroy the city of Marathus. Sending secretly therefore to Ammonius,<sup>1</sup> the prime minister of the realm, they persuaded him by a gift of three hundred talents to betray Marathus to them. He sent Isidorus to Marathus, ostensibly on some other business, in reality to seize the city and hand it over to the Aradians. But the Marathenes, ignorant of the doom pronounced against them and aware that the Aradians stood high in favour with the king, resolved not to admit into the city the soldiers sent by the king, and instead to appeal personally for help from Aradus. Accordingly they at once selected ten of their oldest citizens, men of the highest distinction, and sent them to Aradus bearing branches of supplication, and carrying with them the most ancient of the city's idols, hoping,

<sup>1</sup> If this Ammonius is the minister of Alexander Balas (so Niese, *Gesch. griech. u. mak. Staaten*, 3. 279, note 3), the present narrative must concern an earlier incident, told perhaps as background for the destruction of Marathus during the strife between Demetrius and Tryphon.

<sup>1</sup> δὲ Dindorf.

<sup>2</sup> So Feder, Müller: λαβόντας S.

<sup>3</sup> So Herwerden: παρὰ τούτοις O.

<sup>4</sup> So Ursinus: κομίζοντες O.

ἐλάμβανον γὰρ ἐλέω συγγενείας<sup>1</sup> καὶ θεῶν εὐσεβεία μεταθήσειν τὴν πᾶσαν ὄργην τῶν Ἀραδίων. οἱ δὲ κατὰ τὰς δεδομένας ἐντολὰς ἐκβάντες τῆς νηὸς εἰς ἰκεσίαν καὶ δέησιν ἐτρέποντο τῶν ὄχλων. οἱ δὲ Ἀράδιοι ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἀνηρημένοι κατεφρόνησαν μὲν τῶν κοινῶν τῆς ἰκεσίας νόμων, παρ' οὐδὲν δὲ ἠγήσαντο τὴν τῶν συγγενικῶν ἀφιδρυμάτων καὶ θεῶν εὐσέβειαν· διόπερ τὰ μὲν τῶν θεῶν ἀγάλματα συντρίψαντες ὑβριστικῶς κατεπάτησαν, τοὺς δὲ πρεσβευτὰς ἐπεβάλοντο τοῖς λίθοις καταλεύειν. πρεσβυτέρων δὲ τινῶν ἐπιλαβομένων τῆς ὁρμῆς τῶν ὄχλων, μόγις διὰ τὴν τούτων ἐντροπήν τοῦ βάλειν ἀποσχόμενοι προσέταξαν εἰς τὴν φυλακὴν αὐτοὺς ἀπαγαγεῖν. (Const. Exc. 1, p. 405.)

<sup>4</sup> Ὅτι οἱ Ἀράδιοι ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἀνηρημένοι τοὺς πρεσβευτὰς ἠτίμασαν. ἐπιβουμένων δὲ τῶν ἀτυχοῦντων<sup>2</sup> τὴν ἱεράν τῶν ἰκετῶν τιμὴν καὶ τὴν ἄδειαν τῆς τῶν πρεσβευτῶν ἀσυλίας, παροξυνθέντες οἱ τολμηρότατοι τῶν νέων ἐξεκέντησαν τοὺς ἰκέτας. οἱ δὲ ἀνόσιον φόνον ἐπιτελεσάμενοι συνέδραμον ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν καὶ τοῖς ἑαυτῶν παρανομήμασι συνεπιχειρονομοῦντες ἄλλην κατὰ τῶν Μαραθηνῶν ἐπιβουλὴν<sup>3</sup> ἀσεβῆ συνεστήσαντο. περιελόμενοι γὰρ τῶν σφαγέντων τοὺς δακτυλίους ἔπεμψαν ὡς παρὰ τῶν πρεσβευτῶν ἐπιστολὴν πρὸς τὸν δῆμον τῶν Μαραθηνῶν, ἐν ᾗ ἐδήλουν ἐπαγγελλομένους τοὺς Ἀραδίους πέμψαι<sup>4</sup> στρατιώτας τοὺς βοηθήσοντας, ὅπως πιστευσάντων τῶν Μαραθηνῶν ὡς πρὸς ἀλήθειαν ἔχειν συμμάχους ἀποστελλομένους, προσδεχθῶσι

by an appeal to the ties of kinship and to reverence for the gods, to effect a complete change in the attitude of the Aradians. The emissaries, following instructions, disembarked from their ship and addressed their appeals and supplications to the populace. The Aradians, keyed to a frenzy, paid no heed to the laws everywhere observed with respect to suppliants, and counted as nought the reverence due to the images and gods of a kindred people. So, dashing to pieces the divine images they wantonly trampled them under foot, and attempted to stone the envoys to death. But when a few elderly men intervened to check the excited mob, the crowd reluctantly and in deference to the elders stopped throwing stones, but bade them lead the envoys off to prison.

The Aradians, keyed to a frenzy, showed no respect for the envoys. And when the hapless emissaries in protest invoked the sacred rights of suppliants and the inviolability assured to envoys, the most reckless of the young men in a fury ran them through. As soon as the unholy slaughter was ended, they rushed to the assembly, and compounding their offences contrived yet another impious plot against the Marathenes. Stripping the dead men of their rings,<sup>1</sup> they sent a letter to the people of Marathus, ostensibly from the ambassadors, in which they informed them that the Aradians promised to send soldiers to their aid, hoping that, if the Marathenes believed that they had, in truth, allies on the way, their soldiers would be admitted to the

<sup>1</sup> The rings were used to seal the forged letter.

<sup>1</sup> So Ursinus : συγγενεί O.

<sup>2</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius : ἀτυχοῦν P.

<sup>3</sup> So Dindorf : ἐπιβουλὴν P.

<sup>4</sup> πέμψειν Herwerden, Dindorf <sup>4</sup>.

6 οἱ παρ' αὐτῶν<sup>1</sup> στρατιῶται. οὐ μὴν ἠδυνήθησάν γε τὴν ἄνομον ἐπιβολὴν εἰς πέρας ἀγαγεῖν, ἀνδρὸς εὐσεβοῦς καὶ δικαίου κατελεήσαντος τὴν τύχην τῶν μελλόντων πάσχειν ἀνήκεστα. τῶν γὰρ Ἀραδίων πάντα τὰ πλοῖα παρελομένων, ὅπως μηδεὶς δυνηθῆῃ δηλώσαι τοῖς ἐπιβουλεομένοις τὴν κατ' αὐτῶν σκευωρίαν, θαλαττουργός τις πρὸς τοὺς Μαραθῆνοὺς οἰκείως διακείμενος καὶ τὸν αὐλῶνα τὸν περὶ ἐκείνους τοὺς τόπους ἐργαζόμενος, παρηρημένης αὐτοῦ τῆς ἀλιάδος, διενήξατο νυκτὸς τὸν πόρον καὶ παραβόλως διήνυσε τοὺς ὀκτῶ σταδίου καὶ ἐδήλωσε τοῖς Μαραθῆνοσι τὴν κατ' αὐτῶν ἐπιβουλὴν. οἱ δὲ Ἀράδιοι γνόντες διὰ τῶν κατασκόπων μεμηνυμένην τὴν ἰδίαν ἐπιβολὴν ἀπέστησαν τῆς διὰ τῶν ἐπιστολῶν κακουργίας.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 295-296.)

5a. Ὅτι κατὰ τὴν Πισιδίαν Μολκέστης<sup>2</sup> τις ἦν, τὸ μὲν γένος Βουβωνεύς, ἀξίωμα δὲ μέγιστον ἔχων τῶν περὶ τοὺς τόπους τούτους κατοικούντων, διὰ τε τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν στρατηγὸς αἰρούμενος. ἐπὶ πολὺ δὲ ἰσχύων σωματοφύλακας ἔσχε καὶ φανερώς ἑαυτὸν ἀνέδειξε τύραννον. μετὰ δὲ τινας χρόνους ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ Σεμίας, σπεύδων εἰς ἑαυτὸν περιστήσασθαι τὴν δυναστείαν καὶ πιστευόμενος ὡς ἂν ἀδελφός, ἀνείλε τὸν Μοκέλτην καὶ τὴν τυραννίδα διεδέξατο. οἱ δὲ υἱοὶ τοῦ σφαγέντος, ἀντίπαιδες ἔτι τὴν ἡλικίαν ὄντες, ὑπὸ τινος συγγενοῦς ἀπήχθησαν εἰς τὴν Τερμησιόνην<sup>3</sup> λαθραίως. ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ

<sup>1</sup> So Valesius: αὐτοῦ (*s. spir.*) P.

<sup>2</sup> Μολκέστης or Μολκέτης S, Μοαγέτης Feder, Dindorf<sup>4</sup>, here and below.

<sup>3</sup> So Feder, Müller: Τέρμησον S.

city. They were not, however, able to carry through their wicked design, since a god-fearing and upright man took pity on their fate even as they were about to be utterly ruined. Though the Aradians had removed all boats, so that no one should be able to reveal to the intended victims the intrigue aimed at them, a certain seaman, well disposed towards the Marathenes and accustomed to ply the waterways thereabouts, swam by night across the strait (for his own bark had been taken away), safely accomplished the perilous mile-long crossing, and revealed to the Marathenes the plot against them. And when the Aradians learned through spies that their project had been made known, they gave up the villainous scheme of the letters.

5a. In Pisidia there was a man named Molcestes<sup>1</sup>: 145/39 B.C. a native of Boubo, he stood first in esteem among all in those parts, and because of his prominence was chosen general. As his power grew, he obtained bodyguards, and then openly proclaimed himself tyrant. After a certain time his brother, Semias, who sought to transfer the power to himself and who was trusted as a brother would be, slew Mocoltes and succeeded to his position. The sons of the murdered man, who at the time were still in their teens, were secretly taken by a kinsman to Termessus. There they were reared, and on reaching

<sup>1</sup> The name appears below as Mocoltes, but Feder was perhaps right in emending to Moagetes, whether or not the man is identical with or related to Moagetes the tyrant of Cibra mentioned in Polybius, 21. 34 (189 B.C.). The name Moagetes was common in Anatolia. At some undefined date Cibra, Boubo, Balboura, and Oenoanda made up a tetrapolis (Strabo, 13. 4. 17, p. 631). For an inscription concerning a certain Moagetes of Boubo see G. E. Bean in *J.H.S.* 68 (1948), 46 ff., and J. A. O. Larsen in *C.P.* 51 (1956), 151 ff.

τραφέντες καὶ γενηθέντες ἐνήλικοι τὸν τε πατρῶον φόνον μετήλθον, καὶ τὸν τύραννον ἀνελόντες δυναστεύειν οὐ προείλαντο, τῇ δὲ πατρίδι τὴν δημοκρατίαν ἀπεκατέστησαν. (Const. Exc. 3, p. 205.)

6. Ὅτι ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλομήτορος ἀδελφὸς βασιλεύσας ἐξ ἀνομημάτων ἤρξατο μεγάλων διοικεῖν τὰ κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν· πολλοὺς μὲν γὰρ ψευδέσιν<sup>1</sup> αἰτίαις περιβάλλων ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοντας αὐτῷ ὠμῶς καὶ παρανόμως ἀνήρει, ἄλλους<sup>2</sup> δὲ ποικίλαις προφάσεσι συκοφαντῶν ὡς ἀδικοῦντας ἐφυγάδευε καὶ τὰς τούτων οὐσίας ἀφῆρείτο. ἐφ' οἷς δυσχεραϊόντων καὶ ἀγανακτούντων, τὴν παρὰ πάντων ὀργὴν ἐπαναιρούμενος ταχὺ τοῖς ὑποτεταγμένοις ἤλθεν εἰς μῖσος. ὁμῶς ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη πεντεκαίδεκα.

(Const. Exc. 2 (1), p. 296.)

6a. Διόδωρος δὲ φησιν ὅτι πεντεκαίδεκα (ἔτη) ὁ νεώτερος Πτολεμαῖος ἐβασίλευσεν μετὰ τὸν πρεσβύτερον ἀδελφόν, πολλάς τε παρανομίας διεπράξατο τὴν τε ἰδίαν ἀδελφὴν Κλεοπάτραν γήμας καὶ πολλοὺς διαβάλλων<sup>3</sup> ψευδῶς ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοντας αὐτῷ, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀναιρῶν τοὺς δὲ συκοφαντίας φυγαδεύων καὶ τὰς οὐσίας αὐτῶν ἀφαιρούμενος.

(Georgius Syncellus, p. 539 Dind.)

7. Ὅτι Ὑρίαθρος, πολλῶν παρατεθέντων κατὰ τὸν γάμον ἀργυρῶν τε καὶ χρυσῶν ἐκπιμάτων καὶ ποικίλων καὶ παντοδαπῶν ὑφασμάτων, τῇ λόγῃ προσαιωρησάμενος ἀπεθεύρει τὸ τοιοῦτο πλήθος, οὐ θαυμάζων οὐδὲ<sup>4</sup> ἐκπληττόμενος, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον καταφρονήσεως ἔννοϊαν ἐπιφαίνων. καὶ πολλὰ

full manhood set out to avenge their father's murder. But after slaying the tyrant, they elected not to assume power themselves, but restored their country's popular government.

6. Ptolemy,<sup>1</sup> the brother of Ptolemy Philometor, <sup>145 B.C.</sup> on becoming king began his administration of the realm with flagrant breaches of the law. There were many persons, for example, whom he ensnared on false charges of plotting against him, and cruelly and illegally put to death; others he falsely charged with crime on various counts, and driving them into exile confiscated their property. As these acts provoked dissatisfaction and resentment, he brought upon himself the wrath of the entire populace and soon became an object of hatred to his subjects. None the less he ruled for fifteen years.

6a. Diodorus says that the younger Ptolemy, succeeding his elder brother, ruled for fifteen years, and committed many lawless acts: he married his own sister, Cleopatra,<sup>2</sup> falsely accused many of plotting against him, and putting some to death, drove others into exile by his charges and seized their property.

7. Viriathus, when many gold and silver cups and all sorts of broided robes had been set out for his wedding, supporting himself on his lance, regarded the lavish display with no sign of admiration or wonder, but showed rather a feeling of disdain. He

<sup>1</sup> Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II, nicknamed Physcon ("Pot-belly"). The "fifteen years" mentioned below covers the period till his exile in 131 B.C., but his troubled reign actually extended to 116 B.C.

<sup>2</sup> Cleopatra II, previously the wife of Ptolemy VI.

<sup>3</sup> So Scaliger: περιβαλ(λ)ων MSS., διαβαλῶν Dindorf<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> So Dindorf: οὔτε P.

<sup>1</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius: ψευδεύσω P.

<sup>2</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius: ἀνείρει. ἄλλαις P.

εἰπὼν πραγματικῶς ἀποκρίσει μᾶ πολλὰς ἐμφάσεις ἀπέλειπεν<sup>1</sup> ἀχαριστίας εἰς τοὺς εὐεργέτας καὶ ἀφροσύνης . . . ἐπὶ τὸ μέγα φρονεῖν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀστάτοις τῆς τύχης δωρήμασιν, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ὅτι καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ περιβόητος τοῦ συγκληδεστοῦ πλοῦτος δοῦλος ἦν τοῦ τὴν λόγχην ἔχοντος, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ὅτι χάριν αὐτῷ μᾶλλον ὀφείλει, δίδωσιν δὲ οὐδὲν<sup>2</sup> ἴδιον τῷ κυρίῳ πάντων. ὁ δ' οὖν Ἵριάθης οὔτε ἐλούσατο λιπαροῦντων οὔτε κατεκλίθη τραπέζης δὲ παρατεθείσης παντοδαπῶν βρωμάτων, ἀφελῶν ἄρτους καὶ κρέα τοῖς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ πορευθεῖσιν ἔδωκε καὶ αὐτὸς ἀπὸ χειρῶν βραχέα προσενεγκάμενος ἄγειν ἐκέλευσε τὴν νύμφην. θύσας δὲ τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ τὰ<sup>3</sup> νομιζόμενα παρ' Ἰβηρσι ποιήσας ἐπέθετο τὴν παρθένον ἐπὶ τὴν ἵππον, καὶ παραχρῆμα ἀπήλαυεν εἰς τὰς ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι παρασκευάς.<sup>3</sup> ὕπελάμβανεν γὰρ τὴν μὲν αὐτάρκειαν μέγιστον ὑπάρχειν πλοῦτον, τὴν δὲ ἐλευθερίαν πατρίδα, τὴν δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἀνδρείας ὑπεροχὴν βεβαιοτάτην κτῆσιν. ἦν δὲ ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος καὶ κατὰ τὰς ὀμιλίας<sup>4</sup> εὖστοχος, ὡς ἂν ἐξ αὐτοδιδάκτου καὶ ἀδιαστρόφου φύσεως ἀμωμήτους φέρων τοὺς λόγους.

(Const. Exc. 2 (1), pp. 296-297.)

4 "Ὅτι ὁ Ἵριάθης, ἐπὶ τὸν γάμον πολλῶν προτεθέντων πραγμάτων καὶ πολυτελῶν, ὡς ἄδην<sup>5</sup> εἶχε τῆς θεάς, ἐπηρώτησε τὸν Ἀστόλπαν, Εἴτα<sup>5</sup> ταυθ' ὀρώντες οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι παρὰ σοὶ κατὰ τὰς ἐστιασίας

<sup>1</sup> ἀπέλειπεν Salmasius, Valesius, Dindorf.

<sup>2</sup> καὶ τὰ Salmasius, Valesius: κατὰ P.

<sup>3</sup> ἀποσκευάς Dindorf.

<sup>4</sup> So Wesseling: ὁμολογίας P, ἀπολογίας V (chap. 7. 5).

also in a single remark spoke volumes of good sense, and he let fall many statements about ingratitude towards benefactors and about folly . . . at being puffed up over the unstable gifts of fortune: above all, that the much-touted wealth of his father-in-law was itself subject to the man who held the spear; further, that he owed him a greater debt than others, yet offered him, the true master of it all, no personal gift.<sup>1</sup> Viriathus therefore neither bathed nor took his place at table, though importuned to do so, but when a table with viands of all sorts was set before him, he took bread and meat and gave it to those who had made the journey with him; then, after casually<sup>2</sup> taking a few morsels himself, he ordered them to fetch the bride. Having offered sacrifice and performed the rites customary among the Iberians, he set the maiden on his mare and rode off at once to the place he had in readiness in the mountains. For he considered self-sufficiency his greatest wealth, freedom his country, and the eminence won by bravery his securest possession. He was a man who in conversation too went straight to the mark, since the words he uttered were the faultless outpouring of an untutored and unspoilt nature.

When many costly objects had been set out for his wedding, Viriathus, having looked his fill, said to Astolpas: "How is it, pray, that the Romans, who saw all this at your banquets, kept their hands

<sup>1</sup> Or perhaps "nothing that was his own," in the sense that Viriathus really owned it anyway. But the entire sentence is difficult and probably corrupt.

<sup>2</sup> The implication seems to be that he did not wait to be served.

<sup>5</sup> So Dindorf: ἄδειαν V.

<sup>6</sup> So Dindorf: εἰ V.

πῶς τῆς τούτων πολυτελείας ἀπέιχοντο, δυνάμενοι ταῦτ' ἀφαιρῆσθαι διὰ τὴν ἐξουσίαν; τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος ὅτι πολλῶν εἰδόντων<sup>1</sup> οὐδεὶς ἐπεβάλετο λαβεῖν ἢ αἰτῆσαι, Τί οὖν, εἶπεν, ἄνθρωπε, δίδόντων σοὶ τὴν ἀδειαν καὶ τὴν ἀσφαλῆ τούτων ἀπόλαυσιν τῶν κρατούντων, καταλιπὼν τούτους ἐπεθύμησας τῆς ἐμῆς ἀγρραυλίας καὶ ἀγενείας οἰκειοῦ γενέσθαι;

5 Ἦν δὲ οὗτος κατὰ τὰς ὀμιλίας<sup>2</sup> εὖστοχος, ὡς ἂν ἐξ αὐτοδιδάκτου καὶ ἀδιαστρόφου φύσεως φέρων τοὺς λόγους· καὶ γὰρ τῶν τὴν Τύκκην οἰκούντων οὐδέποτε μενόντων ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς αἰρέσεως, ἀλλ' ὅτε μὲν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους ὅτε δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀφισταμένων, καὶ πολλᾶκις τοῦτο πραττόντων, αἰὼν τινα διελθὼν οὐκ ἀσόφως ἔσκωψεν ἄμα καὶ ἐπέπληξε  
6 τὸ τῆς κρίσεως αὐτῶν ἀβέβαιον. ἔφη γάρ τινα μέσον ἤδη τὴν ἡλικίαν ὄντα γαμήσαι δύο γυναῖκας, καὶ τὴν μὲν νεωτέραν ἐξομοιοῦν ἑαυτῇ φιλοτιμουμένην τὸν ἄνδρα ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς τὰς πολιὰς ἐκτίλλειν αὐτοῦ, τὴν δὲ γραῦν τὰς μελαίνας, καὶ πέρασ ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων αὐτὸν ἐκτιλλόμενον ταχὺ γενέσθαι φαλακρόν. τὸ παραπλήσιον δὲ καὶ τοῖς τὴν Τύκκην οἰκοῦσιν ἔσεσθαι· τῶν μὲν γὰρ Ῥωμαίων ἀποκτεινόντων<sup>3</sup> τοὺς ἄλλοτριῶς πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἔχοντας, τῶν δὲ Λυσιτανῶν ἀναιρούντων τοὺς αὐτῶν ἐχθρούς,  
7 ταχὺ τὴν πόλιν ἐρημωθήσεσθαι. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἕτερα φασιν αὐτὸν ἐν βραχεῖν<sup>4</sup> ἀποφθέγγασθαι, τῆς μὲν ἐγκυκλίου παιδείας ἀπειρον ὄντα, πρακτικῇ δὲ συνέσει πεπαιδευμένον· ἄνδρὸς γὰρ ἀκολούθως τῇ φύσει ζῶντος σύντομος λόγος ἐστὶν ἀρετῇ συνησκη-

off such valuables, though it was in their power to wrest them from you?" When Astolpas replied that no one had ever moved to seize or ask for them, though many knew of their existence, he said: "Then why in the world, man, if the authorities granted you immunity and the secure enjoyment of these things, did you desert them and choose to ally yourself with my nomadic life and my humble company?"

This was, indeed, a man who in conversation went straight to the mark, since his words flowed from an untutored and unspoilt nature. So, for example, à propos of the people of Tucca,<sup>1</sup> who never stuck to the same course, but went over now to the Romans, now to him, and often repeated these moves, he told a story that subtly rallied, and at the same time rebuked their uncertainty of purpose. There was, he said, a certain middle-aged man who took two wives. The younger, eager to have her husband resemble her, pulled out his grey hairs, while the old woman pulled out the black ones, until between them he was soon left quite bald.<sup>2</sup> A similar fate, he said, would be in store for the people of Tucca; for as the Romans put to death those who were at odds with them and the Lusitanians did away with their enemies, the city would soon be left empty. He is said to have made many other pithy remarks as well, for though he had had no formal education, he was schooled in the understanding of practical affairs. For the speech of one who lives according to nature is concise, being a by-product of virtuous

<sup>1</sup> Probably the same as Itucca of Appian, *Hispan.* 66.

<sup>2</sup> For the fable see Perry, *Aesopica*, I. 333, no. 31.

<sup>3</sup> So Herwerden: ἀποκτεινάντων (apparently) V.

<sup>4</sup> So Mai: βραχύσι V.

<sup>1</sup> ἰδόντων Dindorf.

<sup>2</sup> So Wesseling (on chap. 7. 3): ἀπολογίας V.



μένος, τὸ δὲ ἀφελεία λόγου βραχέως καὶ ἀπερίττως ῥηθὲν τοῦ μὲν εἰπόντος ἀπόφθεγμα γίνεται, τοῦ δὲ ἀκούσαντος ἀπομνημόνευμα.

8. "Ὅτι φιλεῖ ἡ μὲν ἀσθένεια καὶ ταπεινότης αἰεὶ τὴν λιτὴν αὐτάρκειαν καὶ τὸ δίκαιον, ἡ δὲ ὑπεροχὴ τὴν πλεονεξίαν καὶ τὴν ἐκ τῆς ἀδικίας παρανομίαν.  
(*Const. Exc.* 4, p. 382.)

9. "Ὅτι ὁ Δημήτριος ἐν Λαοδικείᾳ διατρίβων ῥαθύνως διῆγε, πότους τε συνάγων καὶ ταῖς πολυτελεστάταις ἀπολαύσειν ἐκκεχυμένως χρώμενος, ὁμοίως δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἀγωγὴν ὁ αὐτὸς διέμεινεν εἰς πολλοὺς εἰκῆ παρανομῶν καὶ μὴ δυνάμενος ὑπὸ τῶν ἐλαττωμάτων διορθωθῆναι.

10. "Ὅτι οἱ Κνωῶσιοι τῶν πρωτείων ἀντείχοντο. προῆγεν δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν τῆς ἡγεμονίας φιλοτιμίαν τὸ παλαιὸν ἀξίωμα τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν προγόνων ἡ διαβεβοημένη<sup>1</sup> δόξα κατὰ τοὺς ἥρωικούς χρόνους: τὸν τε γὰρ Δία παρ' αὐτοῖς τεθράφθαι<sup>2</sup> μυθολογοῦσιν οἱ τινες καὶ Μίνω τὸν θαλαττοκρατήσαντα Κνωῶσιον ὄντα παιδευθῆναι ὑπὸ Διὸς καὶ πολλὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἀρετῆ διενεγκεῖν.  
(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), p. 297.)

11. "Ὅτι κατὰ τὸν μῦθον τὸν λεγόμενον περὶ Ἀγαμέμνονος, ὡς ἔθετο ἄρὰν κατὰ τῶν ἀπολειφθέντων εἰς Κρήτην στρατιωτῶν, παλαιὰ διαμένει παρὰ τοῖς Κρησὶ παροιμία δι' ἐνὸς στίχου μνηύουσα τὴν νῦν γενηθεῖσαν περιπέτειαν,

Αἰαῖ, Περγάμοι παρὰ τοι κακὸν ἠγήσαντο.<sup>3</sup>

(*Const. Exc.* 4, p. 383.)

<sup>1</sup> So Salmassius, Valesius; διαβεβαμημένη P.

<sup>2</sup> So Büttner-Wobst: τετραφθαι (s. acc.) P.

pursuits; and when a thing is stated simply, briefly, and without frills, the speaker is credited with a pointed saying, while the hearer has something to remember.

8. Weakness and a lowly status in life foster a frugal self-sufficiency and honesty, but a lofty estate goes hand in hand with self-aggrandizement and a disregard for law that is rooted in dishonesty.

9. Demetrius, during his stay at Laodiceia, spent <sup>145/4 B.C.</sup> his time idly, giving drinking parties and lavishly indulging in the most costly pleasures. So too his public conduct remained unchanged, in that he continued to commit random outrages on many persons and was incapable of profiting by his reverses to mend his ways.

10. The men of Cnossos clung stubbornly to their primacy. What prompted them to ambitions of leadership was the ancient repute of their city and the widespread fame of their ancestors in the heroic age. For Zeus, as some tell the tale, was reared among them, and Minos, the sea-lord, who was a Cnossian, was educated by Zeus and far surpassed all other men in valiancy.

11. In keeping with the tale told about Agamemnon, how he laid a curse on the soldiers left behind in Crete, there is still current among the Cretans an ancient proverb, which in a single verse prophesies the unexpected disaster that now took place:

Alas, the men of Pergamus were heedless of ruin.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For the various stories connecting Cretan Pergamus with Agamemnon or with Troy cp. Servius on *Aen.* 3. 133 and Velleius Patereulus, 1. 1. 2.—The precise occasion for the references to Crete at this point in the narrative is not known.

<sup>3</sup> πρώτοι κακοῦ ἀγασάντο Herwerden.

12. Ὅτι κατὰ τὴν Αἴγυπτον τὸν Πτολεμαῖον διὰ τὴν πρὸς τοὺς ἀρχομένους ὠμότητα καὶ παρανομίαν οὐ μετρίως ἐμίσει τὸ πλῆθος. παράλληλος γὰρ ὁ τοῦτου τρόπος πρὸς τὸν τοῦ Φιλομήτορος θεωρούμενος οὐδὲ σύγκρισιν ἐπέδεχτο διὰ τὰς παρ' ἀμφοτέροις ὑπερβολάς, τοῦ μὲν ἐπιεικειάς, τοῦ δὲ ὠμότητος καὶ μαιφονίας. διὸ τὰ πλῆθη καὶ πρὸς μεταβολὴν οἰκείως ἔχοντα τὸν τῆς ἀποστάσεως<sup>2</sup> ἔκαραδόκει καιρὸν.

13. Ὅτι Πτολεμαῖου κατὰ τὴν Μέμφιν ἐνθρονιζομένου τοῖς βασιλείους κατὰ τοὺς Αἰγυπτίαν νόμους, παῖς ἐγένετο ἐκ τῆς Κλεοπάτρας τῷ βασιλεῖ. ἡσοθεῖς δὲ διαφερόντως προσηγόρευσε τὸν παῖδα Μεμφίτην ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως καθ' ἣν τὰς θυσίας ἐπιτελοῦντος ἐγεννήθη. ἄγων δὲ παιδογόνια καὶ τῇ συνήθει μαιφονία χρώμενος προσέταξεν ἀποκτεῖναι τῶν Κυρηναίων τοὺς συγκαταγαγόντας μὲν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον, ἐγκαλουμένους δὲ ἐπὶ τισὶ δικαίαις παρρησίαις διὰ τὴν παλλακὴν Εἰρήνην. (Ζήτηει ἐν τῷ Περὶ Γάμων.)

14. Ὅτι Διήγγυλις ὁ τῶν Θρακῶν βασιλεὺς παραλαβὼν τὴν βασιλείαν, καὶ παραδόξως αὐτῷ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐπιρρεόντων, οὐκέτι τῶν ὑποτεταγμένων ὡς φίλων καὶ συμμάχων ἤρχεν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἀργυρωνήτων ἀνδραπόδων ἢ πολεμίων αἰχμαλώτων ὠμῶς<sup>3</sup> ἐδέσποζεν. πολλοὺς μὲν γὰρ καλοὺς καὶ ἀγαθοὺς

<sup>1</sup> διὸ καὶ τὰ πλῆθη Dindorf.

<sup>2</sup> So Dindorf: ἀποκαταστάσεως P.

<sup>3</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius: ὁμως (s. acc.) P.

12. The Egyptian populace cherished a deep hatred for Ptolemy because of his brutality towards his subjects and his lawless conduct. For when his character was considered side by side with that of Philometor it did not even admit of comparison, since each of the two went to an extreme, the one of equity, the other of bloodthirsty brutality. Therefore the populace was ripe for a change and awaited the proper moment to revolt.

13. While Ptolemy was being enthroned in his<sup>144 B.C.</sup> palace at Memphis in accordance with Egyptian custom, Cleopatra bore the king a son. Exceedingly pleased, he surnamed the child Memphites, after the city in which he was performing sacrifice when the child was born. During the birth festival, indulging his usual thirst for blood he ordered the execution of the Cyreneans who had accompanied him on his return to Egypt, but were now under accusation for certain frank and honest statements because of his concubine, Irenê.<sup>1</sup>

14. When Diëγγylis, the king of the Thracians,<sup>2</sup> ascended the throne and the tide of fortune was flowing in his favour beyond all expectations, he ceased to govern his subjects as friends and comrades-in-arms, but lorded it over them harshly as if they were bought slaves or captive foes. Many were the

is not preserved.—The mother of Memphites was Cleopatra II. A few years later Physcon also married her daughter (by Philometor), Cleopatra III. Irenê is mentioned also in Josephus, *Against Apion*, 2. 55.—For the cruelty of Physcon see, e.g., Justin, 38. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Diëγγylis was a chieftain of the Thracian Caeni, and son-in-law to Prusias of Bithynia. The date of his "accession" is uncertain, but his conflict with Attalus II can be dated to 145 B.C. (cp. E. V. Hansen, *The Attalids of Pergamon*, 131-132).

<sup>1</sup> The Greek text refers us for the sequel to the Constantinian collection of historical excerpts *On Marriages*, which 26

ἄνδρας Θρακῶν ἀνείλε μετ' αἰκίας, οὐκ ὀλίγους δὲ  
 ὕβριζεν καὶ ταῖς ἐσχάταις παροινίαις περιέβαλλεν.  
 οὐ γὰρ ἦν οὐ γυναικὸς οὐ παιδὸς αὐτῷ κάλλος  
 ἄθικτον, οὐ κατασκευὴ κτημάτων πολυτελῆς ἀν-  
 αφαίρετος, ἀλλὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ὑφ' ἑαυτὸν δυναστείαν  
 2 ἐπλήρου παρανομίας. ἐπόρθει δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἑλ-  
 ληνίδων πόλεων τὰς πλησιοχώρους καὶ τῶν ἀλι-  
 σκομένων οὓς μὲν ὕβριζεν, οὓς δὲ δειναῖς καὶ  
 παρηλλαγμέναις αἰκίαις ἐτιμωρεῖτο. κυριεύσας  
 δὲ ὁ αὐτὸς πόλεως Λυσιμαχείας, τεταγμένης ὑπὸ  
 τὸν Ἄτταλον, τὴν μὲν πόλιν ἐνέπρησεν, τῶν δὲ  
 αἰχμαλώτων ἐπιλέξας τοὺς ἀξιολογωτάτους ἰδίαις  
 καὶ παρηλλαγμέναις κατ' αὐτῶν ἐχρήσατο τιμω-  
 3 ρίας. παίδων μὲν γὰρ ἀποκόπτων χεῖρας καὶ πόδας  
 καὶ κεφαλὰς ἐξήπτε ταῦτα φέρειν τοῖς τῶν γονέων  
 τραχήλοις, ἀνδρῶν δὲ καὶ γυναικῶν ἑκταμῶν<sup>1</sup> διήλ-  
 λαττεν ἀμφοτέρων τὰ μέλη, καὶ τινὰς μὲν χειρο-  
 κοπήσας διεμέλιζεν τὰ σώματα κατὰ ῥάχιν, ἔστιν  
 δ' ὅτε καὶ τὰς διακοπὰς ἐπ' ἄκραις ταῖς λόγχαις  
 ἔφερον,<sup>2</sup> ὡς Φάλαριν καὶ τὸν Κασσανδρέων τύραννον  
 Ἀπολλόδωρον ὑπερβάλλειν ὠμότητι. παραλιπὼν  
 δ' ἂν τις τὰ λοιπὰ τῆς περὶ αὐτὸν μαιφονίας ἐξ  
 ἐνὸς τοῦ μέλλοντος λέγεσθαι τεκμήριαιτο τὴν ὑπερ-  
 4 βολὴν τῆς ὠμότητος. γάμων ἀγομένων τούτω  
 κατὰ τι Θρακικὸν παλαιὸν ἔθος δύο νεανίσκουσ  
 Ἑλλήνας ἐκ τῆς Ἀτταλικῆς βασιλείας καθ' ὁδοι-  
 πορίαν συνήρπασεν, ἀδελφοὺς μὲν ὑπάρχοντας, τῇ  
 δὲ εὐπρεπείᾳ διαφόρους, τὸν μὲν ἴουλον κατὰγοντα,  
 τὸν δὲ ὑπογραφὴν ἄρτι λαμβάνοντα ταύτης τῆς  
 28

fine, noble Thracians he tortured and put to death,  
 and many were the victims of his abusive treatment  
 and unbridled violence. There was no woman, no  
 boy whose beauty he left intact, no rich store of  
 possessions that was left undiminished: the whole  
 realm was full of his lawlessness. He ravaged also  
 the Greek cities along his borders, and the captives  
 were subjected to his outrages or punished with  
 terrible and exquisite tortures. Becoming master  
 of Lysimacheia, a city subject to Attalus, he set  
 the city afire, and picking out the most prominent  
 of the captives visited them with peculiar and out-  
 landish punishments. He would, for example, cut  
 off the hands and feet and heads of children and  
 hang them about their parents' necks to wear, or  
 cut off the parts of husbands and wives and exchange  
 them; at times, after lopping off his victims' hands,  
 he would split them down the spine, and on occasion  
 would even carry the hewn halves on the points  
 of spears, whereby he surpassed in cruelty Phalaris  
 and the tyrant of Cassandreia, Apollodorus.<sup>1</sup> Even  
 leaving out of account all the rest of his bloodthirsti-  
 ness, one could judge of his surpassing cruelty by  
 the single instance now to be related. In the course  
 of celebrating his marriage according to ancient  
 Thracian usage, he seized two young travellers,  
 Greeks from the kingdom of Attalus, a pair of  
 brothers, both strikingly handsome, one with the  
 first down sprouting on his cheeks, the other just

<sup>1</sup> For Phalaris see Book 9. 18-19, for Apollodorus, Book 22. 5.

<sup>1</sup> So Post: ἐκατέρων P.

<sup>2</sup> So Nock: φέρειν P; Reiske supplies ἐκέλευε or προσ-  
έταπτε.

5 ἀκμῆς. τούτους ἀμφοτέρους καταστέψας ἱερείου τρόπον εἰσήγαγε, καὶ τὸν μὲν νεώτερον κατατείνας μακρὸν διὰ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν ὡς μέσον διακόψων, ἀνεφώνησεν ὡς οὐχ ὁμοίους<sup>1</sup> ἱερεῖοις δεῖ χρῆσθαι τοὺς ἰδιώτας καὶ τοὺς βασιλεῖς. κλαίωντος δὲ τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου καὶ φιλάδελφον πάθος προφαίνοντος καὶ τιθέντος ἑαυτὸν ὑπὸ τὸν σίδηρον, προσέταξεν τοῖς ὑπηρεταῖς καὶ τοῦτον ὁμοίως τεῖναι μακρόν. διπλασιάζων δὲ τὴν ὠμότητα καὶ μιᾷ πληγῇ καθ' ἑκατέρου<sup>2</sup> χρησάμενος ἐν ἀμφοτέροις εὐστόχησε, παιᾶνι τῶν θεωμένων ἐπισημηγνάντων τὴν κατόρθωσιν. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα παράνομα ἐποίησεν.

15. "Ὅτι ὁ Ἄτταλος ἀκούων τὸν Διήγγυλιν παρὰ τοῖς ὑποτεταγμένοις διαβεβλήσθαι διὰ τε τὴν πλεονεξίαν καὶ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς ὠμότητος ἐξήλωσε τὴν ἐναντίαν προαίρεσιν. διὸ καὶ τοὺς ἀλίσκομένους τῶν Θρακῶν ἀπολύων μετὰ φιλανθρωπίας πολλοὺς ἔσχε κήρυκας τῆς ἰδίας ἐπιεικείας. ἃ δὲ πυνθανόμενος ὁ Διήγγυλις τῶν μὲν ἀποχωροῦντων τοὺς ὀμήρους δειναῖς ὕβρεσι καὶ παρανόμοις αἰκίαις περιέβαλλεν, ὧν ἦσαν τινες τῶν ἀσθενεστάτων παίδων ἡλικία καὶ φύσει. καὶ γὰρ τούτων οἱ μὲν διαμεμελισμένοι τὰ σώματα ποικίλως, οἱ δὲ κεφαλὰς καὶ χεῖρας καὶ πόδας ἀφρηγμένοι· καὶ τούτων οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ σκόλοψιν, οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ δένδρεσιν<sup>3</sup> ἀνήρτηντο. οὐκ ὀλίγας δὲ καὶ τῶν γυναικῶν ἀνεπτυγμένας<sup>4</sup> τὰ σώματα πρὸς ὕβριν τε ἦν ἰδεῖν πρὸς ταῖς τοῦ θανάτου συμφοραῖς προκειμένας, καὶ<sup>5</sup> παν-

acquiring a suggestion of this bloom. Having garlanded them both like sacrificial victims he brought them in, and when he had had his attendants stretch out the younger at full length, as if to split him down the middle, he exclaimed that it was not right for kings and commoners to use the same kind of victims. When the older youth wailed, displaying a brotherly affection, and threw himself beneath the axe, the king ordered the attendants to stretch him out as well. His cruelty then redoubled, he aimed a single blow at each, and both times drove it home, while the spectators raised the paean to signal his success. And many other crimes as well did he commit.

15. Attalus,<sup>1</sup> hearing how Diēgyilis was hated by his subjects because of his rapacity and his extreme cruelty, affected a policy that was just the opposite. Accordingly, by treating the Thracians who were taken captive with humanity and setting them free, he enlisted many voices to proclaim his mercy. Diēgyilis, on learning of this, inflicted terrible outrages and cruel tortures on the hostages left by any who absconded, among them children of very tender years and delicate constitution. For even these were torn limb from limb by every possible means, or had their heads, hands, and feet chopped off. Some of them were impaled on stakes, others exposed on trees. Women—and not a few only—were to be seen with bodies spread-eagled and offered for outrage in addition to the fate of death, being made

<sup>1</sup> Attalus II, king of Pergamum 160/59—139/8 B.C.

<sup>1</sup> So Valesius : ὁμοίως P, ὁμοίως Salmasius.

<sup>2</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius : καθετέρου P.

<sup>3</sup> σκόλοψι . . . δένδρεσι P.

<sup>4</sup> So Salmasius, Wesseling : ἀνεπτυγμένας P.

<sup>5</sup> καὶ added by Wesseling. Dindorf reads ἰδεῖν καὶ . . . προκειμένας παντοίας.

τοίας διαθέσεις αισχύνης ἐξ ὑπερηφανίας βαρβάρων συντελεσμένας, αἱ τοῖς μὲν πράξασιν<sup>1</sup> ὠμότητος ἀναισχύντου δείγμα προέκειντο,<sup>2</sup> τῶν δὲ<sup>3</sup> θεωρούντων καὶ τὸν ἡμερον ἔχόντων λογισμὸν πολλοὺς ἐξεκαλοῦντο πρὸς τὸν τῶν ἡτυχηκότων ἔλεον.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 298-300.)

16. "Ὅτι Νομαντῖοι καὶ Τερμήσιοι περὶ διαλύσεως διαπρεσβευσάμενοι πρὸς Ῥωμαίους συνεχώρησαν αὐτοῖς τὴν εἰρήνην ἐπὶ τούτοις· δοῦναι τῶν πόλεων ἑκατέραν Ῥωμαίοις ὀμήρους τριακοσίους, σάγους ἑνακισχιλίους, βύρσας τρισχιλίας, ἵππους πολεμιστὰς ὀκτακοσίους, ὄπλα πάντα· καὶ ταῦτα πράξαντας φίλους εἶναι καὶ συμμάχους. ταχθείσης δὲ ἡμέρας ἐν ἣ ταῦτα συντελεῖν ἔδει τὰς πόλεις,<sup>2</sup> κατὰ τὰς ὁμολογίας πάντα ἐτέλεσαν. ὡς δὲ ἐπὶ τελευτῆς ἔδει τὴν τῶν ὄπλων παράδοσιν ποιήσασθαι, ὄδυρμός τις εὐγενῆς ἦν καὶ παράστασις ψυχῆς πρὸς ἐλευθερίαν ἐπέπεσε τοῖς πληθέντιν. διὸ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔδewοπάθουν, εἰ γυναικῶν τρόπον γυνυνώσουσιν ἑαυτοὺς ὄπλων. μεταμελόμενοι δὲ τοῖς ψηφισθεῖσιν ἀλλήλους κατεμέμφοντο, καὶ πατέρες μὲν υἱοῖς<sup>4</sup> ἐνεκάλουν, παῖδες δὲ γονεῦσι, γυναῖκες δὲ ἀνδράσι. καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν ἐξ ἀρχῆς διάθεσιν ἀναδραμόντες καὶ τῶν ὄπλων οὐ παραχωρήσαντες ἀνεκαίνισαν τὸν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους πόλεμον.

(*Const. Exc.* 1, p. 406.)

17. "Ὅτι τοῦ Πομπηίου ἐλθόντος ἐπὶ πόλιν τὴν καλουμένην Λαγνὴ καὶ ταύτην πολιορκούντος, οἱ

<sup>1</sup> So Wesseling: *πραξεων* (*s. acc.*) P.

<sup>2</sup> So Valesius: *προσέκειντο* P.

<sup>3</sup> *δε* added by Valesius.

to assume every shameful position that the arrogance of barbarians could suggest. Thus the victims were presented to their violators as the demonstration of a shameless savagery, but provoked many who were onlookers with a capacity for civilized reflection to feelings of pity for the hapless creatures.

16. When Numantia and Termessus sent envoys <sup>143 B.C. or later.</sup> to the Romans to discuss the cessation of hostilities, the Romans granted them peace <sup>1</sup> on the following terms: each city was to surrender to the Romans three hundred hostages, nine thousand cloaks, three thousand hides, eight hundred war-horses, and all their arms; this done, they would be "friends and allies." A day having been set for the cities to comply, they duly fulfilled all the terms of the agreement. But when last of all they were required to surrender their arms, there was an outburst of noble lamentation as a frenzy of independence swept over the crowd. It was an outrage, they complained to one another, if they were to strip themselves of arms, like so many women. Repenting of their decision, they engaged in mutual reproaches, and fathers accused sons, children their parents, wives their husbands. Reverting, therefore, to their original disposition and refusing to give up their arms, they renewed the conflict with the Romans.

17. When Pompeius <sup>2</sup> advanced against the city <sup>140 B.C.</sup> called Lagni and laid it under siege, the Numantians,

<sup>1</sup> This is probably not the "pacem infirmatam" of Livy, *Per.* 54 (cp. Appian, *Hisp.* 79), made by Pompeius in 141, as the terms do not seem to agree. Termessus is perhaps identical with the Termantia of Appian, *Hisp.* 76.

<sup>2</sup> Q. Pompeius, the consul of 141 B.C.

<sup>4</sup> So Ursinus: *υἱὸς* O.

Νουμαντίνοι βουλόμενοι βοηθήσαι τοῖς ὁμοεθνεῖσιν ἔπεμψαν στρατιώτας τετρακοσίους νυκτός. οἳ τούτους ἀσμένως δεξάμενοι σωτήρας ἀπεκάλουν καὶ δωραεῖς ἐτίμων. μετὰ δὲ ἡμέρας ὀλίγας καταπλαγέντες καὶ τὴν πόλιν προδιδόντες τοῖς σώμασιν ἔηθον ἀσφάλειαν. τοῦ δὲ Πομπηίου δόντος ἀπόκρισιν ὡς οὐκ ἂν ἄλλως ποιήσαιτο<sup>2</sup> πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὁμολογίας, εἰ μὴ πρῶτον ἐκδώσουσι<sup>3</sup> τοὺς συμμάχους, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐντρεπόμενοι τὸ πρὸς τοὺς εὐεργέτας ἀνόμημα διεκαρτέρουν· τοῦ δὲ δεινοῦ πλησίον ὄντος διεπρεσβεύοντο, καὶ τῇ τῶν φίλων ἀπωλείᾳ τὴν σωτηρίαν αὐτοῖς ἐπεχείρουν περιποιήσασθαι.<sup>4</sup> οὐ μὴν ἔλαθόν γε τοὺς ἐπιβουλευομένους, ἀλλὰ τοῦτο μαθόντες πρὸς ἀλκὴν ἐτρέποντο καὶ νυκτὸς τοῖς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἐπιθέμενοι πολλὴν ἐποίουν φόνον.<sup>5</sup> ὁ δὲ Πομπήιος τοῦ θορύβου αἰσθόμενος καὶ κλίμακας προσειρέσας τοῖς τεῖχεσιν ἔκυρηνυσε τῆς πόλεως. καὶ τοὺς μὲν εὐγενεῖς<sup>6</sup> ἀπαντας ἀπέσφαξεν, τοὺς δὲ συμμάχους ὄντας διακοσίους τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἀπέλυσε τῶν κινδύνων, ἅμα μὲν ἐλεήσας κινδυνεύουσαν ἀρετὴν καὶ τὸ περὶ τοὺς ἀκληροῦντας γενόμενον<sup>7</sup> πάθος δι' ἀχαριστίαν, ἅμα δὲ τὴν Νουμαντινῶν<sup>8</sup> εὐνοίαν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους πόρρωθεν ἐκκαλούμενος ταῖς εὐεργεσίαις· τὴν δὲ πόλιν κατέσκαψεν.

18. Ὅτι ὁ Ἀρσάκης ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπιείκειαν καὶ

<sup>1</sup> οἳ P, Büttner-Wobst: οἱ δὲ Wesseling, Dindorf, ἡ δὲ Valesius.

<sup>2</sup> So Dindorf: ποιήσαιτο P.

<sup>3</sup> So Valesius: ἐκδώσουσι P.

<sup>4</sup> So Reiske: περιποιήσαι P.

<sup>5</sup> ἔγγενεῖς Reiske.

<sup>6</sup> So Dindorf: γυόμενον P.

wishing to succour their countrymen, sent four hundred soldiers under cover of night. The inhabitants, welcoming them with delight, called them "saviours" and honoured them with gifts. A few days later, however, overcome with fear, they offered to yield the city and sought assurances of safety for their persons. Now when Pompeius replied that he would not make terms with them unless they first surrendered their allies, they at first held out, scrupling to wrong their benefactors. But as the situation grew desperate, they resumed negotiations and attempted to secure their own safety by the destruction of their friends. Their resolve did not, however, pass unnoticed by the intended victims, who, on learning what was afoot, prepared to defend themselves, and attacking the townsmen by night, spilled much blood. Pompeius, hearing the din, set ladders to the walls and seized the city. All the nobles he slaughtered, but he released from jeopardy the allies, two hundred in number, partly out of pity for their imperilled valour and for the mischance that had befallen these victims of ingratitude, and partly as a means of soliciting at long range the good will of the Numantians for the Romans. The city he razed to the ground.

18. King Arsaces,<sup>1</sup> by pursuing a set policy of

<sup>1</sup> Mithridates I Arsaces VI, the creator of the Parthian empire, who died in 138/7 b.c. The present fragment is no doubt prefatory to the account of the expedition led against him in 140 b.c. by the youthful Demetrius II Nicator. After some early successes Demetrius was taken captive, and remained in Parthian hands until 129 b.c.

<sup>2</sup> So Wesseling: Νουμαντιῶν P, Νομαντιῶν Büttner-Wobst.

φιλανθρωπίαν ζηλώσας αὐτομάτην ἔσχε τὴν ἐπιρροίαν τῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν ἐπὶ πλείων ἠΐθεσε· μέχρι γὰρ τῆς Ἰνδικῆς διατείνας τῆς ὑπὸ τὸν Πῶρον γενομένης χώρας ἐκυρίευσεν ἀκινδύως. εἰς τηλικούτο δὲ μέγεθος προαχθεὶς βασιλείας οὐκ ἐζήλωσε τρυφήν οὐδὲ ὑπερηφανίαν, ἀπερ ταῖς πλείσταις δυναστείαις ἀκολουθεῖν εἴωθεν, ἀλλ' ἐπιείκειαν μὲν πρὸς τοὺς ὑποταταγμένους, ἀνδρείαν δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἀντιταττομένους. καθόλου δὲ πολλῶν ἐθνῶν ἐγκρατῆς γενόμενος τὰ παρ' ἑκάστοις ἄριστα κατέδειξε τῶν νομίμων τοῖς Πάρθοις.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), p. 300.)

19. "Ὅτι ὁ ὕπατος Ποπίλλιος Ὑριάθου περὶ διαλέξεως ἀξιούντος ἔκρινε προσάπτειν καθ' ἕκαστα τῶν ἀρεσκόντων, ὅπως μὴ λεχθέντων ἀθρόον<sup>2</sup> ἀπογνοῦς ἀποθρηωθῆ πρὸς πόλεμον ἀκατάλλακτον.

(*Const. Exc.* 4, p. 383.)

20. "Ὅτι Γαλαίστης τις Ἀθαμῶν τὸ γένος, υἱὸς δὲ Ἀμυνάνδρου τοῦ βεβασιλευκότος Ἀθαμῶνων, γένει καὶ πλούτῳ καὶ δόξῃ πολὺ προέχων τῶν ὁμοεθνῶν, ἐγένετο φίλος Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλομήτορος· ἐν δὲ τῇ πρὸς Δημήτριον μάχῃ τῶν δυνάμεων τῶν ἀπὸ Ἀλεξανδρείας ἠγεμῶν ἐγεγόνει. οὗτος μετὰ τὴν ἦτταν καὶ τελευτήν Πτολεμαίου ἐλθὼν εἰς διαβολὰς ψευδεῖς ὡς ἑκουσίως τοῖς πολέμοις καταπρόεμος τὰ πράγματα, καὶ τοῦ διαδεξαμένου τὴν βασιλείαν Πτολεμαίου τὰς δωρεὰς ἀφελόμενον καὶ χαλεπῶς διακειμένου πρὸς αὐτόν,

<sup>1</sup> γὰρ added by Valesius.

<sup>2</sup> ἀθρόον Hertlein.

<sup>1</sup> M. Popillius Laenas, consul in 139 B.C. With this fragment we may perhaps associate Dio, 92. 75.

<sup>2</sup> i.e. Physcon. Galaestes is perhaps identical with the

elemency and humanity, won an automatic stream of advantages and further enlarged his kingdom. For he extended his power even to India, and without a battle brought under his sway the region once ruled by Porus. But, though raised to such heights of royal power, he did not cultivate luxury or arrogance, the usual accompaniments of power, but prided himself on the exercise of equity towards those who accepted his rule and courage towards those who opposed him. In short, having made himself master over many peoples, he taught the Parthians the best of the customs practised by each.

19. When Viriathus requested an interview, the <sup>139 B.C.</sup> consul Popillius<sup>1</sup> decided to state one by one the Roman demands, for fear that if they were mentioned all at once, in desperation and fury he would be driven to implacable hostility.

20. A certain Galaestes, an Athamanian by birth and son of Amynder, the former king of the Athamanians, was a man far superior to his countrymen in birth, wealth, and renown; he became the friend of Ptolemy Philometor, and in the struggle against Demetrius had served as commander of the Alexandrian forces. Now after the defeat and death of Ptolemy false charges were levelled against him, that he had wilfully betrayed the Egyptian cause to the enemy, and when the Ptolemy<sup>2</sup> who inherited the kingdom stripped him of his estates and showed himself ill-disposed towards him, he took fright and

Γαλέτης, the favourite of one of the Ptolemies, of whom a pleasant anecdote is recorded in Aelian, *Var. Hist.* 1. 30. The position of the present fragment is not secure, but it falls in the period 145–139 B.C., and chap. 92 suggests that a late date is likely. For the episode see Otto-Bengtson, *Abh. München*, N.F. 17 (1938), 56 ff.

φοβηθείς ἀπεχώρησεν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. ἐκπεσόντων δὲ καὶ ἄλλων πολλῶν ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου διὰ τὴν πρὸς τοὺς ὀψωνιαζομένους στρατιώτας στάσιν, ἀνέλαβε τοὺς φυγάδας. φήσας δὲ ἐν παρακαταθήκῃ τὸν βασιλέα Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Φιλομήτορα δεδωκέναι παιδίον αὐτῷ τρέφειν ἐκ τῆς Κλεοπάτρας ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ, καὶ τούτῳ διάδημα περιθείς, καὶ συναγωνιστὰς ἔχων πολλοὺς φυγάδας, παρεσκευάζετο κατὰγειν ἐπὶ τὴν πατρῶαν βασιλείαν τὸν παῖδα.

21. "Ὅτι Αὐδας καὶ Διτάλκης<sup>1</sup> καὶ Νικορόντης ἐκ πόλεως Ὀρσωνος, οἰκεῖοι δὲ ἀλλήλων καὶ φίλοι,<sup>2</sup> θεωροῦντες τὴν περὶ τὸν Ὑρίαθρον ὑπεροχὴν καταπονουμένην ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν δείσαντες, καταθέσθαι τινὰ χάριν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἔκριναν,<sup>3</sup> δι' ἧς ἑαυτοῖς περιποιήσασθαι τὴν ἀσφάλειαν. . . .<sup>4</sup> ὁρῶντες γὰρ τὸν Ὑρίαθρον ἐπιθυμοῦντα καταλύσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον ἐπηγγείλαντο πείσειν Καιπίωνα συνθέσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην, ἐὰν αὐτοὺς ἀπολύσῃ πρεσβευτὰς περὶ διαλύσεων. προθύμως δὲ τοῦ δυνάστου συγχωρήσαντος, οὗτοι μὲν συντόμως παραγενόμενοι<sup>5</sup> πρὸς τὸν Καιπίωνα ῥαδίως ἔπεισαν δοῦναι σφισιν αὐτοῖς τὴν ἀσφάλειαν ἐπαγγελλομένοις δολοφονήσειν τὸν Ὑρίαθρον. δόντες οὖν καὶ λαβόντες περὶ τούτων πίστεις ταχέως ἐπανήλθον εἰς τὴν παρεμβολήν· εἰπόντες δὲ πεπεικέναι τοὺς Ῥωμαίους περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης εἰς ἐλπίδας ἀγαθὰς ἤγαγον τὸν Ὑρίαθρον, σπεύδοντες τῆς ἀληθοῦς ἐννοίας ἀπαγαγεῖν αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν ὡς

departed for Greece. As many others besides were being banished from Egypt because of the strife with the mercenary troops, he made the exiles welcome. Claiming that King Ptolemy Philometor had entrusted to him a son by Cleopatra to be reared as heir to the kingdom, he placed a diadem on the boy's head, and with a number of exiles as partisans of the cause made ready to restore him to his father's kingdom. 140/39 B.

21. Audas, Ditalces, and Nicorontes,<sup>1</sup> men of the city of Orso, all three close kinsmen and friends, observing that Viriathus' prestige was suffering under the Roman blows and apprehensive on their own score, decided to establish some claim to favour with the Romans as a means of insuring their personal safety. Seeing that Viriathus was eager to bring the war to an end, they promised to persuade Caepio<sup>2</sup> to make peace, if Viriathus would send them as envoys to arrange a cessation of hostilities. When the chieftain gave his ready assent, they hastened to Caepio and easily persuaded him to grant them assurances of safety on their promise to assassinate Viriathus. After an exchange of pledges, they quickly returned to the camp, and asserting that they had won the consent of the Romans to the peace aroused Viriathus to high hopes—for they were eager to distract his mind as far as possible from any suspicion of the truth. 139 B.C.

<sup>1</sup> Appian, whose account of the assassination (*Hisp.* 74) differs in some other details also, gives the names as Audas, Ditalco, and Minurus (cp. also Livy, *Per. Oxy.* 54).

<sup>2</sup> See above, note on chap. 1. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Müller suggests the addition of δύναντο.

<sup>5</sup> So Herwerden: γενόμενοι S.

<sup>1</sup> So Müller: Διτάλκης S.

<sup>2</sup> So Feder, Müller: φίλου S.

<sup>3</sup> So Feder, Müller: ἔκρινεν S.



πορρωτάτω. πιστευόμενοι<sup>1</sup> δ' ὑπ'<sup>2</sup> αὐτοῦ διὰ τὴν φιλίαν νυκτὸς ἔλαθον εἰς τὴν σκιερὴν παρεσελθόντες καὶ τοῖς ξίφεσι διαχρησάμενοι τὸν Ὑριάθθον πληγαῖς εὐκαίροις, ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἐκπηδήσαντες παραχρήμα διὰ τῆς ὄρεινῆς ἀνοδίας χρησάμενοι διεσώθησαν πρὸς Καιπίωνα.

(*Const. Exc.* 3, pp. 205-206.)

21a. "Ὅτι τὸ σῶμα τοῦ Ὑριάθθου<sup>3</sup> ταφῆς παραδόξου καὶ μεγαλοπρεποῦς ἤξιώσαν καὶ διακοσίους ζεύγεσι μονομάχων ἀγῶνα πρὸς τῷ τάφῳ συνετέλεσαν, τιμώντες αὐτοῦ τὴν διαβεβοημένην ἀνδρείαν. ὁμολογουμένως γὰρ ἦν πολεμικώτατος μὲν ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις, στρατηγικώτατος δὲ ἐν τῷ προιδέσθαι τὸ συμφέρον, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, διετέλεσε πάντα τὸν τῆς στρατηγίας χρόνον ἀγαπώμενος ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὡς οὐδεὶς ἕτερος. κατὰ μὲν γὰρ τὰς ἐκ τῆς ληστείας διανομὰς οὐδὲν πλέον ἀπεφέρετο τῆς τοῖς<sup>4</sup> ἰδιώταις ἐπιβαλλούσης μοίρας, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν αὐτῷ πορισθέντων ἐτίμα τοὺς ἀξίους χάριτος καὶ τοὺς ἀπόρους τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὑπελάμβανεν. ὑπῆρχε δὲ καὶ νήπτῆς καὶ ἀγρυπνητικὸς καὶ παντὸς πόνου καὶ κινδύνου κατεξαεστηκώς, ἔτι δὲ πάσης ἡδονῆς κρείττων. αἱ δὲ ἀποδείξεις τῆς περὶ αὐτὸν ἀρετῆς ἐμφανεῖς εἰσιν· ἔνδεκα γὰρ ἔτη δυναστεύοντος αὐτοῦ Λυσιτανῶν, οὐ μόνον αἱ δυνάμεις ἀστασίαστοι διέμειναν, ἀλλὰ καὶ σχεδὸν ἀνίκητοι. μετὰ δὲ τὴν τούτου τελευταίην τὸ σύστημα τῶν Λυσιτανῶν διελύθη στερηθὲν τῆς τούτου προστασίας.

22. "Ὅτι Πτολεμαῖος . . .<sup>5</sup> διὰ τὴν ὠμότητα καὶ

<sup>1</sup> So Feder, Müller: πιστευόμενος (?) S. De Boor's apparatus gives the reading as πιστευμενος.

<sup>2</sup> δ' ὑπ' Feder: δε S.

Since they were trusted by virtue of their friendship with Viriathus, they made their way unobserved into his tent by night, and having dispatched him with well-aimed strokes of the sword rushed at once from the camp, and by keeping to trackless mountain country escaped safely to Caepio.

21a. They<sup>1</sup> accorded the body of Viriathus a marvellous and resplendent burial, and by the tomb, in honour of his far-famed courage, held funeral games in which two hundred pairs of gladiators participated. By common consent he was a most valiant fighter in battle, and a most able general in foreseeing what would be advantageous; most important of all, throughout his entire career as a general he commanded the devotion of his troops to a degree unequalled by anyone. In the distribution of booty he took no more than the share apportioned to the common soldiers, and from what was assigned to him he rewarded the soldiers who merited thanks and succoured those who were in need. He was sober, tireless, and alert to every difficulty and danger; and he was superior to every pleasure. The proofs of his ability are manifest: for in the eleven years that he commanded the Lusitanians his troops not only remained free of dissension but were all but invincible, whereas after his death the confederacy of the Lusitanians disintegrated, once it was deprived of his leadership.

22. Ptolemy . . . because of his cruelty and thirst

<sup>1</sup> i.e. the army and his loyal attendants. Appian, *Hispan.* 75, adds some details.

<sup>3</sup> So Dindorf: Ἀριάθθου P, Οὐριάθθου Valesius.

<sup>4</sup> τῆς τοῖς Salmasius, Valesius: τοῖς τῆς P.

<sup>5</sup> Lacuna indicated by Reiske, who suggests ἐμισθήθη.

μιαυφονίαν καὶ διὰ τὰς ἀνέδην<sup>1</sup> τῶν αἰσχίστων ἡδονῶν ἀπολαύσεις καὶ τὸ τοῦ σώματος ἀγεννὲς πάθος,<sup>2</sup> διὸ Φύσκων ἐκαλεῖτο. ὁ δὲ στρατηγὸς Ἰέραξ ἐν τοῖς πολεμικοῖς ἔργοις θαυμαστὸς ὢν καὶ κατὰ τὰς ἐντεύξεις τοῖς ὄχλοις εὐθετος, ἔτι δὲ μεγαλόψυχος, συνέσχε τὴν τοῦ Πτολεμαίου<sup>3</sup> βασιλείαν. τούτου γὰρ ἀπορουμένου χρημάτων, καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν βουλομένων ἀφίστασθαι πρὸς Γαλαίστην διὰ τὸ μὴ κομίζεσθαι τοὺς μισθοὺς, ἐκ τῆς ἰδίας οὐσίας ὀψωνιάσας τὴν δύναμιν διωρθώσατο τὴν ὅλην μεταβολὴν.

23. Ὅτι τοῦ Πτολεμαίου παντελῶς οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι κατεφρόνησαν, ὄρωντες ἐν τε ταῖς ὀμίλαις ὄντα παιδαριώδη καὶ πρὸς τὰς αἰσχίστας ἡδονὰς ἐκκεχυμένον καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀκολασίαν τὸ σῶμα γυναικῶδες περιπεποιημένον. (Const. Exc. 2 (1), p. 301.)

24. Ὅτι ἡ πόλις ἡ καλουμένη Κόντοβρις ἀπέστειλε πρεσβευτὰς πρὸς Ῥωμαίους, οἱ κατὰ τὰς δεδομένας ἐντολὰς προὔλεγον ἀπαλλάττεσθαι τὴν ταχίστην ἐκ τῆς χώρας πρὶν ἢ τι παθεῖν· καὶ γὰρ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς τολμήσαντας ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς τούσδε τοὺς τόπους πολεμῖα δυνάμει πάντας ἀπολωλέναι. ὁ δὲ ὑπατος τούτοις ἀπεκρίθη διότι Λυσιτανοὶ μὲν καὶ Κελτίβηρες μάλιστα ἐπιτηδεύουσιν ἀπειλεῖν<sup>4</sup> μεγάλα καὶ πλεονεκτεῖν, Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ κολάζειν τοὺς ἀδικούντας καὶ καταφρονεῖν τῶν ἀπειλῶν· προσήκειν οὖν μὴ ταῖς ἀπειλαῖς, ἀλλὰ ταῖς χερσὶν ἐπι-

for blood, and because of his unabashed enjoyment of the most shameful pleasures and his gross physical deformity (whence his nickname, "Pot-belly"). But his general, Hierax,<sup>1</sup> being a man of extraordinary talent in the arts of war, and having a gift for dealing with crowds, besides being open-hearted, held together the kingdom of Ptolemy. Thus, when Ptolemy's funds were low and the soldiers were inclined to go over to Galaestes because they were not paid,<sup>2</sup> by providing for the army from his private purse he brought the movement to an end.

23. The Egyptians utterly despised Ptolemy, for they saw that he was childish in dealing with people, that he had abandoned himself to the most shameful pleasures, and that he had grown physically effeminate through self-indulgence.

24. The city known as Contobris sent envoys to <sup>139/7</sup> B C the Romans, who, in accordance with their instructions, ordered the Romans to quit the region with all possible speed before some disaster befell them, inasmuch as all others who had had the temerity to invade those areas with a hostile army had perished to a man. The consul replied that though the Lusitanians and Celtiberians were much given to great threats and encroachments, the Romans made it their practice to punish wrongdoers and to disregard threats: accordingly, it would become them to demonstrate their valour not with threats but

<sup>1</sup> Possibly the same Hierax who had been in the service of Alexander Balas, above chap. 3 and Book 32. 9c. According to Poseidonius (Jacoby, *FGH*, no. 87, fr. 4) a Hierax of Antioch was the favourite first of Philometor, then of Euergetes, by whom he was eventually put to death; this may be the same man, but the identification is uncertain.

<sup>2</sup> See above, chap. 20.

<sup>1</sup> So Dindorf: ἀνάδην P.

<sup>2</sup> πάθος Dindorf.

<sup>3</sup> τοῦ Πτολεμαίου Valesius: του (s. acc.) πολέμου (s. acc.) P.

<sup>4</sup> So Dindorf: ἀπολειπεῖν V.

δείκνυσθαι τὴν ἀνδρείαν, ἣς δὴ πείραν λήψεσθαι τὴν ἀκριβεστάτην.

25. Ἐκρίνε κρεῖττον εἶναι μαχομένους ἀποθανεῖν ἐπιφανῶς ἢ γυμνὰ τὰ σώματα τῶν ὄπλων εἰς τὴν αἰσχίστην παραδοῦναι δουλείαν.

26. Ὁ δὲ Ἰούνιος παρακάλεσας τοὺς στρατιώτας, εἰ καὶ ποτε, νῦν ἀνδραγαθήσαι καὶ τῶν προγεγονότων κατορθωμάτων ἀξίους φανῆναι. . . ὁμῶς οὐκ ἔκαμνον ταῖς ψυχαῖς, κατισχύοντος τοῦ λογισμοῦ τὴν τῶν σωμάτων ἀσθένειαν.

2 "Ὅτι διεδόθη ἡ τῶν Ῥωμαίων πρὸς μὲν τοὺς ἀντιπραττομένους<sup>1</sup> ἀπαραίτητος τιμωρία, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς πειθαρχοῦντας ἡ τῆς ἐπιεικειᾶς ὑπερβολή.

(*Const. Exc.* 4, p. 383.)

27. "Ὅτι ὁ Αἰμίλιος ὁ ὕπατος διὰ τὴν βαρύτητα<sup>2</sup> καὶ δυσκινησίαν τοῦ σώματος τῇ διὰ τὸν ὄγκον ὑπεροχῇ καὶ τῷ πλήθει τῶν περικεχυμένων σαρκῶν ἀχρηστος ἦν ἐν ταῖς κατὰ πόλεμον ἐνεργείαις.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 301-302.)

28. "Ὅτι κατὰ τὴν Συρίαν Διόδωτος ὁ Τρύφων ἐπικαλούμενος ἀγγρῶς Ἀντίοχον τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου τὸν ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ τρεφόμενον, παῖδα τὴν ἡλικίαν ὄντα, περιέθετο διάδημα τῆς βασιλείας, καὶ κρατήσας ἔρρημον αὐτὸν<sup>3</sup> ἀνηγόρευσε βασιλέα, καὶ κατὰ<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ἀντιπραττομένους Dindorf<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> βαρύτητα Herwerden (cp. Book 31. 38).

<sup>3</sup> περιέθετο διάδημα, τῆς βασιλείας κρατήσας ἔρρημον, καὶ αὐτὸν Hertlein.

with actions, and, indeed, their valour would be put to the most precise test.<sup>1</sup>

25. He considered it better for them to fight and meet death gloriously than to submit their persons, stripped of arms, to a most shameful slavery.

26. Iunius<sup>2</sup> exhorted his soldiers now, if ever, to 1387 B.C. acquit them like men and to show themselves worthy of their former successes. . . . Nevertheless, their hearts did not falter, for the power of reason prevailed over their physical weakness.

Word was spread abroad of the inexorable vengeance of the Romans on those who opposed them, and of their outstandingly fair treatment of those who obeyed their commands.<sup>3</sup>

27. The consul Aemilius<sup>4</sup> was ineffectual in the 1376 B.C. pursuits of war because of his physical bulk and lack of agility, what with his excess of weight and his great rolls of flesh.

28. In Syria Diodotus, surnamed Tryphon, having 1388 B.C. murdered Antiochus, the son of Alexander, a mere child who was being reared as one destined to the throne,<sup>5</sup> put on his own head the royal diadem and, having seized the vacant throne, proclaimed himself

<sup>1</sup> The date can be determined only by the position of the fragment in the collection *De Sententiis*.

<sup>2</sup> D. Iunius Brutus, consul in 138 B.C. He commanded the armies in Farther Spain.

<sup>3</sup> Cp. Virgil, *Aen.* 6. 853: "parcere subiectis et debellare superbos."

<sup>4</sup> M. Aemilius Lepidus Porcina, consul in 137 B.C. He replaced his colleague Mancinus in Hither Spain.

<sup>5</sup> Tryphon had at first ruled jointly with Antiochus VI Epiphanes, but dethroned the boy-king perhaps as early as 142 B.C.

<sup>4</sup> κατὰ added by Feder, Müller.

τῶν σατραπῶν καὶ τῶν στρατηγῶν τοῦ<sup>1</sup> ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ γένους πολεμεῖν ἐπειράτο. περὶ μὲν γὰρ τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν ἦν Διονύσιος ὁ Μῆδος, περὶ δὲ τὴν Κοίλην Συρίαν οἱ περὶ τὸν Σαρπηδόνα καὶ Παλαμῆδην, ἐν δὲ τῇ παρὰ θάλατταν Σελευκεία Αἰσχρίων, ἔχων μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ τὴν βασίλισσαν Κλεοπάτραν, Δημητρίου δὲ γυνῆκα τοῦ ζωγρηθέντος ὑπ' Ἀρσάκου.<sup>2</sup> (Const. Exc. 3, p. 206.)

28a. Ὅτι Τρύφων ἐξ ἰδιώτου βασιλεὺς γεγονὼς ἔσπευδε τὴν δυναστείαν αὐτῷ διὰ δόγματος συγκλητικοῦ βεβαιῶσαι. διόπερ κατασκευάσας Νίκην χρυσοῦν ἄγουσαν ὀλκὴν χρυσίνων<sup>3</sup> μυρίων ἑξαπέστειλε πρεσβευτὰς εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην τοὺς ταύτην κομιοῦντας τῷ δήμῳ. ὑπελάμβανε γὰρ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἅμα μὲν διὰ τὸ λυσιτελέσ, ἅμα δὲ διὰ τὸ εὐοιώνιστον εἶναι, προσδέξασθαι τὴν Νίκην, καὶ προσαγορευθῆναι βασιλέα. εὗρε δὲ τὴν σύγκλητον πάνν<sup>4</sup> πανουργοτέραν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τοὺς ἀπάτη παρακρουομένους συνέσει καταστρατηγοῦσαν.<sup>5</sup> τὸ μὲν γὰρ δῶρον ἐδέξατο καὶ τὴν εὐφήμιαν μετὰ τοῦ λυσιτελοῦς ἐτήρησεν, ἀντὶ δὲ Τρύφωνος μεταχρηματίσασα τὴν δόσιν εἰς τὸν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δολοφονηθέντα βασιλέα τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν ἐποίησατο. διὰ δὲ ταύτης τῆς πράξεως ἀνέδειξεν ἑαυτὴν μισοπονηροῦσαν ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ παιδὸς ἀναιρέσει καὶ δωρεὰς ἀσεβῶν ἀνδρῶν οὐ προσδεχομένην.<sup>6</sup>

monarch and engaged in war on the satraps and generals of the legitimate king.<sup>1</sup> For in Mesopotamia there was Dionysius the Mede, in Coelê Syria Sarpedon and Palamedes, and in Seleuceia-by-the-sea Aeschriion, who had with him Queen Cleopatra, the wife of Demetrius (whom Arsaces had taken captive).

28a. Tryphon, having risen from private estate to the kingship, was eager to strengthen his position by means of a senatorial decree. Accordingly, having prepared a golden statue of Victory, of the weight of ten thousand gold staters, he dispatched envoys to Rome to convey it to the Roman people. For he supposed that the Romans would accept the Victory, both because of its value and as an object of good omen, and would acclaim him as king. But he found that the senators were more cunning than himself and that they shrewdly outmanœuvred those who sought to mislead and deceive them. For the senate accepted the gift and secured the good omen together with the profit, but changed the attribution of the gift and in Tryphon's stead inscribed it with the name of the king whom he had assassinated. By this act the senate went on record as condemning the murder of the boy and as refusing the gifts of impious men.

<sup>1</sup> Literally "of the (king) of royal lineage," *i.e.* Demetrius II, whose queen (mentioned below) was Cleopatra Thea, mother of the murdered Antiochus VI by her previous marriage with Alexander Balas. Tryphon, the usurper, could make no claim to royal descent. For Sarpedon see Poseidonius (Jacoby, *FGH*, no. 87), fr. 29.

<sup>3</sup> χρυσίνων Suidas, *s.v.* ἄγουσαν.

<sup>4</sup> Herwerden and Dindorf<sup>4</sup> delete πάνν.

<sup>5</sup> So Herwerden: καταμαρτυροῦσαν Ο.

<sup>6</sup> So Wesseling: προσδεχομένη Ο.

<sup>1</sup> τῶν Müller.

<sup>2</sup> So Müller: Ἀρσακίου S.

28b. "Ὅτι ἤκον εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν οἱ περὶ τὸν Σικιπῶνα τὸν Ἀφρικανὸν πρεσβευταὶ κατασκευάμενοι τὴν ὅλην βασιλείαν. ὁ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος μετὰ μεγάλης ἀπαντήσεως καὶ παρασκευῆς προσδεξάμενος τοὺς ἄνδρας τὰς τε ἐστιασίας πολυτελεῖς ἐποιεῖτο καὶ τὰ βασιλεία περιάγων ἐπεδείκνυτο καὶ τὴν ἄλλην τὴν βασιλικὴν γάζαν. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ῥωμαίων πρέσβεις ἀρετῇ διαφέροντες τοῖς μὲν βρωτοῖς ὀλίγοις καὶ πρὸς ὑγίαν διατείνουσι χρώμενοι κατεφρόνου τῆς πολυτελείας, ὡς διαφθειρούσης καὶ ψυχὴν καὶ σῶμα, τῶν δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως θαυμάζομενον ἐν παρέργῳ τὴν θεάν ὡς οὐδενὸς ἀξίων ποιησάμενοι<sup>1</sup> τὰ θεὰς ἀξία πρὸς ἀλήθειαν ἐπολυπραγμόνησαν ἀκριβῶς, τῆς πόλεως τὴν θέσιν καὶ τὸ βάρος καὶ τὰς περὶ τὸν Φάρον ιδιότητας· πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἀναπλεύσαντες εἰς Μέμφιν τὴν ἀρετὴν τῆς χώρας καὶ τὰς κατὰ τὸν Νεῖλον εὐκαιρίας, τότε πλῆθος τῶν κατ' Αἴγυπτον πόλεων καὶ τὰς ἀριθμητῶν τῶν οἰκητόρων μυριάδας καὶ τὴν ὀχυρότητα τῆς Αἰγύπτου καὶ τὴν ὅλην τῆς χώρας ὑπεροχὴν, ὡς εὖ διάκειται πρὸς ἡγεμονίας ἀσφάλειάν<sup>3</sup> τε καὶ μέγεθος. καὶ θαυμάσαντες τὰ πλῆθη τῶν κατοικοῦντων τὴν Αἴγυπτον καὶ τὰ τῶν τόπων ἐπιτεύγματα διέλαβον μεγίστην ἡγεμονίαν δύνασθαι συσταθῆναι, τυχοῦσης τῆς βασιλείας ταύτης ἀξίων τῶν ἡγεμόνων.

Οἱ μὲν οὖν πρεσβευταὶ κατασκευάμενοι τὰ κατὰ

<sup>1</sup> So Reiske: ἀξίαν ποιησαμένων Ο.

<sup>2</sup> P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Aemilianus. The exact date of this famous embassy is a matter of dispute (cp. Broughton, *Magistrates of the Roman Republic*, 1. 481, note

28b. Scipio Africanus<sup>1</sup> and his fellow ambassadors came to Alexandria to survey the entire kingdom. Ptolemy welcomed the men with a great reception and much pomp, held costly banquets for them, and conducting them about showed them his palace and other royal treasures. Now the Roman envoys were men of superior virtue, and since their normal diet was limited to a few dishes, and only such as were conducive to health, they were scornful of his extravagance as detrimental to both body and mind. The spectacle of all that the king considered marvellous they regarded as a side show of no real account, but busied themselves in detail with what was truly worth seeing: the situation and strength of the city, the unique features of the Pharos, then, proceeding up the river to Memphis, the quality of the land and the blessings brought to it by the Nile, the great number of Egyptian cities and the untold myriads of their inhabitants, the strong defensive position of Egypt, and the general excellence of the country, in that it is well suited to provide for the security and greatness of an empire. And when they had marvelled at the number of the inhabitants of Egypt and the natural advantages of its terrain, they apprehended that a very great power could be built there, if this kingdom should ever find rulers worthy of it.

Having surveyed Egypt, the envoys embarked for

<sup>2</sup>; A. E. Astin, *C.P.* 54 (1959), 221-227). Otto-Bengtson, *Abh. München*, N.F. 17 (1938), 38, would place the visit to Egypt in 140 or early 139 B.C., associating it with the Galaestis episode. The position of the fragment seems to indicate a date in or after 138 B.C., which would still be appropriate if the account is retrospective, following the embassy's return to Rome.

τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἐπὶ Κύπρον κάκειθεν ἐπὶ Συρίας τὴν ἀναγωγὴν ἐποίησαντο. καθόλου δὲ καὶ τὰ πλεῖστα μέρη τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐπήλθον, καὶ παρὰ πᾶσι σώφρονα καὶ θαυμαστὴν ποιησάμενοι τὴν ἐπιδημίαν<sup>1</sup> μεγάλης ἀποδοχῆς ἔτυχον, καὶ<sup>2</sup> μετ' εὐφημίας<sup>4</sup> ὑπὸ πάντων συμφωνουμένης ἐπανήλθον. τῶν γὰρ ἐχόντων τὰς ἀμφισβητήσεις οὓς μὲν διηλλάχασαν ἀλλήλοις, οὓς δ' ἐπεπείκεσαν τὰ δίκαια ποιῆσαι τοῖς ἐγκαλοῦσι, τοὺς δὲ ἀναισχυντοῦντας διὰ τῆς ἀνάγκης κατεστάλλεσαν, τοὺς δὲ δυσδιακρίτους ἀνεπετόμφεσαν ἐπὶ τὴν σύγκλητον. ὠμιληκότες δὲ βασιλεῦσι καὶ δήμοις καὶ τὴν προὔπαρχουσαν αὐτοῖς φιλίαν πρὸς ἅπαντας ἀνανεωσάμενοι πρὸς εὖνοιαν τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐπηύξησαν, καὶ πάντες ταῖς αἰρέσεσιν οὐκείως διατεθέντες ἐξαπέστειλαν πρεσβυτάς εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, καὶ<sup>3</sup> ἐπήνεσαν ὅτι τοιούτους ἀνδρας ἐξέπεμψαν. (Const. Exc. 1, pp. 406-407.)

<sup>1</sup> So Reiske: ἀποδημίαν O.

<sup>2</sup> τὰ πλεῖστα μέρη τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐπεληλυθότες after καὶ deleted by Herwerden, Dindorf<sup>4</sup>.

Cyprus, and thence for Syria. In sum they traversed the greater part of the inhabited world, and on all sides, since they conducted their visit in sober fashion, worthy of wonder, they received a warm welcome, and returned home with plaudits in which all concurred. For where there were parties in dispute, some they had reconciled one to the other, some they had persuaded to do justice to those who had brought complaint; some who could not be abashed they had put under restraint, and those whose cases admitted of no easy decision they had referred to the senate. They had had dealings with kings and with popular governments, and by renewing the existing ties of friendship with one and all had enhanced, in terms of good will, the leadership of Rome. As a result all, having now been won over to a friendly attitude,<sup>1</sup> dispatched embassies to Rome and expressed appreciation that the Romans had sent out men of this stamp.

<sup>1</sup> Or, perhaps, "having received the treatment that befitted their policies."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> τοὺς περὶ Σικίωνα πρέσβεις after καὶ deleted by Herwerden, Dindorf<sup>4</sup>.

FRAGMENTA LIBRORUM XXXIV ET XXXV

FRAGMENTS OF BOOKS XXXIV AND XXXV

1. Ὡς Ἀντίοχος ὁ βασιλεὺς, φησὶν, ἐπολιόρκει τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα, οἱ δὲ Ἰουδαῖοι μέχρι μὲν τινος ἀντέσχον, ἐξαναλωθέντων δὲ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἀπάντων ἠναγκάσθησαν περὶ διαλύσεως διαπρεσβεύεσθαι. οἱ δὲ πλείους αὐτῶ τῶν φίλων συνεβούλευον κατὰ κράτος αἰρήσειεν τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὸ γένος ἄρδην ἀνελεῖν τῶν Ἰουδαίων· μόνους γὰρ ἀπάντων ἔθνῶν ἀκοινωνήτους εἶναι τῆς πρὸς ἄλλο ἔθνος ἐπιμιξίας καὶ πολεμίους ὑπολαμβάνειν πάντας. ἀπεδείκνυον δὲ καὶ τοὺς προγόνους αὐτῶν ὡς ἀσεβεῖς καὶ μισομένους ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς Αἰγύπτου  
 2 πεφυγαδευμένους. τοὺς γὰρ ἀλφούς ἢ λέπρας ἔχοντας ἐν τοῖς σώμασι καθαρμοῦ χάριν ὡς ἐναγεῖς συναθροισθέντας ὑπερορίους ἐκβεβλήσθαι· τοὺς δὲ ἐξορισθέντας καταλαβέσθαι μὲν τοὺς περὶ τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα τόπους, συστησάμενους δὲ τὸ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἔθνος παραδόσιμον ποιῆσαι τὸ μῖσος τὸ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους· διὰ τοῦτο δὲ καὶ νόμιμα παντελῶς ἐξηλλαγμένα καταδείξαι, τὸ μηδεὶ ἄλλῳ ἔθνει τρα-  
 3 πέξης κοινωνεῖν μηδ' εὐνοεῖν τὸ παράπαν. ὑπέμνησαν δὲ αὐτὸν καὶ περὶ τοῦ προγενομένου μίσους

1. When King Antiochus,<sup>1</sup> says Diodorus, was laying siege to Jerusalem, the Jews held out for a time, but when all their supplies were exhausted they found themselves compelled to make overtures for a cessation of hostilities. Now the majority of his friends advised the king to take the city by storm and to wipe out completely the race of Jews, since they alone of all nations avoided dealings with any other people and looked upon all men as their enemies. They pointed out, too, that the ancestors of the Jews had been driven out of all Egypt as men who were impious and detested by the gods. For by way of purging the country all persons who had white or leprous marks on their bodies had been assembled and driven across the border, as being under a curse; the refugees had occupied the territory round about Jerusalem, and having organized the nation of the Jews had made their hatred of mankind into a tradition, and on this account had introduced utterly outlandish laws: not to break bread with any other race, nor to show them any good will at all. His friends reminded Antiochus also of the enmity that in times past his ancestors had

<sup>1</sup> Antiochus VII Euergetes (Sidetes), brother of Demetrius II. He assumed the throne in 139/8 B.C. after the capture of his brother by the Parthians. For the siege of Jerusalem see Josephus, *Ant. Jud.* 13, 236 ff., and with this account of

Jewish origins, probably derived from Poseidonius (Jacoby, *FGH*, II C, pp. 196-199), cp. Tacitus, *Hist.* 5, 3-5. The explanation of the Exodus as a purge of lepers goes back to Manetho (Josephus, *Against Apion*, 1, 229).

τοῖς προγόνους πρὸς τοῦτο τὸ ἔθνος. Ἀντίοχος γὰρ ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς Ἐπιφανῆς καταπολεμήσας τοὺς Ἰουδαίους εἰσηλθὼν εἰς τὸν ἄδυστον τοῦ θεοῦ σηκόν, οὗ νόμιμον εἰσεῖναι μόνον τὸν ἱερέα· εὐρών δὲ ἐν αὐτῷ λίθινον ἄγαλμα ἀνδρὸς βαθυπώγωνος καθήμενον ἐπ' ὄνου, μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχον βιβλίον, τοῦτο μὲν ὑπέλαβε Μωυσέως εἶναι τοῦ κτίσαντος τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα καὶ συστησαμένου τὸ ἔθνος, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις νομοθετήσαντος τὰ μισάνθρωπα καὶ παράνομα ἔθη τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις· αὐτὸς δὲ στύγης<sup>2</sup> τὴν μισανθρωπίαν πάντων ἐθνῶν ἐφιλοτιμήθη κατα-  
<sup>4</sup> λῦσαι τὰ νόμιμα. διὸ τῷ ἀγάλματι τοῦ κτίστου καὶ τῷ ὑπαίθρῳ βωμῷ τοῦ θεοῦ μεγάλην ὕψους, τό τε αἶμα προσέχεεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ τὰ κρέα σκευάσας προσέταξε τῷ μὲν ἀπὸ τούτων ζωμῶ τὰς ἱεῖρας αὐτῶν βίβλους καὶ περιεχούσας τὰ μισόξενα νόμιμα καταρῶσαι, τὸν δὲ ἀθάνατον λεγόμενον παρ' αὐτοῖς λύχνον καὶ καιόμενον ἀδιαλείπτως ἐν τῷ ναῷ κατασβέσαι, τῶν τε κρεῶν ἀναγκάσαι<sup>3</sup> προσενέγκασθαι τὸν ἀρχιερέα καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἰουδαίους.

Ταῦτα δὴ διεξιόντες οἱ φίλοι τὸν Ἀντίοχον παρεκάλουν μάλιστα μὲν ἄρδην ἀνελεῖν τὸ ἔθνος, εἰ δὲ μή, καταλῦσαι τὰ νόμιμα καὶ συναναγκάσαι τὰς  
<sup>5</sup> ἀγωγὰς μεταθέσθαι. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς μεγαλόψυχος ὢν καὶ τὸ ἦθος ἡμερος, λαβῶν ὀμήρους ἀπέλυσε τῶν ἐγκλημάτων τοὺς Ἰουδαίους, φόρους τε τοὺς ὀφειλομένους πραξάμενος καὶ τὰ τεῖχη περιελῶν τῶν Ἱεροσολύμων.  
 (Photius, *Bibl.* p. 379 B.)

<sup>1</sup> So Bekker: ἡ A, οὐ certt.

<sup>2</sup> So Wetsten: συστήσας MSS., συνήσας Reiske.

<sup>3</sup> ἀναγκάσας A, ἠνάγκασε Reiske.

felt for this people. Antiochus, called Epiphanes, on defeating the Jews<sup>1</sup> had entered the innermost sanctuary of the god's temple, where it was lawful for the priest alone to enter. Finding there a marble statue of a heavily bearded man seated on an ass, with a book in his hands,<sup>2</sup> he supposed it to be an image of Moses, the founder of Jerusalem and organizer of the nation, the man, moreover, who had ordained for the Jews their misanthropic and lawless customs. And since Epiphanes was shocked by such hatred directed against all mankind, he had set himself to break down their traditional practices. Accordingly, he sacrificed before the image of the founder and the open-air altar of the god a great sow, and poured its blood over them. Then, having prepared its flesh, he ordered that their holy books, containing the xenophobic laws, should be sprinkled with the broth of the meat; that the lamp, which they call undying and which burns continually in the temple, should be extinguished; and that the high priest and the rest of the Jews should be compelled to partake of the meat.

Rehearsing all these events, his friends strongly urged Antiochus to make an end of the race completely, or, failing that, to abolish their laws and force them to change their ways. But the king, being a magnanimous and mild-mannered person, took hostages but dismissed the charges against the Jews, once he had exacted the tribute that was due and had dismantled the walls of Jerusalem.

<sup>1</sup> In 169 B.C.

<sup>2</sup> Josephus, *Against Apion*, 2, 79 ff., apparently attributes to Poseidonius or Apollonius Molon (or both) the authorship of a similar story related by Pliny, in which, however, the figure was simply a golden ass's head.



2. Ὅτι μετὰ τὴν Καρχηδονίων κατάλυσιν ἐπὶ ἐξήκοντα ἔτεσι τῶν Σικελῶν εὐροούντων ἐν πάσιν, ὁ δουλικὸς αὐτοῖς ἐπανέστη πόλεμος ἐξ αἰτίας τοιαύτης. ἐπὶ πολὺ τοῖς βίοις ἀναδραμόντες καὶ μεγάλους περιποιησάμενοι πλούτους συνηγόραζον οἰκετῶν πλήθος, οἷς ἐκ τῶν σωματοτροφείων ἀγεληδὸν ἀπαχθεῖσιν εὐθὺς χαρακτήρας<sup>2</sup> ἐπέβαλλον καὶ<sup>2</sup> στιγμάς τοῖς σώμασιν. ἐχρῶντο δὲ αὐτῶν τοῖς μὲν νέοις νομεῦσι, τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις ὡς πη ἐκάστω ἡ χρεῖα ἐπέβαλλε. βαρέως δ' αὐτοῖς κατὰ τε τὰς ὑπηρεσίας ἐχρῶντο, καὶ ἐπιμελείας παντελῶς ὀλίγης ἤξιουν, ὅσα τε ἐντρέφεσθαι καὶ ὅσα ἐνδύσασθαι. ἐξ ὧν οἱ πλείους ἀπὸ ληστείας τὸ ζῆν ἐπορίζοντο, καὶ μεστὰ<sup>3</sup> φόνων ἦν ἅπαντα, καθάπερ στρατευμάτων διεσπαρμένων τῶν ληστῶν. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ κωλύειν μὲν ἐπεχείρουν, κολάζειν δὲ οὐ τολμῶντες διὰ τὴν ἰσχὺν καὶ τὸ βάρος τῶν κυρίων, οἳ ἐδέσποζον τῶν ληστῶν, ἠναγκάζοντο περιορᾶν ληστευομένην τὴν ἐπαρχίαν· οἱ πλείστοι γὰρ τῶν κτητόρων ἰππέις ὄντες τῶν Ῥωμαίων, καὶ κριταὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπαρχιῶν κατηγορουμένοις στρατηγοῖς<sup>4</sup> γινόμενοι, φοβεροὶ τοῖς ἀρχουσιν ὑπῆρχον.

4 Πιεζόμενοι δὲ οἱ δούλοι ταῖς ταλαιπωρίαις καὶ

<sup>1</sup> ἐπὶ] πάντε ἐπὶ (ἐ ἐπὶ) Unger.

<sup>2</sup> So Jacoby: χαρακτήρα.

<sup>3</sup> μεστὰ B, μετὰ cett.

<sup>4</sup> στρατηγοῖς B, στρατηγοὶ cett.

<sup>1</sup> The date of the uprising is uncertain, and the "sixty years" of Photius is at best a round number. For an earlier dating see Broughton, *Magistrates*, I. 423, note 1. I follow Careopino in Glotz, *Histoire générale (Hist. rom. 2. 185, note 35)*, and Last in *Cam. Anc. Hist.* 9. 12.—The rapid summary of the war given by Photius does scant justice to Diodorus,

2. When Sicily, after the Carthaginian collapse, had<sup>135 B.C.</sup> enjoyed sixty years of good fortune in all respects, the Servile War<sup>1</sup> broke out for the following reason. The Sicilians, having shot up in prosperity and acquired great wealth, began to purchase a vast number of slaves, to whose bodies, as they were brought in droves from the slave markets, they at once applied marks and brands. The young men they used as cowherds, the others in such ways as they happened to be useful. But they treated them with a heavy hand in their service, and granted them the most meagre care, the bare minimum for food and clothing. As a result most of them made their livelihood by brigandage, and there was bloodshed everywhere, since the brigands were like scattered bands of soldiers. The governors (*praetores*) attempted to repress them, but since they did not dare to punish them because of the power and prestige of the gentry who owned the brigands, they were forced to connive at the pillaging of the province. For most of the landowners were Roman knights (*equites*), and since it was the knights who acted as judges when charges arising from provincial affairs were brought against the governors,<sup>2</sup> the magistrates stood in awe of them.

The slaves, distressed by their hardships, and fre-

as may be seen by comparison with the parallel passages preserved in the Constantinian *Excerpta* (below, chap. 2. 23-48, including 24b, now restored to its proper position after chap. 2. 37). For an arrangement of the fragments in parallel columns see Jacoby, *FGII*, no. 87 (Poseidonius), fr. 108.

<sup>2</sup> Actually, equestrian control of the courts could not have existed before the Gracchan *Lex iudiciaria* of 122 B.C. The anachronism may derive from the bias of Poseidonius but perhaps goes back to his Roman sources.

πληγαῖς τὰ πολλὰ παραλόγως ὑβρίζομενοι, οὐχ ὑπέμενον. συνιόντες οὖν ἀλλήλοις κατὰ τὰς εὐκαιρίας συνελάλουν περὶ ἀποστάσεως, ἕως εἰς ἔργον τὴν βουλὴν ἤγαγον. ἦν δέ τις οἰκέτης Ἀντιγένους Ἐνναίου, Σύρος<sup>1</sup> τὸ γένος ἐκ τῆς Ἀπαμείας, ἀνθρώπος μάγος καὶ τερατουργὸς τὸν τρόπον. οὗτος προσεποιεῖτο θεῶν ἐπιτάγμασι καθ' ὕπνον προλέγειν τὰ μέλλοντα, καὶ πολλοὺς διὰ τὴν εἰς τοῦτο τὸ μέρος εὐφύϊαν ἐξηπάτα. ἐντεῦθεν προΐων οὐ μόνον ἐξ ὀνείρων ἐμαντεύετο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐγρηγορότως θεοὺς ὄραν ὑπεκρίετο καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀκούειν τὰ μέλλοντα. πολλῶν δ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ σχεδιαζομένων ἀπὸ τύχης ἔνια πρὸς ἀλήθειαν ἐξέβαινε· καὶ τῶν μὲν μὴ γινομένων ὑπ' οὐδενὸς ἐλεγχομένων, τῶν δὲ συντελουμένων ἐπισημασίας τυγχάνοντων, προκοπὴν ἐλάμβανεν ἢ περὶ αὐτὸν δόξα. τελευταῖον διὰ τινος μηχανῆς πῦρ μετὰ τινος ἐνθουσιασμοῦ καὶ φλόγα διὰ τοῦ στόματος ἤφθει, καὶ οὕτω τὰ μέλλοντα ἀπεφοίβαζεν. εἰς γὰρ κάρυον ἣ τι τοιοῦτο τετρημένον ἐξ ἑκατέρου μέρους ἐνετίθει πῦρ καὶ τὴν συνέχειν αὐτὸ δυνάμενην ὄλην· εἶτα ἐντιθεὶς τῷ στόματι καὶ προσπνέων ποτὲ μὲν σπινθῆρας, ποτὲ δὲ φλόγα ἐξέκαεν. οὗτος πρὸ τῆς ἀποστάσεως ἔλεγε τὴν Συρίαν θεὸν ἐπιφανομένην αὐτῷ λέγειν ὅτι βασιλεύσει· καὶ τοῦτο οὐ πρὸς ἄλλους μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν τὸν κύριον αὐτοῦ<sup>8</sup> διετέλει λέγων. εἰς δὲ γέλωτα τρεπομένου τοῦ πράγματος, ὁ μὲν Ἀντιγένης φυγαγαγούμενος ἐπὶ τῇ τερατείᾳ παρήγε τὸν Εὐννον εἰς τὰ σῦνδειπνα—τοῦτο γὰρ ὄνομα τῷ τερατίῳ—καὶ δηρῶτα περὶ

quently outraged and beaten beyond all reason, could not endure their treatment. Getting together as opportunity offered, they discussed the possibility of revolt, until at last they put their plans into action. There was a certain Syrian slave, belonging to Antigenes of Enna; he was an Apamean by birth and had an aptitude for magic and the working of wonders. He claimed to foretell the future, by divine command, through dreams, and because of his talent along these lines deceived many. Going on from there he not only gave oracles by means of dreams, but even made a pretence of having waking visions of the gods and of hearing the future from their own lips. Of his many improvisations some by chance turned out true, and since those which failed to do so were left unchallenged, while those that were fulfilled attracted attention, his reputation advanced apace. Finally, through some device, while in a state of divine possession, he would produce fire and flame from his mouth, and thus rave oracularly about things to come. For he would place fire, and fuel to maintain it, in a nut—or something similar—that was pierced on both sides; then, placing it in his mouth and blowing on it, he kindled now sparks, and now a flame. Prior to the revolt he used to say that the Syrian goddess<sup>1</sup> appeared to him, saying that he should be king, and he repeated this, not only to others, but even to his own master. Since his claims were treated as a joke, Antigenes, taken by his hocus-pocus, would introduce Eunnos (for that was the wonder-worker's name) at his dinner parties,

<sup>1</sup> Atargatis, whose chief sanctuary was at Hierapolis (modern Mombidj) in north-eastern Syria: cp. Lucian, *On the Syrian Goddess*.

<sup>1</sup> Σύρος (transposed here by Reiske: οἰκέτης Σύρος Ἀ. Ἐνναίου MSS.

τῆς βασιλείας καὶ πῶς ἐκάστῳ χρήσεται τῶν παρόντων· τοῦ δὲ ἀτρέπτως πάντα διηγουμένου, καὶ ὡς μετρίως χρήσεται τοῖς κυρίοις, καὶ τὸ σύνολον ποικίλως τερατευομένου, γέλωτες ἐγίνοντο τοῖς παρακεκλημένοις, καὶ τινες αὐτῶν ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης ἀξιολόγους μερίδας αἴροντες ἐδωροῦντο, ἐπιλέγοντες ὅπως, ὅταν γένηται βασιλεύς, τῆς χάριτος <sup>9</sup> μνημονεύει. οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἡ τερατεία προήλθεν εἰς ἀληθινὸν ἀποτέλεσμα βασιλείας, καὶ τὴν ἀνταπόδοσιν τοῖς παρὰ τὰ δεῖπνα δεξιωσαμένοις ἐν γέλῳτι οὐ χωρὶς σπουδῆς ἐποιήσατο τῆς χάριτος. ἀρχὴ δὲ τῆς ὅλης ἀποστάσεως ἐγένετο τοιαύτη.

<sup>10</sup> Δαμόφιλος τις ἦν Ἐνναῖος, τὴν δ' οὐσίαν μεγαλόπλουτος,<sup>1</sup> ὑπερήφανος δὲ τὸν τρόπον. οὗτος κακῶς εἰς ὑπερβολὴν ἐκέχρητο τοῖς δούλοις, καὶ ἡ γυνὴ δὴ<sup>2</sup> Μεγαλλίς ἀντεφιλονέικει τάνδρῳ πρὸς τὴν τιμωρίαν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἀπανθρωπίαν τὴν περὶ τοὺς δούλους. ἐξ ὧν ἀποθρημαθέντες οἱ προπηλακίζόμενοι συνέθεντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὑπὲρ ἀποστάσεως καὶ φόνου τῶν κυρίων. καὶ πρὸς τὸν Εὐνὸν ἐλθόντες ἡρώτων εἰ συγχωρεῖται παρὰ τῶν θεῶν αὐτοῖς τὸ βεβουλεμένον. ὁ δὲ μετὰ τερατείας, ὡς εἰώθει, συνθέμενος ὅτι συγχωροῦσι, παραχρῆμα <sup>11</sup> πείθει ἔχεσθαι τῆς ἐγχειρήσεως. εὐθὺς οὖν τετρακοσίου τῶν ὁμοδούλων συνήθροισαν, καὶ ὡς ἂν ὁ καιρὸς ἐδίδου καθοπλισθέντες εἰς τὴν Ἐνναν τὴν πόλιν εἰσπίπτουσιν, ἀφηγουμένου αὐτῶν καὶ τοῦ πυρὸς τὰς φλόγας τερατευομένου τούτοις τοῦ Εὐνῶ. ταῖς δ' οἰκίαις ἐπεισελθόντες πλείστον φόνον εἰργά-

and cross-question him about his kingship and how he would treat each of the men present. And since he gave a full account of everything without hesitation, explaining with what moderation he would treat the masters and in sum making a colourful tale of his quackery, the guests were always stirred to laughter, and some of them, picking up a nice tidbit from the table, would present it to him, adding, as they did so, that when he became king, he should remember the favour. But, as it happened, his charlatanism did in fact result in kingship, and for the favours received in jest at the banquets he made a return of thanks in good earnest. The beginning of the whole revolt took place as follows.

There was a certain Damophilus of Enna, a man of great wealth but insolent of manner; he had abused his slaves to excess, and his wife Megallis vied even with her husband in punishing the slaves and in her general inhumanity towards them. The slaves, reduced by this degrading treatment to the level of brutes, conspired to revolt and to murder their masters. Going to Eunos they asked him whether their resolve had the favour of the gods. He, resorting to his usual mummery, promised them the favour of the gods, and soon persuaded them to act at once. Immediately, therefore, they brought together four hundred of their fellow slaves and, having armed themselves in such ways as opportunity permitted, they fell upon the city of Enna, with Eunos at their head and working his miracle of the flames of fire for their benefit. When they found their way into the houses they shed much

<sup>1</sup> So Reiske (cp. chap. 2. 34): *μεγαλόψυχος*.

<sup>2</sup> So Walton: *δέ*.

12 ζοντο, μηδ' αὐτῶν τῶν ὑπομαζίων φειδόμενοι. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν τῆς θηλῆς ἀποσπώντες προσήρασον τῇ γῆ· εἰς δὲ τὰς γυναῖκας οὐδ' ἔστιν εἰπεῖν, καὶ ταῦτα<sup>1</sup> βλεπόντων τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ὅσα ἐνύβριζόν τε καὶ ἐνησέλγαινον, πολλοῦ αὐτοῖς πλήθους τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως δούλων προστεθέντος, οἳ καὶ κατὰ τῶν κυριῶν πρότερον τὰ ἔσχατα ἐνδεικνύμενοι οὕτω πρὸς τὸν τῶν ἄλλων φόνον ἐτρέποντο. οἳ δὲ περὶ τὸν Εὐνούν πυθόμενοι τὸν Δαμόφιλον ὅτι κατὰ τὸν πλησίον τῆς πόλεως περίκηπον διατρίβει μετὰ τῆς γυναικός, ἔλκον ἐκεῖθεν διὰ τινων ἐξ αὐτῶν σταλέντων αὐτόν τε καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα δεδεμένους ἐξαγκωνίσαντες, πολλὰς κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ὕβρεις ὑποσχόντας. μόνης δὲ τῆς θυγατρὸς αὐτῶν οἱ δούλοι ὤφθησαν εἰς πάντα φεισάμενοι διὰ τὸ φιλάνθρωπον αὐτῆς ἦθος καὶ περὶ τοὺς δούλους συμπαθῆς καὶ βοηθητικὸν κατὰ δύναμιν. ἐξ ὧν ἐδείκνυτο τῶν δούλων οὐχὶ ὠμότης εἶναι φύσεως τὰ γινόμενα εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους, ἀλλὰ τῶν προὔπηργμένων εἰς αὐτοὺς ἀδικημάτων ἀνταπόδοσις. τὸν δὲ Δαμόφιλον καὶ τὴν Μεγαλλίδα εἰς τὴν πόλιν οἱ ἀπεσταλμένοι ἔλκυσαντες, ὡσπερ ἔφημεν, εἰς τὸ θέατρον εἰσήγαγον, συνελθυσθότος ἐνταῦθα τοῦ πλήθους τῶν ἀποστατῶν. καὶ τοῦ Δαμοφίλου τεχνάσασθαί τι πρὸς τὴν σωτηρίαν ἐγχειρήσαντος καὶ πολλοὺς τοῦ πλήθους τοῖς λόγοις ἐπαγομένου, Ἑρμείας καὶ Ζεῦξις πικρῶς πρὸς αὐτὸν διακέιμενοι πλάνον τε ἀπεκάλουν, καὶ οὐκ ἀναμείναντες τὴν ἀκριβῆ τοῦ δήμου κρίσιν ὁ μὲν διὰ τῶν πλευρῶν τὸ ξίφος ὠθεῖ, ὁ δὲ πελέκει τὸν τράχηλον ἔκοψεν. ἐκεῖθεν αἰρεῖται βασιλεὺς ὁ Εὐνούς οὔτε δι' ἀνδρείαν οὔτε

blood, sparing not even suckling babes. Rather they tore them from the breast and dashed them to the ground, while as for the women—and under their husbands' very eyes—but words cannot tell the extent of their outrages and acts of lewdness! By now a great multitude of slaves from the city had joined them, who, after first demonstrating against their own masters their utter ruthlessness, then turned to the slaughter of others. When Eunus and his men learned that Damophilus and his wife were in the garden that lay near the city, they sent some of their band and dragged them off, both the man and his wife, fettered and with hands bound behind their backs, subjecting them to many outrages along the way. Only in the case of the couple's daughter were the slaves seen to show consideration throughout, and this was because of her kindly nature, in that to the extent of her power she was always compassionate and ready to succour the slaves. Thereby it was demonstrated that the others were treated as they were, not because of some "natural savagery of slaves," but rather in revenge for wrongs previously received. The men appointed to the task, having dragged Damophilus and Megallis into the city, as we said, brought them to the theatre, where the crowd of rebels had assembled. But when Damophilus attempted to devise a plea to get them off safe and was winning over many of the crowd with his words, Hermeias and Zeuxis, men bitterly disposed towards him, denounced him as a cheat, and without waiting for a formal trial by the assembly the one ran him through the chest with a sword, the other chopped off his head with an axe. Thereupon Eunus was chosen king, not for his manly courage

<sup>1</sup> So Hertlein: καὶ τότε A, καίτοι *cell.*, καὶ τοῦτο Herwerden.

διὰ στρατηγίαν, διὰ δὲ μόνην τερατείαν καὶ τὸ τῆς ἀποστάσεως ἄρξαι, ὅμως δὲ καὶ τῆς προσηγορίας οἰοεῖ τινα καλὸν αἰμὸν ἐχούσης πρὸς τὴν τῶν ὑποταττομένων εὐνοίαν.

- 15 Τῶν ὄλων δὲ τοῖς ἀποστάταις καταστὰς κύριος καὶ συναγαγὼν ἐκκλησίαν ἀνείλε μὲν τοὺς ἐξωγρημένους τῶν Ἐνναίων, ὅσοις οὐκ ἦν ἡ τέχνη ὄπλα ἐργάζεσθαι, ἐκείνους δὲ δεδεμένους τοῖς ἔργοις ὑπέβαλλεν. ἔδωκε δὲ καὶ ταῖς θεραπαίνας τὴν Μεγαλλίδα χρῆσασθαι ὡς ἂν βούλοιντο· καὶ αὐταὶ κατεκρήμνισαν αἰκισάμεναι. καὶ αὐτὸς δὲ τοὺς ἰδι-  
 16 οὺς ἀνείλε κυρίου Ἀντιγένῃ καὶ Πύθωνα. περιθέμενος δὲ διάδημα καὶ πάντα τὰ ἄλλα τὰ περὶ αὐτὸν βασιλικῶς διακοσμήσας τὴν τε συμβιοῦσαν αὐτῷ, Σύραν καὶ συμπολίτιν οὖσαν, βασίλισσαν ἀποδείξας συνέδρους τε τοὺς συνέσει δοκοῦντας διαφέρειν ποιησάμενος, ὧν ἦν Ἀχαιοὺς καὶ τοῦνομα καὶ τὸ γένος, ἀνὴρ καὶ βουλῇ καὶ χειρὶ διαφέρων, καὶ ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις πλείους τῶν ἐξακισχιλίων τὸν δυνατὸν καθοπλίσας τρόπον καὶ ἑτέρους συνεπαγόμενος ἀξίνας καὶ πελέκεσι χρωμένους ἢ σφενδόνας ἢ δρεπάνους ἢ ξύλοις πεπυρακτωμένους ἢ καὶ μαγείρων ὀβελοῖς, ἐπήει πᾶσαν λεηλατῶν τὴν χώραν, καὶ πλῆθος ἄπειρον οἰκετῶν προσλαμβάνων ἐθάρρησε καὶ στρατηγοῖς Ῥωμαίων πολεμῆσαι, καὶ συμπλακεῖς τῷ πλήθει πολλακίς ἐκράτησεν, ἔχων ἤδη στρατιώτας ὑπὲρ τοὺς μυρίους.  
 17 Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ Κλέων τις Κίλιξ ἄλλων δούλων ἀποστάσεως ἤρξε. καὶ πάντων ταῖς ἐλπίσι μετεω-

or his ability as a military leader, but solely for his marvels and his setting of the revolt in motion, and because his name seemed to contain a favourable omen that suggested good will towards his subjects.<sup>1</sup>

Established as the rebels' supreme commander, he called an assembly and put to death all the citizenry of Enna except for those who were skilled in the manufacture of arms: these he put in chains and assigned them to this task. He gave Megallis to the maidservants to deal with as they might wish; they subjected her to torture and threw her over a precipice. He himself murdered his own masters, Antigeneis and Pytho. Having set a diadem upon his head, and arrayed himself in full royal style, he proclaimed his wife queen (she was a fellow Syrian and of the same city), and appointed to the royal council such men as seemed to be gifted with superior intelligence, among them one Achaeus (Achaeus by name and an Achaean by birth), a man who excelled both at planning and in action. In three days Eunus had armed, as best he could, more than six thousand men, besides others in his train who had only axes and hatchets, or slings, or sickles, or fire-hardened stakes, or even kitchen spits; and he went about ravaging the countryside. Then, since he kept recruiting untold numbers of slaves, he ventured even to do battle with Roman generals, and on joining combat repeatedly overcame them with his superior numbers, for he now had more than ten thousand soldiers.

Meanwhile a man named Cleon, a Cilician, began a revolt of still other slaves. And though there were

<sup>1</sup> As a common adjective his name means "well-disposed," "friendly."

ρισθέντων ὡς ἀντιπολεμήσει τὰ στασιάσαντα πρὸς ἀλλήλους καὶ αὐτοὶ ἑαυτοὺς οἱ ἀποστάται διαφθείροντες ἐλευθερώσουσι τὴν Σικελίαν τῆς στάσεως, παρὰ δόξαν ἀλλήλους συνέβησαν, τοῦ Κλέωνος ὑποπαγέντος φιλῶ τοῦ Εὐνοῦ προστάγματι καὶ τὴν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ οἶα δὴ βασιλεῖ χρεῖαν ἀποπληροῦντος, ἔχοντος οἰκείον πλήθος στρατιωτῶν πεντακισχιλίων· ἡμέραι δ' ἔγγυς ἦσαν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀποστάσεως τριάκοντα.

- 18 Καὶ μετὰ βραχὺ ἐκ Ῥώμης ἤκοντι στρατηγῶ Λευκίῳ Ὑψαίῳ, ἔχοντι στρατιώτας ἐκ Σικελίας ὀκτακισχιλίους, εἰς πόλεμον καταστάντες οἱ ἀποστάται ἐνίκησαν, πλήθος ὄντες δισμύριοι. μετ' οὐ πολὺ δὲ ἀθροίζεται τὸ σύστημα αὐτῶν εἰς μυριάδας ἑκοσι, καὶ πολλοὶς τοῖς πρὸς Ῥωμαίους πολέμοις
- 19 ἐνευδοκμήσαντες ἔλαττον αὐτοὶ ἑπταιον. οὐ διαβοηθέντος κατὰ τε Ῥώμην δούλων ἀπόστασις ἑκατὸν πεντήκοντα συνομοσάντων ἀνήπτετο, καὶ κατὰ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ὑπὲρ χιλίων, ἐν τε Δῆλῳ καὶ κατ' ἄλλους πολλοὺς τόπους· οὗς τάχει τε τῆς βοηθείας καὶ τῆ σφοδρᾷ κολάσει τῆς τιμωρίας οἱ καθ' ἕκαστον ἐπιμεληταὶ τῶν κοινῶν θάττον ἠφάνισαν, σωφρονίζαντες καὶ τὸ ἄλλο ὅσον ἦν ἐπὶ ἀποστάσει
- 20 μετέωρον. κατὰ δὲ Σικελίαν ἤϊζετο τὸ κακόν, καὶ πόλεις ἠλίσκοντο αὐτανδροὶ καὶ πολλὰ στρατόπεδα ὑπὸ τῶν ἀποστατῶν κατεκόπησαν, ἕως Ῥουπίλιος<sup>2</sup> ὁ Ῥωμαίων στρατηγὸς τὸ Ταυρομένιον ἀνεσώσατο Ῥωμαίοις, καρτερῶς μὲν αὐτὸ πολιορκήσας καὶ

high hopes everywhere that the revolutionary groups would come into conflict one with the other, and that the rebels, by destroying themselves, would free Sicily of strife, contrary to expectations the two groups joined forces, Cleon having subordinated himself to Eunus at his mere command, and discharging, as it were, the function of a general serving a king; his particular band numbered five thousand men. It was now about thirty days since the outbreak.

Soon after, engaging in battle with a general arrived from Rome, Lucius Hypsaenus,<sup>1</sup> who had eight thousand Sicilian troops, the rebels were victorious, since they now numbered twenty thousand. Before long their band reached a total of two hundred thousand, and in numerous battles with the Romans they acquitted themselves well, and failed but seldom. As word of this was bruited about, a revolt of one hundred and fifty slaves, banded together, flared up in Rome, of more than a thousand in Attica, and of yet others in Delos and many other places. But thanks to the speed with which forces were brought up and to the severity of their punitive measures, the magistrates of these communities at once disposed of the rebels and brought to their senses any who were wavering on the verge of revolt. In Sicily, however, the trouble grew. Cities were captured with all their inhabitants, and many armies were cut to pieces by the rebels, until Rupilius,<sup>2</sup> the Roman commander, recovered Tauromenium for the

132 B.C.

<sup>1</sup> L. Plantius Hypsaenus. The date of his service as praetor cannot be determined with certainty (cp. Broughton, cited above, note on § 1).

<sup>2</sup> P. Rupilius, consul in 132 B.C.

<sup>1</sup> δὴ A, *scilicet coll.*

<sup>2</sup> *Scilicet Rhodoman*: Ρουπίλιος or Ρουπίλιος MSS. (and so below, chap. 2. 22-23).

εἰς ἄφατον ἀνάγκην καὶ λιμὸν τοὺς ἀποστάτας συγκλείσας, ὥστε ἀρξαμένους ἐκ παιδῶν βορᾶς καὶ διελλθόντας διὰ γυναικῶν μηδέ τῆς αὐτῶν ἀλληλοφαγίας μηδ' ὅλως φείσασθαι ὅτε καὶ Κομανόν τὸν ἀδελφὸν Κλέωνος φεύγοντα ἐκ<sup>1</sup> τῆς πολιορκουμένης πόλεως εἶλε. καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον Σαραπίωνος Σύρου τὴν ἄκραν προδόντος, συμπάντων τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει δραπέτων ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐκυρίευσεν οὐδὲ καὶ αἰκισάμενος κατεκρήμνισεν. ἐκείθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἔννα ἐλθὼν παραπλησίως ἐπολιόρκει, εἰς ἐσχάτην ἀνάγκην συγκλείων τὰς τῶν ἀποστατῶν ἐλπίδας. καὶ Κλέωνα τὸν στρατηγὸν ἐξελλθόντα τῆς πόλεως καὶ ἥρωικῶς ἀγωνισάμενον μετ' ὀλίγων ὑπὸ τῶν τραυμάτων δείξας νεκρὸν, εἶλε καὶ ταύτην προδοσίᾳ τὴν πόλιν, ἐπεὶ οὐδ'<sup>2</sup> ἦν ἀλώσιμος διὰ τὴν ὀχυρότητα βία χειρός. ὁ δὲ Εὐνὸς ἀναλαβὼν τοὺς σωματοφύλακας ὄντας χιλίους<sup>3</sup> ἔφυγεν<sup>4</sup> ἀνάνδρως εἰς τινὰς παρακρήμνους τόπους. ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν σὺν αὐτῷ ἄφυκτον τόπερ αὐτοῦ δευρὸν ἐπιστάμενοι, ἤδη γὰρ καὶ ὁ στρατηγὸς Ῥουπίλιος ἐπ' αὐτοῦς ἤλαυνεν, ἀλλήλους τοῖς ξίφεσιν ἔφθαζον ἀπαυχενίσαντες.<sup>5</sup> ὁ δὲ τερατίας Εὐνὸς καὶ βασιλεὺς καταφυγῶν διὰ δειλίαν ἐν τισὶ κοιλίσιν ἐξειλκύσθη ἅμα τεττάρων, μαγείρου καὶ ἀρτοποιοῦ καὶ τοῦ τρίβοντος αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ λουτρῷ καὶ τετάρτου τοῦ παρὰ τοὺς πότους εἰωθότος ψυχαγωγεῖν αὐτόν. καὶ παραδοθεὶς εἰς φυλακὴν καὶ τοῦ σώματος αὐτοῦ διαλυθέντος εἰς φθειρῶν πλήθος οἰκείως τῆς περὶ

fining the rebels under conditions of unspeakable duress and famine: conditions such that, beginning by eating the children, they progressed to the women, and did not altogether abstain even from eating one another. It was on this occasion that Rupilius captured Comanus, the brother of Cleon, as he was attempting to escape from the beleaguered city. Finally, after Sarapion, a Syrian, had betrayed the citadel, the general laid hands on all the runaway slaves in the city, whom, after torture, he threw over a cliff. From there he advanced to Enna, which he put under siege in much the same manner, bringing the rebels into extreme straits and frustrating their hopes. Cleon came forth from the city with a few men, but after an heroic struggle, covered with wounds, he was displayed dead, and Rupilius captured this city also by betrayal, since its strength was impregnable to force of arms. Eunus, taking with him his bodyguards, a thousand strong, fled in unmanly fashion to a certain precipitous region. The men with him, however, aware that their dreaded fate was inevitable, inasmuch as the general, Rupilius, was already marching against them, anticipated their fate by beheading each other. Eunus, the wonder-worker and king, who through cowardice had sought refuge in certain caves, was dragged out with four others, a cook, a baker, the man who massaged him at his bath, and a fourth, whose duty it had been to amuse him at drinking parties. Remanded to prison, where his flesh disintegrated into a mass of

<sup>1</sup> ἐκ added by Reiske.

<sup>2</sup> μηδ' Α.

<sup>3</sup> χιλίους ΑΒ, ἑξακοσίουσ cell.

<sup>4</sup> ἔφυγεν Α.

<sup>5</sup> So Bekker: ἀπαιχενίσαντας.

αὐτὸν ῥαδιουργίας κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον ἐν τῇ Μοργαντίνῃ. ἐντεῦθεν Ῥουπίλιος ἐπιτρέχων ὅλην τὴν Σικελίαν ἅμα λογάσιον ὀλίγοις θάττον ἤπερ τις ἤλπισε παντὸς αὐτὴν ἠλευθέρωσε λησστηρίου.

24 "Ὅτι ὁ τῶν ἀποστατῶν βασιλεὺς Εὐνὸς ἑαυτὸν μὲν Ἀντίοχον, Σύρους δὲ τῶν ἀποστατῶν τὸ πλῆθος ἐπωνόμασεν. (Photius, *Bibl.* pp. 384-386 B.)

Chap. 2. 24b : see below, after Chap. 2. 37.

25 "Ὅτι οὐδέποτε στάσις ἐγένετο τηλικαύτη δούλων ἡλική συνέστη ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ. δι' ἣν πολλαὶ μὲν πόλεις δειναῖς περιέπεσον συμφοραῖς, ἀναριθμητοὶ δὲ ἄνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες μετὰ τέκνων ἐπειράθησαν τῶν μεγίστων ἀτυχημάτων, πᾶσα δὲ ἡ νῆσος ἐκινδύνευσεν πεσεῖν εἰς ἐξουσίαν δραπετῶν, ὄρον τῆς ἐξουσίας τιθεμένων τὴν τῶν ἐλευθέρων ὑπερβολὴν τῶν ἀκληρημάτων. καὶ ταῦτα ἀπήνησε τοῖς μὲν πολλοῖς ἀνελπίζτως καὶ παραδόξως, τοῖς δὲ πραγματικῶς ἕκαστα δυναμένους κρίνειν οὐκ ἀλόγως 26 ἔδοξε συμβαίνειν. διὰ γὰρ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς εὐπορίας τῶν τὴν κρατίστην νῆσον ἐκκαρπομένων<sup>1</sup> ἅπαντες σχεδὸν οἱ τοῖς πλοῦτοις προκεκοφότες ἐζήλωσαν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τρυφήν, εἰθ' ὑπερηφανίαν καὶ ὕβριν. ἐξ ὧν ἁπάντων αὐξανομένης ἐπ' ἴσης τῆς τε κατὰ τῶν οἰκετῶν κακουχίας καὶ τῆς κατὰ τῶν δεσποτῶν ἀλλοτριότητος, ἐρράγη<sup>2</sup> ποτὲ σὺν

<sup>1</sup> So Salmassius, Wesseling : *εὐκαρπομένων* P.

<sup>2</sup> *ἐξερράγη* Herwerden, Hertlein.

<sup>1</sup> Plutarch, *Sulla*, 36, includes Eunus in a list of famous or notorious people who died of the *morbus pedicularis*. A similar affliction smote Herod (Acts 12. 23), who was "eaten of worms"; cp. also Herodotus, 4. 205, and Lucian, *Pseudomantis*, 39.

liee,<sup>1</sup> he met such an end as befitted his knavery, and died at Morgantina.<sup>2</sup> Thereupon Rupilius, traversing the whole of Sicily with a few picked troops, sooner than had been expected rid it of every nest of robbers.

Eunus, king of the rebels, called himself Antiochus, and his horde of rebels Syrians.

There<sup>3</sup> was never a sedition of slaves so great as <sup>135 B.C. (?)</sup> that which occurred in Sicily, whereby many cities met with grave calamities, innumerable men and women, together with their children, experienced the greatest misfortunes, and all the island was in danger of falling into the power of fugitive slaves, who measured their authority only by the excessive suffering of the freeborn. To most people these events came as an unexpected and sudden surprise, but to those who were capable of judging affairs realistically they did not seem to happen without reason. Because of the superabundant prosperity of those who exploited the products of this mighty island, nearly all who had risen in wealth affected first a luxurious mode of living, then arrogance and insolence. As a result of all this, since both the maltreatment of the slaves and their estrangement from their masters increased at an equal rate, there was at last, when occasion offered, a violent outburst

<sup>2</sup> For the identification of Morgantina with the extensive remains at Serra Orlando see K. Frim, *A.J.A.* 62 (1958), 79-90; reports of the excavations at the site (since 1955) have appeared in the same journal, vols. 61 ff.

<sup>3</sup> The rest of chap. 2 from this point on consists of the Constantinian *Excerpta*, which (in part) parallel the continuous but abbreviated narrative given by Photius. The present paragraph is clearly from the introduction to the account of the Servile War.



καιρῷ τὸ μῖσος. ἐξ οὗ χωρὶς παραγγέλματος  
πολλὰι μυριάδες συνέδραμον οἰκετῶν ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν  
δεσποτῶν ἀπώλειαν. τὸ παραπλήσιον δὲ γέγονε  
καὶ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς,  
Ἀριστονίκου μὲν ἀντιπονησάμενου τῆς μὴ προση-  
κούσης βασιλείας, τῶν δὲ δούλων διὰ τὰς ἐκ τῶν  
δεσποτῶν κακουχίας συναπονησάμενων ἐκείνῳ<sup>1</sup>  
καὶ μεγάλοις ἀτυχήμασι πολλὰς πόλεις περιβαλόν-  
των.

- 27 Ὅτι παραπλησίως καὶ πρὸς τὰς γεωργίας ἕκα-  
στος τῶν πολλῆν χώραν κεκτημένων ὅλα σω-  
ματοτροφεία συνηγόραζον. . . .<sup>2</sup> τοὺς μὲν πέδας  
δεσμεύειν, τοὺς δὲ ταῖς βαρύτησι τῶν ἔργων κατα-  
πονεῖν, πάντας<sup>3</sup> δὲ τοῖς ὑπερηφάνοις χαρακτηῖσαι  
κατέστιζον. διὸ καὶ τοσοῦτο τῶν οἰκετῶν ἐπέκλυσε  
πλήθος ἅπασαν<sup>4</sup> Σικελίαν, ὥστε τοὺς ἀκούοντας τὴν  
ὑπερβολὴν μὴ πιστεύσαι. καὶ γὰρ τῶν Σικελιω-  
τῶν οἱ πολλοὺς πλοῦτους κεκτημένους διημιλλῶντο  
πρὸς τὰς τῶν Ἰταλιωτῶν ὑπερηφανίας τε καὶ  
πλεονεξίας καὶ κακουργίας. εἰς τοιαύτην γὰρ συνή-  
θειαν ραδιουργίας τοὺς νομεῖς ἤγαγον οἱ πολλοὺς  
οἰκέτας κεκτημένοι τῶν Ἰταλικῶν ὥστε τροφὰς μὲν  
28 μὴ παρέχειν, ἐπιτρέπειν δὲ ληστεύειν. τοιαύτης δο-  
θείσης ἐξουσίας ἀνθρώποις διὰ μὲν τὴν ἰσχὴν τῶν  
σωμάτων δυναμένοις πᾶν τὸ κριθὲν ἐπιτελεῖν, διὰ  
δὲ τὴν ἄνεσιν καὶ σχολὴν εὐκαιροῦσι, διὰ δὲ τὴν  
τῆς τροφῆς ἔνδειαν ἀναγκαζομένοις ταῖς παραβόλοις  
ἐγχειρεῖν πράξειςιν, συνέβη ταχὺ τὴν παρανομίαν

of hatred. So without a word of summons tens of  
thousands of slaves joined forces to destroy their  
masters. Similar events took place throughout Asia  
at the same period, after Aristonicus<sup>1</sup> laid claim to a  
kingdom that was not rightfully his, and the slaves,  
because of their owners' maltreatment of them, joined  
him in his mad venture and involved many cities in  
great misfortunes.

In like fashion<sup>2</sup> each of the large landowners  
bought up whole slave marts to work their lands ;  
. . . to bind some in fetters, to wear out others by  
the severity of their tasks ; and they marked all  
with their arrogant brands. In consequence, so great  
a multitude of slaves inundated all Sicily that those  
who heard tell of the immense number were in-  
credulous. For in fact the Sicilians who had acquired  
much wealth were now rivalling the Italians in ar-  
rogance, greed, and villainy. And the Italians who  
owned large numbers of slaves had made crime so  
familiar to their herdsmen that they provided them  
no food, but permitted them to plunder. With  
such licence given to men who had the physical  
strength to accomplish their every resolve, who had  
scope and leisure to seize the opportunity, and who  
for want of food were constrained to embark on  
perilous enterprises, there was soon an increase in

<sup>1</sup> After the death of Attalus III in 133 B.C., Aristonicus  
appeared as a pretender to the throne of Pergamum, claiming  
to be a son of Eumenes II ; his utopian project, the " City  
of the Sun," won him wide popular support, and it was not  
until 130 B.C. that he was defeated by Roman arms and taken  
captive (Strabo, 14. 1. 38, p. 646).

<sup>2</sup> The point of the comparison is not made clear. This  
section (§§ 27-32) corresponds to §§ 1-3, above.

<sup>1</sup> So Valesius : συναπονησάμενος ἐκείνων P.

<sup>2</sup> Jacoby suggests ὡν εἰώθεσαν for the lacuna.

<sup>3</sup> So Salmassius, Valesius : πάντα P.

<sup>4</sup> So Valesius : ἅπαν (sic) P.

αὐξήθηται. τὸ γὰρ πρῶτον ἐν τοῖς ἐπιφανεστάτοις<sup>1</sup> τόποις τοὺς καθ' ἓνα καὶ δύο τὰς ὁδοιπορίας ποιούμενους ἐφόνεον· εἶτα ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν ἀσθενεστέρων ἐπαύλεις νυκτὸς ἀθρόοι συντρέχοντες ἐξήρουν βίαια ταύτας καὶ τὰς κτήσεις διήρπαζον καὶ τοὺς ἀνθ-  
 29 ισταμένους ἀνήρουν. αἰεὶ δὲ μᾶλλον τῆς τόλμης προβαινούσης, οὔτε τοῖς ὁδοιπόροις νυκτὸς ἢ Σικελία βάσιμος ἦν οὔτε τοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς χώρας ζῆν εἰωθόσιν ἀσφαλῆς ἐπὶ ταύτης ἢ διατριβή, πάντα δὲ βίας καὶ ληστείας καὶ παντοδαπῶν φόνων ἦν με-  
 30 στά. τοῖς δὲ νομεῦσι<sup>2</sup> ἀγραυλίας γεγεννημένης καὶ σκευῆς στρατιωτικῆς, εὐλόγως ἅπαντες ἐνεπιμπλῶντο φρονήματος καὶ θράσους· περιφέροντες γὰρ ῥόπαλα καὶ λόγχας καὶ καλαύροπας ἀξιολόγους καὶ δέρματα λύκων ἢ συάγων ἔσκεπασμένοι τὰ σώ-  
 31 μικῶν ἔργων οὐ πόρρω κειμένην. κυνῶν τε ἀλκίμων ἄθροισμα συνεπόμενον ἐκάστω καὶ τροφῆς καὶ γάλακτος καὶ κρεῶν παρακειμένων πλήθος ἐξηγγρίου τὰς τε ψυχὰς καὶ τὰ σώματα. ἦν οὖν πᾶσα χώρα μεστή καθάπερ στρατευμάτων διεσπαρμένων, ὡς ἂν ὑπὸ τῆς τῶν δεσποτῶν ἐπιτροπῆς τοῦ  
 31 θράσους τῶν δούλων καθωπλισμένον.<sup>3</sup> οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ κωλύειν μὲν ἐπεχειροῦν τὴν ἀπόνοιαν τῶν οἰκετῶν, κολάζειν δὲ οὐ τολμῶντες διὰ τὴν ἰσχὺν καὶ τὸ βᾶρος τῶν κυριῶν ἠναγκάζοντο περιορᾶν τὴν ἐπαρχίαν ληστευομένην. οἱ πλείστοι γὰρ τῶν κτητόρων ἵππεῖς ὄντες ἐντελεῖς τῶν Ῥωμαίων, καὶ κριταὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπαρχιῶν κατηγορουμένοις

lawlessness. They began by murdering men who were travelling singly or in pairs, in the most conspicuous<sup>1</sup> areas. Then they took to assaulting in a body, by night, the homesteads of the less well protected, which they destroyed, seizing the property and killing all who resisted. As their boldness grew steadily greater, Sicily became impassable to travellers by night; those who normally lived in the country found it no longer safe to stay there; and there was violence, robbery, and all manner of bloodshed on every side. The herdsmen, however, because of their experience of life in the open and their military accoutrements, were naturally all brimming with high spirits and audacity; and since they carried clubs or spears or stout staves, while their bodies were protected by the skins of wolves or wild boars, they presented a terrifying appearance that was little short of actual belligerency. Moreover, each had at his heels a pack of valiant dogs, while the plentiful diet of milk and meat available to the men rendered them savage in temper and in physique. So every region was filled with what were practically scattered bands of soldiers, since with the permission of their masters the reckless daring of the slaves had been furnished with arms. The praetors attempted to hold the raging slaves in check, but not daring to punish them because of the power and influence of the masters were forced to wink at the plundering of their province. For most of the landowners were Roman knights in full standing, and since it was the knights who acted as judges when

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps "inconspicuous": see critical note.

<sup>3</sup> So Valesius: καθωπλισμένων P.

<sup>1</sup> ἀνεπιφανεστάτοις Post.

<sup>2</sup> νομεῦσι P.

στρατηγοῖς γινόμενοι,<sup>1</sup> φοβεροὶ ταῖς ἀρχαῖς ὑπῆρχον.

32 "Ὅτι οἱ περὶ τὰς γεωργίας ἀσχολούμενοι τῶν Ἰταλικῶν παμπληθεῖς οἰκέτας ὠνούμενοι καὶ πάντας χαράττοντες τοῖς στίγμασι τροφὰς μὲν οὐχ ἱκανὰς παρείχοντο, τῇ δὲ βαρύτητι τῶν ἔργων κατέξαινον . . .<sup>2</sup> τὴν παρ' αὐτῶν ταλαιπωρίαν.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 302-303.)

33 "Ὅτι οὐ μόνον κατὰ τὰς πολιτικὰς δυναστείας τοὺς ἐν ὑπεροχῇ ὄντας ἐπιεικῶς χρῆ προσφέρεσθαι τοῖς ταπεινοτέροις, ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ τοὺς ἰδιωτικὸς βίου πράως προσενεκτέον τοῖς οἰκέταις τοὺς εἰς φρονούντας. ἡ γὰρ ὑπερηφανία καὶ βαρύτης ἐν μὲν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἀπεργάζεται στάσεις ἐμφυλίου τῶν ἐλευθέρων, ἐν δὲ τοῖς κατὰ μέρος τῶν ἰδιωτῶν οἴκοις δούλων ἐπιβουλὰς τοῖς δεσπότηταις καὶ ἀποστάσεις φοβερὰς κοινῇ ταῖς πόλεσι κατασκευάζει. ὅσα δ' ἂν<sup>3</sup> τὰ τῆς ἐξουσίας εἰς ὠμότητα καὶ παρανομίαν ἐκτρέπῃται, τοσοῦτω μᾶλλον καὶ τὰ τῶν ὑποταγμένων ἤθη πρὸς ἀπόνοιαν ἀποθηριούται. πᾶς γὰρ ὁ τῇ τύχῃ ταπεινὸς τοῦ μὲν καλοῦ καὶ τῆς δόξης ἑκουσίως ἐκχωρεῖ τοῖς ὑπερέχουσι, τῆς δὲ καθηκούσης φιλανθρωπίας στερισκόμενος πολέμιος γίνεταί τῶν ἀνημέρων δεσποζόντων.

(*Const. Exc.* 4, pp. 383-384.)

34 "Ὅτι Δαμόφιλος τις ἦν τὸ γένος Ἐνναῖος, τὴν οὐσίαν μεγαλόπλουτος, τὸν τρόπον ὑπερήφανος, ὃς πολλὴν χώραν<sup>4</sup> περιόδον<sup>5</sup> γεωργῶν, παμπληθεῖς δὲ βοσκημάτων ἀγέλας κεκτημένος<sup>6</sup> οὐ μόνον τὴν

<sup>1</sup> So Valesius: γινόμενοις P.

<sup>2</sup> Lacuna indicated by Dindorf.

charges arising from provincial affairs were brought against the governors,<sup>1</sup> the magistrates stood in awe of them.

The Italians who were engaged in agriculture purchased great numbers of slaves, all of whom they marked with brands, but failed to provide them sufficient food, and by oppressive toil wore them out . . . their distress.

Not only in the exercise of political power should men of prominence be considerate towards those of low estate, but so also in private life they should—if they are sensible—treat their slaves gently. For heavy-handed arrogance leads states into civil strife and factionalism between citizens, and in individual households it paves the way for plots of slaves against masters and for terrible uprisings in concert against the whole state. The more power is perverted to cruelty and lawlessness, the more the character of those subject to that power is brutalized to the point of desperation. Anyone whom fortune has set in low estate willingly yields place to his superiors in point of gentility and esteem, but if he is deprived of due consideration, he comes to regard those who harshly lord it over him with bitter enmity.

There<sup>2</sup> was a certain Damophilus, a native of Enna, a man of great wealth but arrogant in manner, who, since he had under cultivation a great circuit of land and owned many herds of cattle, emulated

<sup>1</sup> See note on § 3, above.

<sup>2</sup> With §§ 34-36, 38 cp. § 10 *init.*, above.

<sup>3</sup> ὅσα δ' ἂν Mai: ὅσοδ' ἂν V.

<sup>4</sup> So Valesius: χώραν P.

<sup>5</sup> So Reiske: περίοδον P.

<sup>6</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius: καὶ κτημῶν (s. acc.) P.

τρυφήν τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν Ἰταλικῶν ἐξήλωσεν,  
 ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ κατὰ τοὺς οἰκέτας πλῆθος καὶ τὴν εἰς  
 τούτους ἀπανθρωπίαν καὶ βαρύτητα. ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ  
 τῆς χώρας ἵππους τε πολυτελεῖς καὶ τετρακύκλους  
 ἀπήνας μετ' οἰκετῶν στρατιωτικῶν περιήγετο·  
 πρὸς δὲ τούτοις εὐπρεπῶν παιδῶν πλῆθος, ἔτι δὲ  
 κολάκων ἀνάγωγον παραδρομὴν ἔχειν ἐφιλοτιμεῖτο.  
 35 κατὰ δὲ τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὰς ἐπαύλεις ἀργυρωμάτων  
 ἐκθέσεις τορευτῶν καὶ στρωμάτων θαλαττίων πολυ-  
 τελείας ἐκπονούμενος παρετίθετο τραπέζας ὑπερ-  
 ηφάνους καὶ βασιλικὰς ταῖς δαψιλείαις, ὑπεραίρων  
 τὴν Περσικὴν τρυφήν ταῖς δαπάναις καὶ πολυτε-  
 λείαις· ὑπερέβαλε δὲ<sup>1</sup> καὶ κατὰ<sup>2</sup> τὴν ὑπερηφανίαν.  
 ἀνάγωγος γὰρ καὶ ἀπαίδευτος τρόπος<sup>3</sup> ἐξουσίας ἀν-  
 υπευθύνου καὶ τύχης μεγαλοπλούτου κυριεύσας τὸ  
 μὲν πρῶτον κόρον ἐγέννησεν, εἶθ' ὕβριν, τὸ δὲ τε-  
 λευταῖον ὀλεθρόν τε αὐτῷ<sup>4</sup> καὶ συμφορὰς μεγάλας  
 36 τῇ πατρίδι. ἀγοράζων γὰρ οἰκετῶν πλῆθος ὕβρι-  
 στικῶς αὐτοῖς προσεφέρετο, στίγμασι σιδήρου  
 χαράττων τὰ σώματα τῶν ἐλευθέρων μὲν ἐν ταῖς<sup>5</sup>  
 πατρίσι γεγενημένων, αἰχμαλωσίας δὲ καὶ δουλι-  
 κῆς τύχης πεπειραμένων. καὶ τούτων τοὺς μὲν πέ-  
 δαις δεσμεύων εἰς τὰς συνεργασίας ἐνέβαλλε, τοὺς  
 δὲ νομεῖς ἀποδεικνύων οὐτ' ἐσθῆτας οὔτε τροφὰς  
 ἐχορήγει τὰς ἀρμοττούσας.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), p. 304.)

Chap. 2. 37 : see below, after Chap. 2. 38.

38 "Ὅτι Δαμόφιλος ὁ Ἐνναϊὸς ποτε προσελθόντων

<sup>1</sup> δὲ added by Valesius.

not only the luxury affected by the Italian land-  
 owners in Sicily, but also their troops of slaves and  
 their inhumanity and severity towards them. He  
 drove about the countryside with expensive horses,  
 four-wheeled carriages, and a bodyguard of slaves,  
 and prided himself, in addition, on his great train of  
 handsome serving-boys and ill-mannered parasites.<sup>1</sup>  
 Both in town and at his villas he took pains to pro-  
 vide a veritable exhibition of embossed silver and  
 costly crimson spreads, and had himself served  
 sumptuous and regally lavish dinners, in which he  
 surpassed even the luxury of the Persians in outlay  
 and extravagance, as indeed he outdid them also in  
 arrogance. His uncouth and boorish nature, in fact,  
 being set in possession of irresponsible power and in  
 control of a vast fortune, first of all engendered  
 satiety, then overweening pride, and, at last, de-  
 struction for him and great calamities for his country.  
 Purchasing a large number of slaves, he treated them  
 outrageously, marking with branding irons the bodies  
 of men who in their own countries had been free, but  
 who through capture in war had come to know the  
 fate of a slave. Some of these he put in fetters and  
 thrust into slave pens ; others he designated to act  
 as his herdsmen, but neglected to provide them with  
 suitable clothing or food.

On one occasion when approached by a group of

<sup>1</sup> This sentence is patterned closely on a passage from the 8th book of Poseidonius' *History* (Jacoby, *FGH*, no. 87, fr. 7). Poseidonius was probably the chief source for Diodorus' account of the Servile War.

<sup>2</sup> Wifstrand suggests deleting κατὰ.

<sup>3</sup> So Herwerden, Dindorf<sup>4</sup> : ἀπαιδευτότροπος P.

<sup>4</sup> τε αὐτῷ Dindorf<sup>4</sup> : εἰνατῷ P, αὐτῷ Herwerden.

<sup>5</sup> ταῖς added by Herwerden.

αὐτῶ τινων οἰκετῶν γυμνῶν καὶ διαλεγομένων ὑπὲρ ἐσθήτος οὐκ ἠνέσχετο τὴν ἔντευξιν, ἀλλ' εἰπὼν· Τί γάρ; οἱ διὰ τῆς χώρας ὀδοιποροῦντες γυμνοὶ βαδίζουσι, καὶ οὐχ ἑτοίμην παρέχονται τὴν χορηγίαν τοῖς χρεῖαν ἔχουσιν ἱματίων;<sup>1</sup> ἐπέταξε προσδεῖσθαι τοῖς κίοσι καὶ πληγὰς ἐμφορήσας ἐξαπέστειλεν ὑπερηφάνως.  
(*Const. Exc.* 4, p. 384.)

Chap. 2. 39 : see below, after Chap. 2. 24b.

- 37 "Ὅτι ὁ αὐτὸς Δαμόφιλος διὰ τὴν αὐθάδειαν καὶ τὴν ὠμότητα τῶν τρόπων οὐκ ἦν ἡμέρα καθ' ἣν οὐκ ἠκίβετό τινας τῶν οἰκετῶν ἐπ' αἰτίας οὐ δικαίας.<sup>2</sup> οὐχ ἦττον δὲ ἢ γυνὴ τούτου Μεταλλίς χαίρουσα ταῖς ὑπερηφάνοις τιμωρίας ὠμῶς προσεφέρετο ταῖς θεραπαίνισι καὶ τῶν οἰκετῶν τοῖς ὑποπεσοῦσιν. καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων ὕβριν καὶ τιμωρίαν ἀπεθηριώθησαν οἱ δοῦλοι πρὸς τοὺς κυρίους, καὶ διαλαβόντες μηδὲν ἔτι χεῖρον τῶν παρόντων αὐτοῖς κακῶν ἀπαντήσεσθαι. . . .

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), p. 304.)

Chap. 2. 38 : see above, after Chap. 2. 36.

- 24b "Ὅτι συνετίθετο πρὸς ἀλλήλους οἱ δοῦλοι περὶ ἀποστάσεως καὶ φόνου<sup>3</sup> τῶν κυρίων. παρελθόντες δὲ πρὸς τὸν Εὐνοῦν οὐκ ἄπωθεν διατρίβοντα ἡρώτων εἰ συγχωρεῖται παρὰ τῶν θεῶν αὐτοῖς τὸ βεβουλευμένον. ὁ δὲ τερατευόμενος μετ' ἐνθουσιασμοῦ καὶ περὶ τίνων ἤκουσι ἀκούσας<sup>4</sup> διεσάφησεν ὅτι διδόασιν αὐτοῖς οἱ θεοὶ τὴν ἀπόστασιν, εἰ μὴδεμίαν ὑπερβολὴν ποιησάμενοι παραχρῆμα μὲν<sup>5</sup> ἐγχειρήσωσι ταῖς ἐπιβολαῖς· ὑπὸ γὰρ τῆς πεπρω-

naked domestics with a request for clothing, Damophilus of Enna impatiently refused to listen. "What!" he said, "do those who travel through the country go naked? Do they not offer a ready source of supply for anyone who needs garments?" Having said this, he ordered them bound to pillars, piled blows on them, and arrogantly dismissed them.

Because of his arbitrary and savage humour not a day passed that this same Damophilus did not torment some of his slaves without just cause. His wife Metallis,<sup>1</sup> who delighted no less in these arrogant punishments, treated her maidservants cruelly, as well as any other slaves who fell into her clutches. And because of the spiteful punishments received from them both, the slaves were filled with rage against their masters, and conceiving that they could encounter nothing worse than their present misfortunes<sup>2</sup> began to form conspiracies to revolt and to murder their masters. Approaching Eunus, who lived not far away, they asked whether their project had the approval of the gods. He put on a display of his inspired transports, and when he learned why they had come, stated clearly that the gods favoured their revolt, provided they made no delay but applied themselves to the enterprise at once; for it was

<sup>1</sup> Her name appears more correctly in Photius (above, chap. 2. 10) as Megallis.

<sup>2</sup> At this point, as is evident from the parallel passage in Photius (§§ 10-11, above), the narrative breaks off in the collection *De virtutibus et vitiis* (§ 37) and is taken up at once (only the subject [οἱ δοῦλοι] being repeated) in the collection *De insidiis* (§ 24b), which has therefore been transferred to its present position.

<sup>3</sup> So Feder (cp. chap. 2. 10): *φόνων* S.

<sup>4</sup> ἀκούσας added by Müller.

<sup>5</sup> Müller deletes *μεν*.

<sup>1</sup> ἀλλ' after *ἱματίων* deleted by Dindorf.

<sup>2</sup> So Valesius: *αἰτίας οὐ δικαίας* P.

μένης<sup>1</sup> αὐτοῖς κεκυρώσθαι<sup>2</sup> πατρίδα τὴν Ἔνναν, οὖσαν ἀκρόπολιν ὅλης τῆς νήσου. τοιούτων λόγων ἀκούσαντες καὶ διαλαβόντες ὅτι τὸ δαιμόνιον αὐτοῖς συνεπιλαμβάνεται τῆς προαιρέσεως, οὕτως παρέστησαν ταῖς ψυχαῖς πρὸς τὴν ἀπόστασιν ὥστε μηδεμίαν ἀναβολὴν τῶν δεδογμένων ποιεῖσθαι. εὐθύς οὖν τοὺς μὲν δεδεμένους ἔλυον, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων τοὺς πλησίον διατρίβοντας συλλαβόμενοι περὶ τετρακοσίους συνήθροισαν ἐπὶ τινος ἀγροῦ πλησίον ὄντος τῆς Ἐννης. συνθέμενοι δὲ πρὸς ἀλλήλους καὶ πίστει ἐπὶ σφαγίων ἐνόρκους νυκτὸς ποιησάμενοι καθωπλίσθησαν, ὡς ποτ' οὖν ὁ καιρὸς συνεχώρει· πάντες δὲ τὸ κράτιστον τῶν ὄπλων τὸν θυμὸν ἀνελάμβανον<sup>3</sup> κατὰ τῆς ἀπωλείας τῶν ὑπερηφάνων κυρίων· καὶ τούτων ἀφηγγεῖτο Εὐνους. καὶ παρακαλοῦντες ἀλλήλους περὶ μέσας νύκτας εἰσέπεσον εἰς τὴν πόλιν καὶ πολλοὺς<sup>4</sup> ἀνήρουν.

(*Const. Exc.* 3, pp. 206-207.)

Chap. 2. 25 : see above, after Chap. 2. 24.

39 Ὅτι κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν ἦν τοῦ Δαμοφίλου θυγάτηρ, παρθένος μὲν τὴν ἡλικίαν, ἀπλότῃτι δὲ τρόπων καὶ φιλανθρωπία διαφέρουσα. αὕτη τοὺς μαστιζομένους ὑπὸ τῶν γονέων ἀεὶ φιλοτίμως εἰώθει παρηγορεῖσθαι, καὶ τοῖς δεδεμένοις τῶν οἰκετῶν ἐπαρκούσα διὰ τὴν ἐπιείκειαν θαυμαστῶς ὑπὸ πάντων ἠγαπάτο. καὶ τότε οὖν τῆς προγεγενημένης χάριτος ξενολογησάσης αὐτῇ τὸν παρὰ τῶν εἰς πεπονθότων ἔλεον, οὐ μόνον οὐδεὶς ἐτόλμησε μεθ' ὕβρεως ἐπιβαλεῖν τῇ κόρῃ τὰς χεῖρας, ἀλλὰ πάντες ἀθικτον πάσης ὕβρεως τὴν ἀκμὴν αὐτῆς ἐτήρησαν.

<sup>1</sup> So Feder, Müller : *πετρωμένης* S.

<sup>2</sup> τὴν after *κεκυρώσθαι* deleted by Herwerden.

decreed by Fate that Enna, the citadel of the whole island, should be their land. Having heard this, and believing that Providence was assisting them in their project, they were so keenly wrought up for revolt that there was no delay in executing their resolve. At once, therefore, they set free those in bonds, and collecting such of the others as lived near by they assembled about four hundred men at a certain field not far from Enna. After making a compact and exchanging pledges sworn by night over sacrificial victims, they armed themselves in such fashion as the occasion allowed; but all were equipped with the best of weapons, fury, which was bent on the destruction of their arrogant masters. Their leader was Eunus. With cries of encouragement to one another they broke into the city about midnight and put many to the sword.

There was in Sicily a daughter of Damophilus, a girl of marriageable age, remarkable for her simplicity of manner and her kindness of heart. It was always her practice to do all she could to comfort the slaves who were beaten by her parents, and since she also took the part of any who had been put in bonds, she was wondrously loved by one and all for her kindness. So now at this time,<sup>1</sup> since her past favours enlisted in her service the mercy of those to whom she had shown kindness, no one was so bold as to lay violent hands upon the girl, but all maintained her fresh young beauty inviolate. And

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* when her family was seized by the revolutionaries. §§ 39-40 correspond to the latter part of § 13. For Hermeias see above, § 14.

<sup>3</sup> So Feder, Müller : *ἀνελάμβανεν* S.

<sup>4</sup> So Jacoby : *τούτους* S, *τοὺς κυρίους* Herwerden.

προχειρισάμενοι δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν τοὺς εὐθέτους, ὧν ἐκτενέστατος ἦν Ἑρμείας, ἀπήγαγον εἰς Κατάνην πρὸς τινὰς οἰκείους. (Const. Exc. 2 (1), p. 305.)

40 "Ὅτι ἀπηγριωμένων τῶν ἀποστατῶν δούλων πρὸς ὅλην τὴν οἰκίαν τῶν δεσποτῶν καὶ τρεπομένων πρὸς ἀπαραίτητον ὕβριν καὶ τιμωρίαν, ὑπέφαινον ὡς οὐ δι' ὠμότητα φύσεως, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὰς προγεγενημένας εἰς αὐτοὺς ὑπερφηανίας ἐλύττων πρὸς τὴν τῶν<sup>1</sup> προαδικησάντων<sup>2</sup> κόλασιν τραπέντες.

"Ὅτι καὶ παρὰ τοῖς οἰκέταις αὐτοδιδακτός ἐστὶν ἡ φύσις εἰς δικαίαν ἀπόδοσιν χάριτός τε καὶ τιμωρίας. (Const. Exc. 4, p. 384.)

41 "Ὅτι ὁ Εὐνός<sup>3</sup> μετὰ ἀναγορευθῆναι βασιλεὺς πάντας ἀνελῶν, ἐκκλέψας<sup>4</sup> μόνους ἀφήκε τοὺς ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν χρόνοις κατὰ τὰς<sup>5</sup> τοῦ κυρίου συμπεριφορὰς ἐν τοῖς συνδείπνοις ἀποδεγμένους αὐτὸν ἐν τῇ τε μαντικῇ καὶ κατὰ τὰς ἐκ<sup>6</sup> τῆς τραπέζης δόσεις φιλανθρώπως<sup>7</sup>. ὥστε θαυμάσαι ἦν<sup>8</sup> τὴν τε τῆς τύχης περιπέτειαν καὶ τὸ τὴν κατὰ<sup>9</sup> τῶν εὐτελεστάτων εὐεργεσίαν ἀμειψθῆναι σὺν καιρῷ τηλικαύτῃ χάριτι. (Const. Exc. 2 (1), p. 305.)

42 "Ὅτι Ἀχαιὸς ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου σύμβουλος τοῖς πραττομένοις ὑπὸ τῶν δραπέτῶν οὐκ εὐαρεστούμενος ἐπέτιμα τε τοῖς τολμωμένοις ὑπ' αὐτῶν καὶ μάλα θρασέως προέλεγεν ὅτι συντόμου

<sup>1</sup> τῶν added by Wifstrand.

<sup>2</sup> So Mai: προαδικησάντων V.

<sup>3</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius (omitting ὁ): ὁ Δαμώφιλ P.

<sup>4</sup> Jacoby suggests ἐκλέψας.

<sup>5</sup> ἐκ after τὰς deleted by Valesius.

<sup>6</sup> ἐκ added by Valesius.

<sup>7</sup> So Valesius *lat.*, van der Mey: φιλανθρώπος P.

selecting suitable men from their number, among them Hermeias, her warmest champion, they escorted her to the home of certain kinsmen in Catania.

Although the rebellious slaves were enraged against the whole household of their masters, and resorted to unrelenting abuse and vengeance, there were yet some indications that it was not from innate savagery but rather because of the arrogant treatment they had themselves received that they now ran amuck when they turned to avenge themselves on their persecutors.

Even among slaves human nature needs no instructor in regard to a just repayment, whether of gratitude or of revenge.

Eunus, after being proclaimed king, put them all <sup>1</sup> to death, except for the men who in times past had, when his master indulged him, admitted him to their banquets, and had shown him courtesy both in respect of his prophecies and in their gifts of good things from the table; these men he spirited away and set free. Here indeed was cause for astonishment: that their fortunes should be so dramatically reversed, and that a kindness in such trivial matters should be requited so opportunely and with so great a boon.

Achaeus, the counsellor of King Antiochus,<sup>2</sup> being far from pleased at the conduct of the runaway slaves, censured them for their recklessness and boldly warned them that they would meet with

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* all the slave-owners. With this excerpt cp. § 8, above.

<sup>2</sup> Antiochus was the royal name assumed by Eunus (see above, § 24). The identification of Achaeus as a counsellor before he is raised to that rank is no doubt the work of the excerptor. On Achaeus see above, § 16.

<sup>8</sup> ἦν added by Nock.

<sup>9</sup> τὸ τὴν κατὰ Valesius: τὸ κατὰ τὴν P.

τεύξονται τιμωρίας. ὃν ὁ Εὐνὸς παρρησιαζόμενον τοσοῦτον ἀπέσχε τοῦ<sup>1</sup> θανάτου περιβαλεῖν ὥστε οὐ μόνον ἔδιωρῆσατο τὴν τῶν δεσποτῶν οἰκίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ σύμβουλον ἐποίησατο. (Const. Exc. 4, p. 384.)

43 Ὅτι καὶ ἄλλη τις ἐγένετο ἀπόστασις δραπετῶν καὶ σύστημα ἀξιόλογον. Κλέων γάρ τις Κίλιξ ἐκ τῶν περὶ τὸν Ταῦρον τόπων, συνήθης ὢν ἐκ παίδων τῷ ληστρικῷ βίῳ καὶ κατὰ τὴν Συκελίαν νομεὺς γεγωνὺς ἵπποφορβίων, οὐ διέλιπεν ὀδοιδοκῶν καὶ παντοδαποῦς φόνους ἐπιτελούμενος. ὃς πυθόμενος τὴν κατὰ τὸν Εὐνὸν προκοπὴν καὶ τὰς τῶν<sup>2</sup> μετ' αὐτοῦ δραπετῶν εὐημερίας ἀποστάτης ἐγένετο, καὶ τινὰς τῶν πλησίων<sup>3</sup> οἰκετῶν πείσας συναπονοήσασθαι κατέτρεχε τὴν πόλιν τῶν Ἀκραγαντίνων καὶ τὴν πλησιόχωρον πᾶσαν. (Const. Exc. 2 (1), p. 305.)

44 Ὅτι ἡ κατεπίγουσα<sup>4</sup> χρεῖα καὶ σπάνις ἠνάγκαζε πάντα δοκιμάζειν τοὺς ἀποστάτας δούλους, οὐ διδοῦσα τὴν τῶν κρειττόνων ἐκλογὴν.

45 Ὅτι ὑπῆρχεν οὐ διουσημίας δεόμενον τὸ<sup>5</sup> συλλογίσασθαι τῆς πόλεως τὸ εὐάλωτον. φανερόν γάρ ἦν καὶ τοῖς εὐθησετάτοις ὅτι τῶν τειχῶν διὰ τὴν πολυχρόνιον εἰρήνην κατερρηκῶτων καὶ πολλῶν ἐξ αὐτῆς στρατιωτῶν ἀπολωλότων, ἔσται τῆς πόλεως εὐκατόρθωτος ἡ πολιορκία.

<sup>1</sup> So Dindorf: τῷ V.

<sup>2</sup> τῶν added by Valesius.

<sup>3</sup> So Salmassius, Dindorf: πλησίων P.

<sup>4</sup> So Mai: κατεπίγουσα V.

<sup>5</sup> So Dindorf: τοῦ V.

speedy punishment. So far from putting him to death for his outspokenness, Eunus not only presented him with the house of his former masters but made him a royal counsellor.

There was, in addition, another revolt of fugitive slaves who banded together in considerable numbers.<sup>1</sup> A certain Cleon, a Cilician from the region about Taurus, who was accustomed from childhood to a life of brigandage and had become in Sicily a herder of horses, constantly waylaid travellers and perpetrated murders of all kinds. On hearing the news of Eunus' success and of the victories of the fugitives serving with him, he rose in revolt, and persuading some of the slaves near by to join him in his mad venture overran the city of Acragas and all the surrounding country.

Their pressing needs and their poverty forced the rebel slaves to regard everyone as acceptable, giving them no opportunity to pick and choose.<sup>2</sup>

It needed no portent from the heavens to realize how easily the city could be captured. For it was evident even to the most simple-minded that because of the long period of peace the walls had crumbled, and that now, when many of its soldiers had been killed, the siege of the city would bring an easy success.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Despite the arguments of Jacoby (*FGH*, II C, pp. 306-207), it appears that Diodorus' account of the Servile War was annalistic, not, as in the paraphrase of Photius, a continuous narrative. This is shown by chaps. 8-11, which are separated in the Constantinian collections from the earlier fragments by material that can be dated to 133 B.C. Hence the present fragment (chap. 2. 45) cannot, as Jacoby's arrangement would suggest, be referred to the siege of Tauromenium (§§ 20-21), which occurred in 132 B.C.

<sup>1</sup> Cp. § 17, above.

<sup>2</sup> In § 16, above, the haphazard arming of the slaves was mentioned. Possibly, therefore, the present excerpt properly belongs after § 41 or 42.



46 "Ὅτι ὁ Εὐνους ἐκτὸς βέλους ἐπιστήσας<sup>1</sup> τὴν δύναμιν ἐβλασφήμει τοὺς Ῥωμαίους, ἀποφαινόμενος οὐχ ἑαυτοὺς ἀλλ' ἐκείνους εἶναι δραπέτας τῶν κινδύνων. μίμους δὲ ἐξ ἀποστάσεως τοῖς ἔνδον ἐπεδείκνυτο, δι' ὧν οἱ δοῦλοι τὰς ἀπὸ<sup>2</sup> τῶν ἰδίων κυρίων ἀποστασίας<sup>3</sup> ἐξεθεάτριζον, ὄνειδίζοντες αὐτῶν τὴν ὑπερηφανίαν καὶ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς εἰς τὸν ὄλεθρον προαγούσης ὕβρεως.

47 "Ὅτι τὰ ἐξηλλαγμένα δυστυχήματα, εἰ καὶ τινες πεπεισμένοι τυγχάνουσι μηδενὸς τῶν τοιούτων ἐπιστροφὴν ποιῆσθαι τὸ θεῖον, ἀλλ' οὖν γε σύμφυρόν ἐστι τῷ κοινῷ βίῳ τὴν ἐκ θεῶν δεισιδαιμονίαν ἐντετηκέναι ταῖς τῶν πολλῶν ψυχαῖς. ὀλίγοι γὰρ οἱ<sup>4</sup> δι' ἀρετὴν ἰδίαν δικαιοπραγούντες, τὸ δὲ πολὺ φύλον τῶν ἀνθρώπων νομικαῖς κολάσεσι καὶ ταῖς ἐκ θεοῦ τιμωρίαῖς ἀπέχεται τῶν κακουργημάτων.

48 "Ὅτι πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων κακῶν ἐπισυμβάντων τοῖς Σικελιώταις, τοῦτοις ἅπασι ὁ δημοτικὸς ὄχλος οὐχ οἷον συνέπασχεν, ἀλλὰ τοῦναντίον ἐπέχαιρε προσεπιφθονῶν ἀνίσου τύχης καὶ ἀνωμάλου ζωῆς. ὁ γὰρ φθόνος ἐκ τῆς προγεγεννημένης λύπης μετέβαλεν εἰς χαρὰν, ὄρων τὸ λαμπρὸν τῆς τύχης μεταπεπτικὸς εἰς τὸ πρότερον ὑπ' αὐτῆς ὑπερὸν ὄντων σχῆμα, καὶ τὸ πάντων δεινότατον, οἱ μὲν ἀποστάται προνοηθέντες ἐμφρόνως περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος οὔτε τὰς ἐπαύλους ἐνεπύριζον οὔτε τὰς ἐν αὐταῖς κτήσεις καὶ καρπῶν ἀποθέσεις ἐλυμαίνοντο, τῶν τε πρὸς τὴν γεωργίαν ὠρμηκώτων ἀπέιχοντο, οἱ δὲ δημοτικοὶ διὰ τὸν φθόνον ἐπὶ τῇ προφάσει

<sup>1</sup> So Dindorf: ἐπιστατήσας V.

<sup>2</sup> ἀπὸ added by Herwerden.

<sup>3</sup> προστασίας Dindorf (ed. 4, Corr.).

Eunus, having stationed his army out of range of their missiles, taunted the Romans by declaring that it was they, and not his men, who were runaways from battle. For the inhabitants of the city, at a safe distance (?), he staged a production of mimes, in which the slaves acted out scenes of revolt from their individual masters, heaping abuse on their arrogance and the inordinate insolence that had led to their destruction.

As for unusual strokes of ill fortune, even though some persons may be convinced that Providence has no concern with anything of the sort, yet surely it is to the interest of society that the fear of the gods should be deeply embedded in the hearts of the people. For those who act honestly because they are themselves virtuous are but few, and the great mass of humanity abstain from evil-doing only because of the penalties of the law and the retribution that comes from the gods.

When these many great troubles fell upon the Sicilians, the common people were not only unsympathetic, but actually gloated over their plight, being envious because of the inequality in their respective lots, and the disparity in their modes of life. Their envy, from being a gnawing canker, now turned to joy, as it beheld the once resplendent lot of the rich changed and fallen into a condition such as was formerly beneath their very notice. Worst of all, though the rebels, making prudent provision for the future, did not set fire to the country estates nor damage the stock or the stored harvests, and abstained from harming anyone whose pursuit was agriculture, the populace, making the runaway slaves

<sup>4</sup> οἱ added by Herwerden.

τῶν δραπετῶν ἐξιώντες ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν οὐ μόνον τὰς κτήσεις διήρπαζον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς ἐπαύλεις ἐνεπύριζον.

(*Const. Exc.* 4, pp. 384-385.)

3. Ὅτι κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἀτταλος ὁ βασιλεὺς προσφάτως διαδεγμένος τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀλλοτρίαν ἔσχε διάθεσιν τῶν προβεβασιλευκότων.<sup>1</sup> καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνοι χρηστότητι καὶ φιλανθρωπίᾳ χρώμενοι ταῖς βασιλείαις ἐνευδαιμόνησαν· οὗτος δὲ γενόμενος ὤμους καὶ μαιφόνος πολλοὺς τῶν ὑπὸ τὴν βασιλείαν τεταγμένων ἀνηκέστοις συμφοραῖς καὶ σφαγαῖς περιέβαλε. τῶν δὲ πατρῶων φίλων τοὺς δυνατωτάτους ὑποπεύσας ὡς κατ' αὐτοῦ τι βουλευσαμένους, ἔκρινε δεῖν ἅπαντας ἐκποδῶν ποιήσασθαι. ἐπιλεξάμενος οὖν τῶν βαρβάρων μισθοφόρων τοὺς ἀγριωτάτους εἰς φόνον, ἀπλήστους δὲ εἰς χρημάτων περιουσίαν, τούτους ἔν τισιν οἰκήμασι κατέκρυψεν ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις, τῶν δὲ φίλων τοὺς ὑποπευομένους μετεπέμπετο. παραγενομένων δὲ τῶν φίλων . . .<sup>2</sup> πάντας ἀπέκτεινεν, ἔχων ὑπηρέτας οἰκείους τῆς ἰδίας μαιφονίας. εὐθύς δὲ τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας τούτων προσέταξε τῆς αὐτῆς τιμωρίας ἀξιώσασθαι. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων φίλων τῶν ἐπ' ἐξουσίᾳ στρατιωτῶν ἢ πόλεων τεταγμένων οὓς μὲν ἔδολοφόνησεν, οὓς δὲ συλλαβῶν πανοικίους ἀνείλε. διὰ δὲ<sup>3</sup> τὴν ὀμότητα μισηθεῖς οὐ μόνον ὑπὸ τῶν ἀρχομένων ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν πλησιοχώρων πάντας τοὺς ὑποτεταγμένους ἐποίησε μετεώρους πρὸς καινοτομίαν.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 305-306.)

a pretext, made sallies into the country and with the malice of envy not only plundered the estates but set fire to the buildings as well.

3. In Asia King Attalus, soon after his accession <sup>133 B.C.</sup> to the throne,<sup>1</sup> adopted an attitude markedly different from that of his predecessors. For they, by practising kindness and benevolence, had prospered in their kingship; he, however, being cruel and bloodthirsty, visited on many of those subject to his rule irremediable disaster or death. Suspecting the most powerful of his father's friends of having formed designs against him, he decided that all must be put out of the way. Accordingly, he selected the most savagely murderous of his barbarian mercenaries, men who were also insatiate in their thirst for gold, and concealing them in certain chambers of the palace sent in turn for the friends who were under suspicion. When they appeared . . . he had them all killed, for his underlings were as bloodthirsty as himself, and he gave immediate orders to inflict the same harsh treatment on their wives and children also. Of the other friends, those who had been appointed to commands in the army or as governors of cities, he had some assassinated, while others he arrested and put to death with their entire households. Because of his cruelty he was hated not only by everyone subject to him but by the neighbouring peoples as well. Thus he stirred all his subjects to hope for a revolution.

<sup>1</sup> Attalus III came to the throne in 139/8 B.C., but since the present account follows the outbreak of the Servile War, it was probably reserved for the occasion of his death in 133 B.C.

<sup>2</sup> The text of P shows a lacuna at this point.

<sup>3</sup> δὲ added by Valesius.

<sup>1</sup> So Valesius: *προβασιλευκότων* P.

4. "Ὅτι οἱ πλείστοι τῶν ἀλότων βαρβάρων κατὰ τὰς ὁδοιπορίας ἀγόμενοι οἱ μὲν ἑαυτοὺς οἱ δὲ ἀλλήλους ἀνήρουν, οὐχ ὑπομένοντες τὴν ἐκ τῆς δουλείας ὕβριν. παῖς δὲ τις ἄνηβος παραστὰς τρισὶν ἀδελφαῖς κοιμωμέναις διὰ τὸν κόπον, ταύτας ἀπέσφαξεν· ἑαυτὸν δὲ οὐ φθάσας ἀνελεῖν ὑπὸ τῶν συλλαβόντων ἀνεκρίνετο δι' ἣν αἰτίαν τὰς ἀδελφὰς ἀπέκτεινε. τούτοις μὲν οὖν ἀπεκρίθη διότι τοῦ ζῆν οὐδὲν ἄξιον αὐταῖς κατελέλειπτο,<sup>1</sup> αὐτὸς δὲ τροφῆς ἀποσχόμενος ἐνδεία κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον.

2 "Ὅτι οἱ αὐτοὶ αἰχμάλωτοι ὡς ἐπὶ τοὺς ὄρους τῆς χώρας κατήντησαν, ῥίψαντες ἑαυτοὺς εἰς ἔδαφος τὴν τε γῆν κατεφίλουσαν μετ' οἰμωγῆς καὶ τῆς κόνεως εἰς τοὺς κόλπους ἀνελάμβανον, ὥστε εἰς ἔλεον καὶ συμπάθειαν ἅπαν τραπήναι<sup>2</sup> τὸ στρατόπεδον. ἕκαστος γὰρ τοῖς κοινοῖς τῆς φύσεως πάθειν ἐχειροῦτο θεῖω φόβῳ, θεωρῶν ὅτι καὶ βαρβάρων ψυχὰι θηριώδεις, ὅταν ἡ τύχη διαζευγνύη τὸ σύνθημα ἀπὸ τῆς πατρίδος, ὅμως οὐκ ἐπιλανθάνονται τῆς πρὸς τὴν θρέψασαν γῆν φιλοστοργίας. (*Const. Exc.* 4, p. 386.)

5. "Ὅτι Τιβέριος ὁ Γράκχος ἦν υἱὸς Τιβερίου τοῦ<sup>3</sup> δις ὑπατευκότος καὶ πολέμους ἐπιφανεῖς καὶ μεγάλους κεχειρικώτος, ἔτι δὲ καλῶς πεπολιτευμένους, θυγατρίδους δὲ Ποπλίου Σκιπίωνος τοῦ καταπεπολεμηκότος Ἀννίβαν καὶ Καρχηδονίους. ἐξ ἀμφο-

4. Most of the captive barbarians,<sup>1</sup> while they were being marched away, committed suicide or killed one another, being unwilling to tolerate the indignity of servitude. One, a mere lad, went up to his three sisters as they lay sleeping from exhaustion and cut their throats. Thwarted in his attempt to do away with himself as well, he was asked by his captors why he had killed his sisters. He replied that there was nothing worth living for left to them. He himself, by refusing to eat, ended his life by starvation.

These same captives, on reaching the boundaries of their land, threw themselves to the ground and with cries of lamentation kissed the earth and even collected some of the dust in the folds of their garments, whereat all the army was moved to pity and sympathy. Each man, touched by the emotions common to humankind, was overcome with a sense of divine awe as he perceived that even barbarians, brutelike in spirit though they were, when fortune broke the customary bond between them and their native land, did not forget their fond affection for the sod that had reared them.

5. Tiberius Gracchus<sup>2</sup> was a son of that Tiberius who had been twice consul, had conducted brilliant and important military affairs, and had had an honourable political career. Through his mother he was also a grandson of Publius Scipio, the conqueror of Hannibal and the Carthaginians. But quite apart

<sup>1</sup> This chapter probably relates to the fall of Numantia (cp. Appian, *Hisp.* 96-98).

<sup>2</sup> Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, the famous tribune of 133 B.C. His father, of the same name, was consul in 177 and 163 B.C.; his mother was Cornelia, hardly less famous than her ill-starred sons, Tiberius and Gaius.

<sup>1</sup> So Dindorf: καταλέλειπτο V.

<sup>2</sup> ἅπαν τραπήναι Dindorf<sup>4</sup>: ἐπανατραπήναι V, τραπήναι Herwerden.

<sup>3</sup> τοῦ added by Herwerden.

τέρων δὲ τῶν γονέων ἐπισημοτάτου γένους πεφυκῶς  
 ἰδίᾳ πολὺ προεῖχε τῶν ἡλικιωτῶν τῇ<sup>1</sup> συνέσει τε καὶ  
 λόγῳ δεινότητι καὶ τὸ σύνολο πάσῃ παιδείᾳ, καὶ  
 δυνάμενος παρρησίαν ἀγειν πρὸς τὴν ὑπεροχὴν τῶν  
 ἀντιπραττόντων. (Const. Exc. 2 (1), p. 306.)

6. Καὶ συνέρρεον εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην οἱ ὄχλοι ἀπὸ  
 τῆς χώρας ὡσπερὶ ποταμοὶ τινες εἰς τὴν πάντα  
 δυναμένην δέχεσθαι θάλατταν. οἱ δὲ ὄχλοι μετω-  
 ρισθέντες πρὸς τὸ βοηθεῖν ἑαυτοῖς, νόμον μὲν ἔχον-  
 τες ἡγεμόνα καὶ σύμμαχον, προσάτην δὲ ἄρχοντα  
 τὸν μήτε χάριτος μήτε φόβου δοῦλον, ὑπὲρ δὲ τοῦ  
 τὴν χώραν ἀνακτήσασθαι τῷ δήμῳ πάντα πόνον  
 καὶ κίνδυνον ὑπομένειν κεκρικότα μέχρι τῆς ἐσχά-  
 τῆς ἀναπνοῆς. . . .

2 . . . ἔχων πλήθος οὐ νεοσύλλογον καὶ φυλῶδες,<sup>2</sup>  
 ἀλλὰ τὸ πρακτικώτατον τοῦ δήμου καὶ τοῖς βίους  
 κάρπιμον. διὸ καὶ τῆς βίας ἐν ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς  
 μέρεσιν ταλαντευομένης καὶ τῆς ῥοπῆς δεῦρο κἀ-  
 κείσε πάλιν ἐκκλινούσης, πολλῶν μυριάδων ἡθροισ-  
 μένων τὰ μέρη βιαίως συνίσταντο καὶ καθάπερ  
 ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ κυμάτων φαντασίαι καὶ διαθέσεις  
 ἐγίνοντο κατὰ τὰς τοῦ πλήθους ἐκκλησίας.

7. Ὅτι ὁ Ὀκτάβιος μετὰ τὴν καθαίρεσιν οὐθ'  
 ὁμολογῶν ἑαυτὸν ἰδιώτην ὑπάρχειν οὐθ' ὡς ἄρχων  
 τολμῶν πράξαι τι δημαρχικόν, ἔμενε κατὰ τὴν  
 ἰδίαν οἰκίαν ἡσυχάζων. καίτοι γε ἐξῆν πρὶν<sup>3</sup> αὐτὸν  
 οὕτως ἔχειν, ὅτε ὁ Γράκχος εἰσέφερε ψήφισμα περὶ

<sup>1</sup> τῶν ἡλικιωτῶν τῇ Salmasius, Büttner-Wobst: τῇ τῶν  
 ἡλικιωτῶν P, τῶν ἡλικιωτῶν Valesius, Vulgate.

<sup>2</sup> ὄχλῶδες Herwerden.

<sup>3</sup> πρὶν added by Herwerden. Or perhaps add ἢ below,  
 before κἀκείνων?

from his position as the scion of a distinguished family  
 on both sides, even in his own right he towered  
 above the men of his generation in sagacity, in skill  
 as a speaker, and, in short, in every acquirement ;  
 and he was competent to hold his own in debate  
 despite the greater prestige of his opponents.

6. The crowds poured into Rome from the country  
 like rivers into the all-receptive sea. Buoyed up with  
 the hope of effecting their own salvation, since the  
 law was their leader and ally, and their champion a  
 man subject neither to favour nor to fear—a man,  
 moreover, who for the sake of restoring the land to  
 the people was determined to endure any toil or  
 danger, to his last breath. . . .

. . . while his<sup>1</sup> was not a group just recently  
 assembled and drawn from many tribes, but com-  
 prised the most politically alert and the well-to-do  
 segments of the populace. Since, then, the strength  
 on both sides was evenly balanced, and the scales  
 tipped now this way, now that, the two parties,  
 being assembled many thousands strong, clashed  
 violently, and in the public assemblies there appeared  
 billowing forms and patterns like waves of the sea.

7. Octavius,<sup>2</sup> after being deposed, though refusing  
 to acknowledge that he was a private citizen, yet did  
 not dare to exercise as a magistrate the tribunician  
 powers, but stayed quietly at home. Yet before  
 ever he reached this state, he too had the oppor-  
 tunity, when Gracchus first proposed the plebiscite

<sup>1</sup> The reference is clearly to some opponent of Gracchus,  
 perhaps Octavius, since Plutarch (*Ti. Gracch.* 10) speaks of  
 their almost daily debates before the people.

<sup>2</sup> M. Octavius, 'Tiberius' colleague in the tribunate, who  
 opposed his agrarian legislation and was deposed from  
 office.

τῆς κατ' ἀρχὴν ἀφαιρέσεως αὐτοῦ, κάκεινον ἄμα ψήφισμα κυροῦν περιέχον τὴν ἀφαίρεσιν τῆς Γράκχου δημαρχίας· ἢ γὰρ ἂν ἐκότεροι κατέστησαν ἰδιώται τῶν ψηφισμάτων ἐνόμων ὄντων, ἢ πάλιν διακατεῖχον τὴν ἀρχὴν δοξάντων παρανόμως εἰσηγηθέναι.<sup>1</sup>

2 Οὗτος μὲν οὖν ἀμετάπτωτον ἔχων τὴν ἐπὶ τὸν ὄλεθρον ὄρμην ταχὺ τῆς προσηκούσης κολάσεως ἔτυχεν. καὶ ὁ Σκιπίων ξύλου ἀρπάσας ἐκ τῶν παρακειμένων, ὁ γὰρ θυμὸς παντὸς τοῦ δοκοῦντος εἶναι δυσκόλου περιεμετο. . . .

3 "Ὅτι προσέπεσε τοῖς περὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἢ τοῦ Γράκχου τελευτῆ, καὶ τὸν Ἀφρικανὸν φασιν ἐπιβοῆσαι τοιαῦτα,<sup>2</sup>

ὡς ἀπόλοιτο καὶ ἄλλος ὅτις τοιαῦτά γε ῥέζοι.  
(*Const. Exc.* 4, pp. 386-387.)

8. "Ὅτι οἱ Σύροι οἱ δραπεταὶ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων τὰς χεῖρας ἀπέκοπτον, οὐκ ἀρκοῦμενοι ταῖς παρὰ τοὺς καρποὺς τομαῖς, ἀλλὰ σὺν αὐτοῖς τοῖς βραχίονσιν ἀκρωτηριάζοντες."<sup>3</sup> (*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), p. 306.)

9. "Ὅτι τοῖς καταφαγοῦσι τοὺς ἱερωμένους ἰχθῆς οὐκ ἦν παῦλα τῶν κακῶν· τὸ γὰρ δαιμόνιον ὥσπερ ἐπίτηδες εἰς παραδειγματισμὸν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἅπαντας τοὺς ἀπονενομημένους περιεῖδεν ἀβουθήτους. οὗτοι

<sup>1</sup> So Dindorf (ed. 4, corr.): ἐπενηχῆθαι V.

<sup>2</sup> Jacoby deletes τοιαῦτα.

<sup>3</sup> So Reiske: βραχίονσι συνακρωτηριάζοντες P.

<sup>1</sup> According to Plutarch, *Ti. Gracch.* 11. 3-4, Tiberius felt that one or the other (not both) must go, and offered Octavius the privilege of introducing a prior motion to depose Tiberius.

<sup>2</sup> Tiberius Gracchus.

<sup>3</sup> P. Scipio Nasica Serapio, at this time *pontifex maximus*,

on his removal from office, to agree to a simultaneous motion<sup>1</sup> that would have embraced the removal of Gracchus from the tribunate. In that case, either they would both have become private citizens if the proposals were legal, or both would have continued in office if the proposals were adjudged unconstitutional.

Since he<sup>2</sup> was heading straight for destruction, he speedily met with the punishment he merited. Scipio,<sup>3</sup> seizing a club that lay ready at hand—for his anger prevailed over any seeming difficulties. . . .

The news of the death of Gracchus reached the camp, and Africanus<sup>4</sup> is said to have cried out :

"So perish any other besides, who does such deeds."

8. The runaway "Syrian"<sup>5</sup> slaves cut off the hands of their captives, but not content with amputation at the wrist included arms and all in the mutilation.

9. Those who ate of the sacred fish<sup>6</sup> found no relief from their pains. For the Divine Power, as if with the intention of holding up an example to deter the others, left all those who had acted so madly to suffer unsuccoured. And since in keeping

who led the senatorial band of assassins (cp. below, chap. 33. 6-7, and Plutarch, *Ti. Gracch.* 19).

<sup>4</sup> P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Aemilianus, who was now at Numantia. His words are a quotation from Homer, *Od.* 1. 47. Cp. Plutarch, *op. cit.* 21.

<sup>5</sup> *i.e.* the followers of Eunus : cp. above, chap. 2. 24.

<sup>6</sup> The sacred fish were undoubtedly those of the fountain of Arethusa at Syracuse, sacred to Artemis (see Book 5. 3), and the offenders the rebellious "Syrian" slaves. The punishment was particularly apt as sacred fish were a regular feature of the cult of the Syrian goddess, and were taboo to her worshippers : see *Oxf. Class. Dict. s.v.* "Fish, Sacred."

μὲν οὖν ἀκολούθως τῇ παρὰ θεῶν κολάσει καὶ τῆς  
διὰ τῆς ἱστορίας βλασφημίας<sup>1</sup> τετευχότες ἀπέλαυ-  
σαν<sup>2</sup> τῆς δικαίας ἐπιτιμῆσεως.

(Const. Exc. 4, p. 387.)

10. Ὅτι ἡ σύγκλητος δεισιδαιμονοῦσα ἐξαπέ-  
στειλεν εἰς Συκελίαν<sup>3</sup> κατὰ Σιβυλλιακὸν λόγιον. αἱ  
δὲ ἐπέλθόντες καθ' ὅλην τὴν Συκελίαν τοὺς τῷ  
Αἰτναίῳ Διὶ καθιδρυμένους βωμοὺς, θυσιάσαντες  
καὶ περιφράγματα ποιήσαντες ἀβάτους ἀπεδείκνυον  
τοὺς τόπους πλὴν τοῖς ἔχουσι<sup>4</sup> καθ' ἕκαστον πολί-  
τευμα πατρίους θύειν θυσίας.

11. Ὅτι ἦν τις Γοργὸς Μοργαντίνος ἐπικαλού-  
μενος Κἄμβalos, πλοῦτω καὶ δόξῃ διαφέρων, ὃς  
ἐπὶ κυνηγίαν ὀρμήσας καὶ περιπεσῶν ληστηρίῳ  
δραπετῶν ἐφευγε πεζὸς πρὸς τὴν πόλιν. ἀπαντή-  
σαντος δὲ αὐτῷ Γοργοῦ τοῦ τούτου πατρὸς ἐφ'  
ἵππου καὶ καθαλομένου<sup>5</sup> καὶ παραδιδόντος τὸν  
ἵππον, ὅπως ἐφαλόμενος<sup>6</sup> ἀφιππεύσῃ πρὸς τὴν πό-  
λιν, οὐθ' ὁ παῖς τὴν ἰδίαν σωτηρίαν τῆς τοῦ πατρὸς  
προέκρινεν οὐθ' ὁ πατὴρ προσεδέχετο τῷ τοῦ τέκ-  
νου θανάτῳ διαφυγεῖν τὸν κίνδυνον. δεομένων δὲ  
ἀλλήλων μετὰ δακρύων καὶ διαφιλοτιμουμένων  
ὑπὲρ εὐσεβείας τε καὶ φιλοστοργίας, σύγκρισίν τε  
λαμβάνοντος ἤθους φιλοτέκνου πρὸς τρόπον φιλο-  
πάτορα, συνέβη τοὺς ληστὰς ἐπιφανέντας ἀμφοτέ-  
ρους ἀνελεῖν.

12. Ὅτι ὁ τοῦ Διηγύλιος υἱὸς Ζιβέλμιος, ἐξη-

<sup>1</sup> τῆς . . . βλασφημίας Dindorf: τῇ . . . βλασφημίᾳ V.

<sup>2</sup> So Dindorf: ἀπέλαυσαν V.

<sup>3</sup> περὶ τοὺς Σιβυλλῆς χρησμούς after Συκελίαν deleted by Din-  
dorf.

<sup>4</sup> ἔθος ἔχουσι Herwerden.

<sup>5</sup> So Dindorf<sup>4</sup>: καθαλλομένου P.

<sup>6</sup> So Dindorf<sup>4</sup>: ἐφαλλόμενος P.

with the retribution visited on them by the gods they have also received abuse in the pages of history, they have indeed reaped a just reward.

10. The senate, prompted by religious scruples, sent a delegation to Sicily in accordance with an oracle of the Sibylline Books.<sup>1</sup> They visited through-  
out Sicily the altars set up to Aetnaean Zeus; here they offered sacrifice and fenced in the areas, and forbade access to them except in the case of those in each state who had traditional sacrifices to per-  
form.

11. There was a certain Gorgus of Morgantina,<sup>2</sup> surnamed Cambalus, a man of wealth and good standing, who, having gone out hunting, happened upon a robber-nest of fugitive slaves, and tried to escape on foot to the city. His father, Gorgus, chancing to meet him on horseback, jumped down and offered him the horse that he might mount and ride off to the city. But the son did not choose to save himself at his father's expense, nor was the father willing to make good his escape from danger by letting his son die. While they were still plead-  
ing with one another, both in tears, and were engaged in a contest of piety and affection, as paternal devotion vied with a son's love for his father, the bandits appeared on the scene and killed them both.

12. Zibelmius, the son of Diégylis,<sup>3</sup> emulating his

<sup>1</sup> Cicero, *Verr.* 4. 108, mentions this embassy, which was prompted by portents following the assassination of Gracchus, but states that it was sent to the temple of Ceres at Enna.

<sup>2</sup> The date of chapters 11-13 is determined only by the position of the fragments.

<sup>3</sup> On Diégylis see Book 33. 14. The son's name appears below as Ziselmius, and in Valerius Maximus, 9. 2, Ext. 4, as Zisemis.

λωκῶς τὰς τοῦ πατρὸς μαιφονίας, μνησικακῶν δὲ ὑπὲρ τῶν εἰς Διήγγυλιν τοῖς Θραξί πραχθέντων, ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον προῆλθεν ὠμότητος καὶ παρανομίας ὥστε τοὺς πρσκόψαντας παιοικίους τιμωρεῖσθαι. ἐπὶ γὰρ ταῖς τυχαύσαις αἰτίας τοὺς μὲν διεμέλιζε, τοὺς δὲ ἀνεσταύρου, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ζῶντας ἐνεπύριζε.<sup>1</sup> γονέων δὲ ἐν ὄμμασι καὶ κόλποις ἐγκατέσφαζε τέκνα, καὶ κρεανομῶν τὰ σώματα παρετίθει τοῖς συγγενεστάτοις, ἀνανεοῦμενος τὰς παλαιὰς ἐκεῖνας Τηρέως ἢ Θυέστου θουιάς. οἱ δὲ Θραῖκες συλλαβόντες τὸν Ζισέλμιον, τὸ μὲν καθ' ἐν αὐτὸν ἀντιδιατιθέναι σχεδὸν ἀδύνατον ὑπῆρχε· πῶς γὰρ ἐνδεχόμενον ἦν ἐν σώμα τὴν εἰς ὅλον ἔθνος παρανομίαν γενομένην<sup>2</sup> ἀναδέξασθαι; ὁμως δ' ἐκ τῶν ἐνδεχομένων ἐφιλοτιμήθησαν πᾶσαν ὕβριν καὶ τιμωρίαν προσαγαγεῖν τῷ σώματι.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 306-307.)

13. Ὅτι τοῦ Ἀττάλου τοῦ πρώτου βασιλέως χρηστηριαζομένου περὶ τινος, ἀπαντοματῖσαι<sup>3</sup> τὴν Πυθίαν φασί

Θάρσει, ταυρόκερως, ἕξεις βασιληίδα τιμὴν  
καὶ παῖδες παίδων, τούτων γε μὲν<sup>4</sup> οὐκέτι παῖδες.  
(*Const. Exc.* 4, p. 387.)

14. Ὅτι ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φύσκων προσαγορευόμενος πυθόμενος τὴν τῆς Κλεοπάτρας πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀλλοτριώσιν καὶ οὐ δυνάμενος ἄλλως αὐτὴν λυπη-

<sup>1</sup> So Dindorf: ἐνέπριζε P.

<sup>2</sup> So Valesius: γινόμενῃν P.

<sup>3</sup> So Dindorf: ἐπαντοματῖσαι V.

<sup>4</sup> So Mai: μὴν V.

father's thirst for blood and nursing his anger at what the Thracians had done to Diëgyilis, went to such lengths of cruelty and lawlessness that he exacted punishment from those who offended him together with all their households. On the most trivial provocation he tore men limb from limb, or crucified them, or burned them alive. He slaughtered children before the eyes of their parents or in a parent's arms, and carving up their bodies would serve them to the closest of kin, reviving the storied banquets of Tereus and Thyestes. Finally the Thracians laid hands on Ziselmus, and though it was virtually impossible to retaliate upon him for his individual offences—for how could a single body make satisfaction for violence perpetrated against a whole nation?—nevertheless, within the range of what was possible, they exerted themselves to visit every indignity and punishment upon his person.

13. When the first King Attalus consulted the oracle on some matter the Pythia is said to have volunteered this response :

Be of stout heart, thou of the bull horns, thou shalt  
bear kingly honour,  
Thou and thy children's children, but the children  
of these no longer.<sup>1</sup>

14. Ptolemy, nicknamed Physcon, having discovered Cleopatra's estrangement from him and being unable to wound her in any other way, had

<sup>1</sup> For the oracle see Suidas, s.v. Ἀττάλος, and cp. Pausanias, 10. 15. 3. The title "bull-horned" refers to the Attalid claim of descent from Dionysus. The oracle was perhaps mentioned here in connection with the will of Attalus III leaving his kingdom to Rome, or with the career of Aristonicus.

σαι, πρᾶξιν ἀνοσιωπάτην ἐτόλμησεν ἐπιτελέσασθαι· μιμησάμενος γὰρ τὴν τῆς Μηδείας ὠμότητα καὶ μαφονίαν τὸν κοινὸν αὐτοῦ<sup>1</sup> τε κἀκείνης υἱὸν ἔσφαξεν ἐν τῇ Κύπρῳ, παῖδα μὲν ὄντα τὴν ἡλικίαν, ὀνομαζόμενον δὲ Μεμφίτην. οὐκ ἄρκεσθεῖς<sup>2</sup> δὲ τῶ ἀσεβήματι τούτῳ πολλῶ μείζον μύσος ἕτερον ἐπέτελέσατο· ἀκρωτηριάσας γὰρ τὸ σῶμα τοῦ παιδὸς καὶ ἐνθεῖς εἰς τινα κίστην<sup>3</sup> προσέταξέ τιμι τῶν ὑπηρετῶν εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν διακομίσειν. κατὰ τύχην δὲ σύνεγγυς ὄντων τῇ Κλεοπάτρᾳ τῶν γενεθλίων, τῇ πρὸ τούτων νυκτὶ θείναι τὴν κίστην πρὸ τῶν βασιλείων παρεσκεύασατο. οὐ συντελεσθέντος καὶ τῆς περιστάσεως ἐπιγνωσθείσης, ἡ Κλεοπάτρα πένθος ἤρατο, καὶ τὸ πλήθος παντελῶς ἀπέθηρώθη πρὸς τὸν Πτολεμαῖον.

(Const. Exc. 2 (1), pp. 307-308.)

15. Ὅτι τῆς ἑαρινῆς ὥρας τῇ χλιᾷ τηκούσης τὴν χιόνα καὶ τῶν καρπῶν ἐκ τοῦ συνεχοῦς πάγου πρὸς τὴν φύην καὶ βλάστησιν προϊόντων, τῶν δὲ ἀνθρώπων ἐπὶ τὰς πράξεις ὠρμηθέντων, ὁ Ἀρσάκης ἀποπειραθῆναι βουλόμενος τῶν πολεμίων πρῆβουτὰς ἀπέστειλε περὶ εἰρήνης, οἷς Ἀντίοχος ἀντέδωκεν<sup>4</sup> ἀποκρίσεις διότι συγχωρήσει τὴν εἰρήνην, εἰν τὸν μὲν<sup>5</sup> ἀδελφὸν Δημήτριον ἀπολύσας τῆς αἰχμαλωσίας παραδῶ, τῶν δὲ δυναστειῶν τῶν ἀφῆρημένων ἐκχωρήσει, τὴν δὲ πατριὸν δυναστείαν ἔχων τελῆ φό-

<sup>1</sup> κοινὸν αὐτοῦ Valesius: κοινον (s. acc.) P, οικειῶν Büttner-Wobst.

<sup>2</sup> οὐκ ἄρκεσθεῖς Valesius: οὐκαρκεσθεῖς P.

<sup>3</sup> So Valesius: κηστιν (s. acc.) P (κηστιν below).

<sup>4</sup> So Boissevain: μετέδωκεν V, μὲν ἔδωκεν Dindorf, ἔδωκεν Herwerden.

<sup>5</sup> μὲν added by Herwerden.

the audacity to commit a most wicked deed. Copying the murderous savagery of Medea, he put to death, in Cyprus, his own son and hers, a mere boy who was known as Memphites.<sup>1</sup> Not content with this act of impiety, he committed another, far more heinous, abomination. After mutilating the body of the boy and placing it in a chest, he ordered one of his servants to convey it to Alexandria: for since the birthday of Cleopatra was approaching, he had made arrangements to set the chest down in front of the palace on the eve of the occasion. This was done, and when the circumstance became known Cleopatra put on mourning and the populace went completely wild with rage against Ptolemy.

15. When spring with its warmth was melting the <sup>129</sup> snow and crops were now, after the long period of frost, beginning to develop and grow, and men too were resuming their activity, Arsaces,<sup>2</sup> wishing to feel out his enemies, sent envoys to discuss terms of peace. In reply Antiochus told them that he would agree to the peace if Arsaces would release his brother Demetrius from captivity and send him home, if he would withdraw from the satrapies that he had seized by force, and if, retaining only his ancestral domain, he would pay tribute. Arsaces,

<sup>1</sup> In 133/1 B.C. the long-standing dissension between Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II (Physcon) and his sister, Cleopatra II, came to a head and he was forced out of Alexandria, finding refuge in Cyprus. The murder of Memphites, related also by Justin, 38. 8. 13-15, probably occurred late in 131 B.C.

<sup>2</sup> Arsaces VII Phraates II. In 130 B.C. Antiochus VII Euergetes (Sidetes), the brother of Demetrius II, defeated the Parthians in three battles and recovered Babylonia and Media. The following spring, while his army was still scattered in winter quarters, Antiochus was killed in a surprise attack.



ρον. ὁ δὲ Ἀρσάκης προσκόψας τῇ βαρύτητι τῶν ἀποκρίσεων ἐπ' αὐτὸν ᾤρησεν.

16. Ὅτι τῶν τοῦ Ἀντιόχου φίλων παρακαλοῦντων μὴ συνάπτειν μάχην πρὸς πολλαπλασίους Πάρθους, δύνασθαι γὰρ αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν ὑπερκειμένην ὄρεινὴν καταφυγόντας ἀποτρίψασθαι τῇ δυσχωρίᾳ τὸν ἀπὸ τῶν ἰππέων κίνδυνον, ὁ Ἀντίοχος οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ προσεδέχετο τοὺς λόγους, ἀποφαινόμενος αἰσχρὸν εἶναι τοὺς νενικηκότας δεδιέναι τὰς τῶν προητηγμένων τόλμας. παρακάλεσας οὖν τοὺς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ πρὸς τὸν κίνδυνον ἀνεδέχετο τὴν τῶν βαρβάρων ἔφοδον εὐρώστως.

17. Ὅτι κατὰ τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν ἀναμαθόντες τὸν θάνατον Ἀντιόχου οὐ μόνον κοινὸν ἢ πόλις ἐπήρατο πένθος, ἀλλὰ καὶ πᾶς ἰδιωτικὸς οἶκος κατηφείας καὶ θρήνων ἐπληροῦτο, καὶ μάλιστα τοῦ περὶ τὰς γυναῖκας ὄδυρμου τὸ πάθος ἐκκάοντος. τριάκοντα γὰρ μυριάδων ἀπολομένων σὺν τοῖς ἐκτὸς τῆς τάξεως ἀναβεβηκόσιν οὐκ ἦν εὐρεῖν οἰκίαν ἄμοιρον ἀτυχήματος. αἱ μὲν γὰρ ἀδελφοὺς αἱ δὲ ἀνδρας αἱ δὲ υἱοὺς ἀπολωλότας ἐπένθουν, πολλοὶ δὲ παρθένοι καὶ παῖδες ὄρφανοὶ γεγονότες τὴν ἑρημίαν ἑαυτῶν καταδύροντο, μέχρῃς ὅτου τῆς λύπης ὁ κάλλιστος ἰατρὸς χρόνος ἐξέλυσε τὴν ἀκμὴν τοῦ πένθους.

(*Const. Exc.* 4, pp. 387-388.)

2 Ὅτι ὁ στρατηγὸς Ἀντιόχου Ἀθήναιος πλεῖστα ἐν ταῖς ἐπισταθμίαις εἰργασμένος κακά, τῆς φυγῆς κατάρξας καὶ τὸν Ἀντίοχον ἐγκαταλιπὼν τῆς προσηκούσης καταστροφῆς ἔτυχε. διεκπεσόντος γὰρ αὐτοῦ πρὸς τινὰς κώμας ἡδικομημένας ἐν ταῖς ἐπισταθμίαις, οὐδεὶς αὐτὸν ἐδέξατο εἰς οἰκίαν οὐδὲ<sup>2</sup>

taking offence at the harshness of the reply, placed an army in the field against him.

16. His friends pleaded with Antiochus not to join battle with the far more numerous Parthian hordes, since they, by taking refuge in the mountainous country that overlooked them, with its rough terrain, could neutralize the threat of his cavalry. Antiochus, however, completely disregarded their advice, remarking that it was disgraceful for the victorious to fear any ventures of those whom they had previously defeated. So, exhorting his men to the fray, he awaited with stout heart the onslaught of the barbarians.

17. When Antioch received the news of Antiochus' death, not only did the city go into public mourning, but every private house as well was dejected and filled with lamentation. Above all, the wailing of the women enflamed their grief. Indeed, since three hundred thousand men had been lost, including those who had accompanied the army as supernumeraries, not a household could be found that was exempt from misfortune. Some were mourning the loss of brothers, some of husbands, and some of sons, while many girls and boys, left orphaned, wept for their own bereavement, till at last Time, the best healer of grief, dulled the edge of their sorrow.

Athenaeus, the general of Antiochus, who in billeting his soldiers had done many wrongs, was the first to take flight. But though he abandoned Antiochus, he met the end he deserved, for when in his flight he reached certain villages that he had mistreated in connection with quartering his men, no one would admit him to his home or share food

<sup>1</sup> So Herwerden: ὑποκειμένην V.

<sup>2</sup> So Dindorf: οὔτε P.

τροφῆς μετέδωκεν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἀλώμενος λιμῶ κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), p. 308.)

18. "Ὅτι Ἀρσάκης ὁ Πάρθων βασιλεὺς καταπολεμηκῶς Ἀντίοχον διανοεῖτο καταβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὴν Συρίαν, ἐλπίζων ῥαδίως αὐτῆς κυριεύσειν. οὐ μὴν ἐξουσίαν γ' ἔλαβε<sup>1</sup> τῆς στρατείας, ἀλλὰ τῷ μεγέθει τῶν ἐπιτετευγμένων<sup>2</sup> ἢ τύχῃ πολλαπλασίους αὐτῷ κινδύνους καὶ συμφορὰς ἐπέστησεν. οἶμαι γὰρ ἐκ θεοῦ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις οὐδὲν εἰλικρινὲς δίδοται τῶν ἀγαθῶν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐπίτηδες τοῖς μὲν καλοῖς τὰ<sup>3</sup> φαῦλα, τοῖς δὲ κακοῖς<sup>4</sup> ἐπεισάγει τὰ ἀγαθὰ τὸ δαιμόνιον. οὐ μὴν ἢ τύχῃ γε ἐπελάθετο τῆς ἰδίας φύσεως, ἀλλὰ καθάπερ κοπιῶσα τῷ τοὺς αὐτοὺς συνεχῶς εὖ ποιεῖν, τηλικαύτην τὴν παλίρροιαν εἰργάσατο τοῦ πολέμου παντὸς ὥστε τοὺς εὐημεροῦντας εἰς τέλος ταπεινώσαι.

19. "Ὅτι Ἀρσάκης ὁ τῶν Πάρθων βασιλεὺς ἀλλοτρίως πρὸς Σελευκεῖς διακείμενος καὶ μνησικακῶν ἐπὶ ταῖς ὕβρεσι καὶ ταῖς τιμωρίαις αἷς ἐχρήσαντο κατ' Ἐνίου τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, καὶ τῶν Σελευκῶν ἀποστειλάντων πρέσβεις καὶ παρακαλοῦντων συγγνώμης τυχεῖν ἐπὶ τοῖς γεγενοῖσι καὶ βουλομένων αὐτῶν ἀπόκρισιν λαβεῖν, ἤγαγε τοὺς πρέσβεις ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον οὐπὲρ Πιθθίδης τυφλὸς<sup>5</sup> ἐκάθητο ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἐκτετυφλωμένος, καὶ προσέταξεν ἀπαγγέλλειν τοῖς Σελευκεῦσιν ὅτι πάντας αὐτοὺς δεῖ τὰ αὐτὰ παθεῖν. οἱ δὲ φοβηθέντες τῶν μὲν προγεγενημένων

<sup>1</sup> γ' ἔλαβε Herwerden: ἀνέλαβε V, ἔλαβε Dindorf.

<sup>2</sup> So Dindorf: ἐπιτεταγμένων V.

<sup>3</sup> τὰ added by Herwerden.

<sup>4</sup> So Dindorf: δικαίους V.

with him, and he roamed the countryside until he perished of starvation.

18. Arsaces, king of the Parthians, having crushed Antiochus, was minded to advance upon Syria, thinking that it would fall an easy prey. He did not, however, find it in his power to make the campaign; far from it, for because of the magnitude of his successes, Fortune set in his way perils and misfortunes many times as great. It is, I think, true that no unmixed blessing is granted to man by God; as if on purpose the Divine Power sees that fortune and misfortune, good and evil, succeed one another. Of a certainty Fortune did not on this occasion forget her proper nature, but as if fatigued by the bestowal of continuous favour on the same men, she contrived so great a turn of the tide in the whole conflict that the hitherto successful side was now completely humbled.<sup>1</sup>

19. Arsaces, king of the Parthians, was angry with the people of Seleuceia<sup>2</sup> and bore them a grudge for the despites and punishments that they had inflicted on his general, Enius. When they sent a mission to him, pleading to win pardon for what had taken place, and pressed him for an answer, he led the envoys to the place where blind Pitthides sat on the ground, his eyes gouged out, and bade them report to the men of Seleuceia that they must all suffer the same fate. Thoroughly alarmed, they

<sup>1</sup> In 129 or 128 B.C. Phraates was to fall in battle against the invading Sacas.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* Seleuceia on the Tigris, which Phraates had recovered by his defeat of Sidetes.

<sup>5</sup> Herwerden, Dindorf<sup>4</sup> delete τυφλός, Boissevain considers it corrupt.

συμφορῶν ἐπελάθοντο διὰ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῶν προσδοκωμένων δεινῶν· αἶε γὰρ ἢ καινότης τῶν κακῶν ἀμαυροῦν εἴωθε τὰς προγεγενημένας ἀτυχίας τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. (Const. Exc. 4, pp. 388-389.)

20. "Ὅτι ἀποσταλεῖς παρὰ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου Ἡγέλοχος στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ Μαρσύαν τὸν τῶν Ἀλεξανδρέων στρατηγὸν μετὰ δυνάμεως, αὐτὸν τε ἐξώγησε καὶ τὴν μετ' αὐτοῦ δύναμιν ἄρδην ἀνείλεν. ἐπαναχθέντος δὲ τοῦ Μαρσίου πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα, καὶ πάντων προσδοκῶντων τιμωρίας αὐτὸν τεύξεσθαι τῆς μεγίστης, ἀπέλυσεν αὐτὸν τῶν ἐγκλημάτων. μετενόησε γὰρ ἤδη καὶ ταῖς φιλανθρωπίας ἔσπευδε διορθώσασθαι τὴν τῶν ὄχλων πρὸς αὐτὸν<sup>1</sup> ἀποθηρίωσιν.

21. "Ὅτι Εὐήμερος ὁ τῶν Πάρθων βασιλεὺς,<sup>2</sup> Ὑρκάνιος ὢν τὸ γένος, ὠμότητι δὲ ὑπερβάλλων πάντας τοὺς μνημονευομένους τυράννους, οὐκ ἔστιν ὁποῖον τιμωρίας γένος ἀπέλεπεν. πολλοὺς δὲ τῶν Βαβυλωνίων καὶ ἐπὶ ταῖς τυχοῦσαις αἰτίαις πανοικίους ἐξανδραποδισάμενος εἰς τὴν Μηδίαν ἐξέπεμψε, προστάξας λαφυροπωλήσαι. καὶ τῆς Βαβυλῶνος τὴν ἀγορὰν καὶ τινὰ τῶν ἱερῶν ἐνέπηρσε καὶ τὸ κράτιστον τῆς πόλεως διέφθειρεν.

22. "Ὅτι Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Ζαβινᾶς ἐπικληθεὶς, ἀξιολόγων ἡγεμόνων ἀποστάντων Ἀντιπάτρου καὶ

forgot their former troubles in view of the enormity of the horrors now anticipated, for men's new troubles regularly tend to cast prior misfortunes into the shade.

20. Hegelochus, sent by the elder Ptolemy<sup>1</sup> in 127/6 B.C. in command of an army against Marsyas, the general of the Alexandrians, captured him alive and wiped out his army. When Marsyas was brought before the king, and everyone anticipated that he would receive the most severe punishment, Ptolemy let the charges against him drop. For he was now beginning to suffer a change of heart, and by acts of kindness sought to remedy the hatred that the populace bore him.

21. Euhemerus,<sup>2</sup> the king of the Parthians, was an Hyrcanian by race and surpassed in cruelty all tyrants of whom we have record, so that there is no manner of punishment whatsoever that he did not employ. On the most casual pretexts he enslaved many of the Babylonians, together with all their families, and sent them to Media with orders that they should be sold as booty. He set fire to the agora of Babylon and to some of the temples, and destroyed the best part of the city.

22. When Antipater, Clonius, and Aeropus, leaders of note, revolted and seized Laodiceia, Alexander<sup>128 B.C. or after.</sup>

of the fragment in the Constantinian collection, and since the offending phrase occurs in the introductory clause it seems preferable to ascribe the blunder to the carelessness of the excerptor. See F. R. Walton, *A.J.P.* 77 (1956), 409-412.

<sup>2</sup> Poseidonius (Jacoby, *FGH*, no. 87, fr. 13) calls him the "tyrant" of Babylonia and Seleuceia, and Justin (42. 1. 3) says that Phraates appointed him governor before setting off on his last campaign. Both authors give the name in the form Himerus. He seems to have "reigned" for at least several years.

<sup>1</sup> So Büttner-Wobst: αὐτὸν P.

<sup>2</sup> βασιλεύς] βασιλέως σατράπης Valesius.

<sup>1</sup> Otto-Bengtson, *Abh. München*, N.F. 17 (1938), 100, 169-170, argue that the designation ὁ πρεσβύτερος was never applied to Euergetes, and accordingly refer the present passage to Ptolemy IX Philometor Soter II and date it to 110 or 108 B.C. But this date seems impossible to reconcile with the position 108

Κλονίου καὶ Ἀερόπου, τούτους καταλαβομένους Λαοδίκειαν ἐξεπολιόρκησεν. καὶ χρησάμενος μεγαλοψύχως αὐτοῖς ἀπέλυσε τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἦν γὰρ πρῶος καὶ συγγνωμονικός, ἔτι δὲ ἐν ταῖς ὁμιλίαις καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἐντεύξεσι προσηγής. ὦν χάριν διαφερόντως ὑπὸ τῶν πολλῶν ἠγαπάτο.

23. Ὅτι Σεξτίου<sup>1</sup> τὴν τῶν Γαλατῶν πόλιν ἐλόντος καὶ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῇ λαφυροπωλοῦντος, Κράτων τις ὄνομα γεγονὼς φιλωρώμαιος καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πολλὰς ὕβρεις καὶ βασάνους ὑπὸ τῶν ἀποστάντων πολιτῶν ὑπομεμενηκῶς ἤγετο δέσμιος μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων αἰχμαλώτων. ἰδὼν δὲ χρηματίζοντα τὸν ὕπατον, καὶ δηλώσας ὅστις ἦν καὶ ὅτι πολλοὺς καὶ πολλακίς ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν ὑποστὰς κινδύνους, ὡσπερ ὑπὲρ Ῥωμαίων πολιτευόμενος, οὐ μόνον αὐτὸς μεθ' ὅλης τῆς συγγενείας ἀπολυθεὶς ἀπέλαβε τὴν κτῆσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὴν εἰς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους εὐνοίαν ἐξουσίαν ἔλαβεν ἐνακοσίου τῶν πολιτῶν ἐκ τῆς δουλείας ἐξελεῖσθαι. ὁ γὰρ ὕπατος μεγαλοψυχότερον τῆς ἰδίας ἐλπίδος αὐτῷ προσηγέθη, πρὸ ὀφθαλμῶν τιθεὶς τοῖς Γαλάταις τὴν εἰς ἐκάτερον μέρος τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὑπερβολὴν τῆς φιλανθρωπίας καὶ τιμωρίας. (*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 308-309.)

24. Τὸ δὲ πλῆθος οὐ μόνον λαβόντι τὴν ἀρχήν, ἀλλὰ καὶ μεταπορευομένῳ καὶ πρὸ τοῦ μετεῖναι παρακολούθει, καὶ καταπλέοντι ἐκ τῆς Σαρδόνος

(nicknamed Zabinas)<sup>1</sup> successfully attacked the city. But behaving with magnanimity, he gave them a free pardon, for he was kindly and of a forgiving nature, and moreover was gentle in speech and in manners, wherefore he was deeply beloved by the common people.

23. When Sextius,<sup>2</sup> after capturing the city of the Gauls, was selling its inhabitants as booty, a certain Crato, who had been a partisan of the Roman cause and for that reason had endured many outrages and tortures at the hands of the rebels, his fellow citizens, was being conducted in chains together with the rest of the captives. When he espied the consul at his duties, and disclosed who he was and that, as a supporter of Roman policy, he had gone through many and oft repeated perils at the hands of his fellow citizens, not only was he, together with all his kindred, released and their property restored, but because of his loyalty to Rome he was granted permission to exempt nine hundred of his fellows from slavery. Indeed, the consul treated him more generously even than he had anticipated, since he wished to give the Gauls a clear demonstration of Roman thoroughness, whether in dispensing mercy or in exacting reprisals.

24. The populace thronged about him<sup>3</sup> not only when he took office, but also when he was a candidate, and even before; and on his return home

<sup>1</sup> So Valesius: Σέξτου P.

<sup>1</sup> Alexander II, a pretended son of the earlier usurper, Alexander Balas. Originally a protégé of Ptolemy Physcon, Alexander was widely accepted and by 128 b.c. was established as a rival king to Demetrius II. His reign lasted till

123/2 b.c. The nickname Zabinas is Aramaic for "the Bought One."

<sup>2</sup> C. Sextius Calvinus, consul in 124 b.c. He returned home in 122 b.c. to celebrate a triumph over the Gauls. He was the founder of Aquae Sextiae (Aix-en-Provence).

<sup>3</sup> C. Sempronius Gracchus, *tribunus plebis* in 123 b.c. The preceding year he had served as *proquaestor* in Sardinia.

συνήντα, καὶ ἐκβάντα<sup>1</sup> μετ' εὐφημίας καὶ κρότων ἐδέχετο. τοσαύτη πρὸς αὐτὸν ἦν εὐνοίας ὄχλικῆς ὑπερβολή.<sup>2</sup>

25. Ὅτι ὁ Γράκχος δημηγορήσας περὶ<sup>3</sup> τοῦ καταλῦσαι ἀριστοκρατίαν,<sup>4</sup> δημοκρατίαν δὲ συστήσαι, καὶ ἐφικόμενος τῆς ἀπάντων εὐχρηστίας τῶν μερῶν, οὐκέτι συναγωνιστὰς ἀλλὰ καθάπερ αὐθέντας εἶχε τούτους ὑπὲρ τῆς ἰδίας τόλμης. δεδεκασμένος γὰρ ἕκαστος ταῖς ἰδίαις ἐλπίσιν ὡς ὑπὲρ ἰδίων ἀγαθῶν τῶν εἰσφερομένων νόμων ἔτοιμος ἦν πάντα κίνδυνον ὑπομένειν. τῶν μὲν γὰρ συγκλητικῶν τὸ δικάζειν ἀφελόμενος καὶ ἀποδείξας τοὺς ἱππεῖς κριτὰς, τὸ χεῖρον τῆς πολιτείας τοῦ κρείττονος κύριον<sup>5</sup> ἐποίησε, καὶ τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν τῷ συνεδρίῳ πρὸς τοὺς ἱππεῖς σύμψνοιαν διασησάσας βαρὺν τὸν ὄχλον κατ' ἀμφοτέρων κατεσκεύασε, διὰ δὲ τῆς πάντων διχοστασίας ἑαυτῷ δυναστείαν κατασκευάζων καὶ τὸ κοινὸν ταμιεῖον εἰς αἰσχροῦς καὶ ἀκαίρους δαπάνας καὶ χάριτας ἀναλίσκων εἰς ἑαυτὸν πάντας ἀποβλέπειν ἐποίησε, καὶ τῇ μὲν τῶν δημοσιωνῶν<sup>6</sup> τόλμη καὶ πλεονεξία τὰς ἐπαρχίας ὑπορρήσας<sup>7</sup> ἐπεσπάσατο παρὰ τῶν ὑποτεταγμένων δίκαιον μῖσος κατὰ τῆς ἡγεμονίας, τοῖς δὲ στρατιώταις διὰ τῶν νόμων τὰ τῆς ἀρχαίας ἀγωγῆς αὐστηρὰ καταχαρισάμενος<sup>8</sup> ἀπέθειεν καὶ ἀναρχίαν εἰσήγαγεν εἰς τὴν πολιτείαν· τῶν γὰρ ἀρχόντων καταφρονή-

from Sardinia they met him, and, as he disembarked, greeted him with acclamations and applause : such was his extreme popularity with the common people.

25. Gracchus, having delivered public harangues on the subject of abolishing aristocratic rule and establishing democracy, and having won credit with all classes,<sup>1</sup> had in these men no longer mere supporters but rather sponsors of his own daring plans. Each man, in fact, bribed by hope of private gains, was ready to face any risk on behalf of the proposed laws, quite as though they were a personal interest. By taking away from the senators the right to serve in the courts and designating the knights as jurors, he made the inferior element in the state supreme over their betters ; by disrupting the existing harmony of senate and knights, he rendered the common people hostile towards both ; then, by using this general dissension as a steppingstone to personal power, and by exhausting the public treasury on base and unsuitable expenditures and favours, he made everyone look only to him as leader ; by sacrificing the provinces to the reckless rapacity of the tax farmers he provoked the subject peoples to well-merited hatred of their rulers ; and by relaxing through legislation the severity of the old discipline, as a means of currying favour with the soldiers, he introduced disobedience and anarchy into the state : for a man who despises those in authority over him

<sup>1</sup> καὶ ἐκβάντα Dindorf : ἐκβάντι V, ἐκβάντα Mai.

<sup>2</sup> εὐνοίας . . . ὑπερβολή Mai : εὐνοια . . . ὑπερβολῆς V.

<sup>3</sup> περὶ added by Dindorf.

<sup>4</sup> So Mai : ἀριστοκράτην V.

<sup>5</sup> So Mai : χεῖρον V.

<sup>6</sup> So Herwerden : δημοσιων V.

<sup>1</sup> As it stands the statement is too sweeping, but the original context may have made it clear that "all classes" did not include the Senate. The emphatic "these men" (τούτους) also suggests a more limited group of supporters.

<sup>7</sup> So Herwerden : ἀπορρήσας V.

<sup>8</sup> So Dindorf : καταχωρησάμενος V.

σας<sup>1</sup> κατεξανίσταται καὶ τῶν νόμων,<sup>2</sup> ἐκ δὲ τούτων τῶν ἐθῶν ὀλέθριος ἀνομία καὶ πόλεως ἀνατροπὴ γίνεται.

2 "Ὅτι ὁ Γράκχος ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο προέβη δυναστείας καὶ ὑβρεως, ὥστε τῶν ὄχλων κρινάντων ἐκβαλεῖν τὸν Ὀκτάκιον ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἀφῆκεν αὐτόν, εἰπὼν τῷ δήμῳ διότι ταύτην χάριν δίδωσι τῇ μητρὶ προεντετευγμένος ὑπ' αὐτῆς.

26. "Ὅτι ὁ Πόπλιος<sup>3</sup> μετὰ δακρύων ὑπὸ τῶν ὄχλων προεπέμφθη ἐκβαλλόμενος ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. οὐ γὰρ ἠγνόει τὸ πλῆθος τὸ τῆς ἐκβολῆς ἄδικον, ἀλλὰ τῇ κατ' αὐτοῦ δωροδοκίᾳ<sup>4</sup> δεκαζόμενον ἀπεστέρητο τῆς μισοπονηροῦσης παρρησίας.

27. "Ὅτι ἑπτακαίδεκα φυλαὶ τὸν νόμον ἀπεδοκίμαζον, ἄλλαι δὲ ταύταις ἴσαι παρεδέχοντο· τῆς δὲ ὀκτωκαιδεκάτης διαριθμουμένης μία ψήφος ὑπερήρει τῶν κυρούντων τὸν νόμον. τῆς δὲ τοῦ δήμου κρίσεως εἰς οὕτω μικρὰν ῥοπήν συγκλειομένης, ὁ Γράκχος ἠγωνία ὡς ὑπὲρ τοῦ ζῆν κινδυνεύων, τῇ δὲ προσθήκῃ<sup>5</sup> μιᾶς γνώμης μαθὼν ἑαυτὸν νικῶντα μετὰ χαρᾶς ἀνεφθέγγατο, τὸ μὲν ξίφος ἐπίκειται<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Boissevain suggests *καταφρόνησις*.

<sup>2</sup> καὶ τῶν νόμων Dindorf: *καυνομένων* V.

<sup>3</sup> Ποπίλιος Mai.

<sup>4</sup> τῇ . . . δωροδοκίᾳ Dindorf: τῆν . . . δωροδοκίαν V.

<sup>5</sup> So Mai: *προσθήκης* V.

<sup>6</sup> So Dindorf: *ὑπόκειται* V, *πρόκειται* van der Mey.

<sup>1</sup> This paragraph presents a partial summary of the Gracchan reform programme. The strong bias of Diodorus against Gaius Gracchus is evident here and in the rest of his account.

<sup>2</sup> Gaius had sponsored a bill (aimed at Octavius, the old enemy of his brother) debarring a deposed magistrate from

rebels also against the laws, and from these practices come fatal lawlessness and the overthrow of the state.<sup>1</sup>

Gracchus reached such heights of power and arrogance that when the *plebs* voted to exile Octavius<sup>2</sup> from the city he set him free, stating to the people that he did this as a favour to his own mother, who had interceded for the man.

26. Publius<sup>3</sup> was escorted by weeping throngs as he departed from the city into exile. Indeed, the populace was not unaware that his banishment was unjust, but corrupted by bribery directed against him, it had deprived itself of the freedom to denounce evil.

27. Seventeen tribes voted against the law,<sup>4</sup> and an equal number of others approved it. When the eighteenth was tallied, there was a plurality of one for those supporting the measure. While the decision of the people was narrowing down to so close a finish Gracchus was as overwrought as if he were fighting for very life, but when he realized that he had won by the addition of a single vote he cried out: "Now the sword hangs over the head of my enemies!

other offices: see above, chap. 7, and Plutarch, *C. Gracch.* 4. 1-2.

<sup>3</sup> P. Popillius Laenas, consul in 132 B.C., who had been in charge of the senatorial court set up to punish the followers of Tiberius Gracchus.

<sup>4</sup> Mai, followed by Dindorf, took this passage as referring to the contest between Tiberius Gracchus and Octavius (Plutarch, *Ti. Gracch.* 12, and Appian, *B.C.* 1. 12), despite its position here. But granted the similarity of the situation, the whole *ethos* of the story is completely different. More plausibly it is a doublet of the earlier story, invented to contrast the characters of Gaius and Tiberius. Carcopino, in Glotz, *Histoire générale (Hist. rom. 2. 249-250)*, refers the episode to the passage of the *Lex de Provocatione*.

τοῖς ἐχθροῖς, περὶ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων ὡς ἂν ἡ τύχη βραβεύσῃ<sup>1</sup> στέρξομεν. (*Const. Exc.* 4, pp. 389-390.)

28. "Ὅτι ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος οὐ πιστεύων τοῖς ὄχλοις διὰ τε τὴν ἀπειρίαν τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ κινδύνων καὶ τὴν<sup>2</sup> πρὸς τὰς μεταβολὰς ὀξύτητα παρατάξασθαι μὲν οὐκ ἐτόλμησε, διανοεῖτο δὲ συσκευάσασθαι τὰ βασιλικὰ χρήματα καὶ τὰ τῶν θεῶν ἀναθήματα συλῆσαι, καὶ μετὰ τούτων νυκτὸς ἀπᾶραι εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. συλᾶν δὲ ἐπιβαλόμενος διὰ τινων βαρβάρων τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἱερόν, καὶ φωραθεῖς, ἐκινδύνευσε μὲν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐκ χειρὸς τυχεῖν τῆς ἀρμοττοῦσης τιμωρίας, φθᾶς δὲ καὶ διαδρᾶς μετ' ὀλίγων ἐπεβάλετο φεύγειν εἰς Σελεύκειαν. τῆς δὲ φήμης αὐτὸν καταταχούσης, οἱ Σελεύκεις ἀκούσαντες τὰ περὶ τὴν ἱεροσυλίαν ἀπέκλεισαν αὐτὸν τῆς πόλεως. ὁ δὲ ἀποπεσὼν καὶ ταύτης τῆς ἐπιβολῆς ὥρμησε φεύγειν ἐπὶ τὸ Ποσίδειον,<sup>3</sup> ἀντεχόμενος τῶν παραθαλαττίων τόπων. (*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), p. 309.)

2 "Ὅτι Ἀλέξανδρος μετὰ τὸ ἱεροσυλῆσαι ἔφευγεν ἐπὶ τὸ Ποσίδειον.<sup>5</sup> εἶπετο δὲ αὐτῷ, ὡς ἔοικε, τὸ δαιμόνιον ἀόρατον ἐκ ποδῶν διώκον, καὶ τῇ κατ' αὐτοῦ τιμωρία συνεργὸν γινόμενον συνέκλειεν εἰς τὸ τυχεῖν τῆς ἀρμοττοῦσης δίκης· συλληφθεῖς γὰρ ἀνήχθη πρὸς τὸν Ἀντίοχον εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν δυσὶν ἡμέραις ὑστερον τῆς ἱεροσυλίας. οὕτως ἀέκφευκτος ἢ τιμωρὸς δίκη μετέρχεται τὴν τῶν ἀσεβῶν τόλμαν· ἐγρηγορούαι γὰρ διώκοι τοὺς ἀνοσίους ποινὰν σύντομον τὴν τιμωρίαν φέρουσαι. ἄρτι γὰρ

As for all else, whatever the decision of Fortune, we shall be content."

28. Alexander,<sup>1</sup> having no confidence in the masses because of their inexperience of the hazards of war and their readiness for any change, did not venture to join battle, but resolved to get together the royal treasures and steal the offerings dedicated to the gods, and with these to sail away by night to Greece. He made an attempt to plunder the temple of Zeus,<sup>2</sup> employing for the purpose certain barbarians, but was detected, and together with his troops all but met with condign punishment on the spot. Having managed, however, to slip away with a few men, he attempted to make his escape to Seleuceia. The news, however, outran him, and when the Seleuceians heard about the temple robbery, they barred his entry into the city. Having failed in this attempt too, he rushed to seek refuge at Posideium, clinging to the sea-coast in his flight.

Alexander, after his temple robbery, tried to escape to Posideium. But all unseen, we may assume, a Divine Power was following at his heels in close pursuit, and, co-operating to effect his punishment, forced him closer and ever closer to his proper doom. He was, in fact, apprehended and taken before Antiochus at his camp only two days after the temple robbery. In such wise does avenging justice inescapably pursue the rash deeds of impious men. Aye, vigilant Avengers track down the sinner, and the punishment that they bring is swift. But yesterday

<sup>1</sup> Alexander II Zabinas.

<sup>2</sup> According to Justin (39. 2. 5-6) this incident took place in Antioch, whither Zabinas had retreated after his defeat by Antiochus VIII Philometor (Grypus), the younger son of Demetrius II.

<sup>1</sup> So Dindorf: βραβεύσει V.  
<sup>2</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius: τῆς P.  
<sup>3</sup> So Wesseling: Ποσίδιον PV.

βασιλεὺς ἦν καὶ τεσσάρων μυριάδων στρατοπεδευοσῶν ἀφηγεῖτο, καὶ νῦν<sup>1</sup> δεδεμένος ἐπανήγετο πρὸς ὕβριν καὶ τιμωρίαν πολεμίων.

<sup>3</sup> Ὅτι ἀγομένου δεδεμένου διὰ τῆς παρεμβολῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως τῆς Συρίας, τοῦτο ἀπιστον ἐδόκει οὐ μόνον<sup>2</sup> τοῖς ἀκούουσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ὄρωσιν· τὴν γὰρ ἐνάργειαν<sup>3</sup> τῆς αἰσθήσεως τὸ μηδέποτε<sup>4</sup> ἂν<sup>5</sup> γενέσθαι προσδοκῆθην εἰς τούναντιον ῥέπειν ἐβιάζετο· ἐπεὶ δὲ διὰ τῆς ὁράσεως ἐβεβαιοῦτο τάληθές, ἅπαντες θαυμάζοντες ἀνέλκον ἀπὸ τῆς θέας, οἱ μὲν ἀθρόοι καὶ συμπαθέσι φωναῖς ἐπισημαινόμενοι τὴν τοῦ δαιμονίου δύναμιν, οἱ δὲ ποικίλως ἐπιφθεγγόμενοι τὸ τῆς τύχης ἄστατον, τὸ παλίντροπον τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων, τὴν ὀξύτητα τῆς παλιρροίας, ὡς εὐμετάβολος ὁ βίος, οἷόν τις<sup>5</sup> οὐκ ἂν προσεδόκησεν. (Const. Exc. 4, pp. 390-391.)

28a. Ὅτι πολλοὺς ἔχων τοὺς συναγωνιστὰς ἀντετάπτετο ὁ Γράκχος,<sup>6</sup> καὶ αἰεὶ καὶ μᾶλλον ταπεινούμενος καὶ παρὰ προσδοκίαν ἀποπίπτων εἰς λύτταν τινὰ καὶ μαυιωδῆ διάθεσιν ἐπέπιπτε. συναγαγὼν γὰρ τοὺς συνωμότας εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν οἰκίαν καὶ μετὰ τοῦ Φλάκκου συνεδρεύσας ἔκρινε τοῖς ὄπλοις δεῖν κρατεῖν τῶν ἀντιπραττόντων καὶ τὰς χεῖρας τοῖς τε ἄρχουσι καὶ τῇ συγκλήτῳ προσφέρειν. διὸ παρεκελεύσατο πᾶσιν ὑπὸ ταῖς τηβέναις<sup>7</sup> φέρειν ξίφη καὶ συνακολουθοῦντας αὐτῷ τὸν

he had been a king, and the leader of forty thousand men under arms. Now he was being led in chains to face insults and punishment at the hands of his foes.

When Alexander, the king of Syria, was being led in chains through the camp, it appeared incredible, not only to those who heard of it, but even to eyewitnesses, for the expectation that it could never happen strove to tip the balance against the plain evidence of the senses. But when the truth was confirmed by actual sight, one and all marvelled as they turned from the scene, some applauding with frequent expressions of approval the manifestation of divine power, others commenting variously on the instability of fortune, the changeableness of human affairs, the sudden turns of the tide, and the mutability of human life, so far beyond all that a man would expect.

28a. Gracchus, whose partisans were numerous, <sup>121 B.C.</sup> continued to resist; but as he was constantly and increasingly being humiliated, and had unexpected disappointments, he began to fall into a kind of frenzy and state of madness. Assembling the conspirators at his own house he decided, after consultation with Flaccus,<sup>1</sup> that they must overcome their opponents by force of arms and make an attack on the consuls and the senate. Accordingly he urged them all to wear swords beneath their togas, and as they accompanied him to pay close attention to his

<sup>1</sup> M. Fulvius Flaccus. Consul in 125 B.C., he became a tribune in 122 and was Gracchus' chief supporter. In 121 he was perhaps a member with Gracchus of the commission concerned with the colony at Carthage.

<sup>7</sup> So Feder, Müller: τηβέννας S.

<sup>1</sup> καὶ νῦν Herwerden: καὶ V, νῦν Maï.

<sup>2</sup> μόνον added by Herwerden.

<sup>3</sup> So Post: ἐνέργειαν V.

<sup>4</sup> μηδέποτε<sup>4</sup> ἂν Dindorf: μηδέποτε V.

<sup>5</sup> οἷόν τις Wurm: τις V. Dindorf deletes οὐκ, Boissevain suggests a lacuna after παλιρροίας.

<sup>6</sup> So Feder, Müller: βράκχος S.



νοῦν προσέχειν τοῖς παραγγελλομένοις. Ὀπιμίου δὲ βουλευομένου εἰς τὸ Καπιτώλιον περὶ τοῦ συμφέροντος, ὄρμησεν ἐκείσε μετὰ τῶν καχεκτῶν· εὐρών δὲ τὸν νεώ<sup>1</sup> προκατεληγμένον καὶ πλήθος τῶν ἀρίστων ἠθροισμένον ἀπεχώρησεν εἰς τὴν ὀπίσω τοῦ νεῶ στοὰν ἀδημονῶν καὶ ποιηλατούμενος. οὕτω δ' αὐτοῦ παροιστηκότος, Κόιντός τις συνήθειαν ἔχων πρὸς αὐτὸν προσέπεσε τοῖς γόνασιν αὐτοῦ δεόμενος μηδὲν βίαιον ἢ ἀνήκεστον πράξαι κατὰ τῆς πατρίδος. ὁ δὲ τυραννικῶς ἤδη διεξάγων αὐτὸν μὲν προέωσε πρηνῆ ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, τοῖς δὲ ἀκολουθοῦσι προσέταξε διαχειρίσασθαι καὶ ταύτην ἀρχὴν ποιήσασθαι τῆς κατὰ τῶν ἐναντιουμένων τιμωρίας. ὁ δὲ ὕπατος καταπλαγεὶς τὸν τε φόνον ἐδήλωσε τῇ συγκλήτῳ καὶ τὴν κατ' αὐτῶν ἐπίθεσιν. (Ζήτει ἐν τῷ Περὶ Συμβολῆς Πολέμων.)

(*Const. Exc.* 3, p. 207.)

29. Ὅτι μετὰ τὸ ἀποθανεῖν τὸν Γράκχον ὑπὸ τοῦ ἰδίου δούλου, τῶν γεγονότων αὐτοῦ φίλων Λεύκιος Οὐιτέλλιος πρῶτος ἐπιστὰς τῷ πτώματι αὐτοῦ οὐχ ὅπως ἠχθέσθη τῇ συμφορᾷ τοῦ τετελευτηκότος, ἀλλὰ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀφελὼν καὶ κομίσας πρὸς ἑαυτὸν εἰς οἶκον ἰδίαν τινα πλεονεξίας ἐπίνοιαν καὶ ὠμότητος ὑπερβολὴν ἐπεδείξατο. ὁ γὰρ ὕπατος ἦν ἐπικεκρηυχῶς τῷ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀπενέγκαντι δώσειν ἰσόσταθμον χρυσίον· ὁ δὲ τὸν τράχηλον διατρήσας καὶ τὸν ἐγκέφαλον ἐκκενώσας ἐνέτηξεν ἀντὶ τούτου μόλυβδον· ἀναδοὺς δὲ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐκομίσατο μὲν

<sup>1</sup> νεῶν Dindorf,

orders. Since Opimius <sup>1</sup> was at the Capitol debating what should be done, Gracchus and his malcontents started for that place, but finding the temple already occupied and a large number of nobles collected, he withdrew to the portico behind the temple, a prey to agony of spirit and fiendish torments. While he was still in this frenzied state, a certain Quintus,<sup>2</sup> a man on terms of familiarity with him, fell at his knees and besought him to take no violent or irreparable steps against the fatherland. Gracchus, however, acting now openly as a tyrant, knocked him headlong to the ground and ordered his companions to dispatch him, and to make this the beginning of reprisals against their opponents. The consul, aghast, announced to the senate the murder and the coming attack upon themselves.<sup>3</sup>

29. After the death of Gracchus at the hands of his own slave, Lucius Vitellius, who had been one of his friends and was the first to come upon his body, not only did not grieve at what had befallen his dead friend, but having removed his head and carried it home, displayed a special ingenuity in exorbitant greed and a callousness that knew no bounds. The consul had made proclamation that he would give for the head its weight in gold to the man who brought it in. Lucius, therefore, bored through the neck, and having removed the brain, poured in molten lead. He then produced the head and re-

<sup>1</sup> L. Opimius, consul in 121 B.C., elected as an opponent of the Gracchan programme.

<sup>2</sup> Quintus Antyll(i)us. For the incident cp. Plutarch, *C. Gracch.* 13, and Appian, *B.C.* 1. 25, who both present the story in a light more favourable to Gracchus.

<sup>3</sup> The text refers for the sequel to the collector: "On the Outbreak of Hostilities," which is not extant.

τὸ χρυσίον, κατεγνώσθη δὲ εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν βίον ἐπὶ προδοσίᾳ φιλίας. ὁμοίως δὲ οἱ Φλάκκοι διεχειρίσθησαν. (Const. Exc. 2 (1), pp. 309-310.)

30. Ὅτι ὁ Φλάκκος ἐπὶ .<sup>20</sup>. χάριν γενεᾶν δηλοῦν καὶ .<sup>4-5</sup>. ρον ἐπειδὴν τὸν .<sup>10</sup>. διαδρομῆ .<sup>17</sup>. προγραφῆς .<sup>21</sup>. τὴν προσδοκίαν .<sup>28</sup>. εὐομένοις ἢ παρανομία (αἴ)την πρὸς .<sup>4-5</sup>.

30a. Ὅτι οἱ Κορδίσκοι κομίσαντες λάφυρα πλεῖστα πολλοὺς προήγαγον καὶ ἄλλους<sup>1</sup> γενέσθαι τῆς ὁμοίας προαιρέσεως καὶ νομίζειν τὸ τὰ ἄλλότρια συλᾶν<sup>2</sup> καὶ τοῖς ὅπλοις ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν .<sup>3</sup>. τῶν ἀνδραγαθούτων εἶναι βεβαιώσαντες γὰρ τὸν τῆς φύσεως νόμον οἱ ἰσχυρότεροι<sup>3</sup> τὰς τῶν ἀσθενεστέρων κτήσεις διαρπάζουσι.<sup>4</sup>

30b. Ὅτι οἱ Σκορδίσκοι ὕστερον ἀναστελλόμενοι πορείαν<sup>5</sup> ἀπεφῆναντο καὶ τὴν Ῥώμην ἐπικρατεῖν οὐ διὰ τὴν ἰδίαν δύναμιν ἀλλὰ διὰ τὴν ἄλλων<sup>6</sup> ἀσθένειαν.

30c. Ὅτι ἡ φρόνησις δοκοῦσα πάντων κυριεύει ὑπὸ μόνῃς τῆς τύχης ἡττᾶται· καὶ γὰρ ἂν<sup>7</sup> διὰ συνέσειν καὶ ἀγχινοίαν .<sup>21</sup>.<sup>8</sup> πολλάκις ἢ ταύτης

<sup>1</sup> λάφυρα . . . ἄλλους] so Post: λαφυρ . εἰστας πολλ . . προ . ε . ρε . . . οὐς V; λαφύρων πλήθη πολλά προήγαγον τοὺς ἄλλους Boissvain.

<sup>2</sup> τὸ . . . συλᾶν] so Boissvain: τερ δη .<sup>3</sup> . αν V.

<sup>3</sup> νόμον . . . ἰσχυρότεροι] so Boissvain: νοεαν τοις ἰσχυροτέρωσ V. <sup>4</sup> So Boissvain: διαρπάζοντα, V.

<sup>5</sup> Perhaps Πόρκιον?

<sup>6</sup> So Walton: αυτων V. Cp. below, chap. 33. 4.

<sup>7</sup> καὶ γὰρ εἰ] The reading is uncertain.

<sup>8</sup> Boissvain suggests, from faint traces, . . . προενόσέ τις.

ceived the gold, but was despised for the rest of his life for this betrayal of friendship.<sup>1</sup> Like Gracchus, the Flacci also were killed.

30. Flaccus<sup>2</sup> . . . to reveal his identity (?) for the sake of . . . running about . . . proscription (or confiscation) . . . expectation . . . this lawlessness. . .

30a. The Cordisci,<sup>3</sup> having taken great quantities of booty, induced many others to adopt the same policy, and to consider the pillaging of others' property and the harrying of . . . the mark of manly behaviour: for it is but a confirmation of the law of nature when the strong ravage the property of the weak.

30b. Later the Scordisci, by refusing passage,<sup>4</sup> demonstrated that even Rome's superiority rested not on her own strength but on the weakness of others.

30c. Understanding, which is thought to be master of all things, is weaker than one thing only, Fortune. Many a time her spitefulness unexpectedly ruins what a man (has mapped out) with intelligence and

<sup>2</sup> Beginning at this point a page of the Vatican palimpsest (V) is nearly illegible, and the page following is totally obliterated. Both text and translation of chapters 30, 30a, 30b, 30c, 32, and 32a are therefore quite conjectural. For the death of Flaccus, with which chap. 30 was evidently concerned, see Appian, *B.C.* 1. 26; for that of his son see, e.g., Velleius Paterculus, 2. 7. 2.

<sup>3</sup> The name is so spelled both here and in the marginal lemma, but appears in the next fragment in the more usual form. The Scordisci were a Celtic tribe of the upper Balkans, with whom the Romans were periodically at war from 119 B.C., when Sex. Pompeius was killed in battle with them, to 105 B.C., the last possible date for this passage.

<sup>4</sup> A possible emendation (see critical note) would refer this fragment to the defeat of C. Porcius Cato, the consul of 114 B.C. (cp. Livy, *Per.* 63, Dio Cassius, 26. 88).

<sup>1</sup> Plutarch (*G. Gracch.* 17) gives the story told here but identifies the perpetrator of the fraud as a certain Septimuleius, a friend of Opimius.

ἐπήρεια παραδόξως ἐλυμήνατο. καὶ ἔστιν<sup>1</sup> ὅτε τὰ δι' ἀφροσύνην ἀπορρηθέντα<sup>2</sup> . . . παρὰ τὰς ἀπάντων ἑλπίδας διωρθώσατο· ὥσθ' ὁ μὲν εὐμενοῦς<sup>3</sup> αὐτῆς λαβόμενος ἀδιαλείπτως<sup>4</sup> σχέδον ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἐπιβολὴν ἐπιτυχάνοι ἂν,<sup>5</sup> οἱ δὲ ἄλλοτρίαν<sup>6</sup> ἔχοντες<sup>7</sup> ἐκάστοτε<sup>8</sup> πταίονσιν ἐν ταῖς κατὰ μέρος πράξεσιν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν<sup>9</sup> ἔστιν ἰδεῖν<sup>10</sup> . . . (2 lines).

(*Const. Exc.* 4, pp. 391-392, and Appendix I.)

31. Ὅτι κατὰ τὴν Λιβύην παραταξαμένον ἀλλήλους τῶν βασιλέων, Ἰογόρθας κρατήσας τῇ μάχῃ πολλοὺς ἀνείλε τῶν Νομάδων· ὁ δὲ Ἀτάρβας ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ καταφυγὼν εἰς Κίρταν, καὶ συγκλιθεὶς εἰς πολιορκίαν, ἐξαπέστειλε πρεσβευτὰς εἰς Ῥώμην μὴ περιδεῖν βασιλέα φίλον καὶ σύμμαχον κινδυνεύοντα. ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος ἔπεμψε πρέσβεις λυεῖν<sup>11</sup> τὴν πολιορκίαν. οὐ προσέχοντος δὲ Ἰογόρθα, πάλιν ἑτέρους ἔπεμψαν ἀξίωμα μείζον ἔχοντας. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τούτων ἀπράκτων ἐπανελθόντων, ὁ Ἰογόρθας περιταφρεύσας τὴν πόλιν ἐνδεία κατέπλησσε τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει· τὸν δὲ ἀδελφὸν ἐξελθόντα μεθ' ἱκετηρίας καὶ τῆς μὲν βασιλείας ἐξιστάμενον, τὸ δὲ ζῆν αἰτούμενον ἀπέσφαξεν, οὐκ ἐντραπεῖς οὔτε συγγένειαν οὔτε τὸν τῆς ἱκεσίας νόμον.

<sup>1</sup> παραδόξως . . . ἔστιν] so Boissevain: παραδό . . . ὡς μιαν. τοσ . . . οὐδεν V.

<sup>2</sup> ἀποβληθέντα Post.

<sup>3</sup> So Post: εὐμετ . . . V.

<sup>4</sup> So Post: διαγει . . . ὡς ἢ ἀγλειπτωσ V.

<sup>5</sup> ἀνὰ . . . ἀν] so Walton: ἀν πᾶσαν ἐπιβουλασ ἐπιτυχᾶν . . . σιν V, ἀπασῶν ἐπιβολῶν ἐπιτυχᾶνουσιν Boissevain (reading λαβόμενοι, above).

<sup>6</sup> So Post: ἄλλοτ . . . γ V.

<sup>7</sup> So Boissevain: εχων τέ V.

shrewdness . . ., and again, at times, contrary to all expectations she sets to right affairs which in our folly we have despaired of. As a result, one who finds her unfailingly propitious may succeed in almost all undertakings, while those to whom she is adverse fail in their individual actions, and some may be seen. . . .

31. In Libya when the kings<sup>1</sup> met in combat, 112 B.C. Jugurtha was victorious in battle and slew many of the Numidians. His brother Adherbal took refuge in Cirta, where, being beleaguered in a close siege, he sent envoys to Rome, begging the Romans not to ignore the jeopardy of a friendly and allied king. The senate dispatched legates to break the siege. When Jugurtha paid no heed, they sent a second legation<sup>2</sup> of greater weight. After they too had returned empty-handed, Jugurtha surrounded the city with a trench and through privation wore down its inhabitants. His brother came out holding a suppliant's bough, and though he abdicated the kingship and begged only for life, Jugurtha slew him, without regard either to kinship or to the rights

<sup>1</sup> On the death of King Micipsa in 118 B.C. the kingdom of Numidia had been divided between his two young sons, Adherbal and Hiempsal, and their older cousin Jugurtha, whom Micipsa had recently adopted. Hiempsal was shortly assassinated by henchmen of Jugurtha, leaving the two survivors as rival kings. How long Adherbal was besieged in Cirta is uncertain, but events reached their climax in 112 B.C.

<sup>2</sup> This second legation was headed by M. Aemilius Scaurus; cp. Sallust, *Jug.* 25. 4-11.

<sup>8</sup> So Post: ἐκαστα . . . V.

<sup>9</sup> So Boissevain: μνον ἢ μνον V.

<sup>10</sup> So Boissevain: ἀδειν V.

<sup>11</sup> So Dindorf: λυσειν P.

ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἰταλῶν τοὺς συμμαχήσαντας  
τάδε λφῶ πάντας αἰκισάμενος ἀπέκτεινεν.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), p. 310.)

32. Ὅτι ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Νομάδων Ἰογόρθας  
θαυμάσας τὴν ἀνδραγαθίαν τῶν Ῥωμαίων καὶ τὰς  
ἀρετὰς αὐτῶν ἐπαιέσας ἐν τοῖς ἰδίοις φίλοις ἀπεφή-  
νατο διότι τούτους τοῖς ἀνδράσι<sup>1</sup> δι' ἀπάσης τῆς  
Λιβύης διεξ . . . (about 2 lines).

32a. Ὅτι προσπεσούσης τῆς ἀγγελίας περὶ τῆς  
τοῦ ἸΟΥΒΙΟΥ<sup>2</sup> τελευτῆς καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ  
. . .<sup>3</sup> πολὺς θόρυβος καὶ πένθος ἐπήει<sup>4</sup> τὴν πόλιν·  
πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ παῖδες ὄρφανοὶ . . .<sup>5</sup> . . . οὐκ ὀλίγοι  
δὲ ἀδελ | (the following page of the codex is com-  
pletely obliterated).

(*Const. Exc.* 4, p. 392, and Appendix I.)

33. Ὅτι Νασικᾶς ὁ ὕπατος ὑπῆρχεν ἀνὴρ καὶ  
κατ' ἀρετὴν<sup>4</sup> ἀξιόλογος καὶ κατὰ τὴν εὐγένειαν  
θαυμαζόμενος· ἐξ ἐκείνου γὰρ ἦν τοῦ γένους ἐξ οὗ  
τοὺς Ἀφρικανοὺς καὶ τοὺς Ἀσιαγενεῖς καὶ τοὺς  
Ἰσπανοὺς ὀνομάζεσθαι συμβέβηκεν, ὧν ὁ μὲν τὴν  
Λιβύην, ὁ δὲ τὴν Ἀσίαν, ὁ δὲ τὴν Ἰσπανίαν κατα-  
στρεψάμενος ἔτυχε τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν πράξεων φερω-  
νύμου προσηγορίας. καὶ πρὸς δὲ τῇ κοινῇ τοῦ  
γένους δόξῃ πατέρα καὶ πάππον ἔσχεν ἐπιφανε-  
στάτους Ῥωμαίων· ἄμφω μὲν γὰρ προεκάθισαν<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> τοῖς ἀνδράσι Boissevain: λογιστ . . . επι . V.

<sup>2</sup> Κασίου Boissevain. The marginal lemma has Π ΤΕ-

ΛΕΥΤΗ ΚΙ.

<sup>3</sup> So Walton: επι V, ἐπέσχε Boissevain.

of a suppliant. He likewise tortured and put to death  
all the Italians<sup>1</sup> who had fought on his brother's  
side.

32. Jugurtha, the king of the Numidians, marvel-  
ling at the manly courage of the Romans and praising  
their exploits, declared to his friends that with these  
men (?) he could traverse all Libya. . . .<sup>2</sup>

32a. When the news broke upon them of the death  
of . . . and of those who had perished with him . . .  
the city was filled with cries and lamentation. For  
many were the children left orphans, and not a few  
. . . brothers. . . .

33. The consul Nasica<sup>3</sup> was a man distinguished  
in his own right and was, as well, esteemed for his  
noble lineage. He belonged, in fact, to that *gens*  
whose scions had acquired the names Africanus,  
Asiaticus, and Hispanus; for since one of their  
number subdued Libya, another Asia, and the third  
Spain, each won for himself a cognomen signifying  
his achievements. But in addition to the high  
repute of his ancestors generally, he had for father  
and grandfather two of the most prominent men in  
Rome. Both held the position of leader of the

<sup>1</sup> These were Italians resident in Cirta.

<sup>2</sup> The exact position and date of this and the following  
fragment cannot be ascertained.

<sup>3</sup> P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica Serapio, who died during his  
consulship in 111 B.C. Beginning with his great-grandfather,  
the line of descent is as follows (omitting the first three  
names, identical for all): Nasica (I), consul in 191; Nasica  
Corculum (II), consul in 162 and 155; Nasica Serapio (III),  
consul in 138; Nasica Serapio (IV), the consul of 111 B.C.  
Diodorus (or the exceptor) has combined the histories of (I)  
and (II).

<sup>4</sup> κατ' ἀρετὴν Salmasius, Valesius; μετ' ἀρετὴν P.

<sup>5</sup> So Dindorf: προεκάθισαν P.

τοῦ συνεδρίου καὶ πρώτην ἐπέειχον γνώμην μέχρι τῆς τελευτῆς, ὃ δὲ πάππος αὐτοῦ καὶ κατὰ δόγμα 2 τῆς συγκλήτου τῶν πολιτῶν ἄριστος ἐκρίθη. ἐν μὲν γὰρ τοῖς τῆς Σιβύλλης χρησμοῖς εὐρέθη γεγραμμένον ὅτι δεῖ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἰδρύσασθαι νεῶν τῆς μεγάλης μητρὸς τῶν θεῶν, καὶ τῶν μὲν ἱερῶν τὴν καταγωγὴν ἐκ Πεσσιουίντος<sup>2</sup> τῆς Ἀσίας ποιήσασθαι, τὴν δὲ ἐκδοχὴν αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ γενέσθαι πανδημεὶ τῆς ἀπαντήσεως γινομένης,<sup>3</sup> καὶ τῶν τε ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἀρίστων<sup>4</sup> καὶ γυναικῶν ὁμοίως τὴν ἀγαθὴν . . . καὶ τούτους ἀφηγεῖσθαι τῆς ἀπαντήσεως γενομένης<sup>5</sup> καὶ δέξασθαι τὰ ἱερὰ τῆς θεᾶς. τῆς δὲ συγκλήτου πάντα συντελούσης κατὰ τὸν χρησμόν, ἐκρίθη τῶν μὲν ἀνδρῶν ἄριστος 3 Πόπλιος Νασικᾶς, τῶν δὲ γυναικῶν Οὐαλερία. οὐ μόνον γὰρ τῇ πρὸς θεοὺς εὐσεβεῖα διαφέρειν ἔδοξεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πολιτικὸς ὑπῆρξεν καὶ συνετὸς ἐν τῷ τὴν γνώμην ἀποφαίνεσθαι. μετὰ γὰρ τὸν Ἀννιβιακὸν πόλεμον Μάρκος μὲν Κάτων ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Δημοσθένης εἰώθει λέγειν<sup>6</sup> παρ' ἑκάστου ἐν τῇ συγκλήτῳ κατὰ τὴν ἀπόφασιν τῆς ἰδίας γνώμης Καρχηδόνα μὴ εἶναι. καὶ τοῦτο ἐποίει πολλάκις οὐχ ὑποκειμένης περὶ τούτου βουλῆς, ἀλλ' ἑτέρων τιῶν αἰεὶ ζητουμένων. ὃ δὲ Νασικᾶς αἰεὶ τούναντίον

<sup>1</sup> So Dindorf: πλείστον P.

<sup>2</sup> ἐκ Πεσσιουίντος Valesius: ἐκ πεσείν οὕτως P.

<sup>3</sup> So Dindorf: γενομένης P.

<sup>4</sup> τὸν ἄριστον Vulgate.

<sup>5</sup> Vulgate omits γενομένης.

<sup>6</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius: λέγων P.

<sup>1</sup> Only the grandfather (II) held this honorary position, awarded each quinquennium by the censors. He was designated *princeps senatus* in 147 and 142 b.c. When a

senate<sup>1</sup> and of "first speaker," each to the time of his death, and in addition the grandfather<sup>2</sup> was by decree of the senate adjudged the "best" man in the state. For it was found written in the Sibylline oracles that the Romans should establish a temple for the Great Mother of the Gods, that her sacred objects should be fetched from Pessinus in Asia, and be received in Rome by a muster of the whole populace going forth to meet them, that of the noblest men and women alike . . . the good woman . . . and that they should lead the welcoming procession, when it took place, and receive the sacred objects of the goddess. When the senate proceeded to carry out the instructions of the oracle, Publius Nasica was selected as the best of all the men and Valeria as the best of the women. Not only was he considered outstanding in piety towards the gods, but he was a statesman as well, and a man who spoke his mind in public debate shrewdly. After the Hannibalic War, for example, Marcus Cato (dubbed Demosthenes) made it his practice to remark on every occasion, when stating his opinion in the senate, "Would that Carthage did not exist," and he kept repeating this even when no relevant motion was before the house and different matters were in turn being considered. Nasica,<sup>3</sup> however,

question had been referred to the senate, the presiding magistrate called upon the senators, in order of rank, to express their opinions.

<sup>2</sup> Actually, his great-grandfather (I), who at the time (304 b.c.) was a very young man. For the story see Livy, 29. 10-11 and 14. Valeria was probably the daughter of M. Valerius Laevinus, who headed the embassy sent to Pergamum to fetch the goddess.

<sup>3</sup> The opponent of Cato was not Nasica (I), but Nasica Corculum (II).

<sup>4</sup> ἀπεφαίνετο Καρχηδόνα διὰ παντός<sup>1</sup> εἶναι. ἑκατέρα μὲν οὖν ἀπόφασις ἐδόκει τῷ συνεδρίῳ μεγάλην ἔχειν ἀναθεώρησιν· τοῖς δὲ διαφέρουσι τῇ φρονήσει πολὺ προτερεῖν ἢ τοῦ Νασικᾶ διελαμβάνετο. οὐ γὰρ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλων ἀσθενείας ἔκριναν δεῖν θεωρεῖσθαι τὴν τῆς Ῥώμης ἰσχύιν, ἀλλ' ἐκ τοῦ φαίνεσθαι τῶν  
<sup>5</sup> μεγάλων μείζονα. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις σωζομένης μὲν τῆς Καρχηδόνας ὁ ἀπὸ ταύτης φόβος ἠνάγκαζεν ὁμοιοεῖν τοὺς Ῥωμαίους καὶ τῶν ὑποτεταγμένων ἐπιεικῶς καὶ ἐνδόξως ἄρχειν· ὧν οὐδὲν κάλλιον ἔστω πρὸς ἡγεμονίας διαμονήν τε καὶ αὐξησίν· ἀπολομένης δὲ τῆς ἀντιπάλου πόλεως πρόδηλος ἦν ἐν μὲν τοῖς πολίταις ἐμφύλιος πόλεμος ἐσόμενος, ἐκ δὲ τῶν συμμάχων ἀπάντων μῖσος εἰς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν διὰ τὴν εἰς αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῶν ἀρχόντων πλεονεξίαν τε  
<sup>6</sup> καὶ παρανομίαν. ἅπερ ἅπαντα συνέβη τῇ Ῥώμῃ μετὰ τὴν<sup>2</sup> τῆς Καρχηδόνας κατασκαφὴν· καὶ γὰρ ἐπικίνδυνοι δημογωγίαι καὶ χώρας ἀναδασμοὶ καὶ συμμάχων ἀποστάσεις μεγάλαι καὶ ἐμφύλιος πόλεμοι πολυτετεῖς καὶ φοβεροὶ καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ προαγορευθέντα ὑπὸ τοῦ Σικκιπίωνος ἠκολούθησεν. ὁ τούτου δὲ υἱὸς πρεσβύτης ὦν<sup>3</sup> τὴν ἡλικίαν Τιβέριον Γράκχον τυραννεῖν ἐπιχειρήσαντα ταῖς ἰδίαις χερσὶν  
<sup>7</sup> ἀπέκτεινε, προηγούμενος τῆς συγκλήτου. τῆς δὲ πληθῆος<sup>4</sup> ἀγανακτοῦσης καὶ τεθριωμένης πρὸς

<sup>1</sup> διὰ παντός] δεῖν πάντως Herwerden.

<sup>2</sup> τὴν added by Valesius.

<sup>3</sup> So Herwerden (with the deletion of καὶ after ἡλικίαν, below): ἦν P.

<sup>4</sup> So Büttner-Wobst: συγκλήτου P, πόλεως Jacoby. Valesius reads τοῦ δὲ πληθῆους ἀγανακτοῦντος καὶ τεθριωμένου.

<sup>1</sup> The belief that the decline of Rome was brought on by the removal of all external threats became a commonplace 130

always expressed the contrary wish, " May Carthage exist for all time." Now though each point of view seemed to the senate to merit consideration, that of Nasicæ was regarded by the more intelligent members as being far and away the better. Rome's strength should be judged, they thought, not by the weakness of others, but by showing herself greater than the great. Furthermore, so long as Carthage survived, the fear that she generated compelled the Romans to live together in harmony and to rule their subjects equitably and with credit to themselves—much the best means to maintain and extend an empire; but once the rival city was destroyed, it was only too evident that there would be civil war at home, and that hatred for the governing power would spring up among all the allies because of the rapacity and lawlessness to which the Roman magistrates would subject them.<sup>1</sup> All this did indeed happen to Rome after the destruction of Carthage, which brought in its wake the following: dangerous demagoguery, the redistribution of land, major revolts among the allies, prolonged and frightful civil wars, and all the other things predicted by Scipio. Now it was this man's son who, as an old man, and leader of the senate,<sup>2</sup> killed with his own hands Tiberius Gracchus, after the latter had attempted to gain absolute power. The masses were angry, and raged against the perpetrators of the

in late Republican and Imperial writing and is especially apparent in the work of Sallust.

<sup>2</sup> Nasicæ Serapio (III) was at the time (133 B.C.) *pontifex maximus*, but was never *princeps senatus*. Possibly Diodorus was confused by finding in his sources that Nasicæ " led the senate " in the outburst that resulted in the assassination (cp. Plutarch, *Ti. Gracch.* 19. 3-4).

τοὺς τὸν φόνον δράσαντας, ἔτι δὲ τῶν δημάρχων καθ' ἓνα τῶν συγκλητικῶν προαγαγόντων ἐπὶ τὰ ἔμβολα καὶ ἐπερωτῶντων τίς ἔστιν ὁ ἀνελὼν, οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἅπαντες κατεπτηχότες τὴν τῶν ὄχλων ὀρμὴν καὶ βίαν ἤρνούντο καὶ τὰς ἀποκρίσεις ἐξηλάττωντο, ὁ δὲ Σκιπίων μόνος ὁμολόγησεν ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ γεγονέναι τὴν ἀναίρεσιν, ἐπειπὼν ὅτι τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ὁ Γράκχος ἐλάνθανεν ἐπιτιθέμενος τυραννίδι, ἑαυτὸν δὲ καὶ τὴν σύγκλητον οὐκ ἔλαθεν. ὁ δὲ ὄχλος, καίπερ ἀγανακτῶν, ἠσύχασεν ἐντραπεῖς τὸ βάρος καὶ τὴν παρρησίαν τάνδρός. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ὁ τούτου υἱός, κατὰ τὸν ὑποκείμενον ἐνιαυτὸν τελευτήσας, ἀδωροδόκητος μὲν ἅπαντα τὸν βίον διετελέσεν, μετασχὼν δὲ τῆς πολιτείας, καὶ τῷ βίῳ πρὸς ἀλήθειαν ἀλλ' οὐ τοῖς λόγοις μόνους φιλοσοφήσας, ἀκόλουθον ἔσχε τῇ τοῦ γένους διαδοχῇ καὶ τὴν τῆς ἀρετῆς κληρονομίαν.

34. "Ὅτι ὁ Ἀντίοχος ὁ Κυζικηνὸς ἀρτίως παρελθὼς τὴν βασιλείαν ἐξέπεσεν εἰς μέθας καὶ τρυφὴν ἀγεννή καὶ ζηλώματα βασιλείας ἀλλοτριώτατα. ἔχαιρε γὰρ μίμοις καὶ προδείκταις καὶ καθόλου πᾶσι τοῖς θαυματοποιοῖς, καὶ τὰ τούτων ἐπιτηδεύματα μανθάνειν ἐφιλοτιμείτο. ἐπετήδευσε δὲ καὶ νευροσπαστεῖν καὶ δι' αὐτοῦ κινεῖν ζῶα πενταπήχεα<sup>1</sup> κατάργυρα καὶ κατὰ χρυσα καὶ ἕτερα πλείονα τοιαῦτα μηχανήματα. οὐκ εἶχε δ' ἐλεπόλεων<sup>2</sup> οὐδὲ

deed, while the tribunes even haled the senators, one by one, to the rostra and demanded to know who the actual murderer was. All the rest, fearing the impetuosity and violence of the crowd, denied any knowledge or gave devious and conflicting answers. Scipio alone admitted that the killing was done by him, adding that unbeknown to the rest of the city Gracchus had been aiming at tyranny, and that only he and the senate had not been deceived. The crowd, though disgruntled, subsided, awed by the dignity of the man and his frank statement. Now this man's son,<sup>1</sup> too, who died in the year in question, remained incorruptible throughout his entire career, and since he took part in public affairs and proved himself a true lover of wisdom, not in words alone but in his way of life, his legacy of virtue was indeed in keeping with his noble lineage.

34. Shortly after Antiochus Cyzicenus<sup>2</sup> gained the throne he lapsed into drunken habits, crass self-indulgence, and pursuits utterly inappropriate to a king. He delighted, for example, in mimes and pantomimic actors, and generally in all showmen, and devoted himself eagerly to learning their crafts. He practised also how to manipulate puppets, and personally to keep in motion silver-plated and gilded animals five cubits high, and many another such contrivance. On the other hand, he possessed no narrative, the death of the consul Scipio in 111 B.C. See above, p. 127, note 3.

<sup>2</sup> Antiochus IX Philopator (Cyzicenus) was a son of Antiochus VII Sidetes and a half-brother of Antiochus VIII Philometor (Grypus), his lifelong rival. Cyzicenus, after defeating Grypus, secured the throne in about 113 B.C., but Grypus returned in force a year or so later (probably the occasion for the present narrative), and thereafter the uneasy country was divided between them.

<sup>1</sup> So Reiske: πεντάπηχα P.

<sup>2</sup> So Valesius (δ' for δὲ Büttner-Wobst): δὲ πόλεων P.

<sup>1</sup> After a long digression Diodorus here returns to his  
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ὀργάνων πολιορκητικῶν κατασκευάς, ἃ καὶ δόξαν μεγάλην καὶ χρείας ἀξιολόγους ἂν παρέσχετο. ἐνεθουσία δὲ καὶ πρὸς κνηγεσίας ἀκαίρους, καὶ πολλάκις νύκτωρ λάθρα τῶν φίλων μετὰ θυεῖν ἢ τριῶν οἰκετῶν ἐξιών ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν ἐκνήγει λέοντας καὶ παρδάλεις καὶ ὄσ ἀγρίους. παραβόλως δὲ συμπλεκόμενος ἀλόγους θηρίους πολλάκις ἦλθεν εἰς τοὺς ἐσχάτους κινδύνους.

35. "Ὅτι Μικίψας ὁ Μασσανάσσου υἱὸς τοῦ Νομάδων βασιλέως εἶχε καὶ ἄλλους υἱοὺς πλείους, μάλιστα δὲ προτετιμημένους Ἀτάρβαν τὸν πρεσβύτερον τῶν παίδων καὶ Ἰάμφαμον καὶ Μικίψαν. ὅς ἐπιεικέστατος τῶν κατὰ Λιβύην βασιλέων γενόμενος καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν πεπαιδευμένων Ἑλλήνων μεταπεμπόμενος συνεβίον τούτοις. πολλὴν δὲ ἐπιμέλειαν ποιούμενος παιδείας, μάλιστα δὲ φιλοσοφίας, ἐνεγέγρασε τῇ δυναστείᾳ καὶ τῇ φιλοσοφίᾳ.  
(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 310-313.)

35a. "Ὅτι ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ γένους ὑπάρχων Ἰογόρθας ἕτερος, ἀντιποιούμενος τῆς Νομαδικῆς βασιλείας. εὐδοκιοῦντος δὲ αὐτοῦ καθ' ὑπερβολὴν, ὁ Ἰογόρθας μισθωσάμενός τινας σφαγεῖς τοῦτον μὲν ἐδολοφόνησεν, αὐτὸς δὲ οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν.

(*Const. Exc.* 3, pp. 207-208.)

36. "Ὅτι Κοντωνιατὸς τις ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς Γαλατικῆς πόλεως τῆς οὕτω καλουμένης Ἰοντώρας

store of "city-takers" or other instruments of siegecraft that might have brought him high renown and performed some service worth recording. He was, moreover, addicted to hunting at odd and unseasonable hours, and many a time would slip away from his friends at night, and making his way to the country with two or three servants go in pursuit of lions, panthers, or wild boars. And since in grappling with brute beasts he was reckless, he frequently put his own life in extreme peril.

35. Micipsa, the son of the Numidian king Masinissa, had several other sons, but his favourites were Adherbal, the elder (*sic*) of his children, Iampsamus,<sup>1</sup> and Micipsa. Now Micipsa was the most civilized of all the Numidian kings, and lived much in the company of cultivated Greeks whom he had summoned to his court. He took a great interest in culture, especially philosophy, and waxed old both in the exercise of power and in the pursuit of wisdom.

35a. There came to Rome a member of the royal family, another Jugurtha,<sup>2</sup> who was a contender for the throne of Numidia. Since he was extremely popular, Jugurtha hired murderers to assassinate him, then returned without let or hindrance to his kingdom.

36. Contoniatius,<sup>3</sup> chieftain of the Gaulish city called Iontora, was a man of unusual sagacity and

118 B.C., it is difficult to see why this account of him was introduced here. Perhaps for this reason the excerptor invented the third son Micipsa, to whom he thought the following description must refer. Note that Adherbal is called the "elder," not "eldest."

<sup>2</sup> Elsewhere his name is given as Massiva.

<sup>3</sup> Possibly identical with Congonnetiacus, son of Bituitus, the king of the Arverni, who was brought to Rome after his father had been defeated in 121 B.C. and imprisoned at Alba.

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* Hiempsal. So far as is known, Micipsa had only the two sons, Adherbal and Hiempsal. Since Micipsa died in



συνέσει καὶ στρατηγία διάφορος ἦν, φίλος δε καὶ σύμμαχος Ῥωμαίων, ὡς ἂν ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν χρόνοις διατετριφώς ἐν Ῥώμῃ καὶ κεκοινωνηκώς ἀρετῆς καὶ ἀγωγῆς νομίμου, διὰ Ῥωμαίων δὲ παρ- ειληφώς τὴν ἐν Γαλατία βασιλείαν.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), p. 313.)

Chap. 37 : see below, after Chap. 39a.

38. Ὅτι ὁ Μάριος εἰς ὧν τῶν συμβούλων καὶ τῶν πρεσβευτῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ<sup>2</sup> παρεθεωρεῖτο,<sup>3</sup> ταπεινότητος ὧν τῶν πρεσβευτῶν τῇ δόξῃ. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλοι τοῖς ἀξιώμασι καὶ ταῖς εὐγενείαις ὑπερέχοντες μεγάλης ἀποδοχῆς ἐτύγχανον ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, οὗτος δὲ δοκῶν γεγονέναι δημοσιῶνης καὶ τὰς ὑποδεεστέρας ἀρχὰς μόγις εἰληφώς ἐν ταῖς εἰς δόξαν προαγωγαῖς παρεθεωρεῖτο. καὶ τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ἕκαστος περιφεύγων πᾶσαν ἐν<sup>4</sup> τοῖς πολεμικοῖς ἔργοις κακοπάθειαν<sup>5</sup> ἤρειτο τὴν ῥαθυμίαν καὶ ῥαστώνην, οὗτος δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἐν ταῖς μάχαις κινδύνους πολλάκις ἡγεμὼν ἐκπεμπόμενος τὴν μὲν ἐκ τούτων ἀτιμίαν προσεποιεῖτο,<sup>6</sup> ἑτοίμως<sup>7</sup> δ' ἑαυτὸν<sup>8</sup> εἰς τὰς τοιαύτας λειτουργίας ἐπιδιδούς πολλὴν ἐμπειρίαν περιεποιήσατο τῶν πολεμικῶν ἔργων. ὧν δὲ εὐφύης πρὸς ἀγῶνας καὶ κινδύνους καὶ τούτους ὑπομένων προθύμως ταχὺ μεγάλην ἐκτήσατο δύναμιν καὶ δόξαν ἐπ' ἀνδρεία. ἐπιεικῶς δὲ τοῖς στρατιώταις προσφερόμενος καὶ ταῖς δωρεαῖς καὶ

<sup>1</sup> καὶ added by Valesius.

<sup>2</sup> So Wesseling : τῶν στρατηγῶν P.

<sup>3</sup> So Valesius : παρετηρεῖτο P.

<sup>4</sup> ἐν added by Valesius (τὴν ἐν Salmasius).

<sup>5</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius : κακοπαθείας P.

<sup>6</sup> οὐ προσεποιεῖτο Wifstrand. Perhaps ἀτιμίαν τιμῆν (Warrington suggests τιμῶν) προσεποιεῖτο?

military ability, and was a friend and ally of the Roman people. This was natural, as he had previously spent much time in Rome, had come to share their ideals and way of life, and through Rome's support had succeeded to his chieftainship in Gaul.

38. Marius, though a member of the staff and a legate,<sup>1</sup> received scant notice from the general, since he was least of the legates in repute. While the other legates, more prominent by virtue of the offices they had held and the nobility of their birth, received many marks of favour from the general, Marius, who was reputed to have been a tax farmer and had barely secured election to the lower ranks of office,<sup>2</sup> was slighted whenever preferment was made to posts of honour. But whereas each of the others, avoiding all possible discomfort in the performance of their military duties, preferred a life of ease and indolence, Marius, when assigned, as he frequently was, to lead his men into the thick of battle, welcomed the disparagement shown therein, and applying himself eagerly to such services acquired much experience in warfare. And since he had a natural talent for combat and battle, and gladly exposed himself to their risks, he soon won great influence and a reputation for courage. Moreover, by treating his soldiers with consideration and by employing means designed to please those under his command,

<sup>1</sup> C. Marius had accompanied Q. Caccilius Metellus, the consul of 109 B.C., to Africa.

<sup>2</sup> He was *tribunus plebis* in 119 B.C., but failed of election to the aedileship and ran last of the successful candidates for the praetorship in 115 B.C.

<sup>7</sup> ἑτοίμως proposed in Dindorf<sup>2</sup> : ὁμοίως P, Dindorf<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> δ' ἑαυτὸν Büttner-Wobst : δὲ αὐτὸν P, δὲ αὐτὸν Dindorf.

ταῖς ὁμλίαις καὶ συμπεριφοραῖς κεχαρισμέναις τοῖς ὑποτεταγμένοις χρώμενος μεγάλην εὐνοίαν ἐν τοῖς στρατιώταις περιποιήσατο. πάντες γὰρ τῆς εὐεργεσίας χάριν ἀποδιδόντες ἐν ταῖς μετὰ τούτου μάχαις φιλοτιμότερον ἠγωνίζοντο, συναύξοντες αὐτοῦ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν· εἰ δὲ τύχοι τις τῶν ἄλλων πρεσβευτῶν ἡγούμενος, ἐθελοκακοῦντες ἀπεδειλίων κατὰ τοὺς ἀναγκαιοτάτους<sup>1</sup> καιροῦς. καὶ συνέβαινε κατὰ τὸ πλεῖστον ἐν μὲν ταῖς τῶν ἄλλων ἡγεμονίαις Ῥωμαίους ἠτᾶσθαι, κατὰ δὲ τὰς τοῦ Μαρίου παρουσίας ἀεὶ νικᾶν. (*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 313-314.)

39. Ὅτι Βόκχος ὁ κατὰ τὴν Λιβύην βασιλεύων πολλὰ καταμεμφόμενος τοῖς πείσασιν αὐτὸν πολεμεῖν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις πρέσβεις ἔπεμψε πρὸς τὸν Μάριον, περὶ μὲν τῶν ἡμαρτημένων αἰτούμενος συγγνώμην, ἀξιῶν δὲ φιλίαν συνθέσθαι καὶ πολλὰ κατεπαγγελλόμενος χρήσιμος ἔσσεσθαι Ῥωμαίοις. τοῦ δὲ Μαρίου κελεύσαντος περὶ τούτων πρεσβεύειν πρὸς τὴν σύγκλητον, ὁ μὲν βασιλεὺς ἐξαπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην πρεσβευτὰς περὶ τούτων, ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος αὐτοῖς ἀπόκρισιν ἔδωκεν ἀπάντων τεύξεσθαι τῶν φιλανθρώπων τὸν<sup>2</sup> Βόκχον, ἔαν Μάριον πείσῃ. τοῦ δὲ Μαρίου σπεύδοντος αἰχμάλωτον λαβεῖν Ἰογόρθαν τὸν βασιλέα, ὑπακούσας ὁ Βόκχος καὶ μεταπεμφόμενος τούτου, ὡς περὶ τινων κοινῇ συμφερόντων διαλεξόμενος, συνέλαβε τὸν Ἰογόρθαν καὶ δήσας παρέδωκε Λευκίῳ Σύλλᾳ τῷ ταμία τῷ πρὸς τὴν παράπεμψιν ἐκπεμφθέντι. τῇ δὲ τούτου συμφορᾷ τὴν ἰδίαν σωτηρίαν πορισάμενος διελύθη τῆς παρὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων τιμωρίας.

(*Const. Exc.* 1, pp. 407-408.)

whether in bestowing gifts, in conversation, or in routine contacts with them, he gained great popularity among his men. In return for his favours they fought all the more zealously when in battle with him, in order to enhance his prestige; but if some other legate happened to be in command they played the coward deliberately and at the most crucial moments. So it came about that as a rule the Romans suffered setbacks under the command of the others, but always conquered if Marius was present.

39. Bocchus,<sup>1</sup> who had a kingdom in Libya, after 105 B.C. hurling many reproaches at the men who had persuaded him to take up arms against the Romans, sent envoys to Marius; he besought pardon for his past offences and requested a pact of friendship, promising that he would be helpful to the Romans in many ways. When Marius told him to address his petitions to the senate, the king dispatched an embassy to Rome charged with these matters. The senate, however, returned them the answer that Bocchus would be granted complete satisfaction provided he won Marius' consent. Now Marius had in mind to capture King Jugurtha, and Bocchus met his wishes by sending for Jugurtha, ostensibly to discuss with him matters pertaining to their common advantage; and having seized and bound him, he then handed him over to Lucius Sulla, the quaestor appointed to escort him. Thus did Bocchus, securing his own safety at Jugurtha's expense, escape retribution at the hands of the Romans.

<sup>1</sup> Bocchus was the king of Mauretania, and father-in-law to Jugurtha.

<sup>1</sup> So Valesius: ἀναγκαιοτέρους P.

<sup>2</sup> So Wesseling: φιλανθρωπιῶν O.

39a. "Ὅτι ὁ πρεσβύτερος Πτολεμαῖος ἐν Σελευκείᾳ τῇ πόλει ὦν συγκεκλεισμένος ὑπὸ τινος τῶν φίλων ἐπιβουλευθείς, τὸν μὲν ἐπιβουλεύσαντα συλλαβῶν ἐτιμωρήσατο, εἰς δὲ τὸ λοιπὸν οὐ τοῖς τυχοῦσι φίλοις ἑαυτὸν ἐπίστευεν. (Const. Exc. 3, p. 208.)

37. . . . Κάρβωνος καὶ Σιλανοῦ· τοσούτου δὲ πλήθους ἀνηρημένου οἱ μὲν υἱοὺς οἱ δὲ ἀδελφοὺς ἐπένθουν, τινὲς δὲ πατέρων ὀρφανοὶ παῖδες ἀπολειμμένοι τὴν τῶν γονέων ἀπώλειαν καὶ τὴν Ἰταλίας ἐρημίαν κατωδύροντο, πλείσται δὲ γυναῖκες ἀνδρῶν ἐστερημένοι χηρείας ἀτυχοῦς ἐλάμβανον πείραν. ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος μεγαλοψύχως φέρουσα τὴν συμφορὰν τά τε πολλὰ πένθη καὶ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῶν κλαυθμῶν τὸ πολὺ κατέστελλε καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ τῇ συμφορᾷ λύπην ἐπικρυπτομένη βαρέως<sup>1</sup> ἔφερεν. (Const. Exc. 4, p. 392.)

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps *βαθέως* (cp. Book 26. 3. 1).

<sup>1</sup> Ptolemy IX Philometor Soter, nicknamed Lathyrus ("Chickpea"). After his escape in 108/7 B.C. from his mother Cleopatra III, who favoured a younger son, Ptolemy X Alexander, he found refuge in 106 B.C. in Seleucia in Pieria, where he remained for several years. As so often, it is hard to tell whether *φίλοι* has here the technical sense of a court title.

39a. While the elder Ptolemy<sup>1</sup> was shut up in the city of Seleucia, a plot against him was formed by one of his friends. He arrested and punished the offender, and henceforth did not trust his safety to "friends" indiscriminately.

37. . . . of Carbo and Silanus.<sup>2</sup> Since so great a multitude had perished, some grieved for sons, others for brothers; children, left fatherless, bewailed the loss of a sire and the desolation of Italy; and large numbers of women, bereft of their husbands, were made acquainted with the sad fate of widowhood. The senate, with courageous fortitude in the face of disaster, sought to restrain the general mourning and the excessive lamentation, and bore their heavy load of grief without showing it.

<sup>2</sup> Cn. Papirius Carbo, as consul in 113 B.C., suffered a disastrous defeat by the Cimbri near Noreia; M. Iunius Silanus, consul of 109 B.C., was defeated in Gaul by the Cimbri in 109 or 108 B.C. Evidently the present occasion is compared with these earlier defeats, and must therefore be dated in 105 B.C. when the consul Cn. Mallius Maximus and proconsul Q. Servilius Caepio were both disastrously defeated in Gaul, at Arausio (Orange), and emergency measures were called for at home. This date and placing of the fragment is completely consistent with its position in the collection *De Sententiis*.

FRAGMENTA LIBRI XXXVI

1. "Ὅτι ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους ἐν Ῥώμῃ, καθ' οὓς Μάριος μὲν τοὺς κατὰ Λιβύην βασιλεῖς Βόκχον καὶ Ἰουγούρθαν κατεπολέμησε μεγάλη παρατάξει, καὶ πολλὰς μὲν τῶν Λιβύων μυριάδας ἀνείλεν, ὕστερον δὲ αὐτὸν Ἰουγούρθαν συλληφθέντα ὑπὸ Βόκχου, ὥστε τυχεῖν συγγνώμης παρὰ Ῥωμαίων ὑπὲρ ὧν αὐτοῖς κατέστη πρὸς πόλεμον, λαβὼν ἐκεῖθεν αἰχμάλωτον εἶχε, μεγίστους δὲ πταίσμασι τοῖς κατὰ Γαλατίαν τῶν Κίμβρων πολεμούντων Ῥωμαῖοι περιπεσόντες ἠθύμουν, κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους ἤκόν τινες ἀπὸ Σικελίας ἀπόστασιν ἀγγέλλοντες οἰκετῶν εἰς πολλὰς ἀριθμουμένων μυριάδας. οὗ προσαγγελθέντος, ἐν πολλῇ περιστάσει τὸ Ῥωμαϊκὸν ἅπαν συνεχόμενον διετέλει, ὡς ἂν στρατιωτῶν ἐπιλέκτων σχεδὸν ἑξακισμυρίων ἐν τῷ πρὸς Κίμβρους κατὰ Γαλατίαν πολέμῳ διολωλῶτων, καὶ ἀπόρων ὄντων εἰς ἀποστολὴν στρατιωτῶν λογάδων.

2. Πρὸ δὲ τῆς κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν τῶν δούλων ἐπαναστάσεως ἐγένοντο κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν πλείους ἀποστάσεις ὀλιγοχρόνιοι καὶ μικραί, καθάπερ τοῦ

<sup>1</sup> In this monstrous sentence Photius has condensed the events of several years. The decisive battle with the Libyan kings, described by Sallust, *Iug.* 101, occurred near Cirta in the winter of 106/5 B.C., and sometime in 105 Jugurtha was

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XXXVI

1. In Rome, at about the same time that Marius <sup>104 B.C.</sup> defeated the Libyan kings Bocchus and Jugurtha in a great battle and slew many tens of thousands of Libyans, and, later, took thence and held captive Jugurtha himself (after he had been seized by Bocchus who thereby won pardon from the Romans for the offences that had brought him into war with them), at the time, furthermore, that the Romans, at war with the Cimbri, were disheartened, having met with very serious reverses in Gaul—at about this time,<sup>1</sup> I repeat, men arrived in Rome from Sicily bearing news of an uprising of slaves, their numbers running into many tens of thousands. With the advent of this fresh news the whole Roman state found itself in a crisis, inasmuch as nearly sixty thousand allied troops<sup>2</sup> had perished in the war in Gaul against the Cimbri and there were no legionary forces available to send out.

2. Even before the new uprising of the slaves in Sicily there had occurred in Italy a number of short-lived and minor revolts, as though the supernatural

taken prisoner (cp. Books 34/5. 39). For the defeat inflicted by the Cimbri at Arausio late in 105 B.C. see Books 34/5. 37.

<sup>2</sup> Polybius, 6. 26. 6, uses ἐπιλεκτοί = Lat. *socii extraordinarii*. The word λογάδες, below, in the sense of "legionaries," appears to be post-classical, and its use here is probably due to Photius, not to Diodorus.

δαιμονίου προσημαίνοντος τὸ μέγεθος τῆς ἐσομένης κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπαναστάσεως, πρώτη μὲν ἡ περὶ Νουκερίαν, τριάκοντα οἰκετῶν συνωμοσίαν ποιρασμένων καὶ ταχὺ κολασθέντων, δευτέρα ἡ περὶ τὴν Καπύην, διακοσίων οἰκετῶν ἐπαναστάντων καὶ ταχὺ καταλυθέντων. τρίτη δὲ παράδοξος γέγονέ τις. ἦν Τίτος Μενουίτιος,<sup>1</sup> ἵππεὺς μὲν Ῥωμαίων, μεγαλοπλούτου δὲ πατρὸς παῖς. οὗτος ἠράσθη θεραπαινίδος ἀλλοτρίας κάλλιε διαφερούσης. συμπλακείς δ' αὐτῇ καὶ εἰς ἔρωτα παράδοξον αὐτῆς ἐμπεισῶν ἐξηγόρασεν αὐτήν, οὕτω τοῦ τε μανιώδους ἔρωτος βιαζομένου καὶ τοῦ κυρίου τῆς κόρης τὴν πρᾶσιν μόλις κατανεύσαντος, τάλαντων ἑπτὰ καὶ χροῖον ὥρισε καθ' ὃν ἀποτίσει τὸ χρέος· ἐπιστεύετο δὲ διὰ τὴν πατρῶαν περιουσίαν. ἐνστάτος δὲ τοῦ ὀρισθέντος, καὶ μὴ ἔχων ἀποδοῦναι, πάλιν ἔταξε τριάκοντα ἡμερῶν προθεσίαν.  
<sup>3</sup> ὡς δὲ καὶ ταύτης ἐπιστάσης οἱ μὲν ἀπῆτουν, ὁ δὲ οὐδὲν πλέον εἶχεν ἀνύειν, ὁ δ' ἔρωτος ἠκμαζεν, ἐπεχείρησε πράξει παραλογωτάτῃ. ἐπιβουλεύει μὲν γὰρ τοὺς ἀπαιτοῦντας, ἑαυτῷ δὲ μοναρχικὴν ἐξουσίαν περιέθηκε. συναγοράσας γὰρ πεντακοσίας πανοπλίας καὶ χρόνον τῆς τιμῆς συντάξας, καὶ πιστευθεῖς, λάθρα πρὸς ἄγρόν τινα παρακομίσας τοὺς ἰδίου ἀνέσεισε πρὸς ἀπόστασιν οἰκέτας,  
<sup>4</sup> τετρακοσίους ὄντας. εἶτα ἀναλαβὼν διάδημα καὶ περιβόλαιον πορφυροῦν καὶ ραβδούχους καὶ τὰ

was indicating in advance the magnitude of the impending Sicilian rebellion. The first was at Nuceria, where thirty slaves formed a conspiracy and were promptly punished; the second at Capua, where two hundred rose in insurrection and were promptly put down. The third was surprising in character. There was a certain Titus Minucius,<sup>1</sup> a Roman knight and the son of a very wealthy father. This man fell in love with a servant girl of outstanding beauty who belonged to another. Having lain with her and fallen unbelievably in love, he purchased her freedom for seven Attic talents (his infatuation being so compelling, and the girl's master having consented to the sale only reluctantly), and fixed a time by which he was to pay off the debt, for his father's abundant means obtained him credit. When the appointed day came and he was unable to pay, he set a new deadline of thirty days. When this day too was at hand and the sellers put in a claim for payment, while he, though his passion was in full tide, was no better able than before to carry out his bargain, he then embarked on an enterprise that passes all comprehension: he made designs on the life of those who were dunning him, and arrogated to himself autocratic powers. He bought up five hundred suits of armour, and contracting for a delay in payment, which he was granted, he secretly conveyed them to a certain field and stirred up his own slaves, four hundred in number, to rise in revolt. Then, having assumed the diadem and a purple cloak, together with lictors and the other appurtenances of

<sup>1</sup> μὲν Ουέτιος Wesseling, deleting μὲν after ἵππεὺς, below (cp. chap. 2. 6 and chap. 2a).

fragment in the Constantinian excerpts (chap. 2a). The corruption could have proceeded in either direction. To judge by the sequel this revolt too occurred near Capua.

<sup>1</sup> The text of Photius gives the name here as Titus Minucius, but below as Vettius in agreement with the parallel

ἄλλα σύσσημα<sup>1</sup> τῆς ἀρχῆς, καὶ βασιλέα ἑαυτὸν  
 συνεργία τῶν δούλων ἀναδείξας, τοὺς μὲν ἀπαι-  
 τοῦντας τὴν τιμὴν τῆς κόρης ῥαβδίσας ἐπελέκισεν,  
 ἐξοπλίσας δὲ τοὺς οἰκέτας ἐπήει τὰς σύνεγγυς  
 ἐπαύλεις, καὶ τοὺς μὲν προθύμως συναφισταμένους  
 καθώπλιζε, τοὺς δ' ἀντιπράττοντας ἀνήρει. ταχὺ  
 δὲ συναγαγὼν στρατιώτας πλείους τῶν ἑπτακοσίων  
 καὶ τούτους εἰς ἑκατονταρχίας καταλέξας, ἐνε-  
 βάλετο χάρακα καὶ τοὺς ἀφισταμένους ὑπεδέχετο.  
 5 τῆς δ' ἀποστάσεως εἰς Ῥώμην ἀπαγγελθείσης, ἡ  
 σύγκλητος ἐμφρόνως περὶ αὐτῆς ἐβουλευσατο καὶ  
 κατώρθωσε. τῶν γὰρ κατὰ πόλιν στρατηγῶν ἀπ-  
 ἔδειξεν ἓνα πρὸς τὴν τῶν δραπετῶν σύλληψιν,  
 Λεύκιον Λούκουλλον. οὗτος δὲ αὐθημερὸν ἐκ τῆς  
 Ῥώμης ἐπιλέξας στρατιώτας ἑξακοσίους, εἰς τὴν  
 Καπύην ἦλθε συναθροίσας πεζοὺς μὲν τετρακισ-  
 6 χιλίους, ἵππεις δὲ τετρακοσίους. ὁ δὲ Οὐέττιος τὴν  
 ὄρμην τοῦ Λουκούλλου πυθόμενος κατελάβετο λόφον  
 καρτερόν, ἔχων τοὺς πάντας πλέον τῶν τρισχιλίων  
 καὶ πεντακοσίων. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον συμβολῆς  
 γενομένης ἐπλεονέκτησαν οἱ δραπέται ἐκ τόπων  
 ὑπερδεξίων μαχόμενοι· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὸν μὲν  
 στρατηγὸν τοῦ Οὐεττίου Ἀπολλώνιον διαφθείρας  
 ὁ Λούκουλλος καὶ τῇ δημοσίᾳ πίστει τὴν ἄφεσιν  
 τῆς τιμωρίας βεβαιώσας, ἔπεισεν αὐτὸν προδότην  
 γενέσθαι τῶν συναποστατῶν. διὸ καὶ τούτου συν-  
 εργοῦντος τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις καὶ τὰς χεῖρας προσφέ-  
 ροντος τῷ Οὐεττίῳ, φοβηθεῖς<sup>2</sup> τὴν ἐκ τῆς ἀλώσεως  
 τιμωρίαν ἑαυτὸν ἀπέσφαξεν, αὐτίκα συναπολω-

office, and having with the co-operation of the slaves proclaimed himself king, he flogged and beheaded the persons who were demanding payment for the girl. Arming his slaves, he marched on the neighbouring farmsteads and gave arms to those who eagerly joined his revolt, but slew anyone who opposed him. Soon he had more than seven hundred soldiers, and having enrolled them by centuries he constructed a palisade and welcomed all who revolted. When word of the uprising was reported at Rome the senate took prudent measures and remedied the situation. Of the praetors then in the city they appointed one, Lucius Lucullus,<sup>1</sup> to apprehend the fugitives. That very day he selected six hundred soldiers in Rome itself, and by the time he reached Capua had mustered four thousand infantry and four hundred cavalry. Vettius, on learning that Lucullus was on his way, occupied a strong hill with an army that now totalled more than thirty-five hundred men. The forces engaged, and at first the fugitives had the advantage, since they were fighting from higher ground; but later Lucullus, by suborning Apollonius, the general of Vettius, and guaranteeing him in the name of the state immunity from punishment, persuaded him to turn traitor against his fellow rebels. Since he was now co-operating with the Romans and turning his forces against Vettius, the latter, fearing the punishment that would await him if he were captured, slew himself, and was presently joined in death by all who

<sup>1</sup> L. Licinius Lucullus, *praetor urbanus* or *peregrinus* in 150 B.C.

<sup>1</sup> So Reiske: τὰ εὔσημα Α, εὔσημα *cett.*

<sup>2</sup> Herwerden supplies οὗτος (or Οὐέττιος) before φοβηθεῖς.

λότων καὶ τῶν τῆς ἀποστάσεως κεκοινωνηκότων πλὴν τοῦ προδότου Ἀπολλωνίου. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν πρῶτῃ κατὰ Σικελίαν, ὡς περὶ προουμιαζόμενα ταύτη,<sup>1</sup> μεγίστης ἀποστάσεως ἦτις ἀρχὴν ἔλαβε τοιαύτην.  
(Photius, *Bibl.* pp. 386-387 B.)

2a. Ὅτι πολλαὶ ἐπαναστάσεις ἐγένοντο οἰκετῶν· πρώτη μὲν ἡ περὶ τὴν Νουκερίαν, τριάκοντα οἰκετῶν συνωμοσίαν ποιησαμένων καὶ ταχὺ κολασθέντων, δευτέρα δὲ ἡ περὶ τὴν Καπύην, διακοσίων οἰκετῶν ἐπαναστάντων καὶ ταχὺ κολασθέντων· τρίτη δὲ ἀπόστασις ἐγένετο παράδοξος καὶ πολὺ τὰς εἰθισμένας διαλλάττουσα. ἦν γάρ τις Τίτος μὲν Ουδέτιος,<sup>2</sup> ἱππεὺς δὲ Ῥωμαίων, ὃς ἔχων πατέρα μεγαλόπλουτον καὶ νέος ὢν παντελῶς εἰς ἐπιθυμίαν ἦλθεν ἀλλοτρίας θεραπαινίδος κάλλιε διαφερούσης. ἐπιπλακείς δὲ αὐτῇ καὶ συμβιώσας ἰκανόν τινα χρόνον εἰς ἔρωτα παράδοξον ἐνέπεσε καὶ διάθεσιν μανία παρεμφερῆ. διὰ γὰρ τὴν φιλοστοργίαν ἐπιβαλόμενος ἐξαγοράσαι τὴν παιδίσκην τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔσχε τὸν δεσπότην αὐτῆς ἀντιπράττοντα, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῷ μεγέθει τῆς τιμῆς προτρεψάμενος ἐξηγόρασεν αὐτὴν ταλάντων ἑπτὰ, καὶ τὴν ἀπόδοσιν τῆς τιμῆς εἰς τακτὸν χρόνον συνέθετο. πιστευθεὶς δὲ τοῦ χρήματος<sup>3</sup> διὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς εὐπορίαν ἀπήγαγε τὴν θεραπαινίδα, καὶ καταδύς εἰς τινα τῶν πατρικῶν ἀγρῶν ἐξεπλήρου τὴν ἰδίαν<sup>4</sup> ἐπιθυμίαν. ὡς δὲ ὁ συγκείμενος τοῦ χρέους χρόνος διήλθεν, ἦκον οἱ πεμφθέντες εἰς τὴν ἀπαίτησιν. ὁ δὲ εἰς τὴν τριακοστὴν ἡμέραν ἀναβαλόμενος τὴν ἀπόλυσιν, καὶ τὸ μὲν χρῆμα οὐ

<sup>1</sup> ταύτη A: ταυτὶ A<sup>2</sup>, ταύτην M.

had taken part in the insurrection, save only the traitor Apollonius. Now these events, forming as it were a prelude, preceded the major revolt in Sicily, which began in the following manner.

2a. There were many new uprisings of slaves, the first at Nuceria, where thirty slaves formed a conspiracy and were promptly punished, and the second at Capua, where two hundred slaves rose in insurrection and also were promptly punished. A third revolt was extraordinary and quite out of the usual pattern. There was a certain Titus Vettius,<sup>1</sup> a Roman knight, whose father was a person of great wealth. Being a very young man, he was attracted by a servant girl of outstanding beauty who belonged to another. Having lain with her, and even lived with her for a certain length of time, he fell marvelously in love and into a state bordering, in fact, on madness. Wishing because of his affection for her to purchase the girl's freedom, he at first encountered her master's opposition, but later, having won his consent by the magnitude of the offer, he purchased her for seven Attic talents, and agreed to pay the purchase price at a stipulated time. His father's wealth obtaining him credit for the sum, he carried the girl off, and hiding away at one of his father's country estates sated his private lusts. But when the stipulated time for the debt came round he was visited by men sent to demand payment. He put off the settlement till thirty days later, and when he was

<sup>1</sup> See above, note on chap. 2. 2.

<sup>2</sup> So Feder, Müller: πῆγγος μὲν οὐτέτιος S. Herwerden would add ὄνομα, unless Μενοῦτιος is read.

<sup>3</sup> τῶν χρημάτων Hertlein.

<sup>4</sup> Feder would delete ἰδίαν.

δυνάμενος πορίσαι, τῷ δὲ ἔρωτι δουλεύων, ἐπεχείρησε πράξει παραλογωτάτη. διὰ γὰρ τοῦ πάθους τὴν ὑπερβολὴν καὶ τὴν ἐκ τῆς ἀναβολῆς<sup>1</sup> ἐπακολουθοῦσαν αἰσχύνην ἐξετράπη πρὸς διαλογισμοὺς παιδαριώδεις καὶ πολλῆς ἀφροσύνης μεστούς. πρὸ ὀφθαλμῶν γὰρ λαμβάνων τὸν ἐσόμενον τῆς ἐρωμένης διαχωρισμὸν τοῖς μὲν ἀπαιτοῦσι τὴν τιμὴν ἀνέλπιστον ἐπιβουλὴν συνεστήσατο. . . .

(*Const. Exc.* 3, p. 208.)

3. Κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τοὺς Κίμβρους τοῦ Μαρίου στρατείαν ἔδωκεν ἢ συγκλήτος ἔξουσίαν τῷ Μαρίῳ ἐκ τῶν πέραν θαλάττης<sup>2</sup> ἔθνων μεταπέμπεσθαι συμμαχίαν. ὁ μὲν οὖν<sup>3</sup> Μάριος ἐξέπεμψε πρὸς Νικομήδην τὸν τῆς Βιθυνίας βασιλέα περὶ βοηθείας· ὁ δὲ ἀπόκρισιν ἔδωκε τοὺς πλείους τῶν Βιθυνῶν ὑπὸ τῶν δημοσιωνῶν διαρπαγέντας δουλεύειν ἐν ταῖς ἑπαρχίαις. τῆς δὲ συγκλήτου ψηφισαμένης ὅπως μηδεὶς σύμμαχος ἐλεύθερος ἐν ἐπαρχίᾳ δουλεύη καὶ τῆς τούτων ἐλευθερώσεως οἱ στρατηγοὶ πρόνοιαν ποιῶνται, τότε κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν ὧν στρατηγὸς Λικίνιος Νέρουας ἀκολούθως τῷ δόγματι σιγνοῦς τῶν δούλων ἠλευθέρωσε, κρίσεις προθεῖς, ὡς ἐν ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις πλείους τῶν ὀκτακοσίων τυχεῖν τῆς ἐλευθερίας. καὶ ἦσαν πάντες οἱ κατὰ τὴν νῆσον δουλεύοντες μετέωροι πρὸς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν. οἱ δ' ἐν ἀξιώμασι συνδραμόντες παρέκάλουν τὸν στρατηγὸν ἀποστήναι ταύτης τῆς

<sup>1</sup> So Feder: ἐπιβολῆς S.

<sup>2</sup> So Scaliger, Rhodoman: θαλατῶν.

<sup>3</sup> ὁ μὲν οὖν B, ὁ μὲν A, ὅθεν cett.

still unable to furnish the money, but was now a very slave to love, he embarked on an enterprise that passes all comprehension. Indeed, the extreme severity of his affliction and the embarrassment that accompanied his failure to pay promptly caused his mind to turn to childish and utterly foolish calculations. Faced by impending separation from his mistress, he formed a desperate plot against those who were demanding payment. . . .

3. In the course of Marius' campaign against the Cimbri the senate granted Marius permission to summon military aid from the nations situated beyond the seas.<sup>1</sup> Accordingly Marius sent to Nicomedes, the king of Bithynia, requesting assistance. The king replied that the majority of the Bithynians had been seized by tax farmers and were now in slavery in the Roman provinces. The senate then issued a decree that no citizen of an allied state should be held in slavery in a Roman province, and that the praetors should provide for their liberation. In compliance with the decree Licinius Nerva,<sup>2</sup> who was at this time governor of Sicily, appointed hearings and set free a number of slaves, with the result that in a few days more than eight hundred persons obtained their freedom. And all who were in slavery throughout the island were agog with hopes of freedom. The notables, however, assembled in haste and entreated the praetor to desist from this course.

triumph over Jugurtha on January 1, 104 b.c., and to enter upon his second consulship, was promptly given the command in Gaul.—The king of Bithynia at this time was Nicomedes II Epiphanes (149–c. 94 b.c.).

<sup>2</sup> P. Licinius Nerva was governor of Sicily in 104 b.c., either as praetor or as propraetor. Dio Cassius, 27. 93, gives a somewhat different version of the present story.

<sup>1</sup> C. Marius, after returning to Rome to celebrate his  
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ἐπιβολῆς. ὁ δ' εἴτε χρήμασι πεισθεῖς εἴτε χάριτι<sup>1</sup> δουλεύσας τῆς μὲν τῶν κριτηρίων τούτων σπουδῆς ἀπέστη, καὶ τοὺς προσιόντας ἐπὶ τῷ τυχεῖν τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἐπιπλήττων εἰς τοὺς ἰδίους κυρίου προσέταπτεν ἐπαναστρέφειν. οἱ δὲ δούλοι συστραφέντες καὶ τῶν Συρακουσῶν ἀπαλλαγέντες καὶ καταφυγόντες εἰς τὸ τῶν Παλικῶν τέμενος διελάουσι<sup>4</sup> πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὑπὲρ ἀποστάσεως. ἐκεῖθεν ἐν πολλοῖς τόποις τῆς τῶν οἰκετῶν τόλμης ἐκδήλου γινομένης, πρῶτοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀντεποιήσαντο κατὰ τὴν Ἀλικυαίων<sup>2</sup> χώραν ἀδελφῶν δυεῖν μεγαλοπλούτων οἰκέται τριάκοντα, ὧν ἡγεῖτο Ὀάριος ὄνομα· οἱ πρῶτον μὲν νυκτὸς κοιμωμένους τοὺς ἰδίους δεσπότης ἀπέσφαξαν, εἶτα ἐπὶ τὰς γειννιώσας ἐπαύλεις παρελθόντες παρεκάουσι ἐπὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν τοὺς δούλους· καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ νυκτὶ<sup>5</sup> συνέδραμον πλείους τῶν ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι. καὶ καταλαμβάνομενοι χωρίον φύσει ὄχυρόν, τοῦτο μᾶλλον ἐπωχύρωσαν, προσδεξάμενοι καὶ ἑτέρους δούλους ὠπλισμένους ὀγδοήκοντα. ὁ δὲ στρατηγὸς τῆς ἐπαρχίας Λικίνιος Νέρουας κατὰ τάχος αὐτοῖς ἐπέλθων καὶ πολιορκῶν ἀπρακτον ἔσχε τὴν σπουδὴν. ἐπεὶ δὲ βία ἀνάλωτον τὸ<sup>3</sup> φρούριον ἐώρα ἐπὶ τὴν προδοσίαν ὄρα, καὶ σωτηρίας ὑποσχέσει Γάιον Τιτίνιον ἐπικαλούμενον Γαδαῖον ἀναπέισας (τὴν δ' οὗτος πρὸ δυεῖν ἐτῶν καταδικασθεὶς μὲν θανάτῳ, τὴν τιμωρίαν δ' ἐκφυγὼν καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἐλευθέρων κατὰ ληστείαν ἀναιρῶν, οὐδένα δὲ τῶν οἰκετῶν παραλυπῶν) εἶχεν ὑπέρητην

Whether he was won over by their bribes or weakly succumbed in his desire to favour them, in any case he ceased to show interest in these tribunals, and when men approached him to obtain freedom he rebuked them and ordered them to return to their masters. The slaves, banding together, departed from Syracuse, and taking refuge in the sanctuary of the Palici<sup>1</sup> canvassed the question of revolution. From this point on the audacity of the slaves was made manifest in many places, but the first to make a bid for freedom were the thirty slaves of two very wealthy brothers in the region of Halicyae, led by a man named Varius. They first murdered their own masters by night as they lay sleeping, then proceeded to the neighbouring villas and summoned the slaves to freedom. In this one night more than a hundred and twenty gathered together. Seizing a position that was naturally strong, they strengthened it even further, having received in the meantime an increment of eighty armed slaves. Licinius Nerva, the governor of the province, marched against them in haste, but though he placed them under siege his efforts were in vain. When he saw that their fortress could not be taken by force, he set his hopes on treason. As the instrument for his purpose he had one Gaius Titinius, surnamed Gadacus, whom he won over with promises of immunity. This man had been condemned to death two years before, but had escaped punishment, and living as a brigand had murdered many of the free men of the region, while abstaining from harm to any of the slaves.

<sup>1</sup> So Dindorf: χάρισι.

<sup>2</sup> So Dindorf: Ἀγκυλίων.

<sup>3</sup> A omits τὸ.

<sup>1</sup> For an account of this sanctuary and its traditional use as an asylum for slaves see Book 11. 89. It is identified with the present Laghetto di Naftia, near Mineo (anc. Menae).

6 τοῦ σκοποῦ. οὗτος ἔχων αὐτῷ πιστοὺς οἰκέτας ἱκανοὺς πρόσεισι τῷ φρουρίῳ τῶν ἀποστατῶν, ὡς δὴ συμμεθέξων τοῦ κατὰ Ῥωμαίων πολέμου· εὐμενῶς δὲ καὶ φιλοφρόνως προσδεχθεὶς ἤρέθη διὰ τὴν ἀνδρείαν καὶ στρατηγός, καὶ προῦδωκε τὸ φρούριον. τῶν δ' ἀποστατῶν οἱ μὲν μαχόμενοι κατεκόπησαν, οἱ δὲ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀλώσεως δεδιότες τιμωρίαν ἑαυτοὺς κατεκρήμνισαν. ἡ μὲν οὖν πρώτη τῶν δραπετῶν στάσις κατελύθη τὸν εἰρημένον τρόπον.

4. Τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν πρὸς τὰ οἰκεία ἦθη ἀπολυθέντων, ἠκόν τινες ἀπαγγέλλοντες ὅτι Πόπλιον Κλόνιον, γενόμενον ἱππέα Ῥωμαίων, ἐπαναστάντες οἱ δούλοι κατέσφαξαν ὀδοθήκοντα ὄντες, καὶ ὅτι πλῆθος ἀγείρουσι. καὶ ὁ μὲν στρατηγὸς ἐτέρων βουλαῖς παρακρουσθεὶς, ἤδη καὶ τῶν πλείστων στρατιωτῶν ἀπολελυμένων,<sup>1</sup> καιρὸν παρείχε διὰ τῆς ἀναβολῆς τοῖς ἀποστάταις βέλτιον αὐτοῦ  
2 ἀσφαλίσασθαι. προῆγε δὲ μετὰ τῶν ἐνόνητων στρατιωτῶν, καὶ διαβὰς τὸν Ἄλβαν ποταμὸν παρήλθε τοὺς ἀποστάτας διατρίβοντας ἐν ὄρει καλουμένῳ Καπριανῷ, καὶ κατήντησεν εἰς πόλιν Ἡράκλειαν ἐκ γούνη<sup>2</sup> τοῦ μὴ προσβαλεῖν αὐτοῖς τὸν στρατηγὸν ἀτολμίαν αὐτοῦ διαφημίσαντες συχνοὺς ἀνέσειον τῶν οἰκετῶν. καὶ πολλῶν συρρεόντων καὶ τὸν δυνατὸν τρόπον εἰς μάχην παρασκευαζομένων, ἐν ἑπτὰ ταῖς πρώταις ἡμέραις καθωπλίσθησαν πλείους τῶν ὀκτακοσίων, ἐφεξῆς δ' ἐγένοντο τῶν  
3 δισχιλίων οὐκ ἐλάττους. πυθόμενος δ' ἐν Ἡρακλείᾳ

Now, taking with him a sufficient body of loyal slaves, he approached the fortress of the rebels, as though intending to join them in the war against the Romans. Welcomed with open arms as a friend, he was even chosen, because of his valour, to be general, whereupon he betrayed the fortress. Of the rebels some were cut down in battle, and others, fearing the punishment that would follow on their capture, cast themselves down from the heights. Thus was the first uprising of the fugitives quelled.

4. After the soldiers had disbanded and returned to their usual abodes, word was brought that eighty slaves had risen in rebellion and murdered Publius Clonius, who had been a Roman knight, and, further, that they were now engaged in gathering a large band. The praetor, distracted by the advice of others<sup>1</sup> and by the fact that most of his forces had been disbanded, failed to act promptly and so provided the rebels an opportunity to make their position more secure. But he set out with the soldiers that were available, and after crossing the river Alba<sup>2</sup> passed by the rebels who were quartered on Mount Caprianus and reached the city of Heracleia. By spreading the report that the praetor was a coward, since he had not attacked them, they aroused a large number of slaves to revolt, and with an influx of many recruits, who were equipped for battle in such fashion as was possible, within the first seven days they had more than eight hundred men under arms, and soon thereafter numbered not less than two thousand. When the praetor

<sup>1</sup> A omits στρατιωτῶν ἀπολελυμένων.

<sup>2</sup> γούνη A, γὰρ cell. Bekker suggests δ' οὖν.

<sup>1</sup> Presumably, the members of his *consilium*.

<sup>2</sup> Probably identical with the Allava of the *Itinerarium Anton.* 88.

τὴν αὐξήσιν αὐτῶν ὁ στρατηγὸς ἡγεμόνα προεχει-  
 ρίσαστο Μάρκον Τιτίνιον, δούς αὐτῷ στρατιώτας  
 τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Ἐννης φρουροὺς ἑξακοσίους. οὗτος  
 δὲ μάχῃ προσβαλὼν τοῖς ἀποστάταις, ἐπεὶ καὶ τῷ  
 πλήθει καὶ ταῖς δυσχωρίαις ἐπλεονέκτου ἐκείνοι,  
 ἐτράπη σὺν τοῖς περὶ αὐτόν, πολλῶν μὲν ἀναιρε-  
 θέντων, τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν ρυψάντων τὰ ὄπλα καὶ φυγῆ  
 μόλις διασωθέντων. καὶ οἱ ἀποστάται ὄπλων τε  
 εὐπορήσαντες τοσούτων ἀθρόον καὶ νίκης θρασύ-  
 τερον εἶχοντο τῶν ἔργων, καὶ πάντες τῶν δούλων  
 4 ἐμετεωρίζοντο πρὸς ἀπόστασιν. καὶ πολλῶν καθ'  
 ἡμέραν ἀφισταμένων σύντομον καὶ παράδοξον ἐλάμ-  
 βανον αὐξήσιν, ὡς ἐν ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις πλείους γενέ-  
 σθαι τῶν ἑξακισχιλίων. τότε<sup>1</sup> δὴ καὶ εἰς ἐκκλησίαν  
 συνελθόντες καὶ βουλῆς προτεθείσης πρῶτον μὲν  
 εἶλαντο βασιλέα τὸν ὀνομαζόμενον Σάλουιον, δο-  
 κοῦντα τῆς ἱεροσκοπίας ἔμπειρον εἶναι καὶ ταῖς  
 γυναικείαις θέαις αὐλομανοῦντα.<sup>2</sup> οὗτος βασιλεύσας  
 τὰς μὲν πόλεις ἀργίας αἰτίας<sup>3</sup> καὶ τρυφῆς νομίζων  
 ἐξέκλιεν, εἰς τρία δὲ μερίσας τοὺς ἀποστάτας καὶ  
 ἴσους ἡγεμόνας ἐγκαταστήσας ταῖς μερίσι προσ-  
 ἔταξεν ἐπιέναι τὴν χώραν καὶ πρὸς ἓνα τόπον καὶ  
 5 καιρὸν ἅπαντας ἀπαντᾶν. διὸ πολλῶν ἐκ τῆς  
 ἐπελασίας ἄλλων τε ζώων καὶ ἵππων εὐπορήσαντες  
 ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ κατεσκευάσθησαν ἵππεῖς μὲν  
 πλείους τῶν δισχιλίων, πεζοὶ δὲ οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν  
 δισμυρίων, ἥδη καὶ γυμνασίαις πολεμικαῖς ἐνδια-  
 πρέποντες. προσπεσόντες οὖν ἄφνω πόλει ὀχυρᾷ  
 Μοργαντίνῃ προσβολὰς ἐνεργεῖς καὶ συνεχεῖς ἐποι-

learned at Heracleia of their growing numbers he  
 appointed Marcus Titinius as commander, giving  
 him a force of six hundred men from the garrison  
 at Enna. Titinius launched an attack on the rebels,  
 but since they held the advantage both in numbers  
 and by reason of the difficult terrain, he and his men  
 were routed, many of them being killed, while the  
 rest threw down their arms and barely made good  
 their escape by flight. The rebels, having gained  
 both a victory and so many arms all at once, main-  
 tained their efforts all the more boldly, and all slaves  
 everywhere were now keyed up to revolt. Since  
 there were many who revolted each day, their  
 numbers received a sudden and marvellous increase,  
 and in a few days there were more than six thousand.  
 Thereupon they held an assembly, and when the  
 question was laid before them first of all chose as  
 their king a man named Salvius, who was reputed  
 to be skilled in divination and was a flute-player of  
 frenetic music at performances for women. When  
 he became king he avoided the cities, regarding them  
 as the source of sloth and self-indulgence, and  
 dividing the rebels into three groups, over whom he  
 set a like number of commanders, he ordered them  
 to scour the country and then assemble in full force  
 at a stated time and place. Having provided them-  
 selves by their raids with an abundance of horses  
 and other beasts, they soon had more than two  
 thousand cavalry and no fewer than twenty thousand  
 infantry, and were by now making a good showing  
 in military exercises. So, descending suddenly on  
 the strong city of Morgantina, they subjected it to

<sup>1</sup> So Walton: ὄτε.

<sup>2</sup> αὐλομανοῦντα Wesseling, αὐλοῦντα Scaliger.

<sup>3</sup> αἰτίας added by Wesseling.

6 οὐντο. ὁ δὲ στρατηγὸς ὡς βοηθήσων τῇ πόλει ἐπελθὼν, νυκτοπορία χρησάμενος, ἔχων μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ Ἰταλιώτας τε καὶ ἐκ Σικελίας σχεδὸν στρατιώτας μυρίους, κατέλαβε<sup>1</sup> τοὺς ἀποστάτας ἀσχολουμένους περὶ τὴν πολιορκίαν, καὶ ἐπιθέμενος αὐτῶν τῇ παρεμβολῇ καὶ εὐρῶν ὀλίγους μὲν τοὺς φυλάττουσας, πλήθος δὲ γυναικῶν αἰχμαλώτων καὶ λείας ἄλλης παντοδαποῦς, ῥαδίως ἐξείλε τὴν στρατοπεδείαν. καὶ ταύτην μὲν διήρπασεν, ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν 7 Μοργαντίνην ἦγεν. οἱ δ' ἀποστάται ἐξαίφνης ἀντεπιθέμενοι, καὶ ὑπερδέξιον τὴν στάσιν<sup>2</sup> ἔχοντες βιαίως τε ἐπιρράξαντες εὐθὺς ἐπὶ<sup>3</sup> προτερήματος ἦσαν· οἱ δὲ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ἐτάρπησαν πρὸς φυγὴν. τοῦ δὲ βασιλέως τῶν ἀποστατῶν κήρυγμα ποιησαμένου μηδένα κτείνειν τῶν τὰ ὄπλα ῥιπτοῦντων, οἱ πλείστοι ῥιπτοῦντες ἔφευγον. καὶ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ καταστρατηγήσας τοὺς πολεμίους ὁ Σάλουιος τὴν τε παρεμβολὴν ἀνεκτήσατο καὶ περιβόητον νίκην 8 ἀπενεγκάμενος πολλῶν ὄπλων ἐκυρίευσεν. ἀπέθανον δὲ ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τῶν Ἰταλιωτῶν τε καὶ Σικελῶν οὐ πλείους ἑξακοσίων διὰ τὴν τοῦ κηρύγματος φιλανθρωπίαν, ἐάλωσαν δὲ περὶ τετρακισχιλίους. ὁ δὲ Σάλουιος, πολλῶν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ κατορθώματος συρρεόντων, διπλασιάσας τὴν ἰδίαν δύναμιν ἐκράτει τῶν ὑπαίθρων, καὶ πολιορκεῖν πάλιν ἐπεχείρει τὴν Μοργαντίναν, κηρύγματι<sup>4</sup> δούς τοῖς ἐν αὐτῇ δούλοις τὴν ἐλευθερίαν. τῶν δὲ κυρίων ἀντιπροτεινόντων αὐτοῖς ταύτην, εἰ σφίσι συναγωνίσαιτο, εἶλοντο μᾶλλον τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν κυρίων, καὶ προθύμως ἀγωνισάμενοι ἀπετρίψαντο τὴν πολιορκίαν. ὁ δὲ στρατηγὸς μετὰ ταῦτα τὴν

<sup>1</sup> A omits κατέλαβε.

vigorous and constant assaults. The praetor, with about ten thousand Italian and Sicilian troops, set out to bring aid to the city, marching by night; discovering on his arrival that the rebels were occupied with the siege, he attacked their camp, and finding that it was guarded by a mere handful of men, but was filled with captive women and other booty of all sorts, he captured the place with ease. After plundering the camp he moved on Morgantina. The rebels made a sudden counterattack and, since they held a commanding position and struck with might and main, at once gained the ascendant, and the praetor's forces were routed. When the king of the rebels made proclamation that no one who threw down his arms should be killed, the majority dropped them and ran. Having outwitted the enemy in this manner, Salvius recovered his camp, and by his resounding victory got possession of many arms. Not more than six hundred of the Italians and Sicilians perished in the battle, thanks to the king's humane proclamation, but about four thousand were taken prisoner. Having doubled his forces, since there were many who flocked to him as a result of his success, Salvius was now undisputed master of the open country, and again attempted to take Morgantina by siege. By proclamation he offered the slaves in the city their freedom, but when their masters countered with a like offer if they would join in the defence of the city, they chose rather the side of their masters, and by stout resistance repelled the siege. Later, however, the praetor, by rescind-

<sup>2</sup> στάσιν A, τάξιν *cett.*

<sup>3</sup> So Scaliger: ὑπὸ.

<sup>4</sup> So (or κατὰ κήρυγμα) Rhodoman: κήρυγμα.

ἐλευθερίαν ἀνατρέψας αὐτομολῆσαι τοὺς πλειστοὺς παρεσκεύασε τοῖς ἀποστάταις.

5. Περὶ δὲ τὴν Αἰγεσταίων καὶ Λιλυβαϊτῶν χώραν, ἔτι δὲ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν πλησιοχώρων, ἐνόσει πρὸς ἀπόστασιν τὰ πλήθη τῶν οἰκετῶν. γίνεται δὲ τούτων ἀρχηγὸς Ἀθηνίων ὄνομα, ἀνὴρ ἀνδρεία διαφέρων, Κίλιξ τὸ γένος. οὗτος οἰκονόμος ὢν δυοῖν ἀδελφῶν μεγαλοπλούτων, καὶ τῆς ἀστρομαντικῆς πολλὴν ἔχων ἐμπειρίαν, ἔπεισε τῶν οἰκετῶν πρῶτον μὲν τοὺς ὑφ' ἑαυτὸν τεταγμένους περὶ διακοσίους ὄντας, ἔπειτα τοὺς γειτνιώντας, ὥστε ἐν πέντε ἡμέραις συναχθῆναι πλείους τῶν χιλίων. 2 ὑπὸ δὲ τούτων αἰρεθεῖς βασιλεὺς καὶ διάδημα περιθέμενος ἐναντίαν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἅπασιν ἀποστάταις τὴν διάθεσιν ἐποιεῖτο. οὐ γὰρ προσεδέχετο πάντας τοὺς ἀφισταμένους, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἀρίστους ποιούμενος στρατιώτας τοὺς ἄλλους ἠνάγκαζε μένοντας ἐπὶ τῶν προγεγενημένων ἐργασιῶν ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τῆς ἰδίας ἕκαστον οἰκονομίας καὶ τάξεως, ἔξ ὧν καὶ τροφὰς ἀφθόνους τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἔχορηγεῖτο. 3 προσεποιεῖτο δὲ τοὺς θεοὺς αὐτῶν διὰ τῶν ἀστρῶν προσημαίνειν ὡς ἔσοιτο τῆς Σικελίας συμπάσης βασιλεὺς· διὸ δεῖν αὐτῆς τε τῆς χώρας καὶ τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ ζώων τε καὶ καρπῶν ὡς ἰδίων φεῖδεσθαι. τέλος ἀθροίσας ὑπὲρ τοὺς μυρίους ἐτόλμησε πόλιν ἀπόρθητον τὸ Λιλύβαιον πολιορκεῖν. μηδὲν δὲ ἀνὴν μετανίστατο αὐτῆς, εἰπὼν αὐτῶν τοὺς θεοὺς τοῦτο ἐπιτάττειν· ἐπιμένοντας γὰρ ἀν' ἑτῆς πολιορκίας 4 δυστυχήματος πειραθῆναι. παρασκευαζομένου δὲ αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀναχώρησιν, κατέπλευσάν τινες ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ κομίζοντες ἐπιλέκτους Μαυρουσίους, οἱ ἐπὶ βοήθειαν ἦσαν ἀπεσταλμένοι

ing their emancipation, caused the majority of them to desert to the rebels.

5. In the territory of Segesta and Lilybaeum, and of the other neighbouring cities, the fever of insurrection was also raging among the masses of slaves. Here the leader was a certain Athenion, a man of outstanding courage, a Cilician by birth. He was the bailiff of two very wealthy brothers, and having great skill in astrology he won over first the slaves who were under him, some two hundred, and then those in the vicinity, so that in five days he had gathered together more than a thousand men. When he was chosen as king and had put on the diadem, he adopted an attitude just the opposite to that of all the other rebels: he did not admit all who revolted, but making the best ones soldiers, he required the rest to remain at their former labours and to busy themselves each with his domestic affairs and his appointed task; thus Athenion was enabled to provide food in abundance for his soldiers. He pretended, moreover, that the gods forecasted for him, by the stars, that he would be king of all Sicily; consequently, he must needs conserve the land and all its cattle and crops, as being his own property. Finally, when he had assembled a force of more than ten thousand men, he ventured to lay siege to Lilybaeum, an impregnable city. Having failed to achieve anything, he departed thence, saying that this was by order of the gods, and that if they persisted in the siege they would meet with misfortune. While he was yet making ready to withdraw from the city, ships arrived in the harbour bringing a contingent of Mauretanian auxiliaries, who had

<sup>1</sup> ἀ added by Herwerden.

τοῖς Λιλυβαῖταις, ἔχοντες ἠγούμενον ὡς ὠνομάζετο Γόμων. οὗτος σὺν τοῖς ἅμ' αὐτῷ κατὰ νύκτα καὶ ἀνεπιότως ἐπιθέμενος τοὺς περὶ Ἀθηνίωνα ὁδοιποροῦντας, πολλοὺς καταβαλόντες, οὐκ ὀλίγους δὲ τραυματίσαντες, εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐπανήλθον. διόπερ οἱ ἀποσταταί τὴν ἐκ τῆς ἀστρομαντείας πρόρρησιν ἐθαύμαζον.

6. Εἶχε δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν πᾶσαν σύγχυσις καὶ κακῶν Ἰλιάς. οὐ γὰρ οἱ δούλοι μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἐλευθέρων οἱ ἄποροι πᾶσαν ἀρπαγὴν καὶ παρανομίαν ἐργαζόμενοι, καὶ τοὺς περιτυγχάνοντας δούλους τε καὶ ἐλευθέρους, ὅπως μηδεὶς ἀπαγγέλλοι τὴν περὶ αὐτοὺς ἀπόνοιαν, ἐφόνεον ἀναιδῶς.<sup>1</sup> διὸ καὶ πάντες οἱ κατὰ τὰς πόλεις ὑπελάμβανον τὰ μὲν ἐντὸς τειχῶν μόλις εἶναι ἴδια, τὰ δ' ἐκτὸς ἀλλότρια καὶ δοῦλα τῆς παρανόμου χειροκρασίας. καὶ ἄλλα δὲ πολλὰ πολλοῖς ἄτοπα κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν ἐτολμάτο. (Photius, *Bibl.* pp. 387-389.)

Chap. 7 : see below, after Chap. 11.

11. Ὅτι οὐ μόνον τὸ πλῆθος τῶν οἰκετῶν τὸ πρὸς τὴν ἀπόστασιν ὠρμημένον κατέτρεχεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἐλευθέρων οἱ τὰς ἐπὶ χώρας κτήσεις οὐκ ἔχοντες ἐτρέποντο πρὸς ἀρπαγὴν καὶ παρανομίαν. οἱ γὰρ ἐλλιπεῖς ταῖς οὐσίαις διὰ τὴν ἀπορίαν ἅμα καὶ παρανομίαν ἐξεχέοντο κατὰ συστροφὰς ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν καὶ τὰς μὲν ἀγέλας τῶν θρεμμάτων ἀπήλυνον, τοὺς δὲ ἐν τοῖς σταθμοῖς τεθησαυρισμένους καρποὺς διήρπαζον, καὶ τοὺς περιτυγχάνοντας ἀνέδην<sup>2</sup> ἐλευθέρους τε καὶ δούλους ἐφόνεον, ὅπως μηδεὶς ἀπαγγείλη τὴν περὶ αὐτοὺς ἀπόνοιαν τε καὶ 2 παρανομίαν. ἀναρχίας δ' οὐσης διὰ τὸ μηδεμίαν

been sent to reinforce the city of Lilybaeum and had as their commander a man named Gomon. He and his men made an unexpected attack by night on Athenion's forces as they were on the march, and after felling many and wounding quite a few others returned to the city. As a result the rebels marvelled at his prediction of the event by reading the stars.

6. Turmoil and a very Iliad of woes possessed all Sicily. Not only slaves but also impoverished freemen were guilty of every sort of rapine and lawlessness, and ruthlessly murdered anyone they met, slave or free, so that no one should report their frenzied conduct. As a result all city-dwellers considered what was within the city walls scarcely their own, and whatever was outside as lost to them and subject only to the lawless rule of force. And many besides were the strange deeds perpetrated in Sicily, and many were the perpetrators.

11. Not only<sup>1</sup> did the multitude of slaves who had plunged into revolt ravage the country, but even those freemen who possessed no holdings on the land resorted to rapine and lawlessness. Those without means, impelled alike by poverty and lawlessness, streamed out into the country in swarms, drove off the herds of cattle, plundered the crops stored in the barns, and murdered without more ado all who fell in their way, slave or free alike, so that no one should be able to carry back news of their frantic and lawless conduct. Since no Roman officials

<sup>1</sup> Chap. 11 has been transferred here to its proper position beside the parallel account from Photius.

<sup>1</sup> ἀνέδην Herwerden (cp. chap. 11. 1).

<sup>2</sup> So Dindorf: ἀναίδην P.

Ῥωμαϊκὴν ἀρχὴν δικαιοδοτεῖν, πάντες ἀνυπεύθυνον ἔξουσίαν ἔχοντες πολλὰς καὶ μεγάλας συμφορὰς ἀπειργάζοντο· διὸ καὶ πᾶς τόπος ἔγεμεν ἀρπαγῆς βλαίου ταῖς τῶν εὐπόρων οὐσίαις ἐνεξουσιαζούσης. οἱ δὲ πρότερον ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν πρωτεύοντες ταῖς τε δόξαις καὶ τοῖς πλούτοις τότε διὰ τὴν ἀνέλπιστον τῆς τύχης μεταβολὴν οὐ μόνον ὑπὸ τῶν δραπετῶν ὑβριστικῶς ἀπέβαλλον τὰς εὐπορίας, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐλευθέρων ἐπηρεαζόμενοι καρτερεῖν ἠναγκάζοντο. διὸ καὶ πάντες ὑπελάμβανον τὰ μὲν ἐντὸς τῶν πυλῶν μόγις ὑπάρχειν ἴδια, τὰ δὲ ἐκτὸς τῶν τευχῶν ἀλλότρια καὶ δοῦλα τῆς παρανόμου χειροκρατίας εἶναι. καθόλου δ' ἦν κατὰ πόλεις φῦρμος καὶ σύγχυσις τῶν κατὰ νόμους δικαίων. οἱ γὰρ ἀποστάται τῶν ὑπαίθρων κρατοῦντες ἀνεπίβατον ἐποιοῦντο τὴν χώραν, μνησικακοῦντες τοῖς δεσπότηταις, οὐκ ἐμπιπλάμενοι δὲ τῶν ἀνεπίστων εὐτυχημάτων· οἱ δὲ ἐντὸς τῶν τευχῶν δοῦλοι νοσοῦντες ταῖς ψυχαῖς καὶ μετεωριζόμενοι πρὸς ἀποστασιν φοβερῶτατοι τοῖς κυρίοις ὑπῆρχον.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), p. 314.)

Chap. 12 : see below, after Chap. 10.

7. Ὁ δὲ τὴν Μοργαντίνην πολιορκήσας Σάλουιος, ἐπιδραμῶν τὴν χώραν μέχρι τοῦ Λεοντίνου πεδίου, ἤθροισεν αὐτοῦ<sup>1</sup> τὸ σύμπαν στράτευμα, ἐπιλέκτους ἄνδρας οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν τρισμυρίων, καὶ θύσας τοῖς Παλικοῖς<sup>2</sup> ἤρωσι τούτοις μὲν ἀνέθηκε μίαν τῶν ἀλουργῶν περιπορφύρων στολὴν χαριστήρια τῆς νίκης, αὐτὸς δ' ἀναγορεύσας ἑαυτὸν βασιλεῖα Τρύφων μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀποστατῶν προσηγορεύετο.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> So Walton : αὐτοῦ.

<sup>2</sup> So Wesseling : Ἰταλικοῖς.

were dispensing justice and anarchy prevailed, there was irresponsible licence, and men everywhere were wreaking havoc far and wide. Hence every region was filled with violence and rapine, which ran riot and enjoyed full licence to pillage the property of the well-to-do. Men who aforesaid had stood first in their cities in reputation and wealth, now through this unexpected turn of fortune were not only losing their property by violence at the hands of the fugitives, but were forced to put up with insolent treatment even from the free born. Consequently they all considered whatever was within the gates scarcely their own, and whatever was without the walls as lost to them and subject only to the lawless rule of force. In general there was turmoil in the cities, and a confounding of all justice under law. For the rebels, supreme in the open country, made the land impassable to travellers, since they were implacable in their hatred for their masters and never got enough of their unexpected good fortune. Meanwhile the slaves in the cities, who were contracting the infection and were poised for revolt, were a source of great fear to their masters.

7. After the siege of Morgantina, Salvius, having overrun the country as far as the plain of Leontini, assembled his whole army there, no fewer than thirty thousand picked men, and after sacrificing to the heroes, the Palici, dedicated to them in thank offering for his victory a robe bordered with a strip of sea-dyed purple.<sup>1</sup> At the same time he proclaimed himself king and was henceforth addressed by the

<sup>1</sup> Presumably a *toga praetexta* or *laticlavaria* captured from the Romans.

<sup>2</sup> Τρύφωνα . . . μετὰ . . . προηγάγετο Α.

2 διανοούμενος δὲ τὰ Τριόκαλα καταλαβέσθαι καὶ κατασκευάσαι βασιλεία πέμπει καὶ πρὸς Ἀθηνίωνα, μεταπεμπόμενος αὐτὸν ὡς στρατηγὸν βασιλεὺς. πάντες μὲν οὖν ὑπελάμβανον τὸν Ἀθηνίωνα τῶν πρωτείων ἀντιποιήσεσθαι, καὶ διὰ τὴν στάσιν τῶν ἀποστατῶν ῥαδίως καταλυθήσεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον· ἡ δὲ τύχη καθάπερ ἐπίτηδες αὐξουσα πὰς τῶν δραπετῶν δυνάμεις ὁμοιοῦσαι τοὺς τούτων ἡγεμόνας ἐποίησεν. ἦκε μὲν γὰρ συντόμως μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τὰ Τριόκαλα ὁ Τρύφων, ἦκε δὲ καὶ Ἀθηνίων μετὰ τρισχιλίων, ὑπακούων ὡς στρατηγὸς βασιλεῖ τῷ Τρύφῳ, τὴν ἄλλην αὐτοῦ δύναμιν κατατρέχειν τὴν χώραν καὶ ἀνασεύειν πρὸς ἀποστασίαν τοὺς οἰκέτας ἀπεσταλκῶς. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ὑπονοήσας ὁ Τρύφων τὸν Ἀθηνίωνα ἐπιθήσεσθαι ἐν καιρῷ παρέδωκεν εἰς φυλακὴν. τὸ δὲ φρούριον ὀχυρώτατον ὃν κατεσκεύαζε πολυτελέσι κατασκευαῖς καὶ ἐπὶ μάλλον ὠχύρου. Τριόκαλα δὲ αὐτὸ φασιν ὠνομάσθαι διὰ τὸ τρία κατὰ ἔχειν, πρῶτον μὲν ναματιαίων ὑδάτων πλήθος διαφόρων τῇ γλυκύτητι, δεύτερον παρακειμένην χώραν ἀμπελόφυτον τε καὶ ἐλαιόφυτον καὶ γεωργεῖσθαι δυναμένην θαυμαστῶς, τρίτον ὑπερβάλλουσαν ὀχυρότητα, ὡς ἂν οὕσης μεγάλης πέτρας ἀναλώτου· ἦν καὶ περιβόλω πόλεως σταδίων ὀκτώ προσπεριβαλὼν καὶ ταφρεύσας βαθεῖα τάφρω βασιλείοις ἐχρήτο, πάσῃ ἀφθονίᾳ τῶν κατὰ τὸν βίον ἀπάντων πεπληρωμένην. κατεσκεύασε δὲ καὶ βασιλικὴν οἰκίαν καὶ ἀγορὰν δυναμένην δέξασθαι πλήθος

rebels as Tryphon.<sup>1</sup> As it was his intention to seize Triocala and build a palace there, he sent to Athenion, summoning him as a king might summon a general. Everyone supposed that Athenion would dispute the primacy with him and that in the resulting strife between the rebels the war would easily be brought to an end. But Fortune, as though intentionally increasing the power of the fugitives, caused their leaders to be of one mind. Tryphon came promptly to Triocala with his army, and thither also came Athenion with three thousand men, obedient to Tryphon as a general is obedient to his king; the rest of his army he had sent out to cover the countryside and rouse the slaves to rebellion. Later on, suspecting that Athenion would attack him, given the opportunity, Tryphon placed him under detention. The fortress, which was already very strong, he equipped with lavish constructions, and strengthened it even more. This place, Triocala,<sup>2</sup> is said to be so named because it possesses three fine advantages: first, an abundance of flowing springs, whose waters are exceptionally sweet; second, an adjacent countryside yielding vines and olives, and wonderfully amenable to cultivation; and third, surpassing strength, for it is a large and impregnable ridge of rock. This place, which he surrounded with a city wall eight stades in length, and with a deep moat, he used as his royal capital, and saw that it was abundantly supplied with all the necessities of life. He constructed also a royal palace, and a market place that could accommodate a large multi-known as Tryphon. So in the First Servile War Eunus had assumed the royal name of Antiochus (Books 34/5. 2. 24).

<sup>2</sup> Triocala is perhaps identical with Camicus, a fortress near Acragas (cp. Book 4. 78) and the modern Caltabellota.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps in imitation of the Syrian usurper Diodotus,



4 ἀνθρώπων. ἐξελέξατο δὲ καὶ τῶν φρονήσει δια-  
φερόντων ἀνδρῶν τοὺς ἰκανοὺς, οὓς ἀποδείξας  
συμβούλους ἐχρήτη συνέδρους αὐτοῖς· τῆβεννάν τε  
περιπόρφυρον περιεβάλλετο καὶ πλατύσημον ἔδου  
χιτῶνα κατὰ τοὺς χρηματισμούς, καὶ ῥαβδούχους  
εἶχε μετὰ πελέκεων τοὺς προηγουμένους, καὶ τάλλα  
πάντα ὅσα ποιούσιν τε καὶ ἐπικοσμοῦσι βασιλείαν  
ἐπετήθευε.<sup>1</sup>

8. Προχειρίζεται δὲ κατὰ τῶν ἀποστατῶν ἡ σύγ-  
κλητος τῶν Ῥωμαίων Λεύκιον Λικίνιον Λούκουλ-  
λον, ἔχοντα στρατιώτας μυρίους μὲν καὶ τετρακισ-  
χιλίους Ῥωμαίους καὶ Ἴταλοὺς, Βιθυνοὺς δὲ καὶ  
Θετταλοὺς καὶ Ἀκαρνανᾶς ὀκτακοσίους, ἐκ δὲ τῆς  
Λευκανίας ἑξακοσίους, ὧν ἠγέετο Κλέπτιος, ἀνὴρ  
στρατηγικὸς καὶ ἐπ' ἀνδρεία περιβόητος, ἔτι δὲ  
καὶ ἑτέρους ἑξακοσίους, ὡς γενέσθαι σύμπαντας  
ἑπτακισχιλίουσ<sup>2</sup> καὶ μυρίους, οὓς ἔχων κατέλαβε  
2 τὴν Σικελίαν. ὁ δὲ Τρύφων ἀπολύσας Ἀθηνίωνα  
τῆς αἰτίας ἐβουλεύετο περὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ῥωμαίους  
πολέμου. καὶ τῷ μὲν ἤρεσκεν ἐν τοῖς Τριοκάλοις  
ἀγωνίζεσθαι, Ἀθηνίων δὲ συνεβούλευε μὴ συγ-  
κλεῖναι ἑαυτοὺς εἰς πολιορκίαν, ἀλλ' ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ  
διαγωνίζεσθαι. κρατησάσης δὲ ταύτης τῆς βουλῆς  
κατεστρατοπέδευσαν πλησίον Σκιρθαίας, ὄντες οὐκ  
ελάττους τῶν τετρακισμυρίων· ἀπέειχε δ' αὐτῶν ἡ  
3 Ῥωμαίων παρεμβολὴ στάδια δυοκαίδεκα. τὸ μὲν  
οὖν πρῶτον ἐγίνοντο συνεχεῖς ἀκροβολισμοί· εἶτα  
παραταξαμένων ἑκατέρων καὶ τῆς μάχης ὠδε κά-  
κεῖσε ῥεπούσης καὶ πολλῶν ἑκατέρωθεν πιπτόν-  
των, ὁ μὲν Ἀθηνίων ἔχων<sup>3</sup> συναγωνιζομένους  
διακοσίους ἵππεῖς, ἐπικρατῶν<sup>4</sup> πάντα τὸν περὶ αὐτῶν

tude. Moreover, he picked out a sufficient number of men endowed with superior intelligence, whom he appointed counsellors and employed as his cabinet. When holding audience he put on a toga bordered in purple and wore a wide-bordered tunic, and had lictors with axes to precede him; and in general he affected all the trappings that go to make up and embellish the dignity of a king.

8. To oppose the rebels the Roman senate assigned <sup>103 B.C.</sup> Lucius Licinius Lucullus,<sup>1</sup> with an army of fourteen thousand Romans and Italians, eight hundred Bithynians, Thessalians, and Acarnanians, six hundred Lucanians (commanded by Cleptius, a skilled general and a man renowned for valour), besides six hundred others, for a total of seventeen thousand<sup>2</sup>: with these forces he occupied Sicily. Now Tryphon, having dropped the charges against Athenion, was making plans for the impending war with the Romans. His choice was to fight at Triocala, but it was Athenion's advice that they ought not to shut themselves up to undergo siege, but should fight in the open. This plan prevailed, and they encamped near Scirthaca, no fewer than forty thousand strong; the Roman camp was at a distance of twelve stades. There was constant skirmishing at first, then the two armies met face to face. The battle swayed now this way, now that, with many casualties on both sides. Athenion, who had a fighting force of two hundred horse, was victorious

<sup>1</sup> He presumably held this appointment as propractor in succession to Licinius Nerva.

<sup>2</sup> The figures given add up only to 16,000 (see critical note).

<sup>2</sup> ἑξακισχιλίουσ Wesseling.

<sup>3</sup> A omits ἔχων.

<sup>4</sup> ἐπικρατῶν A (corr.) B: ἐπιλέκτων *coll.*, Bekker, Dindorf.

τόπον νεκρῶν ἐπλήρωσε, τρωθεὶς δ' εἰς ἀμφοτέρα τὰ γόνατα καὶ τρίτην λαβῶν ἀχρηστος ἐγένετο πρὸς τὴν μάχην· ἐξ οὗ οἱ δραπέται ταῖς ψυχαῖς πεσόντες πρὸς φυγὴν ἐτράπησαν. ὁ δὲ Ἀθηνίων ὡς νεκρὸς ὦν ἔλαβε, καὶ προσποιηθεὶς τετελευτηκέναι τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπιλαβούσης διεσώθη. ἐπεκράτησαν δὲ λαμπρῶς οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι, φυγόντων καὶ τῶν μετὰ Τρύφωνος καὶ αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου· καὶ πολλῶν κατὰ τὴν φυγὴν κοπέτων τέλος οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν δισ-  
 4 μυρίων ἀνῆρέθησαν. οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ, τῆς νυκτὸς συνεργούσης, διέφυγον εἰς τὰ Τριόκαλα· καίτοι ῥάδιον<sup>1</sup> ἦν ἐπιδιώξαντι τῷ στρατηγῷ καὶ τούτους  
 5 ἀνελεῖν. ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον δ' ἐτεταπεινώτο<sup>2</sup> τὸ οἰκε-  
 τικὸν ὥστε καὶ ἐβουλεύσαντο ἐπὶ τοὺς κυρίους ἐπαναδραμεῖν καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοῖς ἐγχειρίσαι· πλήν ἐπεκράτησεν ἡ γνώμη τῶν μέχρι τελευτῆς ὑποθε-  
 μένων ἀγωνίσασθαι καὶ μὴ τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ἑαυτοὺς καταπροδοῦναι. μετὰ δ' ἐνάτην ἡμέραν ὁ στρατηγὸς ἤκε πολιορκήσων τὰ Τριόκαλα. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀναι-  
 ρῶν, τὰ δὲ ἀναιρούμενος, ἔλαττον ἔχων ἀπηλλάγη, καὶ οἱ ἀποστάται αὐθὺς ἐφρονηματίζοντο. ἦνευ δὲ τῶν δεόντων ὁ στρατηγὸς εἶτε διὰ ῥαστώνῃν εἶτε διὰ δωροδοκίαν οὐδέν· ἀνθ' ὧν καὶ δίκην ὕστερον κριθεὶς Ῥωμαίοις ἔδωκε.

9. Γάιος δὲ Σερουίλιος καταπεμφθεὶς στρατηγὸς διαδόχος Λουκούλλου οὐδ' αὐτὸς τι ἄξιον μνήμης ἔπραξε· διὸ καὶ ὁμοίως Λουκούλλῳ ὕστερον φυγῆ κατεδικάσθη. τελευτήσαντος δὲ Τρύφωνος, διά-  
 δοχος τῆς ἀρχῆς ὁ Ἀθηνίων καθίσταται, καὶ τοῦτο

<sup>1</sup> So Bekker: ῥᾶον.

<sup>2</sup> δ' ἐτεταπεινώτω Nock: δὲ τεταπεινώτω.

<sup>1</sup> The praetor is perhaps identical with the augur Servilius

and covered the whole area about him with corpses, but after being wounded in both knees and receiving a third blow as well, he was of no service in fighting, whereupon the runagate slaves lost spirit and were routed. Athenion was taken for dead and so was not detected. By thus feigning death he made good his escape during the coming night. The Romans won a brilliant victory, for Tryphon's army and Tryphon himself turned and fled. Many were cut down in flight, and no fewer than twenty thousand were finally slain. Under cover of night the rest escaped to Triocala, though it would have been an easy matter to dispatch them also if only the praetor had followed in pursuit. The slave party was now so dejected that they even considered returning to their masters and placing themselves in their hands. But it was the sentiment of those who had pledged themselves to fight to the end and not to yield themselves abjectly to the enemy that at last prevailed. On the ninth day following, the praetor arrived to lay siege to Triocala. After inflicting and suffering some casualties he retired worsted, and the rebels once more held their heads high. The praetor, whether through indolence or because he had been bribed, accomplished nothing of what needed doing, and in consequence he was later haled to judgement by the Romans and punished.

9. Gaius Servilius,<sup>1</sup> sent out as praetor to succeed Lucullus, likewise achieved nothing worthy of note. Hence he, like Lucullus, was later condemned and sent into exile. On the death of Tryphon, Athenion succeeded to the command, and, since Servilius did

who successfully prosecuted Lucullus, and was in turn prosecuted by Lucullus' sons (Plutarch, *Lucullus*, 1. 1).

μὲν πόλεις ἐπολιόρκει, τοῦτο δὲ πᾶσαν τὴν χώραν ἀδεῶς κατέτρεχε καὶ πολλὰν ἐκυρίευσε, τοῦ Σερουιλίου μηδὲν ἀντιπράττοντος.

(Photius, *Bibl.* pp. 389-390.)

2 "Ὅτι Λούκουλλος ὁ στρατηγὸς πυθόμενος διαβεβηκέναι τὸν πορθμὸν Σερουίλιον Γάιον στρατηγὸν ἐπὶ τὴν διαδοχὴν τοῦ πολέμου, τοὺς τε στρατιώτας ἀπέλυσε καὶ τοὺς χάρακας καὶ τὰς κατασκευὰς ἐνέπρησε, βουλόμενος τὸν διαδεχόμενον τὴν ἀρχὴν μηδεμίαν ἔχειν ἀξιόλογον ἀφορμὴν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον. βλασφημούμενος γὰρ ἐπὶ τῷ δοκεῖν τὸν πολεμον αὔξειν ὑπελάμβανε τῇ τούτου ταπεινώσει καὶ ἀδοξία καὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ<sup>1</sup> κατηγορίαν καταλύειν.<sup>2</sup>

(*Const. Ec.* 4, pp. 392-393.)

10. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διελθόντος ὕπατος ἐν Ῥώμῃ Γάιος Μάριος ἤρθη τὸ πέμπτον καὶ Γάιος Ἀκύλλιος· ὧν ὁ Ἀκύλλιος στρατηγὸς κατὰ τῶν ἀποστατῶν σταλεῖς διὰ τῆς ἰδίας ἀνδρείας ἐπιφανεῖ μάχῃ τοὺς ἀποστατῶν ἐνίκησε. καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν βασιλέα τῶν ἀποστατῶν Ἀθηνίωνα συμβαλὼν ἥρωικὸν ἀγῶνα συνεστήσατο, καὶ τοῦτον μὲν ἀνείλεν, αὐτὸς δ' εἰς τὴν κεφαλὴν τραθεῖς ἑθεραπεύθη. καὶ στρατεύει ἐπὶ τοὺς ὑπολειπομένους τῶν ἀποστατῶν, ὄντας μυρίους. οὐχ ὑπομεινάντων δὲ τὴν ἔφοδον, ἀλλ' εἰς τὰ ὀχυρώματα καταφυγόντων, ὅμως Ἀκύλλιος οὐκ ἐνεδίδοτο πάντα πράττων<sup>2</sup> ἕως αὐτοὺς ἐκπολιορκήσας ἐχειρώσατο. ἔτι δ' ὑπολειπομένων χιλίων καὶ στρατηγὸν ἔχοντων τὸν Σάτυρον, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπεβάλετο διὰ τῶν ὀπλων αὐτοὺς χειρώσασθαι, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα διαπρεσβεύον-

nothing to hinder him, he laid cities under siege, overran the country with impunity, and brought many places under his sway.

The praetor Lucullus, on learning that Gaius Servilius, the praetor appointed to succeed him in the war, had crossed the Strait, disbanded his army, and set fire to the camp and the constructions, for he did not wish his successor in the command to have any significant resources for waging war. Since he himself was being denounced for his supposed desire to enlarge the scope of the war, he assumed that by ensuring the humiliation and disgrace of his successor he was also dispelling the charge brought against himself.

10. At the end of the year Gaius Marius was <sup>101/0 B.C.</sup> elected consul at Rome for the fifth time, with Gaius Aquillius<sup>1</sup> as his colleague. It was Aquillius who was sent against the rebels, and by his personal valour won a resounding victory over them. Meeting Athenion, the king of the rebels, face to face, he put up an heroic struggle; he slew Athenion, and was himself wounded in the head but recovered after treatment. Then he continued the campaign against the surviving rebels, who now numbered ten thousand. When they did not abide his approach, but sought refuge in their strongholds, Aquillius unrelentingly employed every means till he had captured their forts and mastered them. But a thousand were still left, with Satyrus at their head. Aquillius at first intended to subdue them by force of arms, but when later, after an exchange of envoys,

<sup>1</sup> So Herwerden: τούτου V.

<sup>2</sup> Mai, Dindorf read καταλύσειν.

<sup>1</sup> Marius' fifth consulship was in 101 B.C. His colleague, who continued in Sicily as proconsul in 100 B.C., was Manius (not Gaius) Aquillius.

των καὶ παραδόντων ἑαυτοὺς τῆς μὲν παρανίκα τιμωρίας ἀπέλυσεν, ἀπαγαγὼν δὲ εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην 3 θηριομάχας αὐτοὺς ἐποίησε. τοὺς δὲ φασι τινες ἐπιφανεστάτην ποιήσασθαι τοῦ βίου καταστροφήν· τῆς μὲν γὰρ πρὸς τὰ θηρία μάχης ἀποστήναι, ἀλλήλους δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν δημοσίων βωμῶν κατασφάζει, καὶ τὸν τελευταῖον αὐτὸν τὸν Σάτυρον ἀνελόντα· τοῦτον δὴ<sup>1</sup> ἐπὶ πᾶσιν αὐτοχειρίᾳ ἥρωικῶς καταστρέψαι. ὁ μὲν οὖν κατὰ Σικελίαν τῶν οἰκετῶν πόλεμος, διαμείνας ἔτη σχεδὸν πού τέτταρα, τραγικὴν ἔσχε τὴν καταστροφήν. (Photius, *Bibl.* p. 390.)

Chap. 11 : see above, after Chap. 6.

12. Ὅτι Σατορνίνος ὁ δῆμαρχος<sup>2</sup> ζηλώσας βίον ἀκόλαστον καὶ ταμίας ὑπάρχων εἰς τὴν ἐξ Ὠστίας εἰς Ῥώμην τοῦ σίτου παρακομιδὴν ἐτάχθη, διὰ δὲ τὴν ῥαθυμίαν καὶ φαυλότητα τῆς ἀγωγῆς δόξας κακῶς προσεστάναι τῆς προειρημένης ἐπιμελείας ἐπιτιμῆσεως ἔτυχε προσηκούσης. ἡ γὰρ<sup>3</sup> σύγκλητος παρελομένη<sup>4</sup> τὴν ἐξουσίαν παρέδωκεν ἄλλοις τὴν ἐπιστασίαν ταύτην. διορθωσάμενος δὲ τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν ἀκόλασίαν καὶ τοῦ σώφρονος ἀντεχόμενος<sup>5</sup> βίου δημαρχίας ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου κατηξιώθη. (*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 314-315.)

13. Ὅτι Βαττάκης τις ὄνομα ἦκε, φησιν, ἐκ Πεσσινούτων<sup>6</sup> τῆς Φρυγίας, ἱερεὺς ὑπάρχων τῆς μεγάλης τῶν θεῶν μητρός. οὗτος κατὰ πρόσταγμα τῆς θεοῦ παρεῖναι φήσας τοῖς ἄρχουσιν ἐνέτυχε καὶ

<sup>1</sup> So Hutton : δ'. <sup>2</sup> So Valesius : ὑπατος P.

<sup>3</sup> So Herwerden : δὲ P. <sup>4</sup> So Valesius : παρεχομένη P.

<sup>5</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius : ἀντεχομένου P.

<sup>6</sup> Πισσιουῶντος MSS.

they surrendered, he released them from immediate punishment and took them to Rome to do combat with wild beasts. There, as some report, they brought their lives to a most glorious end ; for they avoided combat with the beasts and cut one another down at the public altars, Satyrus himself slaying the last man. Then he, as the final survivor, died heroically by his own hand. Such was the dramatic conclusion of the Sicilian Slave War, a war that lasted about four years.

12. Saturninus the tribune,<sup>1</sup> who was a man of 104/3 B.C. licentious pursuits, had as quaestor been charged with the transport of grain from Ostia to Rome, but since his idle and frivolous behaviour encouraged the judgement that he had not been a success as director of the operation, he was duly rebuked. The senate, in fact, stripped him of his authority and transferred his charge to others.<sup>2</sup> But once he had corrected his former loose habits and adopted a sober manner of life, he was raised by the people to the tribunate.

13. A certain man named Battaces, a priest of 102 B.C. the Great Mother of the Gods, arrived, says Diodorus, from Pessinus<sup>3</sup> in Phrygia. Claiming that he had come by command of the goddess, he obtained an audience with the consuls and with the senate, in

*tribunus plebis* in 103 and again in 100 B.C.—While the present chapter could, with chap. 11, have been transferred to its proper chronological position earlier in the book, it seemed better to retain Dindorf's arrangement of this and the few remaining chapters, rather than to interrupt the continuous narrative of the Servile War.

<sup>2</sup> Actually, to M. Aemilius Scaurus, the *princeps senatus*.

<sup>3</sup> Pessinus was the chief sanctuary of Cybelē, the Magna Mater. Another version of the story is given in Plutarch, *Marius*, 17. 5-6. Battaces is apparently a priestly title, like Attis, not a proper name : cp. Polybius, 21. 37. 5.

<sup>1</sup> L. Appuleius Saturninus was quaestor in 104 B.C. and 174

τῇ συγκλήτῳ, λέγων τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς θεοῦ μεμῶνθαι, καὶ δεῖν αὐτῇ<sup>1</sup> δημοσίᾳ καθαρμούς ἐπὶ τῆς Ῥώμης συντελεσθῆναι. ἐφόρει δὲ ἐσθήτα καὶ τὴν περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἄλλην κατασκευὴν ἐξηλλαγμένην καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐθῶν<sup>2</sup> οὐκ ἐπιχωρουμένην<sup>3</sup>. χρυσοῦν τε γὰρ στέφανον εἶχεν ὑπερμεγέθη καὶ στολὴν ἀνθήνῃν διάχρυσον, βασιλικὴν ἄξιαν ἐπιφαίνουσαν. <sup>2</sup> ποιησάμενος δὲ λόγους ἐπὶ τῶν ἐμβόλων ἐν τῷ δήμῳ καὶ τὸ πλήθος εἰς δεισιδαιμονίαν ἐμβάλων, καταλύματος μὲν δημοσίου καὶ ξενίων ἤξιώθη, τὸν δὲ στέφανον ἐκωλύθη φορεῖν ὑφ' ἐνὸς τῶν δημάρχων Αὐλοῦ Πομπηίου. διὰ τινος δ' ἑτέρου δημάρχου προαχθεὶς ἐπὶ τὰ ἔμβολα καὶ περὶ τῆς εἰς<sup>4</sup> τὸ ἱερὸν ἀγνείας ἐπερωτώμενος ἀποκρίσεις ἐποιεῖτο δεισιδαιμονίαν περιεχούσας. καταστασιασθεὶς δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ Πομπηίου καὶ μεθ' ὕβρεως ἀπαλλαγείς ἐπὶ τὴν κατάλυσιν οὐκέτι προεπορεύετο, λέγων μὴ μόνον ἐαυτὸν ἀσεβῶς προπεπηλακίσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν θεόν. <sup>3</sup> ὁ δὲ Πομπηῖος παραχρήμα μὲν λάβρῳ πυρετῷ συνεσχέθη, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἄφωνος γενόμενος καὶ καταληφθεὶς κυναγρικῶ πάθει τριταίος κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον, παρὰ τοῖς πολλοῖς ὑποληφθεὶς θείᾳ τινὶ προνοίᾳ ἀνθ' ὧν εἰς τὸν ἱερέα καὶ τὴν θεὸν ἐπλημμέλησεν τοῦ ζῆν ἐστερηθῆσαι. σφόδρα γὰρ Ῥωμαῖοι δεισιδαιμονοῦσι. διόπερ ὁ Βαττάκης λαβῶν τὴν συγχώρησιν τῆς κατὰ τὴν ἱεράν στολὴν κατασκευῆς καὶ τιμηθεὶς ἀξιολόγοις ξενίοις ὑπὸ πολλῶν

which he stated that the temple<sup>1</sup> of the goddess had been defiled and that rites of purification to her must be performed at Rome in the name of the state. The robe he wore, like the rest of his costume, was outlandish and by Roman standards not to be countenanced, for he had on an immense golden crown and a gaudy cape shot with gold, the marks of royal rank. After addressing the populace from the rostra, and creating in the crowd a mood of religious awe, he was granted lodging and hospitality at the expense of the state, but was forbidden by one of the tribunes, Aulus Pompeius, to wear his crown. Brought back to the rostra by another of the tribunes, and questioned as to what ritual purity for the temple required, he couched his answers in words evocative of holy dread. When he was thereupon attacked in a partisan spirit by Pompeius, and was contemptuously sent back to his lodgings, he refused to appear again in public, saying that not only he, but the goddess as well, had been impiously treated with disrespect. Pompeius was straightway smitten with a raging fever, then lost his voice and was stricken with quinsy, and on the third day died. To the man in the street it seemed that his death was an act of Divine Providence in requital for his offences against the goddess and her priest, for the Romans are very prone to fear in matters of religion. Accordingly Battaces was granted a special dispensation in regard to his costume and the sacred robe, was honoured with notable gifts, and when he

<sup>1</sup> So Wesseling: αὐτοὺς MSS., αὐτὸ (sc. τοῦ ἱεροῦ) Reiske.

<sup>2</sup> So Scaliger: ἐθῶν.

<sup>1</sup> Or possibly "sacred object," perhaps with reference to the cult stone representing the goddess, which had been brought from Pessinus in 204 b.c.

<sup>3</sup> So Reiske: ἐπιχωρημένην.

<sup>4</sup> A omits εἰς.

ἀνδρῶν τε καὶ γυναικῶν προεπέμφθη τὴν ἐκ τῆς  
 Ῥώμης ἐπάνοδον ποιούμενος.

14. Ὅτι ἔθος ἦν τοῖς Ῥωμαίων στρατιώταις,  
 ἠνίκα ὁ στρατηγὸς αὐτῶν σὺν αὐτοῖς μάχη πρὸς  
 τινὰ τῶν πολεμίων συμπλακεῖς ὑπὲρ τοὺς ἑξα-  
 κισχιλίους τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐφαίνετο ἀνελών, ἱμπε-  
 ράτορα αὐτὸν ἀναγορεύειν καὶ ἀποκαλεῖν, ὃ ἔστι  
 βασιλεῖα. (Photius, *Bibl.* pp. 390-391.)

15. Ὅτι εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἦκον πρεσβευταὶ Μιθρι-  
 δάτου τοῦ βασιλέως κομίζοντες μετ' αὐτῶν<sup>1</sup> χρη-  
 μάτων πλήθος πρὸς τὴν τῆς συγκλήτου δωροδοκίαν.  
 ὁ δὲ Σατορνίνος δόξας ἀφορμὴν ἔχειν κατὰ τῆς  
 συγκλήτου μεγάλης ὕβρις τῆ πρεσβείας ἐνεδείξατο.  
 καὶ τῶν συγκλητικῶν παροξυνάντων τοὺς πρεσ-  
 βευτὰς καὶ συνεργήσειν ἐπαγγελλομένων, οἱ καθ-  
 υβρισθέντες ἐπήνεγκαν κρίσιν τῷ Σατορνίνῳ περὶ  
<sup>2</sup> τῆς εἰς αὐτοὺς ὕβρεως. τοῦ δὲ ἀγῶνος ὄντος  
 δημοσίου καὶ μεγάλου διὰ τὴν τῶν πρεσβευτῶν  
 ἀσυλίαν καὶ τὴν συνήθη παρὰ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις<sup>2</sup> ὑπὲρ<sup>3</sup>  
 τῶν πρεσβειῶν μισοπονηρίαν· ὁ δὲ Σατορνίνος  
 θανάτου κατηγορούμενος ὑπὸ τῶν συγκλητικῶν,  
 ὡς ἂν ἐκείνων δικαζόντων τὰς τοιαύτας κρίσεις, εἰς  
 τοὺς μεγίστους ἐνέπεσε φόβους τε καὶ κινδύνους,  
 καὶ διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν ὑποκειμένων<sup>4</sup> ἀγῶνων  
 πτήξας κατέφυγεν ἐπὶ τὸν κοινὸν τῶν ἀκληρούντων  
 ἔλεον, καὶ τὴν ἐσθήτα τὴν πολυτελεῖα κατέθετο,

<sup>1</sup> μετ' αὐτῶν Dindorf: μετ' αὐτῶν O.

<sup>2</sup> παρὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων Suidas, s. v. ἀσυλον ἱερόν.

<sup>3</sup> ὑπὲρ Suidas, loc. cit.: πρὸς τὴν ὑπὲρ O.

<sup>4</sup> ἐπικειμένων Herwerden.

started homeward from Rome was escorted on his way by a large crowd, both men and women.

14. The Roman soldiers had a custom that when a general of theirs who with them joined battle against an enemy had slain six thousand of the foe, they hailed and acclaimed him imperator,<sup>1</sup> that is to say, "king."

15. Envoys of King Mithridates<sup>2</sup> arrived in Rome, <sup>101 B.C.</sup> bringing with them a large sum of money with which to bribe the senate. Saturninus, thinking that this gave him a point of attack on the senate, behaved with great insolence towards the embassy. At the instigation of the senators, who promised to lend their support, the outraged envoys preferred charges against Saturninus for his insulting treatment. The trial, held in public, was of great import because of the inviolability attaching to ambassadors and the Romans' habitual detestation of any wrongdoing where embassies were concerned; it was therefore a capital charge of which Saturninus stood accused, and since his prosecutors were men of senatorial rank, and it was the senate that judged such cases, he was thrown into great fear and great danger. Alarmed by the serious nature of the issues at stake, he had recourse to pity, the common refuge of the unfortunate: laying aside his costly attire he donned

5,000 of the enemy had been slain in a single action; Orosius (5. 4. 7) cites the law as in effect in 143 B.C. Cp. also Dio Cassius, 37. 40.—Since the arrangement of the fragments in Photius is not a reliable index of their order, it is possible that the present passage refers to M'. Aquillius, who for his victory over the Sicilian slaves in 100 B.C. was acclaimed imperator.—The final clause of the passage is certainly Byzantine, and not part of the text of Diodorus.

<sup>2</sup> Mithridates VI Eupator Dionysus, king of Pontus 121/0-63 B.C. and the archfoe of Rome.

<sup>1</sup> According to Valerius Maximus (2. 8. 1), there was a law stipulating that no one could obtain a triumph unless

πιναρὰν δὲ μεταμφιασάμενος καὶ κόμην<sup>1</sup> καὶ πώγωνα τρέφων περιήρει<sup>2</sup> τοὺς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ὄχλους, καὶ τοῖς μὲν πρὸς τὰ γόνατα πίπτων, τοῖς δὲ ταῖς χερσὶν ἐπιφύόμενος ἐδέϊτο καὶ μετὰ δακρῦν κατὰ<sup>3</sup> ἰκέτευε βοηθῆσαι τοῖς ἀκληρήμασιν· καταστασιάζεσθαι γὰρ ἑαυτὸν ἀπεφαίνετο παρὰ πᾶν τὸ δίκαιον ὑπὸ<sup>3</sup> τῆς συγκλήτου, καὶ τοῦτο πάσχειν ἑαυτὸν ἀπεδείκνυε διὰ τὴν εἰς τὸν δῆμον εὖνοιαν, καὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἔχειν ἐχθροὺς τε καὶ κατηγοροὺς καὶ κριτάς. τοῦ δὲ δήμου συνεξαιρομένου ταῖς δεήσεσιν, πολλὰι μυριάδες συνέδραμον ἐπὶ τὸ κριτήριον, καὶ παραδόξως ἀπελύθη. καὶ συνεργὸν ἔχων τὸν δῆμον πάλιν ἀερρήθη δήμαρχος. (*Const. Exc.* 1, pp. 408-409.)

16. Ὅτι περὶ τῆς τοῦ Μετέλλου φυγῆς ἐπ' ἔτη δύο γινομένων λόγων ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις, ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ κόμην ὑποτρέφων καὶ πώγωνα καὶ πιναρὰν ἔχων ἐσθῆτα περιήρει κατὰ τὴν ἀγοράν, δεόμενος τῶν πολιτῶν, καὶ μετὰ δακρῦν προσπίπτων τοῖς ἐκάστου γόνασιν ἠτέιτο τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς κάθοδον. ὁ μὲν οὖν δῆμος, καίπερ οὐ βουλόμενος ἀφορμὴν διδόναι τοῖς φυγάσι τῆς καθόδου παρὰ τοὺς νόμους, ὅμως διὰ τὸν ἔλεον τοῦ νεανίσκου καὶ τὴν ὑπὲρ τοῦ γονέως σπουδὴν κατήγαγε τὸν Μέτελλον, καὶ τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ διὰ τὴν<sup>4</sup> περὶ τὸν γεννήσαντα γεγεννημένην φιλοτιμίαν Εὐσεβῆ προσηγόρευσεν. (*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), p. 315.)

<sup>1</sup> So Toup (cp. chap. 16) : *κομὴν* O.

<sup>2</sup> *εἰς* after *περιήρει* deleted by Herwerden.

<sup>3</sup> ὑπὸ Suidas, s.v. *καταστασιάζεσθαι* : ἀπὸ O.

<sup>4</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius : τὸν P.

instead a shabby garb, and letting his hair and beard grow, canvassed the urban proletariat; falling at the knees of some, and grasping others by the hands, he begged and besought them with tears to aid him in his distress. He told them that he was being made a victim of the senate's partisanship in violation of all justice, and pointed out that it was because of his concern for the common people that he was being treated in this way, and that, moreover, his enemies were at one and the same time his accusers and his judges. The populace, aroused to a man by his prayers, massed many thousands strong at the place of judgement, and he was unexpectedly acquitted. Having the support of the people, he was again proclaimed tribune.

16. For two years the exile of Metellus<sup>1</sup> was discussed in the public assemblies. His son, letting his hair and beard grow and wearing a shabby garb, went about the Forum beseeching the citizens, and falling at their knees in tears begged them one by one to grant his father's return. The people, though unwilling to give the exiles a foothold that would enable them to return in violation of the laws, nevertheless through pity for the young man and because of his zeal in his father's cause recalled Metellus, and gave the son, in tribute to his devotion to the cause of his sire, the cognomen Pius.

<sup>1</sup> Q. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, who as censor in 102 B.C. incurred the enmity of Saturninus and was interdicted from fire and water by Marius in 100 B.C. The son, Metellus Pius, became consul in 80 B.C.

FRAGMENTA LIBRI XXXVII

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XXXVII

1. Ἄφ' ὧν χρόνων αἱ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πράξεις διὰ τῆς ἱστορικῆς ἀναγραφῆς εἰς αἰώνιον μνήμην παρεδόθησαν, μέγιστον ἴσμεν πόλεμον τὸν Μαρσικὸν ὀνομασθέντα ἀπὸ Μαρσῶν. οὗτος γὰρ πάντας τοὺς προγεγονότας ὑπερεβάλετο ταῖς τῶν στρατηγῶν ἀνδραγαθίας καὶ τῷ μεγέθει τῶν πράξεων. τὸν γὰρ Τρωικὸν πόλεμον καὶ τὰς τῶν ἡρώων ἀρετὰς ὁ ἐπιφανέστατος τῶν ποιητῶν Ὅμηρος εἰς ὑπερβολὴν δόξης ἐτραγώδησεν ἐν ᾧ τῆς Εὐρώπης πρὸς τὴν Ἀσίαν διαπολεμοῦσης καὶ τῶν μεγίστων ἡείρων ὑπὲρ τῆς νίκης διαφιλοτιμουμένων, τοιαῦται πράξεις ὑπὸ τῶν ἀγωνιζομένων συνετελέσθησαν ὥστε τοῖς ἐπιγενομένοις ἀνθρώποις ἐμπλησθῆναι τὰ θέατρα <sup>2</sup> μυθικῶν καὶ τραγικῶν ἀγωνισμάτων. ἀλλ' ὅμως ἐκείνοι μὲν ἐν<sup>1</sup> ἔτεσι δέκα τὰς ἐν τῇ Τρωάδι πόλει κατεπολέμησαν, Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ τοῖς<sup>2</sup> ὕστερον χρόνοις μᾶ παρατάξει νικήσαντες Ἀντίοχον τὸν μέγαν τῆς Ἀσίας κύριοι κατέστησαν. μετὰ δὲ τὰ Τρωικὰ τοῦ Περσῶν βασιλέως στρατεύσαντος ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ διὰ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τοῦ πλήθους τῶν ἀκολουθούντων αὐτῷ στρατιωτῶν ἀναξήραιομένων τῶν ἀενάων ποταμῶν, ἡ Θεμιστοκλέους στρατηγικῆ

1. In all the time that men's deeds have been <sup>91 B.C.</sup> handed down by recorded history to the memory of posterity the greatest war known to us is the "Marsic," so named after the Marsi.<sup>1</sup> This war surpassed all that preceded it both in the valorous exploits of its leaders and in the magnitude of its operations. The Trojan War, to be sure, and the merits of its heroes were so dramatically depicted by the most renowned of poets, Homer, that their glory is supreme; and since in that war Europe and Asia were locked in battle and the greatest continents were contending for victory, the exploits of the combatants were such that for all succeeding generations the dramatic stage has been filled with the tragic stories of their various ordeals. Nevertheless, those heroes were ten years in subjugating the cities of the Troad, whereas the Romans of a later age conquered Antiochus the Great in a single engagement and emerged the masters of all Asia. After the Trojan War the king of Persia led an army against Greece, and so vast a host accompanied him that even perennial streams were dried up. Yet the

<sup>1</sup> The war is generally known to-day as the "Social War," a designation that first appears in the second century A.D. The Marsic and Samnite peoples formed the hard core of the rebellion.

<sup>2</sup> τοῖς added by Dindorf, ἐν τοῖς Hertlein.

<sup>1</sup> ἐν added by Herwerden.



σύνεσις μετὰ τῆς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀρετῆς τοὺς Πέρ-  
 3 σας κατεπολέμησεν. κατὰ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς  
 Καρχηδονίων τριάκοντα μυριάσιν ἐπὶ τὴν Σικελίαν  
 στρατευσάντων, Γέλων ὁ Συρακουσίων ἀφηγού-  
 μενος ἐν στρατηγῆματι καὶ ἀκαρεῖ χρόνῳ διακοσίας  
 ναῦς ἐνέπρησε καὶ δεκαπέντε μυριάδας πολεμίων  
 ἐν παρατάξει κατακόψας τὰς ἴσας ἐξώγησεν. ἀλλ'  
 ὅμως οἱ τὸν Μαρσικὸν πόλεμον διαπολεμήσαντες  
 Ῥωμαῖοι τοὺς ἀπογόνους τῶν τὰς τηλικαύτας  
 4 πράξεις ἐπιτελεσαμένων κατεπολέμησαν. ἐξῆς δὲ  
 Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδόνοιο ὑπερβαλλούσῃ συνέσει  
 καὶ ἀνδρείᾳ τῶν Περσῶν τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καταπολε-  
 μήσαντος, Ῥωμαῖοι κατὰ τοὺς νεωτέρους<sup>1</sup> καιροὺς  
 δορίκτητον ἐποίησαντο τὴν Μακεδονίαν. Καρχη-  
 δὼν δὲ περὶ τῆς Σικελίας ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ εἴκοσι  
 πολεμήσασα τῇ Ῥώμῃ καὶ πλείστας καὶ μεγίστας  
 ἀγωνισαμένη παρατάξεις καὶ ναυμαχίας,<sup>2</sup> τότε μὲν  
 τῷ βάρει τῆς τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμονίας κατεπο-  
 λεμήθη, μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ τὸν Ἀννιβιακὸν κληθέντα  
 πόλεμον συσθησαμένη παρατάξει καὶ ναυμαχίαις  
 καὶ πολλαῖς περιβοήτοις πράξεσι νικήσασα, στρα-  
 τηγὸν ἔχουσα πρωτεύοντα κατ' ἀρετὴν Ἀνίβαν,  
 τελευταῖον ὑπὸ τε τῆς τῶν Ῥωμαίων καὶ τῆς τῶν  
 Ἰταλῶν ἀνδραγαθίας καὶ τῆς Σικιπώνος ἀρετῆς  
 5 κατεπολεμήθη. Κίμβρους δὲ ταῖς<sup>3</sup> μὲν ὄψεσι γίγασσι  
 παρεμφερεῖς, ταῖς δὲ ἀλκαῖς ἀνυπερβλήτους . . .  
 οὔτοι γὰρ πολλὰς καὶ μεγάλας Ῥωμαίων δυνάμεις  
 κατακόψαντες καὶ μυριάσι τεσσαράκοντα τὴν ἐπὶ

military genius of Themistocles and the valour of  
 the Greeks brought down those Persians in defeat.  
 At about the same time the Carthaginians conducted  
 an army of three hundred thousand men against  
 Sicily. But by a single stratagem Gelon the Syra-  
 cusan commander set fire in a moment to two hundred  
 ships, and cutting to pieces in pitched battle one  
 hundred and fifty thousand of the enemy took as  
 many more captive. Nevertheless, the descendants  
 of those who did these mighty deeds were defeated  
 by the people who fought the Marsic War, the  
 Romans. Next in order comes Alexander of Mace-  
 don, whose surpassing genius and courage enabled  
 him to overthrow the Persian Empire; yet in more  
 recent times Roman arms took Macedonia itself  
 captive. Carthage waged war with Rome over Sicily  
 for four and twenty years, but after numerous mighty  
 battles fought on land and sea was at last beaten  
 back by the weight of Rome's military power. Soon  
 after, however, Carthage set afoot the so-called  
 Hannibalic War, and since her general was Hannibal,  
 a man of the very highest ability, she was victorious  
 on land and sea and won wide acclaim for her many  
 achievements, only at the end to be brought down  
 in defeat by the prowess of the Romans and Italians  
 and the valour of Scipio. The Cimbri, giantlike in  
 appearance and unexcelled in feats of strength . . .  
 for though they had cut to pieces many large Roman  
 armies and had four hundred thousand men<sup>1</sup> poised

<sup>1</sup> Plutarch, *Marius*, 11. 2, gives the figure as 300,000.

<sup>2</sup> So Herwerden: νεωτερικῶς V.

<sup>3</sup> So Dindorf<sup>4</sup>: ναυμαχίῃσασα V (?). Boissevain ascribes the correction to Herwerden, referring it to ναυμαχίαις, below.

<sup>4</sup> So Dindorf: τοὺς V.

Ἰταλίαν στρατείαν στειλάμενοι, ταῖς τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀνδραγαθίαις ἄρδην κατεκόπησαν.

6 Διὸ τοῦ πρωτείου κατὰ τὰς ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις ἀνδραγαθίας ἐκ τῶν ἀποτελεσμάτων κριθέντος ὑπάρχει παρὰ Ῥωμαίους καὶ τοῖς τὴν Ἰταλίαν οἰκοῦσιν ἔθνεσιν, ἢ τύχῃ καθάπερ ἐπίτηδες τούτους εἰς διάστασιν ἀγαγοῦσα τὸν ὑπερβάλλοντα τῷ μεγέθει πόλεμον ἐξέκαυσεν. ἐπαναστάντων γὰρ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐθνῶν τῇ τῆς Ῥώμης ἡγεμονία καὶ τῶν ἐξ αἰῶνος ἀρίστων κεκριμένων ἐλθόντων εἰς ἔρι<sup>1</sup> καὶ φιλοτιμίαν, ὁ γενόμενος πόλεμος εἰς ὑπερβολὴν μεγέθους κατήντησεν, ὃς ὀνομάσθη Μαρσικὸς ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρχηγῶν γενομένων τῆς ἀποστάσεως Μαρσῶν.

(*Const. Exc.* 4, pp. 393-394.)

2. Ὅτι τὸν Μαρσικὸν ὀνομασθέντα πόλεμον ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ<sup>2</sup> ἡλικίας Διόδωρος μείζονα πάντων τῶν προγεγονότων ἀποφαίνεται. ὀνομάσθαι δέ φησι Μαρσικὸν ἐκ τῶν ἀρξάντων τῆς ἀποστάσεως, ἐπεὶ σύμπαντες γε Ἰταλοὶ κατὰ Ῥωμαίων τοῦτον ἐξήνεγκαν τὸν πόλεμον. αἰτίαν δὲ πρώτην γενέσθαι τοῦ πολέμου τὸ μεταπεσεῖν τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἀπὸ τῆς εὐτάκτου καὶ λιτῆς ἀγωγῆς καὶ ἐγκρατοῦς, δι' ἧς ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ηὔξήθησαν, εἰς ὀλέθριον ζῆλον<sup>2</sup> τρυφῆς καὶ ἀκολασίας. ἐκ γὰρ τῆς διαφθορᾶς ταύτης στασιάζσαντος τοῦ δημοτικοῦ πρὸς τὴν σύγκλητον, εἶτα ἐκέινῃς ἐπικαλεσαμένης τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐπικουρήσαι καὶ ὑποσχομένης τῆς πολυεράστου Ῥωμαϊκῆς πολιτείας μεταδοῦναι καὶ νόμῳ κυρῶσαι, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲν τῶν ὑπεσχημένων τοῖς Ἰταλιώταις ἐγένετο, ὁ ἐξ αὐτῶν πόλεμος πρὸς Ῥωμαίους ἐξεκαύθη, ὑπατευόντων ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ Λευκίου

for an attack on Italy, they were utterly cut to pieces by the valorous Romans.

Since, therefore, on the basis of actual results, the palm for manly valour in war was awarded to the Romans and to the peoples who inhabit Italy, Fortune as if of set purpose put these two at variance and set ablaze the war that surpassed all in magnitude. Indeed when the nations of Italy revolted against Rome's domination, and those who from time immemorial had been accounted the bravest of men fell into discord and contention, the war that ensued reached the very summit of magnitude. And since the Marsi took the lead in the revolt, it was called the Marsic War.

2. Diodorus declares that the so-called Marsic War, which fell in his lifetime, was greater than any war in the past. He says that it was called Marsic after those who led the revolt, for certainly it was the united Italians who went to war against Rome. The primary cause of the war, he says, was this, that the Romans abandoned the disciplined, frugal, and stern manner of life that had brought them to such greatness, and fell into the pernicious pursuit of luxury and licence. The *plebs* and senate being at odds as a result of this deterioration, the latter called on the Italians to support them, promising to admit them to the much coveted Roman citizenship, and to confirm the grant by law<sup>1</sup>; but when none of the promises made to the Italians was realized, war flared up between them and the Romans. This occurred when Lucius Marcius

<sup>1</sup> Specifically, this may refer to the abortive proposals of the tribune Drusus, in 91 B.C., to extend the citizenship.

<sup>1</sup> So Herwerden: αἴρεσιν V.

<sup>2</sup> αὐτῆς A.

Μαρκίου<sup>1</sup> Φιλίππου καὶ Σέξτου Ἰουλίου ὀλυμπιάς δ' ἤχθη δευτέρα<sup>2</sup> πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν ἑβδομήκοντα. <sup>3</sup> ἐν τούτῳ τῷ πολέμῳ ποικίλα καὶ πολύτροπα πάθη καὶ πόλεων ἀλώσεις ἑκατέρῳ μέρει τῶν διαπολεμησάντων συνέβη, ταλαντευομένης ὥσπερ ἐπίτηδες παρὰ μέρος τῆς νίκης καὶ μηδετέρους ἐν βεβαίῳ διαμενούσης· ὁμως ἀπείρου πλήθους ἑκατέρωθεν πεσόντος ὅψε καὶ μόλις Ῥωμαίοις ἐξενίκησε βεβαιωθῆναι τὸ κράτος.

<sup>4</sup> Ἐπολέμων δὲ Ῥωμαίους Σαυίται, Ἀσκολανοί, Λευκανοί, Πικεντῖνοι, Νωλανοί, καὶ ἕτεροι πόλεις καὶ ἔθνη ἐν οἷς ἐπισημοτάτη καὶ μεγίστη καὶ κοινὴ πόλις ἄρτι συντετελεσμένη τοῖς Ἰταλιώταις τὸ Κορφίνιον ἦν, ἐν ἧ τὰ τε ἄλλα ὅσα μεγάλην πόλιν καὶ ἀρχὴν κρατύνουσι συνεστήσαντο καὶ ἀγορὰν εὐμεγέθη καὶ βουλευτήριον, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα τὰ πρὸς πόλεμον ἀφθόνωσ ἀπαντα καὶ χρημάτων πλῆθος, <sup>5</sup> καὶ τροφῆς δαψιλῆ χορηγίαν. συνεστήσαντο δὲ καὶ σύγκλητον κοινὴν<sup>6</sup> πεντακοσίων ἀνδρῶν, ἐξ ὧν οἱ τε τῆς πατρίδος ἄρχεοι ἀξιοὶ προαχθήσεσθαι ἔμελλον καὶ οἱ προβουλευέσθαι δυνάμενοι περὶ τῆς κοινῆς σωτηρίας, καὶ τούτοις ἐπέτρεψαν<sup>4</sup> τὰ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον διοικεῖν, αὐτοκράτορας ποιήσαντες τοὺς συνέδρους. οὗτοι δ' ἐνομοθέτησαν δύο μὲν ὑπάτους κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν αἰρεῖσθαι, δώδεκα δὲ στρατηγούς.

<sup>6</sup> Καὶ κατεστάθησαν ὑπατοὶ μὲν Κόιντος Πομ-

<sup>1</sup> So Wesseling: Μάρκου. <sup>2</sup> δευτέρα added by Scaliger.

<sup>3</sup> So Bekker: κοινῆ. <sup>4</sup> ἐπιτρέψαντες A.

<sup>1</sup> L. Marcii Philippus and Sex. Iulius Caesar were the consuls of 91 B.C. The unemended text of Photius gives the date as the 170th Olympiad.

Philippus and Sextus Iulius<sup>1</sup> were consuls at Rome, in the course of the one hundred and seventy-second Olympiad. In this conflict all sorts and manner of sufferings, including the storming of cities, severally befell the two parties in the war, since Victory tipped the scales in turn now this way, now that, as if of set purpose, and remained securely in the possession of neither, though after innumerable casualties on either side it was belatedly and with difficulty brought about that Rome's power was firmly established.

Engaged in the war with the Romans were the Samnites, the people of Asculum, the Lucanians, the Picentines, the people of Nola, and other cities and nations. Their most notable and important city was Corfinium,<sup>2</sup> recently established as federal capital of the Italians, and there they had set up, among other symbols of political and imperial might, a spacious forum and council hall, abundant store of money and other supplies of war, and a plentiful supply of food. They also set up a joint senate of five hundred members, from whose number men worthy to rule the country and capable of providing for the common safety were to be selected for promotion.<sup>3</sup> To them they entrusted the conduct of the war, giving the senators full power to act. The latter accordingly ordained that two consuls should be chosen annually, and twelve praetors.

The men installed as consuls were Quintus Pom-

<sup>2</sup> Corfinium was the chief city of the Paeligni: cp. Strabo, 5. 4. 2, p. 241.

<sup>3</sup> This may refer to an inner council or simply to the consuls and generals (praetors). On the debated question of the League's organization see T. Frank, *C.J.* 14 (1918/19), 547 ff., and R. Gardiner in *Cam. Anc. Hist.* 9. 186 ff.

παῖδιος Σίλων, Μάρσος μὲν τὸ γένος, πρωτεύων δὲ τῶν ὁμοεικῶν, καὶ δευτέρος ἐκ τοῦ Σαυνιτῶν γένους Γάιος Ἀπώνιος<sup>1</sup> Μότυλος, καὶ αὐτὸς δόξη καὶ πράξει τοῦ ἔθνους προέχων. τὴν δ' ὅλην Ἰταλίαν εἰς δύο μέρη διελόντες ὑπατικὰς ἐπαρχίας<sup>2</sup> ταύτας καὶ μερίδας ἀπέδειξαν. καὶ τῷ μὲν Πομπαιδίῳ προσώρισαν χώραν ἀπὸ τῶν Κερκώλων καλουμένων μέχρι τῆς Ἀδριατικῆς θαλάσσης, τὰ πρὸς δυσμὰς καὶ τὴν ἄρκτον νεύοντα μέρη, καὶ στρατηγούς ἔταξαν<sup>3</sup> αὐτῷ ἕξ· τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν τῆς Ἰταλίας, τὴν πρὸς ἕω καὶ μεσημβρίαν νεύουσαν, προσώρισαν Γαίῳ Μοτύλῳ, στρατηγούς ὁμοίως συζεύξαντες ἕξ. οὕτω πάντα δεξιῶς καὶ κατὰ μίμησιν, τὸ σύνολον φάσαι, τῆς Ῥωμαϊκῆς καὶ ἐκ παλαιοῦ τάξεως τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀρχὴν διαθήμενοι, κατὰ τὸ σφοδρότερον λοιπὸν εἶχοντο καὶ τοῦ ἐφεξῆς πολέμου, τὴν κοινὴν πόλιν Ἰταλίαν ἐπονομάσαντες.

8 Καὶ διεπολέμησαν Ῥωμαῖοι τὰ πλείστα κατὰ τὸ ἐπικρατέστερον, ἕως Γναίος Πομπήιος ὑπάτος αἰρεθεὶς καὶ στρατηγὸς τοῦ πολέμου καὶ Σύλλας στρατηγὸς ὑπὸ τῷ ἐτέρῳ ὑπάτῳ Κάτωνι ἐπιφανεστάταις μάχαις τοὺς Ἰταλιώτας οὐχ ἅπαξ ἀλλὰ καὶ πολλάκις νικήσαντες τὰ πράγματα αὐτῶν εἰς τὸ συντρίβεσθαι περιέστησαν. ἐπολέμησαν δ' οὖν καὶ<sup>3</sup> ἔτι· ἀλλὰ Γαίῳ Κοσκονίου σταλέντος εἰς<sup>9</sup> Ἰαπυγίαν στρατηγοῦ πολλάκις ἠττήθησαν. εἶτα

<sup>1</sup> Πάπιος Voss.    <sup>2</sup> ὑπέταξαν Herwerden.    <sup>3</sup> καὶ| οὐκ Α.

<sup>1</sup> From other sources it would appear that his name was properly C. Papius Mutilus.

<sup>2</sup> The name Cercola (or Cercoli) is unknown but must refer to some natural boundary between the Marsic and Samnite territories.

paedius Silo, a Marsian by birth and first of his nation, and secondly, of Samnite blood, Gaius Aponius Motylus,<sup>1</sup> likewise a man of outstanding reputation and achievements in his nation. Dividing all Italy into two parts, they designated these as consular provinces and districts. To Pompaedius they assigned the region from what is known as the Cercola<sup>2</sup> to the Adriatic sea, that is, the section to the northwest, and subordinated six praetors to him; the rest of Italy, to the southeast, they assigned to Gaius Motylus, providing him likewise with six praetors. When they had so ably disposed their affairs and had organized a government, which for the most part copied the time-honoured Roman pattern, they devoted themselves henceforth to the energetic prosecution of the war, having given their federal city the new name Italia.<sup>3</sup>

Their struggle with the Romans went, for the <sup>89 B.C.</sup> most part, to their advantage up to the time when Gnaeus Pompeius was elected consul and took command of the war, and he, together with Sulla, legate under the other consul Cato,<sup>4</sup> won notable victories, not once but repeatedly, over the Italians, and shattered their cause to bits. Yet still they fought on. But after Gaius Cosconius<sup>5</sup> was sent to take command in Iapygia they were defeated again and again. Thereupon, reduced in strength and left a

<sup>3</sup> Other sources give the name as Italica.

<sup>4</sup> The consuls for 89 B.C. were Cn. Pompeius Strabo, father of Pompey the Great, and L. Porcius Cato. L. Cornelius Sulla, the future dictator, won election as consul for the following year on the strength of his victories. He had been legate in 90 B.C. as well.

<sup>5</sup> Appian, *B.C.* 1. 52, calls C. Cosconius *στρατηγός*, but Broughton lists him as a legate rather than praetor in 89 B.C. (*Magistrates*, 2. 36).

ἐλαττωθέντες καὶ ἐκ πολλῶν ὀλίγοι καταλειφθέντες κοινῇ γνώμῃ τὴν κοινὴν ἐκλείπουσι πόλιν, τὸ Κορφίνιον, διὰ τὸ τοὺς Μάρσους καὶ πάντα τὰ γειννιώντα τῶν ἔθνων προσκεχωρηκέναι τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἐν Σαυνίταις Αἰσερνίαν καθιδρύθησαν, πέντε στρατηγούς αὐτοῖς ἐπιστήσαντες, ὧν ἐνὶ μάλιστα Κοῦντῳ Πομπαιδίῳ Σίλωνι τὴν πάντων ἡγεμονίαν ἐπίστευσαν διὰ τὴν περὶ αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ στρατηγεῖν ἀρετὴν τε καὶ δόξαν. οὗτος δὲ μετὰ τῆς κοινῆς τῶν στρατηγῶν γνώμης κατεσκεύασε μεγάλην δύναμιν, ὡς τοὺς σύμπαντας μετὰ τῶν προϋπαρχόντων περὶ τρισμυρίουσ γενέσθαι. χωρὶς δὲ τούτων τοὺς δούλους ἐλευθερώσας καὶ ὡς ὁ καιρὸς ἐδίδου καθοπλίσας συνήγεν οὐ πολὺ λείποντας τῶν δισμυρίων,<sup>1</sup> ἵππεῖς δὲ χιλίους. συμβαλὼν δὲ Ῥωμαίοις, Μამέρκου στρατηγοῦντος αὐτῶν, Ῥωμαίους μὲν ἀναυρεῖ ὀλίγους, τῶν δ' οἰκείων ὑπὲρ ἑξακισχιλίους ἀποβάλλει. καὶ Μέτελλος κατὰ τὴν Ἀπουλίαν τὴν Οὐνεουσίαν, πόλιν ἀξιόλογον οὖσαν<sup>2</sup> καὶ στρατιώτας πολλοὺς ἔχουσαν, ἐξεπολιόρκησε κατὰ καιρὸν τὸν αὐτόν, καὶ πλείους τῶν τρισμυρίων αἰχμαλώτους εἶλεν. ἐπικρατούντων δ' ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον τῶν Ῥωμαίων, πέμπουσιν οἱ Ἴταλοὶ πρὸς Μιθριδάτην τὸν βασιλέα Πόντου, ἀκμάζοντα τότε πολεμικῇ χειρὶ καὶ παρασκευῇ, ἀξιούντες ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν κατὰ Ῥωμαίων ἄγειν τὰς δυνάμεις· οὕτω γὰρ ραδίως ἂν συναφθέντων τὸ Ῥωμαϊκὸν καταβληθῆσεσθαι κράτος. ὁ δὲ Μιθρι-

mere remnant of their original numbers, by common consent they abandoned their federal capital, Corfinium, since the Marsi and all the neighbouring peoples had yielded to the Romans. They established themselves, however, at the Samnite town of Aesernia, and put themselves under five praetors, to one of whom in particular, Quintus Pompeidius Silo, they entrusted the supreme command because of his ability and reputation as a general. He, with the common consent of the praetors, built up a large army, so that, including the men they already had, their numbers now totalled some thirty thousand. In addition, by freeing the slaves and, as occasion offered, providing them with arms, he assembled not far short of twenty thousand men and a thousand horsemen. Meeting in battle a Roman force under <sup>88 B.C.</sup> Mamercus,<sup>1</sup> he slew a few Romans but lost over six thousand of his own men. At about the same time Metellus<sup>2</sup> took by siege Venusia in Apulia, an important city with many soldiers, and took more than three thousand captives. Since the Romans were increasingly gaining the upper hand, the Italians sent to King Mithridates of Pontus, whose military power and means were now at their height, asking him to bring an army into Italy against the Romans<sup>3</sup>; for if they should join forces the might of Rome would easily be overthrown. Mithridates

<sup>1</sup> Mam. Aemilius Lepidus. Livy, *Per.* 76, credits him with the defeat and death of Pompeidius Silo, which Appian, *B.C.* 1. 53, ascribes to Metellus, under whom Mamercus may have served as legate.

<sup>2</sup> Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, possibly praetor in 88 B.C. (Broughton, *Magistrates, Suppl.*, p. 11).

<sup>3</sup> This appeal for help to Mithridates is mentioned also by Poseidonius *ap.* Athenaeus, 5. 213 c=Jacoby, *FGH*, no. 87, fr. 36, p. 246. 9 ff.

<sup>1</sup> μυρίων Α.

<sup>2</sup> A omits οὖσαν.

δάτης ἀπόκρισιν δίδωσιν ἄξειν τὰς δυνάμεις εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐπειδὴν αὐτῷ καταστήσῃ τὴν Ἀσίαν· τοῦτο γὰρ καὶ ἔπραττε. διὸ παντελῶς οἱ ἀποστάται τεταπεινωμένοι ἀπεγίνωσκον· λοιποὶ γὰρ ὑπῆρχον Σαυνιτῶν ὀλίγοι καὶ Σάβελλοι διατρίβοντες ἐν τῇ Νῶλᾳ, καὶ πρὸς γε τούτοις οἱ περὶ Λαμπώνιον καὶ Κλεπίτιον, ἔχοντες λείψανα τῶν Λευκανῶν.

- 12 Διὸ καὶ τοῦ Μαρσικοῦ πολέμου σχεδὸν ἤδη διαλυομένου, πάλιν αἱ προγεγενημέναι στάσεις ἐμφύλιοι κατὰ τὴν Ῥώμην κινήσεις ἐλάβανον, ἀντιποιοιυμένων πολλῶν ἐνδόξων<sup>1</sup> τυχεῖν τῆς κατὰ Μιθριδάτου στρατηγίας διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν ἐπάθλων· Γάϊός τε γὰρ Ἰούλιος καὶ Γάϊος Μάριος ὁ ἐξάκις ὑπατεύσας ἀντεφιλονείκουν, καὶ τὸ πλήθος ἦν ἑκατέρους συμμεριζόμενον ταῖς γνώμαις. συνέβησαν δὲ καὶ ἕτεραι ταραχαί. ὁ μέντοι Σύλλας ὑπάτος ὢν, χωρισθεὶς τῆς Ῥώμης πρὸς τὰς περὶ Νῶλαν ἠθροισμένας παρεγένετο δυνάμεις, καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν πλησιοχώρων καταπληξάμενος ἠνάγκασε παραδοῦναι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰς πόλεις. τοῦ δὲ Σύλλα στρατεύσαντος μὲν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν κατὰ Μιθριδάτου, τῆς δὲ Ῥώμης μεγάλας ταραχαῖς καὶ φόνοις ἐμφυλίοις περισπωμένης, Μάρκος Ἀπώνιος<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> τὸ after ἐνδόξων deleted by Krebs.

<sup>2</sup> Λαμπώνιος Wesseling.

replied that he would lead his armies to Italy when he had brought Asia under his sway, for he was now occupied with this. In consequence the rebels were downcast and in utter despair, for they had left to them only a few Samnites and Sabellians, who were at Nola, and besides these, the remnants of the Lucanians under Lamponius and Clepitius.<sup>1</sup>

But now, since the Marsic War was virtually at an end, the intestine disputes that had earlier occurred in Rome took on new life, inasmuch as many prominent men were rival claimants for the command against Mithridates in view of the rich prizes it offered. Gaius Iulius<sup>2</sup> and Gaius Marius (the man who had been six times consul) were pitted against one another, and the populace was divided in sentiment for one side or the other. Other disturbances occurred as well. The consul Sulla,<sup>3</sup> however, quitted Rome and joined the armies gathered about Nola, and by striking fear into many of the neighbouring peoples forced them to surrender their persons and their cities. But once Sulla had set out for Asia to make war upon Mithridates, since Rome was now distracted by great disturbances and intestine bloodshed, Marcus Aponius<sup>4</sup> and Tiberius

<sup>1</sup> If the proper form of the name is Cleptius (so one MS. below, chap. 2. 13), he may be identical with the Cleptius whose Lucanian troops served under Lucullus in the second Servile War (Book 36. 8. 1).

<sup>2</sup> Photius has here apparently condensed and obscured the story. C. Iulius Caesar Strabo, though he had not yet held the office of praetor, attempted to stand for the consulship (possibly, as suggested here, with an eye to the eastern command), and was prevented by the tribune of 88 B.C., P. Sulpicius Rufus, the political ally of Marius.

<sup>3</sup> L. Cornelius Sulla, consul in 88 B.C.

<sup>4</sup> Possibly a mistake for Lamponius (above, chap. 2. 11).

καὶ Τιβέριος Κλεπίτιος,<sup>1</sup> ἔτι δὲ Πομπήιος,<sup>2</sup> οἱ τῶν ὑπολοιπῶν Ἰταλιωτῶν στρατηγοί, διατρίβοντες ἐν τῇ Βρεττία, Ἰσίας<sup>3</sup> μὲν πόλιν ὄχυράν ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον πολιορκήσαντες οὐκ ἴσχυσαν ελεῖν, μέρος δ' ἐπὶ τῆς πολιορκίας τοῦ στρατεύματος καταλιπόντες τῇ λοιπῇ τὸ Ῥήγιον ἰσχυρῶς ἐπολιόρκουν, ἐλπίζοντες, εἰ ταύτης κρατήσαιεν, ῥαδίως εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν διαβιβάσειν τὰς δυνάμεις καὶ κρατήσειν τῆς εὐδαιμονεστάτης τῶν ὑπὸ τὸν ἥλιον νήσων.

14 ἀλλ' ὁ ταύτης στρατηγὸς Γάιος Νορβανός,<sup>4</sup> πολλῇ δυνάμει καὶ παρασκευῇ καὶ προθυμίᾳ χρησάμενος, καὶ καταπληξάμενος τοὺς Ἰταλιώτας τῷ μεγέθει τῆς παρασκευῆς, ἐξήρπασε τοὺς Ῥηγίνους. εἶτα τῆς περὶ Σύλλαν καὶ Μάριον ἐμφυλίου στάσεως ἀναρριπισθείσης Ῥωμαίοις, οἱ μὲν Σύλλα οἱ δὲ Μάριον συνεμάχησαν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πλεον αὐτῶν ἔπεσε τοῖς πολέμοις, τὸ δ' ὑπόλοιπον ἐπικρατήσαντι Σύλλᾳ προσεχώρησε. καὶ οὕτω τέλεον τῇ ἐμφυλίᾳ συν-ἀπέσβη στάσει μέγιστος γεγωνὸς καὶ ὁ Μαρσικὸς ἐπικληθεὶς πόλεμος. (Photius, *Bibl.* pp. 391-392 B.)

3. Ὅτι τὸ παλαιὸν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι νόμοις τε καὶ ἀγυγαῖς ἀρίστοις χρώμενοι κατ' ὀλίγον ηὐξήθησαν ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ὥστε ἡγεμονίαν ἐπιφανεστάτην καὶ μεγίστην τῶν μνημονευομένων κατακτήσασθαι. ἐν

Clepitius, and also Pompeius,<sup>1</sup> the generals of the Italian remnant, who were now in Bruttium, laid siege for a long time to Isiae,<sup>2</sup> a strongly fortified city. They did not succeed in capturing it, but leaving a part of their army to continue the siege, strongly invested Rhegium with the rest, expecting that if they once got it into their hands they would at their ease transport their armies to Sicily and win control of the richest island under the sun. But <sup>87 B.C.</sup> Gaius Norbanus,<sup>3</sup> the governor of Sicily, by prompt use of his large army and military resources struck fear into the Italians by the magnitude of his preparations and rescued the people of Rhegium. Then, <sup>82 B.C. (?)</sup> with the rekindling of the civil strife at Rome between Sulla and Marius,<sup>4</sup> some fought for Sulla and some for Marius. Most of them perished in the conflict, and the survivors went over to the victorious Sulla. Thus the flames of civil strife were quenched, and at the same time the greatest of wars, the Marsic, finally came to an end.

3. In days of old the Romans, by adhering to the <sup>91 B.C.</sup> best laws and customs, little by little became so powerful that they acquired the greatest and most splendid empire known to history.<sup>5</sup> But in more

<sup>3</sup> Norbanus (the MSS. give the name as Orbanus) was governor of Sicily in 88 and 87 B.C. Cp. Cicero, *Verr.* 5. 8, who is, however, hostile to Norbanus.

<sup>4</sup> In this hasty condensation Photius may here be referring to C. Marius the Younger, consul of 82 B.C. Cp. below, Books 38/9. 15.

<sup>5</sup> From this point on the Constantinian fragments provide, in a fuller and more authentic form, some parts of the narrative briefly condensed by Photius in chap. 2. Thus chap. 3 corresponds to the final sentence of chap. 2. 1. Chapters 4-8 form a digression on the theme of old-fashioned virtue in high places, and the narrative proper resumes with chap. 10.

<sup>1</sup> Κλέπιος B (and cp. Book 36. 8. 1). <sup>2</sup> Πόντιος Wesseling.

<sup>3</sup> So A: Ἰσίας *cett.*, Τισίας Wesseling.

<sup>4</sup> So Wesseling: Ὀρβανός.

<sup>1</sup> Wesseling suggests that the name Pompeius may be corrupt and that the man intended is Pontius Telesinus, a Samnite chieftain who reappears with Lamponius in 82 B.C. as the leader of an unsubdued remnant of the Italian rebels (Appian, *B.C.* 1. 90, Velleius Paterculus, 2. 27).

<sup>2</sup> Probably Tisia, in Bruttium, is meant.

δὲ τοῖς νεωτέροις καιροῖς, καταπεπολεμημένων μὲν τῶν πλείστων ἔθνων, πολυχρονίου δὲ εἰρήνης γενομένης, μετέπεσεν ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ τὸ τῆς ἀρχαίας ἀγωγῆς εἰς ὀλέθριον ζῆλον. ἐτράπησαν γὰρ οἱ νέοι μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῶν πολέμων ἄνεσιν εἰς τρυφήν καὶ ἀκολασίαν, χορηγὸν ἔχοντες τὸν πλοῦτον ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις. προεκρίνετο γὰρ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν τῆς μὲν λιτότητος ἢ πολυτέλεια, τῆς δὲ τῶν πολεμικῶν ἔργων μελέτης ἢ ῥαστώνης· μακάριος δ' ὑπέλιπτο τοῖς πολλοῖς οὐχ ὁ ταῖς ἀρεταῖς κεκοσμημένος, ἀλλ' ὁ ταῖς προσηεστάταις ἡδοναῖς πάντα τὸν τοῦ ζῆν χρόνον ἐπαπολαύων. διὸ καὶ δείπνων πολυδαπάνων παραθέσεις ἐπεπόλασαν καὶ μύρων θαυματομένων εὐωδία καὶ στρωμνῆς ἀνθινῆς καὶ μεγαλοπλοῦτου παρασκευαῖα τρικλίνων τ' ἐξ ἑλέφαντος καὶ ἀργύρου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν πολυτελεστάτων ὑλῶν περιττῶς δεδημιουργημένων κατασκευαῖα. τῶν δὲ οἴνων ὁ μὲν μετρίως τέρπων τὴν γεύσιν ἀπεδοκιμάζετο, Φαλερινὸς δὲ καὶ Χίος καὶ πᾶς ὁ τούτοις ἐφάμιλλον ἔχων ἡδονήν, ἰχθύων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων χρηστῶν τὰ πρωτεύοντα πρὸς ἀπόλαυσιν ἀνέδην ἀνηλίσκοντο. ἀκολουθῶν δὲ τούτοις οἱ νέοι κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐφόρουσαν ἐσθῆτας διαφόρους μὲν ταῖς μαλακότησι, διαφανεῖς δὲ κατὰ τὴν λεπτότητα, ταῖς γυναικείαις παρεμφερεῖς. καὶ πάντα τὰ πρὸς ἡδονὴν καὶ ἀλαζονεῖαν ὀλέθριον ἀνήγοντα παρασκευαζόμενοι ταχὺ τὰς τούτων τιμὰς εἰς ἄπιστον ὑπερβολὴν ἤγαγον.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> τ' ἐξ Wifstrand : καὶ P.

<sup>2</sup> κατὰ] καὶ κατὰ Valesius, Vulgate.

recent times, when most nations had already been subjugated in war and there was a long period of peace, the ancient practices gave way at Rome to pernicious tendencies. After the cessation of warfare the young men turned to a soft and undisciplined manner of life, and their wealth served as purveyor to their desires.<sup>1</sup> Throughout the city lavishness was preferred to frugality, a life of ease to the practice of warlike pursuits, and he who was regarded as happy by the populace was not the man distinguished for his high qualities of character, but rather one who passed his whole life in the enjoyment of the most gratifying pleasures. Hence elaborate and costly dinner parties came into fashion, with marvellously sweet-scented unguents, the use of expensive coloured draperies, and the making of dining-couches with ivory, silver, and the other most expensive materials by workmen of rare skill. Of wines, any that gave but moderate pleasure to the palate were rejected, while Falernian, Chian, and all that rival these in flavour were consumed without stint, as were the fish and other choice foods that were most highly prized as delicacies. Following this standard the young men would appear in the Forum wearing garments of exceptional softness, and so sheer as to be transparent, quite like women's attire. And since they were busy acquiring the appurtenances of pleasure and of fatal ostentation, they soon raised the prices of these articles to incredible

<sup>1</sup> The verbal similarities (cp. Book 31. 26. 7) show that Diodorus is here referring specifically to the period following the Third Macedonian War.

<sup>3</sup> παρασκευαζόμενοι . . . ἤγαγον Walton : παρασκευαζόμενα . . . ἤγαγεν P.



5 τοῦ μὲν γὰρ οἴνου τὸ κεράμιον ἐπωλεῖτο δραχμῶν ἑκατόν, τῶν δὲ Ποντικῶν ταρίχων<sup>1</sup> τὸ κεράμιον δραχμῶν τετρακοσίων, τῶν δὲ μαγεύρων οἱ διαφέροντες ὀψαρτυτικαῖς φιλοτεχνίαις ταλάντων τεττάρων, οἱ δὲ ταῖς εὐμορφίαις<sup>2</sup> ἐκπρεπεῖς<sup>3</sup> παράκοιτοι πολλῶν ταλάντων. ἀδιορθώτου δ' οὔσης τῆς ἐπὶ τὸ κακὸν ὀρμῆς, ἐπεβάλλοντό τινες τῶν τὰς ἀρχὰς λαμβανόντων ἐν ταῖς ἐπαρχίαις μετατίθεσθαι τὸν<sup>4</sup> τῆς προειρημένης ἀγωγῆς ζῆλον, καὶ τὸν ἑαυτῶν βίον περίσποτον ὄντα διὰ τὴν ἐξουσίαν ἀρχέυπων εἰς μίμησιν τιθέναι τῶν καλῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων. (Const. Exc. 2 (1), pp. 315-316.)

6 Ὅτι Μάρκος Κάτων, ἀνὴρ σώφρων καὶ ἀγωγῆ καλῆ διαφέρων, ἐν τῇ<sup>5</sup> συγκλήτῳ κατηγορῶν τῆς ἐπιπολαζούσης ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ τρυφῆς ἔφησεν ἐν<sup>6</sup> μόνῃ τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ τὰ μὲν κεράμια τῶν Ποντικῶν ταρίχων ὑπάρχειν τιμιώτερα τῶν ζευγηλατῶν, τοὺς δ' ἐρωμένους<sup>7</sup> τῶν ἀγρῶν.

4. Ὅτι φησὶν ὁ ἱστορικὸς Διόδωρος, Μνησθήσομαι τινῶν παραδείγματος ἕνεκα καὶ ἐπαίνου δικαίου καὶ τοῦ<sup>8</sup> τῷ κοινῷ βίῳ συμφέροντος, ἵν' οἱ μὲν πονηροὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων διὰ τῆς κατὰ τὴν ἱστορίαν βλασφημίας ἀποτρέπωνται τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν κακίαν<sup>9</sup> ὀρμῆς, οἱ δὲ ἀγαθοὶ διὰ τοὺς<sup>10</sup> ἐκ τῆς αἰωνίου δόξης<sup>11</sup> ἐπαίνους ἀντέχεσθαι τῶν καλῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων ὀρέγωνται.<sup>12</sup> (Const. Exc. 4, pp. 394-395.)

<sup>1</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius : ταρίχαν P.

<sup>2</sup> So Valesius : ἐνεμορφίαις P.

<sup>3</sup> So Wesseling : ἐκ P.

<sup>4</sup> τὸν added by Valesius. <sup>5</sup> τῇ added by Dindorf.

peaks. A jar of wine, for example, sold for a hundred drachmas, a jar of Pontic smoked fish for four hundred drachmas, chefs who were especially gifted in the culinary arts at four talents, and male concubines of striking physical beauty for many talents.<sup>1</sup> Although the appetite for evil could not be corrected, some officials in the provinces attempted to remedy the craze for this kind of life and to make their own conduct, placed as it was in the limelight by rank and position, a model of noble pursuits for all to imitate.

Marcus Cato, a man distinguished for his probity and good conduct, when denouncing before the senate the prevalence of luxury at Rome, stated that only in this city were jars of Pontic smoked fish valued more highly than teamsters, and catamites than farmlands.

4. I shall make mention of certain men to serve as models, both because they merit my praise and for the good it does to society, in order that the denunciations of History may lead the wicked to turn from their evil course, and the praises that its enduring glory confers may persuade the good to aspire to high standards of conduct.

<sup>1</sup> For a similar list of costly luxuries and for Cato's remark, given below, see Book 31. 24, and Polybius, 31. 25 (c. 161 B.C.).

<sup>6</sup> ἐν added by Dindorf.

<sup>7</sup> So Mai (with δὲ for δ', corrected by Dindorf<sup>3</sup>): δὲ Ῥωμαίους V.

<sup>8</sup> τοῦ added by Wifstrand.

<sup>9</sup> ἀποτρέπωνται . . . κακίαν Dindorf : ἀποτρέπονται τῆς ἀπὸ τῆς κακίας V.

<sup>10</sup> So Mai : τῆς V.

<sup>11</sup> So Dindorf : ζωῆς V, μνήμης Herwerden.

<sup>12</sup> So Dindorf : ὀρέγονται V.

5. Ὅτι Κόντος Σκαιούδας μεγίστην εἰσηγέ-  
κατο σπουδὴν διὰ τῆς ἰδίας ἀρετῆς διορθώσασθαι  
τὴν φαυλότητα τοῦ ζήλου. ἐκπεμφθεὶς γὰρ εἰς  
τὴν Ἀσίαν στρατηγός, ἐπιλεξάμενος τὸν ἄριστον  
τῶν φίλων σύμβουλον Κόντων Ῥουτίλιον μετ' αὐτοῦ  
συνήδρευε βουλευόμενος καὶ πάντα διατάττων καὶ  
κρίνων τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἐπαρχίαν. καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν  
δαπάνην ἔκρινεν ἐκ τῆς ἰδίας οὐσίας ποιείσθαι τοῖς  
τε συνεκδήμοις καὶ αὐτῷ.<sup>1</sup> εἶτα λιτότητι καὶ ἀφε-  
λείᾳ χρώμενος καὶ ἀκεραίῳ τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ τὴν ἐπαρ-  
χίαν ἀνέλαβεν ἐκ τῶν προγεγονότων ἀκληρημάτων.  
οἱ γὰρ προγεγονότες κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν δημοσιώνας<sup>2</sup>  
κοινωνοὺς ἐσχηκότες, τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ τὰς δημο-  
σίας κρίσεις διαδικάζοντας,<sup>3</sup> ἀνομημάτων ἐπεπλη-  
ρώκεσαν τὴν ἐπαρχίαν.

2 Ὅτι Μούκιος<sup>4</sup> ὁ Σκαιούδας ταῖς μὲν δικαιοδο-  
σίαις ἀδιαφθόροις καὶ ἀκριβέσι χρησάμενος οὐ  
μόνον πάσης συκοφαντίας ἀπήλλαξε τοὺς κατὰ τὴν  
ἐπαρχίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ τῶν δημοσιωνῶν ἀνομήματα  
διωρθώσατο. πᾶσι γὰρ τοῖς ἡδικημένοις ἀκριβῆ  
κριτήρια προστάττων,<sup>5</sup> καταδικούς ἐν ἅπασιν ἐποίει  
τοὺς δημοσιώνας καὶ τὰς μὲν ἀργυρικὰς βλάβας  
τοῖς ἡδικημένοις ἐκτίνειν ἠνάγκαζε, τὰ δὲ θανατικὰ  
3 τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἡξίου κρίσεως θανατικῆς. ὅτε δὴ  
τὸν κορυφαῖον τούτων οἰκονόμον, δίδόντα μὲν ὑπὲρ

<sup>1</sup> So Dindorf: αὐτῷ P.                   <sup>2</sup> δημοσιῶνας Dindorf.

<sup>3</sup> So Dindorf: καταδικάζοντας P, δικάζοντας Reiske.

<sup>4</sup> So Dindorf (and Rhodoman *latinus*): Λεύκιος P, Κόντος  
Wesseling, Dindorf<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> So Büttner-Wobst: προστατεύων P.

<sup>1</sup> Q. Mucius Scaevola, as proconsul in Asia in 97 B.C.,  
earned the reputation of a model governor, and was honoured  
by the province with a penteteric festival. His legate was

5. Quintus Scaevola<sup>1</sup> applied very great energy  
to correcting by his personal integrity the perversion  
of men's ideals. When sent out to Asia as governor,  
he selected as his legate the noblest of his friends,  
Quintus Rutilius, and kept him at his side when  
taking counsel, issuing orders, and giving judgement  
about provincial matters. He resolved that all ex-  
penses for himself and his staff should come from  
his own purse. Furthermore, by his observance of  
frugality and simplicity, and by allowing nothing to  
warp his honesty, he enabled the province to recover  
from its former misery. For his predecessors in Asia,  
being in partnership with the publicans, the very  
men who sat<sup>2</sup> in judgement on public cases at Rome,  
had filled the province with their acts of lawlessness.

Mucius Scaevola, by maintaining the administra-  
tion of justice incorruptible and exact, not only re-  
lieved the provincials from all legal chicanery, but  
in addition redressed the unjust exactions of the  
publicans. He assigned scrupulously fair tribunals  
to hear all who had been wronged, and in every  
case found the publicans guilty; he forced them to  
reimburse the plaintiffs for financial losses they had  
suffered, while he required those who were accused  
of having put men to death to stand trial on capital  
charges. Indeed, in the case of the chief agent for  
the publicans, a slave who was ready to pay a great

P. (not Q.) Rutilius Rufus, later condemned for extortion by  
the knights in a flagrant miscarriage of justice. Rutilius was  
the author of a Latin autobiography, and of a *Roman History*  
written in Greek and cited by Poseidonius (Jacoby, *FGH*,  
no. 87, fr. 27) and by later historians: cp. G. L. Hendrick-  
son, *C.P.* 28 (1933), 153-175.

<sup>2</sup> As emended by Dindorf the text would read: "For the  
previous tax collectors in Asia, being in partnership with the  
men who sat, etc."

τῆς ἐλευθερίας πολλά χρήματα καὶ συμπεφωνηκότα πρὸς τοὺς κυρίους, φθάσας τὴν ἀπολύτρωσιν καὶ θανάτου καταδικάσας ἀνεσταύρωσεν.

4 Ὅτι ὁ αὐτὸς τοὺς δημοσιώνας κατεδίκαζε καὶ τοῖς ἡδικημένοις ἐνεχείριζε. καὶ συνέβαινε τοὺς ὀλίγῳ πρότερον διὰ τὴν καταφρόνησιν καὶ πλεονεξίαν πολλὰ παρανομούντας παρ' ἐλπίδας ὑπὸ τῶν ἡδικημένων ἀπάγεσθαι<sup>1</sup> πρὸς τοὺς καταδίκους. καὶ τὰς συνήθεις τοῖς στρατηγοῖς καὶ συνεκδήμοις δαπάνας ἐκ τῆς ἰδίας οὐσίας ποιούμενος ταχὺ τὰς εὐνοίας τῶν συμμαχοῦντων εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀνεκτήσατο. (Const. Exc. 2 (1), pp. 316-317.)

Chap. 5a : see below, after Chap. 6.

6. Ὅτι τὸ προϋπάρχον εἰς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν μίσος ἢ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ σύνεσις καὶ ἀρετὴ τοῖς ἐνδεχομένοις βοηθήμασι διωρθώσαντο, καὶ παρὰ μὲν τοῖς εὐεργετηθεῖσι τιμῶν ἰσοθέων ἔτυχε, παρὰ δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν πολλὰς ἀμοιβὰς τῶν κατορθωμάτων ἀπέλαβε. (Const. Exc. 4, p. 395.)

Chap. 7 : see below, after Chap. 5a.

5a. . . ἐφρόνει ὡς δὲ ἔνοι, ὅτι κατὰ διαθήκην τῷ ἐτέρῳ υἱῷ τὰ πλείω κατέλιπε τῆς οὐσίας, τοῖς ὅλοις ἐκινδύνευσεν. ὁ γὰρ νεανίσκος τόλμη καὶ προπετεία διαφέρων, περιθέμενος διάδημα καὶ βασιλεύα Μακεδόνων ἑαυτὸν ἀναδείξας παρεκάλει τοὺς<sup>2</sup> πολλοὺς ἀφίστασθαι Ῥωμαίων καὶ τὴν προγεγεννημένην Μακεδόσιν πατριὸν βασιλείαν ἀνακτᾶσθαι.

<sup>1</sup> So Valesius : ἀπάγεσθαι P.

<sup>2</sup> τοὺς added by Feder.

sum for his freedom and had already made an agreement with his masters, he acted promptly before the man was manumitted, and on his being found guilty had him crucified.

This same man<sup>1</sup> gave judgement against the publicans and handed them over to those whom they had wronged. So it came about that men who in their contempt for others and their desire for gain had a short while before often flouted the law were unexpectedly taken into custody by the men they had wronged and were led off to join the condemned. And since he furnished from his own purse the expenses normally provided for the governors and their staffs, he soon restored the good will of the allies towards Rome.

6. The governor's wisdom and virtue, together with the assistance he was enabled to render, served as a corrective to the hatred that had previously arisen against the ruling power. He himself was accorded quasi-divine honours<sup>2</sup> among those he had benefited, and from his fellow citizens he received many tributes in recognition of his achievements.

5a. . . he was minded. But as some say, because in his will he had left the greater part of his property to the other son, he nearly lost everything. For the young man, rash and impetuous to excess, setting a diadem on his head and proclaiming himself "King of the Macedonians" exhorted the populace to rise in revolt against Rome and restore the traditional kingdom once held by the Mace-

<sup>2</sup> Since chap. 6 seems clearly to refer to Scaevola (as recognized by Dindorf himself), it belongs here rather than after chap. 5a. For the honours accorded him, the *Μουκτεία*, see *Orientalis Graeci Insc. Sel.* 437-439.

<sup>1</sup> Since this is a separate fragment, introduced by Ὅτι, it is not certain that it too refers to Scaevola.

πολλῶν δὲ συντρεχόντων, ὡς ἀρπαγῆς ἐσομένης, ὁ δὴ<sup>1</sup> Ἐξήκεστος ἀγωνιάσας ἐξέπεμψε τινα τὸν διασαφῆσοντα Σεντίῳ τῷ στρατηγῷ τὴν περὶ τὸν υἱὸν ἀπόνοιαν. διεπέμψατο δὲ καὶ<sup>2</sup> πρὸς Κότυν<sup>3</sup> τὸν βασιλέα Θρακῶν, ἀξίων μεταπέμψασθαι τὸν νεανίσκον καὶ πείσαι τῆς ἐπιβολῆς ἀποστῆναι. ὁ δὲ ἔχων φιλίαν πρὸς Εὐφῆνην<sup>4</sup> μετεπέμψατο αὐτόν, καὶ παρακατασχὼν ἡμέρας τινὰς παρέδωκε τῷ πατρί· καὶ ἀπελύθη τῶν διαβολῶν.

(*Const. Exc.* 3, pp. 208-209.)

Chap. 6 : see above, after Chap. 5.

7. Ῥητέον δὲ ἡμῖν καὶ περὶ τῶν ἐκ ταπεινοτέρας μὲν δόξης ὀρμηθέντων, ὀρεχθέντων δ' οὐχ<sup>5</sup> ἐτέρας ἐπιβολῆς τῶν προειρημένων. ἐπ' ἴσης γὰρ τοῖς ἐν ἀξιώμασι μεγάλοις καὶ τοῖς ὑποδεεστέροις τῆς ἀρετῆς ζῆλος ἐγκείται. (*Const. Exc.* 4, p. 395.)

8. Ὅτι Λεύκιος Ἀσύλλιος, πατὴρ μὲν ὑπάρχων τεταμειυκότος, ἐκπεμφθεὶς δὲ στρατηγὸς εἰς Σικελίαν, κατέλαβε τὴν ἐπαρχίαν διεφθαρμένην, ἀνεκτῆσατο δὲ τὴν νῆσον χρησάμενος τοῖς καλλίστοις ἐπιτηδεύμασιν. παραπλησίως γὰρ τῷ Σκαίουόλα προεχειρίσατο τὸν ἀριστον τῶν φίλων πρεσβευτὴν τε καὶ σύμβουλον, ὃς ἦν Γάιος, ἐπικαλούμενος δὲ Λόγγος, ζηλωτῆς τῆς ἀρχαίας καὶ σώφρονος ἀγωγῆς, καὶ Πόπλιον σὺν τούτῳ, πρωτεύοντα τῇ δόξῃ

<sup>1</sup> So Feder : δὲ S. Dindorf deletes δὲ.

<sup>2</sup> καὶ added by Feder, Müller.

<sup>3</sup> So Feder, Müller : Κότην S.

<sup>4</sup> Εὐφάνην Feder, Dindorf<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> δ' οὐχ Wifstrand : δὲ τῆς V.

<sup>1</sup> C. Sentius was propraetor in Macedonia for a number of years, apparently 93-87 b.c. Since his old-fashioned virtues won the praise of Cicero (*Verr.* 3. 217) and Varro (*ap.* Pliny,

donians. Many flocked to his standard in anticipation of the looting that would take place. Excecestus, however, in deep distress sent someone to inform Sentius,<sup>1</sup> the governor, of his son's mad folly. He sent also to Cotys, the king of the Thracians, asking him to summon the young man and persuade him to desist from his enterprise. Cotys, being on friendly terms with Euphenes, sent for him and after detaining him for some days handed him over to his father. And he was acquitted of the charges placed against him.

7. We must speak also of the men who started from a quite humble level of repute, but set their sights on a goal no different from those mentioned. Indeed, the pursuit of virtue is found in equal measure among men of high rank and those of more lowly estate.

8. Lucius Asyllius,<sup>2</sup> son of a man who had risen only to the rank of quaestor, on being sent out as governor of Sicily found the province ruined, but by the excellence of the measures he employed succeeded in restoring the island. Like Scaevola, he selected the finest of his friends as legate and adviser, a certain Gaius, surnamed Longus, an ardent partisan of the sober, old-fashioned way of life, and together with him a man named Publius, the most highly

N.H. 14. 96), Dindorf is probably right in assigning this puzzling fragment to the section on model governors. The name Cotys is of frequent occurrence among the Thracian chieftains, but Excecestus and his son Euphenes (?) are otherwise unknown.

<sup>2</sup> He is called Syllius below. On the strength of the association with C. Sempronius Longus he is probably to be identified as L. Sempronius Asellio, whose governorship may be assigned to c. 96 b.c. (cp. Broughton, *Magistrates*, 2. 10, note 3).

2 τῶν ἐν Συρακούσαις κατοκούντων ἰππέων· χωρὶς γὰρ τῶν ἐκ τῆς τύχης ἀγαθῶν καὶ ταῖς κατὰ ψυχὴν ἀρεταῖς διέφερον.<sup>1</sup> σημεῖον δὲ τῆς εὐσεβείας αἱ θυσίαι καὶ αἱ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς κατασκευαὶ καὶ τὰ ἀναθήματα, τὸ δὲ τῆς σωφροσύνης τὸ τὰς αἰσθήσεις μέχρι τῆς ἐσχάτης τοῦ βίου γραμμῆς ἀσινεῖς ἔχειν, τὸ δὲ τῆς παιδείας τε καὶ φιλανθρωπίας τὸ προτιμᾶσθαι παρ' αὐτῷ περιττότερον τοὺς πεπαιδευμένους. καθόλου δὲ τοὺς ἀπὸ τινος ἐπαινουμένης μούσης ὀρμωμένους εὐεργέται, συλλαμβάνων ἐκ τῆς ἰδίας οὐσίας ἀφειδῶς. οἷς δυσὶν ὁ Σύλλιος προσαναπαύομενος ὁμοτοίχους μὲν οἰκίας εἰς κατάλυσιν παρεσκευάσατο, συνήδρευε δὲ μετὰ τούτων τὰ κατὰ τὴν δικαιοδοσίαν ἐπακριβοῦμενος καὶ πάντα φιλοτεχνῶν<sup>3</sup> πρὸς ἐπανόρθωσιν τῆς ἐπαρχίας.

4 Ὅτι ὁ<sup>4</sup> αὐτὸς . . . τὴν δικαιοδοσίαν πρὸς τὰ συμφέροντα φιλοτιμηθεὶς τὴν συκοφαντίαν ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἐφυγάδευσε, τῆς δὲ τῶν ἀσθενεστέρων βοήθειας μεγίστην ἐποίησατο φροντίδα. τῶν γὰρ ἄλλων στρατηγῶν ἐπιθώτοτα διδόναι προστάτας τοῖς ὀρφανοῖς καὶ γυναιξὶν ἐρήμοις συγγενῶν, οὗτος ἑαυτὸν τούτων ἀνέδειξε φροντιστὴν· διὰ τε τῆς ἰδίας σκέψεως καὶ φροντίδος διακρίνων τὰς ἐν τούτοις ἀμφισβητήσεις πᾶσιν ἀπένευμε τὴν πρέπουσαν τοῖς καταδυναστευομένοις ἐπικουρίαν. καθόλου δὲ πάντα τὸν τῆς ἀρχῆς χρόνον διατελέσας εἰς ἐπανόρθωσιν τῶν ἰδιωτικῶν<sup>5</sup> καὶ τῶν δημοσίων ἀδικημάτων ἀπεκατέστησε τὴν νῆσον εἰς τὴν πάλα ποτὲ μακαρίζομένην εὐδαιμονίαν. (*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 317-318.)

esteemed member of the equestrian order resident in Syracuse. The latter, indeed, was a man of exceptional personal qualities, quite apart from the gifts of fortune. His piety is attested by the sacrifices, the improvements made to temples, and the dedications offered in his name, his sobriety by the fact that he retained his faculties unimpaired to his dying day, and his culture and humanity by the special consideration he showed to men of learning ; in general he was the benefactor of practitioners of any of the esteemed arts, whom he assisted from his personal fortune without stint. These then were the two men on whom Syllius relied, and having constructed adjoining houses to accommodate them, he kept them by him as he worked out the details of the administration of justice and devised means to further the rehabilitation of the province.

This same man, . . . aspiring (to reform) the administration of justice for the common good, banished sycophancy from the market place and made it his major concern to succour the weak. Whereas other governors had been wont to appoint guardians for orphaned children and women without kinsmen, he designated himself as the one to care for them ; and since he investigated for himself any disputes among them and took great care in making a decision, he rendered to all victims of oppression such assistance as was fitting. In general he devoted his entire term of office to redressing private and public wrongs, and thereby restored the island to its former state of generally acclaimed prosperity.

<sup>1</sup> So Wurm : διέφερον P, διέφερε Wesseling (after Rhodoman *latinus*).

<sup>2</sup> καὶ τὰ Salmasius. Valesius : κατὰ P.

<sup>3</sup> καὶ after φιλοτεχνῶν deleted by Salmasius, Dindorf.

<sup>4</sup> ὁ added by Salmasius, Valesius.

<sup>5</sup> So Madvig : βιωτικῶν P.

9. "Οτι ἀπειλούσης τῆς συγκλήτου πόλεμον τῷ Γράκχῳ διὰ τὴν μετάθεσιν τῶν κριτηρίων, τεταρτηκότηως οὗτος εἶπεν ὅτι Κᾶν ἀποθάνω, οὐ διαλείψω . . . <sup>1</sup> τὸ ξίφος ἀπὸ τῆς πλευρᾶς τῶν συγκλητικῶν διηρημένον.<sup>2</sup> ὁ δὲ ῥηθεῖς<sup>3</sup> λόγος ὡσπερ τις θεοῦ χρησμός ἀκόλουθον ἔσχε τοῖς ῥηθεῖσι τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα. ὁ γὰρ Γράκχος τύραννον ἑαυτὸν ἀναδεδειχώς ἀκρίτως ἀνῆρέθη. (Const. Exc. 4, p. 395.)

10. "Οτι Μάρκος Λίβιος Δρούσος ἀνὴρ νέος μὲν ἦν<sup>4</sup> τὴν ἡλικίαν, κεκοσμημένος δὲ πᾶσι τοῖς πρωτείοις. πατρός τε γὰρ ἦν ἐπιφανεστάτου καὶ παρὰ τοῖς πολίταις δι' εὐγένειαν καὶ ἀρετὴν θαυμαστάως ἀγαπωμένου,<sup>5</sup> αὐτὸς τε<sup>6</sup> ὑπῆρχε λόγῳ μὲν δεινότατος τῶν ἡλικιωτῶν, πλούτῳ δὲ πάντας τοὺς πολίτας ὑπερβάλλον, μεγάλην δὲ ἀξιοπιστίαν ἔχων καὶ κατὰ τὰς ὑποσχέσεις ὧν βεβαιότατος, ἔτι δὲ πλήρης εὐγενοῦς φρονήματος. διὸ καὶ μόνος ἔδοξεν ἔσθαι προστάτης τῆς συγκλήτου.

(Const. Exc. 2 (1), p. 318.)

2 "Οτι πλείστον ἴσχυεν ἡ τῶν Δρούσων οἰκία διὰ τὴν εὐγένειαν τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ διὰ τὴν πρὸς τοὺς πολίτας ἐπιείκειαν καὶ φιλανθρωπίαν. διὸ καὶ

<sup>1</sup> Lacuna indicated by Walton.

<sup>2</sup> διηρημένον] διηρημένος Dindorf<sup>3</sup>, κατὰ τῆς . . . διηρημένος Herwerden, διαλείψει . . . ἐξηρητημένον Van der Mey.

<sup>3</sup> ῥήφεις Herwerden.

<sup>4</sup> ἦν added by Dindorf.

<sup>5</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius: ἀγαπῶμεν P.

<sup>6</sup> So Krebs: δὲ P.

<sup>1</sup> Literally, "from the flank of the senatorials." This interesting passage seems unfortunately to be hopelessly corrupt, and the statement of C. Gracchus cannot be exactly recovered. Probably a present participle is missing after διαλείψω. Somewhat similar remarks are attributed to him

9. When the senate was threatening Gracchus with war because of his transfer of the courts, he resolutely exclaimed: "Even though I perish, I shall not cease . . . the sword wrested from the grasp of the senators."<sup>1</sup> This utterance, as though it had been some divine oracle, found fulfilment in accordance with the words spoken, inasmuch as Gracchus, having arrogated to himself tyrannical power, was put to death without trial.<sup>2</sup>

10. Marcus Livius Drusus,<sup>3</sup> though young in years, <sup>91 B.C.</sup> was endowed with every advantage. His father was a man of very great distinction, whose nobility and virtues had won him the particular affection of his fellow citizens. Drusus himself was the most competent orator of his generation, and was the wealthiest man in the city; he was highly trustworthy, and most faithful to his promises; he was, moreover, imbued with a generous magnanimity. Hence it was thought that he alone was destined to become the champion of the senate.<sup>4</sup>

The family of the Drusi wielded very great influence because of the nobility of its members and the kindness and consideration that they displayed to

in Books 34/5. 27, and in Appian, *B.C.* 1. 22; cp. also Cicero, *De Leg.* 3. 20. Appian's statement, "Gracchus remarked that he had broken the power of the senate once for all," is perhaps closest in general purport. The passage is relevant here as a parallel to the attempted reforms of Drusus.

<sup>2</sup> Possibly, to provide an "oracular" significance for his words, ξίφος was given the sense of *ius gladii*, as in Philostratus, *Vita Apoll.* 4. 42. Gaius' death did not, in fact, come by the "sword of Justice."

<sup>3</sup> The tribune of 91 B.C. His father, tribune in 122 B.C., was the famous rival of C. Gracchus.

<sup>4</sup> Cp. Cicero, *Pro Milone*, 16: "nobilissimus vir, senatus propugnator atque . . . paene patronus."

νόμου τινὸς προκειμένου καὶ προσφάτως κεκυρωμένου, τῶν πολιτῶν τις ἐν παιδιᾷ τῷ νόμῳ προσέγραψεν ὅτι Ὁδε ὁ νόμος κύριός ἐστι τῶν πολιτῶν πλὴν δυεῖν Δρούσων.<sup>1</sup>

3 Ὅτι ὁ Δρούσος τῆς συγκλήτου τοὺς νόμους αὐτοῦ ἀκυρούσης ἔφη ἑαυτὸν ἐξουσίαν ἔχοντα πᾶσαν τῶν νόμων δυνάμενόν τε ἑαυτὸν κωλύσαι δόγματα γράφειν, τοῦτο μὲν ἔκουσίως μὴ ποιήσῃς, καλῶς εἰδὸτα τοὺς ἔξαμαρτήσαντας ταχὺ τευξομένους τῆς προσηκούσης δίκης. ἀκυρουμένων δὲ τῶν ὑφ' αὐτοῦ<sup>2</sup> γραφέντων νόμων ἄκυρον ἔσεσθαι καὶ τὸν<sup>3</sup> περὶ τῶν κριτηρίων νόμον· οὐδ' συντελεσθέντος τὸν μὲν ἀδωροδοκίῳ βεβιωκότα μηδεμιᾶς τεύξεσθαι κατηγορίας, τοὺς δὲ τὰς ἐπαρχίας σεσυληκότας ἀγθῆσεσθαι πρὸς τὰς τῆς δωροδοκίας εὐθύνας· ὥστε τοὺς διὰ φθόνον καθαιροῦντας τὴν ἑαυτοῦ<sup>4</sup> δόξαν τοῖς ἰδίοις δόγμασι καθάπερ αὐτόχειρας κινδυνεύειν γενέσθαι.<sup>5</sup>

11. Ὁμνυμι<sup>6</sup> τὸν Δία τὸν Καπετώλιον καὶ τὴν Ἑστίαν τῆς Ῥώμης καὶ τὸν πατῶρον αὐτῆς Ἄρην καὶ τὸν γενάρχην Ἥλιον καὶ τὴν εὐεργέτιν ζῶων τε καὶ φυτῶν Γῆν, ἔτι δὲ τοὺς κτίστας γεγενημένους τῆς Ῥώμης ἡμῶν καὶ τοὺς συναυξή-

<sup>1</sup> So Mai: τῶν V.

<sup>2</sup> ὑφ' αὐτοῦ Mai: ὑφαντῶν V.

<sup>3</sup> So Mai: τῶν V.

<sup>4</sup> So Mai: ἑαυτῶν V.

<sup>5</sup> γενέσθαι added by Nock.

<sup>6</sup> In the margin V has ὈΡΚΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ.

<sup>1</sup> Presumably the leaders of the senatorial opposition.

<sup>2</sup> This law would have wrested the courts from complete equestrian control, and contained a special clause making the knights liable to prosecution for judicial bribery.

their fellow citizens. Hence when a certain law was brought forward and had just received approval, one citizen added the facetious amendment: "this law is binding on all citizens—except the two Drusi."

When the senate pronounced his legislation invalid Drusus declared that the laws were within his sphere of competency and that he had the power, in his own person, to veto the senatorial decrees; this, however, he would not willingly do, since he knew full well that the offenders<sup>1</sup> would in any case soon meet with the retribution they deserved. But if the laws drawn up by him were invalidated, so likewise, he claimed, would the law relating to the courts be null and void<sup>2</sup>; and while, under this law, had it been put into effect, no one whose life had remained untainted by bribery would be liable to accusations, those who had plundered the provinces would be haled up to give an accounting before special courts for cases of bribery; thus the men who through jealousy were engaged in demolishing his reputation were in effect the assassins of their own decrees.

11. "I swear<sup>3</sup> by Jupiter Capitolinus, by Vesta of Rome, by Mars her ancestral god, by Sol the founder of the race,<sup>4</sup> and by Terra the benefactress of animals and plants, likewise by the demigods who founded Rome and by the heroes who have contributed to

<sup>1</sup> This oath of the Italians to Drusus, long considered of dubious historical value and authenticity, has latterly been defended: for recent discussions see L. R. Taylor, *Party Politics in the Age of Caesar* (1949), 46 and, *contra*, H. J. Rose, *Harv. Theol. Rev.* 50 (1937), 165-181. The marginal note in the manuscript identifying this as the "Oath of Philippus" is clearly in error.

<sup>4</sup> i.e. Sol Indiges.

σαντας τὴν ἡγεμονίαν αὐτῆς ἦρωας, τὸν αὐτὸν φίλον καὶ πολέμιον ἡγήσεσθαι Δρούσῳ, καὶ μήτε βίου<sup>1</sup> μήτε τέκνων καὶ γονέων μηδεμιᾶς φείσεσθαι<sup>2</sup> ψυχῆς, εἰ μὴ συμφέρῃ Δρούσῳ τε καὶ τοῖς τὸν αὐτὸν ὄρκον ὁμόσασιν. εἰ δὲ γένωμαι πολίτης τῷ Δρούσου νόμῳ, πατρίδα ἡγήσομαι τὴν Ῥώμην καὶ μέγιστον εὐεργέτην Δρούσον. καὶ τὸν ὄρκον τόνδε παραδώσω ὡς<sup>3</sup> ἂν μάλιστα πλείστοις δύνωμαι τῶν πολιτῶν. καὶ εὐορκοῦντι μὲν μοι ἐπίκτησις εἴη τῶν ἀγαθῶν, ἐπορκοῦντι δὲ τάναντία.

12. "Ὅτι συντελουμένων κατὰ τύχην ἀγώνων καὶ τοῦ θεάτρου πεπληρωμένων τῶν ἐπὶ τὴν θέαν κατηντηκόντων Ῥωμαίων,<sup>4</sup> κωμῳδὸν ἐπὶ τῆς σκηνῆς ἀγανακτοῦντα<sup>5</sup> κατέσφαξαν ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ, φήσαντες οὐκ ἀκολούθως αὐτὸν ὑποκρίνασθαι τῇ περιστάσει. τῆς δὲ πανηγυρικῆς θέας εἰς πολεμικὴν σκυθρωπότητα καὶ φόβῳ ὑπερβολὴν ἐκτραπέισης, ἣ τύχη σατυρικὸν τῷ καιρῷ τούτῳ πρόσωπον ἐπεισήγαγεν.<sup>6</sup> ἦν γὰρ τις Λατίνος ὄνομα μὲν Σαυνίων,<sup>6</sup> γελωτοποιὸς δὲ καὶ χάριτας ὑπερβαλλούσας ἔχων εἰς ἰλαρότητα· οὐ γὰρ μόνον ἐν τοῖς λόγοις ἐκίνει γέλωτας, ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ τὴν σιωπὴν καὶ καθ'

<sup>1</sup> So Mai: βίον V.

<sup>2</sup> So Herwerden: φείσεσθαι V.

<sup>3</sup> So Dindorf: οὗ V. Perhaps ὅσοις.

<sup>4</sup> So V, Dindorf<sup>4</sup>: Ῥωμαίων Dindorf<sup>3</sup>, Boissevain.

<sup>5</sup> So V ("sic clare," Boissevain): Mai read ἀγωνιζομένον (-όμενον Dindorf). Perhaps ἀγανακτοῦντες.

<sup>6</sup> Σαυνίων or Σανίων V.

<sup>1</sup> Or, perhaps, "the demigods and heroes who founded Rome and increased her power," intended to represent *Deos*

increase her empire,<sup>1</sup> that I will count the friend and foe of Drusus my friend and foe, and that I will spare neither property nor the lives of my children or parents except as it be to the advantage of Drusus and of those who have taken this oath. If I become a citizen by the law of Drusus, I shall consider Rome my country and Drusus my greatest benefactor. This oath I will transmit to as many citizens as I can. If I swear faithfully may all good things come to me; if I am forsworn, the reverse."

12. It so happened that a festival was being celebrated and that the theatre was filled with Romans who had turned out for the spectacle; when a comedian on the stage gave vent to his indignation they<sup>2</sup> lynched him right in the theatre, declaring that he was not playing his part as the situation required. The festive occasion having thus been transformed into one of glowering hostility and utter panic, at this juncture Fortune introduced on the scene a droll Satyrlike figure. This was a certain Latin named Saunio, a buffoon with a wonderful gift for gaiety. Not only could he stir up laughter by what he said, but even without a word his slightest

*Indigites, auctores imperii conditoresque*: cp. H. Wagenvoort, *Roman Dynamism* (1947), 90 ff.

<sup>2</sup> Probably the Romans in the audience (so Krebs); as so often the opening sentence shows the clumsy hand of the excerptor: we must assume that the Romans present, though numerous, were a minority in the audience. Of the setting we can say only that the story is laid in Picenum and reflects the hostility of the Italian allies to Rome on the eve of the Social War. It is tempting, however, to go further and localize the scene at Asculum, on the assumption that the festival is that at which the Roman praetor Servilius and his legate Fonteius were assassinated and the Romans in the city massacred (Appian, *B.C.* 1. 38, and below, end of chap. 13).



ὅποιαν<sup>1</sup> σώματος ἐπιστροφήν ἅπαντας ἐποίει τοὺς θεωμένους μειδιᾶν, φυσικῆς τινος ἐπιτρεχούσης πιθανότητος. διὸ καὶ παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις μεγάλης ἀποδοχῆς ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις ἐπηξιοῦτο<sup>2</sup>. οἱ δὲ Πικεντῖνοι τὴν ἀπόλαυσιν καὶ τέρψιν ταύτην τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀφελῆσθαι βουλόμενοι τοῦτον διέγνωσαν ἀποκτείνειν. ὁ δὲ προαισθόμενος τὸ μέλλον τελεῖσθαι προῆλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν σκηνὴν καὶ τῆς τοῦ κωμωδοῦ σφαγῆς ἄρτι γεγεννημένης, "Ἄνδρες, εἶπε, θεαταί, καλλιερούμεν· ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ δ' εἶη συντετελεσμένον τὸ κακόν· οὐ γὰρ εἰμι Ῥωμαῖος, ἀλλ' ὅμοιος ὑμῶν<sup>3</sup> ὑπὸ ῥάβδοις τεταγμένος περινοστώ τὴν Ἰταλίαν καὶ χάριτας ἐμπορευόμενος ἡδονὰς καὶ γέλωτας θηρώμαι. διὸ φείσασθε<sup>4</sup> τῆς κοινῆς ἀπάντων χελιδόνος, ἣ τὸ θεῖον ἔδωκεν ἐν ταῖς ἀπάντων οἰκίαις ἐννεοπτεῦειν ἀκινδύνως· οὐ γὰρ δίκαιον ὑμᾶς πολλὰ κλαίειν. οὐκ ὀλίγα δὲ καὶ ἄλλα πρὸς διάλυσιν<sup>5</sup> καὶ γέλωτα διελθὼν καὶ τῇ πιθανότητι καὶ χάριτι τῆς ὁμιλίας τὸ πικρὸν τῆς τιμωρίας παραιτησάμενος ἀπέλυθη τῶν κινδύνων. (Const. Exc. 4, pp. 395-397.)

13. "Ὅτι ὁ τῶν Μαρσῶν ἠγνούμενος Πομπαίδιος<sup>6</sup> ἐπεβάλετο μεγάλη καὶ παραβόλω πράξει. μυρίους γὰρ ἀναλαβὼν ἐκ τῶν τὰς εὐθύνas φοβουμένων, ἔχοντας ὑπὸ τοῖς ἱματίοις ξίφη, προῆγεν ἐπὶ τῆς Ῥώμης. διανοεῖτο δὲ περιστῆσαι τῇ συγκλήτῳ τὰ ὄπλα καὶ τὴν πολιτείαν αἰτεῖσθαι, ἣ μὴ πείσας πυρὶ καὶ σιδήρῳ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν διαλυμήνασθαι.

<sup>1</sup> καὶ καθ' ὅποιαν Walton: καὶ πο. αν (s. acc.) V, καὶ ποῖαν Bekker, καὶ ποῖαν τοῦ Herwerden, καὶ πᾶσαν (or ὅποιαν) Dindorf.  
<sup>2</sup> So Herwerden: ἐπληροῦτο V, ἡξιοῦτο Dindorf.

motion would bring smiles to all who watched him, so winning was his natural appeal. In consequence he was enthusiastically welcomed by the Romans in their theatres, but the Picentines, wishing to deprive the Romans of this enjoyment and pleasure, had resolved to put him to death. Foreseeing what was about to happen he came on the stage soon after the comedian had been killed, and said: "Members of the audience, the omens are favourable. May the evil that has been done bring good fortune! Know that I am no Roman, but, subject to the *fascēs* as you yourselves are, I traipse around Italy, peddling my graces in quest of merriment and laughter. Spare then the swallow that belongs to all men alike, to whom God has given the privilege of building her nest without risk in any man's house. It would be unfair for you to bring bitter tears upon yourselves." Continuing at length in a conciliatory and humorous vein, by the persuasive charm of his discourse he wheedled them out of their bitter and vengeful mood and thereby escaped the danger that threatened.

13. The Marsic leader Pompaedius<sup>1</sup> embarked on a grandiose and fantastic venture. Assembling ten thousand men drawn from the ranks of those who had occasion to fear judicial investigations, he led them on Rome, with swords concealed beneath their garb of peace. It was his intention to surround the senate with armed men and demand citizenship, or, if persuasion failed, to ravage the seat of empire

<sup>1</sup> The name appears in the MS. as Pompaeus.

<sup>3</sup> ὅμοιος ὑμῶν Herwerden.  
<sup>4</sup> So Mai: φείσασθαι V. <sup>5</sup> διάχυσιν Dindorf.  
<sup>6</sup> So Valesius: Πομπαῖος P.

ἀπαντήσαντος δὲ αὐτῷ<sup>1</sup> Γαῖου Δομίτιου καὶ ἐρομένου, Ποῖ προάγεις, Πομπαίδιε,<sup>2</sup> μετὰ τοσούτου πλήθους; εἶπεν, Εἰς Ῥώμην ἐπὶ τὴν πολιτείαν, κεκλημένος ὑπὸ τῶν δημάρχων. ὁ δὲ Δομίτιος ὑπολαβὼν ἔφησεν ἀκινδυνότερον αὐτὸν καὶ κάλλιον τεύξεσθαι τῆς πολιτείας, ἂν μὴ πολεμικῶς ἐπὶ τὴν σύγκλητον παραγένηται· ταύτην γὰρ βούλεσθαι τὴν χάριν δοῦναι τοῖς συμμάχοις μὴ βιασθεῖσαν ἀλλ' ὑπομησθεῖσαν. ὁ δὲ ἱεράν τινα τὴν συμβουλήν τὰνδρὸς θέμενος καὶ πεισθεῖς τοῖς λόγοις ἐπανῆλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν. Δομίτιος μὲν οὖν φρονίμοις λόγοις ἐκ μεγάλων κινδύνων ἐξήρπασε τὴν πατρίδα, πολὺ κρείττονα τὴν ὁμίλιαν ποιησάμενος τῆς γενομένης Σερουιλίῳ τῷ στρατηγῷ πρὸς Πικεντίνους. ἐκεῖνος γὰρ οὐχ ὡς ἐλευθέρους καὶ συμμάχους ὁμιλῶν, ἀλλ' ὡς δούλοις ἐνυβρίζων καὶ φόβων μεγάλων<sup>3</sup> ἀπειλαῖς παρώξυνεν τοὺς συμμάχους ἐπὶ τὴν καθ' ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τιμωρίαν. οὗτος δὲ πεφρονηματισμένων ἀποστατῶν ἀλόγους ὀρμὰς ἐπεικέσει λόγοις εἰς εὐνοίαν προετρέψατο.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 318-319.)

14. Τῆς δὲ λείας τοῖς στρατιώταις μετέδωκαν, ὅπως τῆς ἐκ τῶν πολέμων ὠφελείας οἱ διακινδυνεύσαντες γευσάμενοι τοὺς ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀγῶνας ἐθελοντὴν ἀναδέχωνται.

<sup>1</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius: αὐτοῦ P.

<sup>2</sup> So Valesius: Πομπαίε P.

<sup>3</sup> φοβῶν μεγάλας Herwerden.

with fire and sword. Encountering Gaius Domitius,<sup>1</sup> who asked him, "Where are you going, Pompaedius, with so large a band?" he said, "To Rome, to get citizenship, at the summons of the tribunes."<sup>2</sup> Domitius retorted that he would obtain the citizenship with less risk and more honourably if he approached the senate in a manner which was not warlike; the senate, he said, was in favour of granting this boon to the allies, if instead of violence a petition was presented. Pompaedius took the man's advice as in some way sacred, and persuaded by what he said returned home. Thus by his prudent words Domitius rescued his country from grave danger, having proved far more effective in this interchange than the praetor Servilius<sup>3</sup> in his dealings with the Picentines. For the latter did not speak with them as to free men and allies, but treated them despitefully as slaves, and by his threats of fearful punishments spurred the allies to seek vengeance on him and the other Romans. Domitius, however, by speaking with moderation converted the unthinking impulses of spirited rebels into a sentiment of goodwill.

14. They shared the booty with the soldiers, so that by getting a taste of the profits of war the men who had experienced its perils would undertake the struggle for freedom with a willing heart.

<sup>1</sup> As the praenomen Gaius seems not to have been in use in the family of the Domitii, we should probably correct to Gnaeus. The man named here *may* be Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, the consul of 96 b.c.

<sup>2</sup> Pompaedius Silo was on friendly terms with Drusus, and on one occasion had visited at his house (Plutarch, *Cato Minor*, 2).

<sup>3</sup> Q. Servilius, sent as praetor to Asculum in 91 b.c. See the note on chap. 12, above.

15. Ὅτι ὁ Μάριος ἤγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὸ Σαμνιτῶν πεδίον καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀντεστρατοπέδευσε. Πομπαίδιος δὲ τὴν τῶν ὄλων ἡγεμονίαν παρειληφώς παρὰ τοῖς Μαρσοῖς καὶ αὐτὸς προῆγε τὴν δύναμιν. καὶ πλησίον ἀλλήλων γενομένων τὸ σκυθρωπὸν τοῦ πολέμου εἰς εἰρηνικὴν μετέπεσε <sup>2</sup> διάθεσιν. εἰς ἐπίγνωσιν γὰρ ὄψεως ἐλθόντες οἱ παρ' ἀμφοτέροις στρατιῶται πολλοὺς μὲν ἰδιοξένους ἐπεγίνωσκον, οὐκ ὀλίγους δὲ συστρατιώτας ἀνενοῦντο, συχνοὺς δὲ οἰκείους καὶ συγγενεῖς κατενόουν, οὓς ὁ τῆς ἐπιγαμίας νόμος ἐπεποιήκει κοινωῆσαι τῆς τοιαύτης φιλίας. διὸ καὶ τῆς συμπαθείας ἀναγκαζούσης προῖεσθαι φωνὴν φιλάνθρωπον, ἀλλήλους ἕξ ὀνόματος προσηγόρευον καὶ παρεκάλουν ἀπέχεσθαι τῆς τῶν ἀναγκαίων μαιφονίας, τὰς δὲ ἐν προβολῇ πολεμικῶς διακειμένας πανοπλίας ἀποτιθέμενοι τὰς δεξιὰς ἐξέτεινον ἀσπαζόμενοι καὶ <sup>3</sup> φιλοφρονοῦντες ἀλλήλους.<sup>1</sup> ἃ δὴ κατανοήσας ὁ Μάριος καὶ αὐτὸς προῆλθεν ἐκ τῆς παρατάξεως ποιήσαντος<sup>2</sup> δὲ καὶ τοῦ Πομπαίδιου τὸ παραπλήσιον διελέχθησαν ἀλλήλοις συγγενικῶς. πολλῶν δὲ λόγων γενομένων τοῖς ἡγεμόσι περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης καὶ τῆς ἐπιθυμουμένης πολιτείας, καὶ τῶν στρατευμάτων ἀμφοτέρων χαρᾶς καὶ καλῶν ἐλπίδων πληρουμένων, ἡ πᾶσα σύνοδος ἐκ πολεμικῆς τάξεως εἰς πανηγυρικὴν διάθεσιν μετέπεσε, καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν<sup>3</sup> τοῖς οἰκείοις λόγοις ἐπὶ τὴν εἰρήνην προκα-

15. Marius<sup>1</sup> led his army into Samnite territory<sup>90 B.C.</sup> and encamped over against the enemy. Pompaedius, who had assumed full command of the Marsic forces, also advanced with his troops. As the armies came close to one another their grim belligerency gave way to peaceful feelings. For as they reached the point where features could be distinguished, the soldiers on both sides detected many personal friends, refreshed their memory of not a few former comrades in arms, and identified numerous relatives and kinsmen, that is to say, men whom the law governing intermarriage had united in this kind of friendly tie. Since their common bonds compelled them to give voice to friendly greetings, they called one another by name and exchanged exhortations to abstain from murdering men bound to them by close ties. Laying aside their weapons, which had been placed in hostile poses of defence, they held out their hands in sign of friendly greeting. Seeing this, Marius himself advanced from the battle line, and when Pompaedius had done the like they conversed with one another like kinsmen. When the commanders had discussed at length the question of peace and the longed-for citizenship, in both armies a tide of joyous optimism surged up and the whole encounter lost its warlike air and took on a festive appearance. And inasmuch as the soldiers<sup>2</sup> too had in private army. The present story does not appear elsewhere, and in fact Plutarch, *Marius*, 33, reports a hostile exchange of taunts between Marius and Pompaedius (there called Publius Silo, probably a mistake for Quintus Silo). R. Gardner in *Cam. Anc. Hist.* 9. 192, note 2, comments on the geographical error in our text, as Marius fought in Marsic, not Samnite territory (but the error, being in the opening sentence, is probably to be ascribed to the excerptor, not to Diodorus).

<sup>2</sup> Dindorf emends to read "commanders."

<sup>1</sup> So Dindorf: ἀλλήλοις V.

<sup>2</sup> So Mai: ποιήσαντες V. <sup>3</sup> στρατηγῶν Dindorf.

<sup>1</sup> C. Marius served in 90 B.C. as a legate under Rutilius Lupus the consul until the latter's death, and was then given command of part and later of the whole of the consular

λεσαμένων ἅπαντες ἀσμένως τῆς ἀλληλοφονίας ἀπελύθησαν. (Const. Exc. 4, p. 397.)

16. "Ὅτι ἦν τις ἐν Ἀσκλω παραδεδομένος ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων εἰς φυλακὴν, ὄνομα μὲν<sup>1</sup> Ἀγαμέμνων, Κίλιξ δὲ τὸ γένος, διὰ δέ τινα περιπέτειαν καὶ συμμάχων φόνους ἐζωγρημένος· ὃς ὑπὸ τῶν Πικεντίνων ἀπολυθεὶς ἐκ τῆς φυλακῆς διὰ τὴν εὐεργεσίαν προθύμως ἐστρατεύετο. ληστείας δὲ πολλὴν<sup>2</sup> ἐμπειρίαν ἔχων τὴν πολεμίαν χώραν κατέτρεχε μετὰ στρατιωτῶν ὁμοίων ταῖς παρανομίαις.

(Const. Exc. 2 (1), p. 319.)

17. Οὗτος γὰρ οὐ προγονικὴν δόξαν οὐδ' ἀφορμὴν ἰδίαν ἔχων εἰς προκοπῆς μέγεθος παραδόξως ἦλθεν εἰς ὑπερβολὴν ἀξιώματός τε καὶ δόξης.

Ἐπιστρέφειν δὲ εἴωθεν ἢ τύχη πρὸς τὸ δέον καὶ τοὺς καθ' ἑτέρων ἀδικόν τι μηχανησαμένους τοῖς αὐτοῖς περιβάλλειν συμπτώμασι. . . .<sup>3</sup> κατὰ τὸ παρὸν ἴσως τυραννοῦσιν, ἀλλ' ὕστερον ὑφέξουσι τὰς τῶν τυραννικῶν ἀνομημάτων εὐθύνας.

18. "Ὅτι Κρῆς ὁ ἐλθὼν πρὸς Ἰούλιον τὸν ὕπατον ἐπὶ προδοσίαν εἶπεν, "Ἄν δι' ἐμοῦ κρατήσης τῶν πολεμίων, τίνα δώσεις μισθὸν τῆς εὐεργεσίας; ὁ στρατηγὸς εἶπε, Ποιήσω σε πολίτην Ῥωμαίου<sup>4</sup> καὶ ἔση παρ' ἐμοῦ τίμιος. ὁ δὲ Κρῆς διαχυθεὶς ἐπὶ τῷ

<sup>1</sup> ὄνομα μὲν Salmasius, Valesius : ὁ μὲν P, ὄνομα Büttner-Wobst.

<sup>2</sup> So Valesius : πολλῆς P.

<sup>3</sup> Lacuna indicated by Dindorf. Boissevain suggests εἰ γὰρ καὶ, or that the sentence forms a separate fragment.

<sup>4</sup> So Dindorf : Ῥωμαίων V.

<sup>1</sup> Valesius and others have interpreted *συμμάχων φόνους* as referring to the crimes of Agamemnon: "murders of

conversations been urging peace, they were all glad to be relieved of the necessity of mutual slaughter.

16. There was at Asculum, where he had been remanded by the Romans for confinement, a certain Cilician named Agamemnon, who through a sudden reverse in which his accomplices were cut down<sup>1</sup> had been taken alive. Having been released from prison by the Picentines, he was now, in gratitude, cheerfully serving in their army. And since he had much experience in brigandage, he overran the enemy's country with a band of soldiers his equals in lawlessness.

17. Despite the lack either of distinguished ancestry or of any personal advantages that might lead to success, he unexpectedly arrived at the pinnacle of dignity and fame.<sup>2</sup>

Fortune is wont to veer towards what is morally fitting, and to involve those who have contrived some injustice against others in the same difficulties themselves. . . . Perhaps for the present they exercise tyrannical power, but later they will have to render an accounting for their tyrannical crimes.

18. A Cretan came to the consul Iulius<sup>3</sup> with an offer of betrayal and said: "If I enable you to conquer the enemy, what reward will you give me for my services?" The general said: "I will make you a Roman citizen, and you will be honoured in my sight." Convulsed with laughter at this remark,

(Roman?) allies." Orosius, 5. 18. 10, identifies Agamemnon as a pirate. Cilicia was a notorious base for piracy.

<sup>2</sup> It is uncertain to whom this refers, or even if the man is Roman or an Italian.

<sup>3</sup> From the order of the fragments this must be L. Iulius Caesar, consul of 90 B.C., rather than Sex. Iulius Caesar, consul in the preceding year.

ρήθέντι, Πολιτεία, φησί, παρὰ Κρησὶν εὐφημούμενός ἐστι λήρος. τοξέυομεν<sup>1</sup> γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἐπὶ τὸ κέρδος, καὶ πᾶν βέλος ἡμῶν χάριν καὶ<sup>2</sup> ἀργυρίου, νεμόμενοι πᾶσαν χώραν καὶ θάλατταν. διὸ καὶ γὼ νῦν ἀργυρίου χάριν ἤκω· τὰ δὲ τῆς πολιτείας τίμια τοῖς περὶ ταύτης νῦν διαφερομένοις παραχώρει, οὔτινες αἵματος ἀγοράζουσι λήρον περιμάχτηον. πρὸς ὃν γελάσας ὁ ἄλλος<sup>3</sup> εἶπε, Γενομένης ἡμῖν τῆς ἐπιβολῆς χαρίσομαι<sup>4</sup> σοι χιλίας δραχμάς.

19. Ὅτι τοὺς δούλους διὰ τινος ἐπινοίας οἱ Αἰσερνῖται λιμῶ πιεζόμενοι ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξήγαγον· πάντα γὰρ ἢ τῆς περιστάσεως ἰδιότης ἠνάγκαζε πράττειν καὶ τῇ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπωλείᾳ τὴν ἰδίαν περιποιεῖσθαι σωτηρίαν. οἱ δὲ οἰκέται δεινῇ καὶ παραλλαγμένη συμφορᾷ περιπεσόντες, ἀναχωρήσαντες<sup>5</sup> τὴν τῶν δεσποτῶν ὠμότητα τῇ τῶν πολεμίων ἐπιεικεῖα διωρθώσαντο.

2 Ὅτι τοὺς κύνas καὶ τᾶλλα ζῶα οἱ Αἰσερνῖται ἐσιτοῦντο· πάντα γὰρ ἢ τῆς φύσεως ἀνάγκη παρὰ τὸ καθήκον ποιεῖν ἠνάγκαζε, βιαζομένη τὴν ἀπεγνωσμένην καὶ ἀσυνήθη τροφὴν προσφέρεσθαι.

3 Ὅτι αἱ ἀνθρώπιναι ψυχαὶ μετέχουσι θείας τινὸς φύσεως ἐνίστε προκαταμαντευόμεναι τὰ μέλλοντα, καὶ κατὰ τινὰς φυσικὰς εἰδωλοποιίας προορῶνται τὸ συμβησόμενον. ὅπερ ταῖς τῶν Πινητητῶν γυναιξὶ

<sup>1</sup> So Dindorf: *τευξόμενοι* V.

<sup>2</sup> καὶ] τοῦ Mai. Dindorf deletes καὶ; Herwerden deletes καὶ πᾶν . . . ἀργυρίου.

<sup>3</sup> ὁ ἄλλος Post: ὁ ἀνὸς V, ὁ ἀνθρωπος Mai, Dindorf. Herwerden proposes ἀνήρ. Boissvain ὁ ὕπατος.

<sup>4</sup> χαρισῶμαι Herwerden, Dindorf<sup>4</sup>.

the Cretan said: "In the eyes of the Cretans citizenship is just high-sounding claptrap. Gain is what we aim at, and as we range over land and sea, every arrow we shoot is for ourselves and for the sake of money. So I too am here now to get money. Grant your reward of citizenship to the men who are now quarrelling over that very thing, and who are purchasing with blood this empty word for which men fight." The other laughed and said to him: "If our attempt is successful, I shall give you a thousand drachmas."

19. The people of Aesernia,<sup>1</sup> pressed by starvation, employed a ruse of some sort to get the slaves out of the city. Indeed, their particular situation drove them to stop at nothing, and to procure their own safety even at the cost of destroying others. The slaves, however, on being plunged into a strange and dreadful predicament, withdrew and found a remedy for the brutality of their masters in the consideration shown them by the enemy.

The people of Aesernia fed on dogs and other animals, for the compelling needs of nature drove them to disregard all proprieties, and forced them to accept the uncouth food which they had previously spurned.

Men's souls have in them some admixture of a divine nature, whereby on occasion they have forebodings of the future, and through certain natural means of calling up images foresee what is about to happen. This is precisely what happened to the

<sup>1</sup> Aesernia, a Latin colony of 263 B.C., was an important road junction and was promptly attacked by the insurgents. Caesar and Sulla both attempted to relieve it, without success.

<sup>5</sup> ἀποχωρήσαντες Krebs, Dindorf<sup>4</sup>.

συνέβη γενέσθαι· προκατωδύροντο γὰρ τὴν ἔσομένην συμφορὰν.

4 "Ὅτι οἱ τῶν Ἰταλιωτῶν τὰ τέκνα τῶν Πιννητῶν ἅπαντα πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν τῆς πόλεως ἀγαγόντων καὶ ἀπειλούντων ταῦτα κατασφάττειν, ἐὰν μὴ ἀποστῶσιν ἀπὸ Ῥώμης, οἱ Πιννηῖται ἐγκαρτεροῦντες τοῖς δεινοῖς ἔδωκαν ἀπόκρισιν ὅτι τέκνων στερηθέντες ἕτερα ῥαδίως ποιήσουσιν, ἐὰν τηρήσωσι τὴν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους συμμαχίαν.

5 "Ὅτι οἱ αὐτοὶ Ἰταλιῶται ἀπογόνους τὴν ἐκ τῆς πειθοῦς σύλλυσιν<sup>1</sup> ἐπετελέσαντο πράξιν ὠμότητι διαφέρουσαν· προσαγαγόντες γὰρ ἐγγὺς τοῦ τείχους τοὺς παῖδας προσέταττον τοῖς μέλλουσιν ἀναιρέσθαι δεῖσθαι τῶν πατέρων ἐλεῆσαι τοὺς ἐξ αὐτῶν<sup>2</sup> γεγονότας καὶ τὰς χεῖρας εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀνατείνοντας ἐπικαλεῖσθαι τὸν πάντων ἐφορῶντα τὸν βίον τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἥλιον σώσαι ψυχὰς νηπίων παιδῶν.  
(*Const. Exc.* 4, pp. 398-399.)

20. "Ὅτι οἱ Πιννηῖται δευαῖς συνείχοντο συμφοραῖς. ἀμετάπειστον δ' ἔχοντες τὴν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους συμμαχίαν ἠναγκάζοντο κατεξάνιστασθαι τῶν περὶ ψυχὴν παθῶν καὶ περιορᾶν τὰ τέκνα στερισκόμενα τοῦ ζῆν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς τῶν γεγεννηκότων.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), p. 319.)

21. Τοιαῦτα γὰρ ἦν αὐτοῖς τὰ τῆς ψυχῆς παραστήματα κατὰ τοὺς ἀγῶνας ὥστε μηδεμίαν ὑπερβολὴν ἄλλοις ὑπολείπεσθαι κατὰ τὰς τῶν δεινῶν ὑπομονάς. πολλαπλασιῶν δὲ ὄντων τῶν πολιορκούντων, τὸ τοῦ πλήθους ἔλλιπες τῇ τῆς ἀρετῆς ὑπερβολῇ προσανεπλήρου.

<sup>1</sup> So Dindorf: σύλησιν V.

<sup>2</sup> So Krebs: αὐτῶν V.

women of Pinna,<sup>1</sup> who bewailed in advance the calamity that was still in the future.

The Italians brought all the children of Pinna before the city walls, and threatened to slaughter them if the city would not revolt from Rome. The men of Pinna, however, steeled themselves and replied that if deprived of their children they should easily beget others, provided they were true to their alliance with Rome.

The same Italians, despairing of resolving the situation by persuasion, perpetrated an act of surpassing cruelty. They brought the children up close to the walls and ordered them, as they were about to be killed, to beseech their fathers to take pity on the children they had begotten, and with hands raised towards heaven to invoke the sun, who watches over all human affairs, to save the lives of helpless young children.

20. The people of Pinna were caught in a dreadful dilemma. Since they had a hard and fast alliance with Rome, they were compelled to detach themselves from their natural emotions and stand idly by while their children were put to death before the eyes of those who had begotten them.

21. Their desperate courage throughout the struggle was such that it left posterity no hope of surpassing them in the endurance of horrors. And though the besiegers outnumbered them many times over, the townsmen made up for their deficiency in numbers by an excess of courage.

<sup>1</sup> Pinna, a city of the Vestini, was racked by party strife but remained loyal to Rome. Probably the "Italians" of the two succeeding paragraphs were therefore, in part at least, natives of Pinna, a fact that would help to explain their possession of the city's children.

22. "Οτι οί μὲν Ἴταλιῶται πολλάκις ὑπὲρ τῆς τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμονίας ἡγωνισμένοι λαμπρῶς, τότε περὶ τῆς ἰδίας κινδυνεύοντες ὑπερέβαλλον ταῖς ἀνδραγαθίαις τὰς προγεγενημένας νίκας, οἱ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι πρὸς τοὺς πρότερον ὑποταταγμένους αὐτοῖς ἀγωνιζόμενοι δεινὸν<sup>1</sup> ἡγούντο φανῆναι τῶν ἡττόνων ἡττους.

Chaps. 22a and 22b: see below, after Books 38/9. 22.

23. "Οτι ὁ δὲ Λαμπώνιος ὤρμησεν ἐπὶ τὸν Κράσσον, ὑπολαμβάνων προσήκειν μὴ τοὺς πολλοὺς ὑπὲρ τῶν ἡγεμόνων, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας ὑπὲρ τοῦ πλήθους διαγωνίζεσθαι.

24. "Οτι οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ οἱ Ἴταλιῶται περὶ τῆς τῶν καρπῶν συγκομιδῆς διηγωνίζοντο. ἐπιθέσειν δὲ γενομένων καὶ συμπλοκῶν ἀλληλοκτονοῦντες οὐ διέλιπον. μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχοντες τὸν θεριζόμενον στάχυν διεκρίνοντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους αἵματι περὶ τῆς ἀναγκαίας τροφῆς. οὐδεὶς δὲ ἀνέμενε παράκλησιν ἡγεμόνος, ἀλλ' ἢ φύσις αὐτῆ προετρέπετο πρὸς τὴν ἀλκὴν, προβάλλουσα τὴν τῆς ἐνδείας ἀνάγκην. ὑπέμενεν ἕκαστος εὐψύχως τὴν διὰ σιδήρου γνομένην<sup>2</sup> τοῦ βίου καταστροφὴν, δεδιὼς τὸν ἐκ τῆς ἐνδείας θάνατον. (Const. Exc. 4, pp. 399-400.)

25. "Οτι ὁ Σύλλας τὰς πράξεις καλῶς ἐχειρίζε<sup>3</sup> καὶ ἐνεργῶς, καὶ δόξης καὶ καλῆς φήμης ἐν Ῥώμῃ κατηξιοῦτο, καὶ τὸ πλήθος ἐδοκίμασεν αὐτὸν ἄξιον ὑπάρχειν ὑπατον αἰρεῖσθαι, καὶ περιβόητος ἦν ἐπ' ἀνδρεία τε καὶ στρατηγικῆ συνέσει, καὶ καθόλου φανερός ὑπῆρχεν εἰς μείζον πρόσχημα δόξης προαχθησόμενος.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> So Herwerden: δεινὸν V.      <sup>2</sup> So Dindorf: γενομένην V.  
<sup>3</sup> So Dindorf: ἐνεχειρίζε P.

22. The Italians, who so many times before had fought with distinction on behalf of Rome's empire, were now risking life and limb to secure their own, and their feats of bravery went far beyond those of their former victories. The Romans, on the other hand, being engaged in a struggle against their former subjects, considered it a disgrace to appear inferior to their inferiors.

23. Lamponius rushed headlong at Crassus,<sup>1</sup> for he believed that it was appropriate, not that the masses should fight on behalf of their leaders, but rather that the leaders should fight for the masses.

24. The Romans and the Italians contested which were to harvest the crops. In skirmishes and hand-to-hand fighting the mutual slaughter continued without let up. Since the ripe ears were there before them, ready to be reaped, they settled with their blood the question who was to have the essential food. No one waited on the urging of his commander: nature itself, confronting them with the cold logic of deprivation, spurred them on to bravery. Each man stoutly faced the prospect of dying by the sword because he feared death by privation.

25. Sulla's conduct of affairs was effective and energetic, and he gained fame and a good reputation in Rome. The populace considered him worthy to be elected consul, and his name was on everyone's lips as a result of his courage and military skill. In short, it was quite evident that he was a man who would be elevated to some higher pinnacle of glory.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> P. Licinius Crassus served as legate under the consul L. Caesar in 90 B.C. and was defeated in Lucania.

<sup>2</sup> On Sulla's achievements see above, chap. 2. 8.

<sup>4</sup> So Valesius: προαχθῆναι P.

26. "Ὅτι ὁ Μιθριδάτης τῆς τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμονίας<sup>1</sup> κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν νικήσας καὶ πολλοὺς ζωγρήσας, ἅπαντας τιμήσας καὶ ἐσθήσι καὶ ἐφοδίοις ἀπέλυσεν εἰς τὰς πατρίδας. διαβοηθείσης δὲ τῆς τοῦ Μιθριδάτου φιλανθρωπίας, ἐπέπεσεν εἰς τὰς πόλεις ὀρμῆ προστίθεσθαι τῷ βασιλεῖ, παρῆν δὲ ὄραν ἀπὸ πασῶν τῶν πόλεων πρὸςβευτὰς μετὰ ψηφισμάτων καλούντων αὐτὸν εἰς τὰς ἰδίας πατρίδας καὶ θεὸν καὶ σωτήρα προσαγορευόντων. ἀκολούθως δὲ τούτοις καὶ κατὰ τὴν παρουσίαν τοῦ βασιλέως ἀπῆντων αἱ πόλεις ἐκχεόμεναι πανδημεῖ μετ' ἐσθήτος λαμπρᾶς καὶ πολλῆς χαρᾶς.

27. "Ὅτι κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐπικρατοῦντος Μιθριδάτου καὶ τῶν πόλεων ἀφισταμένων ἀκατασχέτως ἀπὸ Ῥωμαίων, οἱ ἐν τῇ Λέσβῳ διέγνωσαν οὐ μόνον ἑαυτοὺς ἐγχειρίσαι τῷ βασιλεῖ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν Ἀκίλλιον εἰς Μιτυλήνην συμπεφευγότα καὶ νοσοκομούμενον παραδοῦναι τῷ Μιθριδάτῃ. ἐπιλέξαντες οὖν τῶν νέων τοὺς ἀλκῆ διαφέροντας ἔπεμψαν ἐπὶ τὸ κατάλυμα. οἱ δὲ ἄθροοι προσεσόντες τούτῳ καὶ τὸν Ἀκίλλιον ἀρπάσαντες ἔδησαν, ὡς καλλίστην τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ κεχαρισμένην δωρεὰν ἐπέμψοντες.

<sup>2</sup> Ὁ δέ, καίπερ νέος ὢν παντελῶς τὴν ἡλικίαν, ἐτόλμησεν ἐπιτελέσασθαι πράξιν ἡρωικὴν· φθάσας

<sup>1</sup> τῆς . . . ἡγεμονίας] τοὺς . . . ἡγεμόνας Valesius, Vulgate.

<sup>1</sup> Appian, *Mith.* 18-19, also reports, on three separate occasions, this politic conduct on the part of Mithridates. The prisoners were, of course, for the most part natives or inhabitants of the Greek cities in the province.

<sup>2</sup> M'. Aquillius had been sent to Asia in 89 B.C. at the head

26. Mithridates, having been victorious over the <sup>88</sup> B.C. Roman command in Asia, and having taken many prisoners, presented them all with clothes and supplies for travel and sent them back to their own lands.<sup>1</sup> As the fame of this generous conduct was spread abroad, the cities were swept by an impulse to attach themselves to the king. Embassies were to be seen from all the cities, bearing decrees inviting him to their lands and hailing him as their "god and saviour." So, too, wherever the king appeared the cities poured forth bodily to meet him, their people clothed in festive garb and rejoicing greatly.

27. While Mithridates was gaining the ascendancy in Asia, and the cities, out of control, were revolting from Rome, the Lesbians decided not only to align themselves with the king, but also to arrest Aquilius,<sup>2</sup> who had sought refuge in Mitylenê and was under medical treatment, and hand him over to Mithridates. They accordingly selected some of their most valiant young men and sent them to his lodgings. They descended upon the place in a group, and seizing Aquillius put him in fetters, thinking that he would be a magnificent and welcome gift for them to send to the king.

He,<sup>3</sup> however, though a very young man, had the courage to perform an heroic deed. Forestalling the

of an embassy to restore the kings of Bithynia and Cappadocia to their thrones, whom he then incited to attack Mithridates. After his capture, Mithridates had him killed at Pergamum by pouring molten gold down his throat, as a rebuke to Roman greed (Appian, *Mith.* 21).

<sup>3</sup> The Greek text, continuing here without a break, would seem to refer this to Aquillius, who was, however, now in middle age (consul 101 B.C.). Possibly the young man was his son, but this suggestion, put forth by T. Reinach, is no more than a surmise.



γὰρ τοὺς μέλλοντας συναρπάζειν αὐτόν,<sup>1</sup> ἀντὶ τῆς ὕβρεως καὶ τῆς αἰσχρᾶς τιμωρίας ἠλλάξατο θάνατον. σφάζων γὰρ ἑαυτόν καὶ τῇ δεινότητι τῆς πράξεως καταπληγῆμένος τοὺς ἐπ' αὐτόν ὀρμύοντας ἐποίησε μὴ τολμήσαι πλησίον αὐτοῦ προελθεῖν<sup>2</sup>. μετὰ πάσης δὲ ἀδείας ἑαυτόν ἀπαλλάξας τοῦ ζῆν καὶ τῶν ἐπιφερομένων κακῶν περιβόητον ἔσχε τὴν ἐπ' εὐψυχία δόξαν.

28. Ὅτι καθόλου κατὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν παρὰ τοῖς Ῥοδίοις πλὴν τοῦ πλήθους τὰ λοιπὰ πάντα μεγάλας εἶχεν ὑπεροχάς, τέχνη κυβερνητῶν, τάξις τῶν νηῶν, ἐρετῶν ἐμπειρία, δυνάμεις ἡγεμόνων, ἐπιβατῶν ἀρεταί· παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Καππαδόξιν<sup>3</sup> ὑπῆρχον ἀπειρία καὶ ἀγυμνασία καὶ ἡ πάντων τῶν κακῶν παραιτία ἀταξία. προθυμία μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἐλείποντο τῶν Ῥοδίων, ὡς ἂν ἔχοντες ἐπίσκοπον καὶ θεατὴν τῶν κινδύνων τὸν βασιλέα καὶ τούτῳ σπεύδοντες ἐνδείκνυσθαι τὴν πρὸς αὐτόν εὐνοίαν· μόνῃ δὲ ὑπερέχοντες τῷ πλήθει τῶν σκαφῶν περιεχέοντο τὰς πολεμίας ναῦς καὶ κυκλοῦντες εἰς μέσον αὐτὰς ἀπελάμβανον. (Const. Exc. 2 (1), pp. 319-321.)

29. Ὅτι ὁ Μάριος εἰς τὸν κάμπον καθ' ἡμέραν βαδίζων ἐγυμνάζετο πρὸς τὰς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ χρείας· ἔσπευδε γὰρ τὴν τοῦ γήρως ἀσθένειαν καὶ βραδυτῆτα τῇ καθ' ἡμέραν ἀθλήσει καὶ φιλοπονία πρὸς τοῦναντίον διορθῶσασθαι. (Const. Exc. 4, p. 400.)

<sup>2</sup> Ὅτι Γάιος Μάριος τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐπιφανέστατος γεγονὺς ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς νεότητος ἐζήλωσεν ἀφιλαργυρίαν, τῶν καλῶν ἔργων ὀρεχθεῖς· καὶ μεγάλας

men who were about to arrest him, he chose death in preference to ill-usage and a shameful execution. He slew himself, and by this frightful act so stunned his assailants that they had no heart to appear near him. With utter fearlessness he departed this life with its approaching ills, and thereby gained widespread renown for his good courage.

28. In the fighting by sea <sup>1</sup> the Rhodians enjoyed, in general, great superiority in everything but numbers : in the skill of their pilots, the marshalling of their ships, the experience of their oarsmen, the ability of their commanders, and the bravery of their marines. On the Cappadocian side, however, there was a lack of experience, a lack of training, and (the accessory cause of all troubles) a lack of discipline. In zeal, to be sure, they did not fall short of the Rhodians, inasmuch as the king was present in person to supervise and observe the fighting, and they were eager to demonstrate their loyalty to him. Since it was only in the number of their ships that they excelled, they swarmed about the enemy ships and sought to encircle and cut them off.

29. Marius walked every day to the Campus Martius and engaged in military exercises, for he was concerned to correct the weakness and sluggishness of old age by daily and industrious participation in athletics.<sup>2</sup>

In his younger days Gaius Marius, a man who attained the highest prominence, had aspired to noble achievements and had rigorously avoided all

<sup>1</sup> So Valesius : ἑαυτόν P.

<sup>2</sup> προσελθεῖν Dindorf.

<sup>3</sup> So Valesius : καππαδοξι (s. acc.) P.

<sup>1</sup> See Appian, *Mith.* 24-26, for the naval engagements in Mithridates' assault on Rhodes.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. Plutarch, *Marius*, 34. 3, who relates this in connection with Marius' ambitions for the eastern command.

πράξεις ἐπὶ τε τῆς Λιβύης καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης κατερ-  
 γασάμενος περιεποιήσατο τὴν περιβόητον ἐπιφά-  
 νειάν τε καὶ δόξαν. ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ ἐσχάτου γήρως  
 ἐπιθυμήσας τὸν Μιθριδάτου τοῦ βασιλέως πλοῦτον  
 καὶ τὴν ἐν ταῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν πόλεσιν εὐπορίαν  
 εἰς τὸν ἴδιον μετενεγκεῖν βίον τοῖς ὄλοις ἔπταισε·  
 τὴν τε γὰρ αὐτῷ προϋπάρχουσαν εὐδαιμονίαν κατ-  
 ῆσχυνε καὶ τοῦ Σύλλα Κορηγλίου τὴν δεδομένην  
 ἐπαρχίαν παραιρούμενος παρανόμως τῇ προσηκούσῃ  
 3 περιέπεσε συμφορᾷ. οὐ μόνον γὰρ<sup>1</sup> τὸν ἐπιθυ-  
 μηθέντα πλοῦτον οὐκ ἔλαβεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν ἰδίαν  
 οὐσίαν προσapéβαλε, δημευθείσης<sup>2</sup> αὐτοῦ τῆς ὑπάρ-  
 ξεως διὰ τὴν τῆς πλεονεξίας ὑπερβολήν. καταγνώ-  
 σθεις δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς πατρίδος θανάτῳ καὶ διαδράς τὴν  
 παραντίκα τιμωρίαν ἠλάτω κατὰ τὴν χώραν μόνος  
 φεύγων. καὶ τέλος ἐξέπεσε τῆς Λιβύης εἰς τὴν  
 Νομαδίαν ἄδουλος,<sup>3</sup> ἄπορος, ἔρημος φίλων.<sup>4</sup> ὕστε-  
 ρον δὲ τῆς Ῥώμης ἐμπεσοῦσης εἰς πολέμους ἐμ-  
 φυλίους, συνεργήσας τοῖς τῆς πατρίδος πολεμίοις<sup>5</sup>  
 οὐκ ἠρκέσθη τῇ καθύδῳ, πόλεμον δὲ ἐκκαύσας καὶ  
 τυχῶν ὑπατείας τὸ ἔβδομον οὐκ ἐτόλμησεν ἔτι τῆς  
 4 αὐτὴν ἀβεβαιότητος μεγάλοις συμπτώμασι. προ-  
 ορώμενος γὰρ τὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ Σύλλα πόλεμον ἐπικρε-  
 μάμενον τῇ Ῥώμῃ μετέστησεν ἑαυτὸν ἐκ τοῦ ζῆν  
 ἐκουσίως. ἀπολιπὼν δὲ ἀρχὰς μεγάλας πολέμων

avarice ; and both in Libya and Europe he accom-  
 plished great deeds, whereby he won for himself  
 far-famed distinction and renown. But in his ex-  
 treme old age, seized with a desire to bring into his  
 own hands the wealth of King Mithridates and the  
 riches of the Asiatic cities, he suffered total ruin,  
 for he brought disgrace on the high good fortune  
 he had previously enjoyed, and in the attempt to  
 wrest illegally from Cornelius Sulla the province  
 assigned to him brought down appropriate misfor-  
 tune upon himself.<sup>1</sup> Not only did he not obtain  
 the wealth he coveted, but lost in addition what he  
 already had, since as a result of his excessive greed  
 all he possessed was confiscated. Condemned to  
 death by his fatherland, he did indeed escape im-  
 mediate execution but only to wander alone and  
 hunted about the country, and was finally driven  
 out of Libya<sup>2</sup> to seek refuge in Libyan Numidia,  
 without attendants, without means, without friends.  
 Later, when Rome became involved in civil dissen-  
 sions, he assisted the enemies<sup>3</sup> of his country, and  
 not content merely to return home from exile,  
 kindled the flames of war. And though he obtained<sup>66 B.C.</sup>  
 a seventh consulship, he did not venture to tempt  
 Fortune further, his serious reverses having brought  
 him to a realization of her fickle nature. Foreseeing  
 that an attack upon Rome by Sulla was impending,  
 he departed from life of his own volition. Yet since

<sup>1</sup> In general, with the present narrative (to the death of Marius), cp. Plutarch, *Marius*, 34-46, and Appian, *B.C.* 1. 55-75.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* proconsular Africa : cp. Plutarch, *Marius*, 40, and Appian, *B.C.* 1. 62.

<sup>3</sup> This refers to his support of Cinna after the latter's expulsion from the consulate and from Rome.

<sup>1</sup> So Herwerden : δὲ P.

<sup>2</sup> δὲ after δημευθείσης deleted by Dindorf.

<sup>3</sup> So Reiske : δοῦλος P.

<sup>4</sup> So Valesius : σφῶν P. <sup>5</sup> So Valesius πολέμοις P.

αἴτιος ἐγένετο τῷ τε υἱῷ καὶ τῇ πατρίδι τῶν ἐσχάτων ἀκληρημάτων· ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἀναγκασθεὶς πολεμεῖν τοῖς κρείττοσι κατέστρεφεν ἀτυχῶς τὸν βίον συμπεφευγὼς ἐν τῇ διάρυγι, οἱ δὲ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ καὶ κατὰ τὰς ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ πόλεις ἐμπεσόντες εἰς τὸν πάλαι προκείμενον πόλεμον ταῖς προκατε-  
 5 σκευασμέναις περιέπεσον συμφοραῖς. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἐπιφανέστατοι τῶν Ῥωμαίων, Σκαίουόλαν<sup>1</sup> καὶ Κράσσου φημί, ἐν συγκλήτῳ μαιφονηθέντες ἀκρίτως προσήμηναν ταῖς ἰδίαις ἀτυχίαις τὸ μέγεθος τῶν ἐσομένων κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀτυχημάτων· οἱ πλείστοι γὰρ τῶν συγκλητικῶν καὶ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν ἀνδρῶν ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Σύλλαν ἀηρέθησαν, στρατιῶται δὲ ἐν ταῖς στάσεσι καὶ μάχαις κατεκόπησαν οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν δέκα μυριάδων. καὶ ταῦτα πάντα συνέβη τοῖς ἀνθρώποις διὰ τὸν ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐπιθυμηθέντα πλοῦτον ὑπὸ Μαρίου.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 321-322.)

30. "Ὅτι ὁ περιμάχητος ἀνθρώποις πλοῦτος μεγά-  
 λαις περιβάλλει συμφοραῖς ἐνίοτε τοὺς ἐπιθυμή-  
 σαντας αὐτοῦ μεταλαβεῖν· προτρεπόμενος γὰρ εἰς ἀδύλους<sup>2</sup> καὶ παρανόμους πράξεις, καὶ χορηγὸς γινόμενος πάσης ἀκρατοῦς ἡδονῆς, τοὺς ἀφρονas χειραγωγεῖ<sup>3</sup> πρὸς τὰ φαῦλα τῶν ἔργων. τοιγαροῦν ὅραν ἔστι τοὺς τοιοῦτους αὐτοὺς μὲν τοῖς μεγίστοις ἀκληρήμασι περιπίπτοντας, ταῖς δὲ πόλεσι τῶν  
 2 ἀτυχημάτων γινόμενους αἰτίους. τσσαύτην ὁ χρυσὸς ἔχει δύναμιν ἐπὶ κακῷ προτιμώμενος ἀφρόνως παρὰ ἀνθρώποις, οἷτινες διὰ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς πρὸς τοῦτον ἐπιθυμίας παρ' ἕκαστα προφέρονται

<sup>1</sup> So Wesseling: Σκευολαν (*s. acc.*) P.      <sup>2</sup> ἀδίκους Dindorf.

<sup>3</sup> So Geel: χωρεῖ V, ὠθει Mai, δουεῖ Wifstrand.

he left in his wake abundant seeds of war, he brought upon both his son and his fatherland the most dire calamities. The son, compelled to do battle against superior forces, perished miserably after seeking vain refuge in the underground tunnel.<sup>1</sup> Rome and the cities of Italy plunged into the long impending conflict, and suffered the disasters that stood ready and waiting for them. For example, the most outstanding men of Rome, I mean Scaevola<sup>2</sup> and Crassus,<sup>3</sup> were cruelly murdered without trial in the senate house, and their private misfortunes provided a foretaste of the great woes that were to descend upon all Italy. Indeed, the majority of the senators and men of distinction were put to death by Sulla and his party, and in the course of the struggles and discussions no fewer than a hundred thousand soldiers were slain. All this befell mankind because of the wealth that Marius had so coveted at the beginning.

30. Wealth, which is so great a source of contention to mankind, sometimes brings grievous misfortunes upon those who covet it. It prompts men to dark and lawless deeds, panders to every licentious pleasure, and guides the heedless into unworthy conduct. Accordingly we see men of this sort involve themselves in great calamities, and also bring down disasters upon their cities. So great is wealth's power for evil when it is fondly esteemed above all else! Yet in their excessive eagerness to possess it

<sup>1</sup> At Praenesté, in 82 *b.c.*, the year of his consulship.

<sup>2</sup> Q. Mucius Scaevola (see above, on chap. 5) was killed in 82 *b.c.* by order of the consul, the younger Marius: see Books 38/9. 17. Scaevola was at this time *pontifex maximus*.

<sup>3</sup> Probably P. Licinius Crassus (consul in 97 *b.c.*), who perished, together with his son, during the reign of terror in 87 *b.c.*

τούτους τοὺς στίχους τῶν ποιητῶν,

ὦ χρυσέ, δεξιῶμα κάλλιστον βροτοῖς,  
ὡς οὔτε μήτηρ ἠδονάς . . .<sup>1</sup>

καὶ πάλιν,

ἔα με κερδαίνοντα κεκληῆσθαι κακόν,

καὶ τὰ διὰ τῶν μελῶν πεποιημένα,

ὦ χρυσέ, βλάστημα χθονός,  
οἷον ἔρωτα βροτοῖσι φλόγεις,  
πάντων κράτιστε, πάντων<sup>2</sup> τύραννε.  
πολεμοῦσι<sup>3</sup> δ' Ἄρεως

κρείσσον' ἔχων δύναμιν,  
πάντα θέλγεις· ἐπὶ γὰρ Ὀρφεΐαις μὲν ὤδαῖς  
εἶπετο δένδρεα καὶ  
θηρῶν<sup>4</sup> ἀνόητα γένη,  
σοὶ δὲ καὶ χθῶν πᾶσα καὶ πόντος καὶ ὁ παμ-  
μήστωρ Ἄρης.

3 καίτοι γε πῶσω κρείττον' ἔστιν ἐκφέρεσθαι<sup>5</sup> τῶν  
ποιημάτων τὰ τῆν ἐναντίαν ἔχοντα τούτοις παρὰ-  
κλησιν,

πότνια<sup>6</sup> σοφία, σύ μοι ἄνδανε·  
ὄλβον δ' ἐμοὶ μὴ χρυσέου φαεννὰν'  
ἀκτίνα δαιμόνων διδοίη  
πάρος σοφίας ἢ τυραννίδα.  
Διὸς ἀπωτάτω<sup>8</sup>

κεῖται καλὸς θησαυρὸς ὅτω προσέβα.

(*Const. Exc.* 4, pp. 400-401.)

<sup>1</sup> So Dindorf: ἦδο V (cp. Nauck, *T.G.F.*<sup>2</sup>, Euripides, fr. 324).

<sup>2</sup> κράτιστε, πάντων] κρατιστέων Nauck.

<sup>3</sup> So V (Boissevain): earlier editors read πολεμεῖς.

men constantly recite these verses of the poets :

“ O gold, fairest gift received by mortals !  
Such delights neither a mother . . . ”<sup>1</sup>

or again :

“ Let me be called a scoundrel, so I but gain ”<sup>2</sup> ;  
and the lyric verses :

“ Gold, offshoot of earth,  
What passion you kindle among mortals,  
Mightiest of all, monarch of all !  
For men at war your strength  
outstrips the strength of Ares ;  
All things feel your spell. At Orpheus' songs  
Trees followed and  
the witless race of beasts :  
You, however, draw after you the whole earth  
and sea and all-devising Ares.”<sup>3</sup>

Yet how much better it would be to cull from the  
poets lines that have just the opposite message :

“ Lady Wisdom, be my delight.  
May the gods not bestow upon me,  
Sooner than wisdom's self, tyranny  
Or the bright gleam of golden riches.  
Farthest from Zeus stands he  
To whom fair treasure has come nigh.”<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The beginning of a much-quoted passage from the *Danaë* of Euripides (fr. 324 Nauck).

<sup>2</sup> Nauck, *T.G.F.*<sup>2</sup>, fr. adesp. 181.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*, fr. adesp. 129.

<sup>4</sup> *Id.*, fr. adesp. 130.

<sup>4</sup> So Dindorf: θηρίων V.

<sup>6</sup> προφέρεσθαι Herwerden, Dindorf<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> πότνι' ὦ Hermann.

<sup>7</sup> So Dindorf: χρυσοῦ φαεννὰν (*s. acc.*) V.

<sup>8</sup> So Mai: ἀπώτατα V.

FRAGMENTA LIBRORUM XXXVIII  
ET XXXIX

5. Ἐντεῦθεν ὁ ἐμφύλιος ἀνεφάνη πόλεμος β' καὶ ξ' καὶ χ' [ἔτει, βραχὺ] μετὰ τὸν ἀν. 3. θ. 13. καθ' ὃ ἡ π[ρὸς Μιθρι]δάτην ἤρξατο Ῥωμαίοις ἀπ[έχθει]α.<sup>1</sup> ἐπισημῆναι<sup>2</sup> δὲ τὴν τῶν μελλόντων κακῶν φορὰν ἄλλα τε<sup>3</sup> πολλὰ Λίβιός τε καὶ Διόδωρος ἰστόρησαν καὶ ἐξ ἀνεφέλου τοῦ ἀέρος καὶ αἰθρίας πολλῆς ἤχον ἀκουσθῆναι σάλπιγγος, ὅξυν ἀποτεινούσης καὶ θρηνώδη φθόγγον. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀκούσαντας ἅπαντας ἔκφρονας ὑπὸ τοῦ δέους γενέσθαι, τοὺς δὲ Τυρρητῶν<sup>4</sup> μάντις μεταβολὴν τοῦ γένους καὶ μετακόρησιν ἀποφίνασθαι σημαίνειν τὸ τέρας. εἶναι μὲν γὰρ ἀνθρώπων ὀκτώ γένη, διαφερόντων<sup>5</sup> τοῖς βίοις καὶ τοῖς ἡθεσιν ἀλλήλων· ἐκάστω δὲ ἀφωρίσθαι<sup>6</sup> χρόνον ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, συμπαιρόμενον ἐνιαυτοῦ μεγάλου περιόδῳ. τῆς δ' οὖν<sup>7</sup> προτέρας περιόδου τελευτώσης καὶ ἐτέρας ἀνισταμένης<sup>8</sup> κινεῖσθαι<sup>9</sup> τι σημεῖον ἐκ γῆς ἢ οὐρανοῦ θαυμάσιον, ἧ<sup>10</sup> δῆλον εὐθὺς τοῖς τὰ τοιαῦτα<sup>11</sup> σοφοῖς

<sup>1</sup> The bracketed supplements are by Lambros.

<sup>2</sup> So Suidas: ἐπι... γαμ L (=Codex Athous 4932).

<sup>3</sup> So Lambros, from Planudes. <sup>4</sup> Τυρρητῶν L.

<sup>5</sup> So L, Planudes: διαφέροντα Suidas, Plutarch.

<sup>6</sup> ἀφορίσαι L. <sup>7</sup> δ' οὖν L, Planudes; γούν Suidas.

<sup>8</sup> So Planudes (ἀ. . σταμένης L): ἐνισταμένης Suidas, Plutarch.

<sup>9</sup> κινεῖσαι L.

<sup>10</sup> So Bekker: ἧ L, Planudes, δ Suidas, ὡς Plutarch.

<sup>11</sup> τὰ τοιαῦτα Suidas, Plutarch: τὰ αὐτὰ L, Planudes.

FRAGMENTS OF BOOKS XXXVIII  
AND XXXIX

5. Then came the outbreak of the civil war, in the 88 B.C. 662nd<sup>1</sup> year, soon after the . . . which gave rise to Rome's hatred for Mithridates. The onset of the impending troubles was portended, as Livy and Diodorus relate,<sup>2</sup> by many signs; in particular, out of a clear and cloudless sky the sound of a great trumpet was heard, prolonging a shrill and mournful note. All who heard it were beside themselves with fear, and the Etruscan soothsayers declared that the portent betokened a change in the race and a new world order. There were, they said, eight races of men, each different from the others in manners and customs. To each of them God has assigned an age, whose completion coincides with the period of a great year. Whenever the old period draws to an end and a new one is coming to birth, some wondrous sign is sent forth from earth or heaven, whereby it is at once evident to those who are learned in such matters that

<sup>1</sup> John of Antioch and Plutarch both assign the portent recorded in this passage to the first consulship of Sulla (88 B.C.), and the passage therefore belongs either here or near the end of Book 37. The error in dating, 662 A.U.C. for 666, derives from Eutropius (5. 4), John of Antioch's chief source for this period. Julius Obsequens, 57, records a somewhat similar portent in 83 B.C. (cp. also Appian, *B.C.*, 1. 83).

<sup>2</sup> Despite the express citation, it is clear that John of Antioch's immediate source was Plutarch. Cp. *Historia*, 14 (1965), 240-244.

γίνεσθαι ὅτι καὶ τρόποις ἄλλοις καὶ βίοις ἀνθρωποι χρώμενοι γέγονασι καὶ θεοὶς ἦττον<sup>1</sup> τῶν προτέρων μέλοντες.<sup>2</sup> ταῦτα μὲν οὖν εἴτε οὕτως εἴτε ἄλλως ἔχει σκοπεῖν παρήγημ, καίτοι λαβόντος ἐκ τῶν ἐπιγενομένων πιθανότῃ τινὰ τοῦ λόγου. τῷ γὰρ ὄντι ἐκ τοῦδε τὰ Ῥωμαίων λογιζόμενῃ ἢ τε πολιτεία πρὸς τὸ χεῖρον ἅπασα μεταπέπτωκε καὶ ἀνθρωποι φαύλοις χρησάμενοι τρόποις ἦνθησαν.

(Joannes Antiochenus, Νέος Ἑλληνομνήμων, 1 (1904), pp. 17-18; cp. *Exc. Planudea*, 37,<sup>3</sup> Suidas, s.v. Σύλλας, Plutarch, *Sulla*, 7. 6-9.)

1. Ὅτι ἀπεστάλησαν πρεσβευτὰ πρὸς τὸν Κίνναν Ῥωμαίων περὶ συλλύσεως· οἷς ἀπόκρισιν ἔδωκεν ὡς<sup>4</sup> ὑπατος ἐξέληλυθὼς<sup>5</sup> οὐ προσεδέξατο<sup>6</sup> τὴν ἐπάνοδον ἐν ἰδιώτου σχήματι ποιήσασθαι.

2. Ὅτι ὑστερον τοῦ Μετέλλου μεθ' ἧς εἶχε δυνάμειος πλησιάσαντος τῇ τοῦ Κίννα παρεμβολῇ καὶ συνελθόντος εἰς λόγους, συνεφώνησεν ὥστε στρατηγὸν εἶναι τὸν Κίνναν, καὶ πρῶτος ὁ Μέτελλος ἠνώμασε στρατηγόν. ἀμφότεροι δὲ ἐπὶ τοῖς πραχθεῖσι κατηγορίας ἠζήθησαν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ Μάριος κατὰ πρόσωπον γενόμενος ἔφησε δεῖν σχεδὸν ἦδη

<sup>1</sup> Plutarch adds ἢ μᾶλλον after ἦττον.

<sup>2</sup> So Plutarch: μέλλοντες L, Planudes, μέλονται Suidas.

<sup>3</sup> In Boissevain's edition of Cassius Dio, vol. 1 (Berlin, 1905), p. cxxi. <sup>4</sup> So Boissevain: ὁ V, ὅτι Herwerden.

<sup>5</sup> ὡς after ἐξέληλυθὼς deleted by Herwerden.

<sup>6</sup> προσεδέξατο Herwerden.

<sup>1</sup> The Etruscan doctrine, as set forth by Censorinus, *De die natali*, 17. 5-6, held that each people was assigned a given number of *saecula*, ten in the case of the Etruscans themselves. The length of each successive *saeculum* was determined by the life span of the longest-lived inhabitant. The new age that began in 88 B.C. was either the eighth or,

men have now appeared on earth whose ways and manners are different, and who are of less concern to the gods.<sup>1</sup> Whether this is so or not I omit to inquire, though the argument gains a certain plausibility from the sequel of events. For indeed, if one considers the history of Rome from this point on, the body politic changed altogether for the worse and men of evil ways flourished.

1. Emissaries of the Roman people were sent to<sup>87 B.C.</sup> Cinna<sup>2</sup> to arrange a settlement. He replied, however, that since he had left the city as its consul he did not expect to return in the status of a private citizen.

2. Later Metellus<sup>3</sup> with such forces as he still possessed approached the encampment of Cinna, and after conferring with him agreed to recognize Cinna as consul,<sup>4</sup> Metellus being the first to address him by that title. Both men were subjected to denunciation on this score. Marius, on encountering Cinna, told him to his face that with victory all less probably, the ninth: cp. K. Latte, *Philologus*, 87 (1932), 269. It is difficult to say how faithful our passage is to the authentic Etruscan doctrine and to what extent, if at all, it is coloured by reminiscences of the Hesiodic Five Ages. The fact that our text, in contrast to that of Plutarch, implies an inevitable deterioration in each succeeding age is probably not significant.

<sup>2</sup> L. Cornelius Cinna, consul from 87 to 84 B.C., was originally elected as a creature of Sulla, but once in office attempted to recall Marius and the exiles and was expelled from Rome by his colleague Octavius. He joined forces with Marius and soon put the city in jeopardy. For the conference reported here see Appian, *B.C.* 1. 69.

<sup>3</sup> Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius. He had returned to Rome, probably from Samnium, to oppose the Marians. A rather different account of this second conference (if the same one) is given in Appian, *B.C.* 1. 70, and Plutarch, *Marius*, 43. 1.

<sup>4</sup> The word used here is *στρατηγός*, not *ὑπατος*, but this may be the fault of the excerptor.

νεικηκότα μὴ καταλύειν τὴν δεδομένην αὐτοῖς ὑπὸ θεοῦ ἐξουσίαν· ὁ δὲ Μέτελλος ὡς ἀνέκαμψεν, εἰς μεγάλην ἤλθε διάστασιν πρὸς τὸν Ὀκτάουιον, οἷον<sup>1</sup> 2 προδότης ὢν τῶν τε ὑπάτων καὶ τῆς πατρίδος. ὁ δὲ Ὀκτάουιος οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ συγχωρήσειν ἑαυτὸν ἔφη καὶ τὴν Ῥώμην ὑπὸ τὴν Κίννου δεσποτείαν. καὶ γὰρ ἂν πάντες αὐτὸν καταλίπωσιν,<sup>2</sup> ὅμως ἑαυτὸν διατηρήσειν ἄξιον τῆς ἡγεμονίας καὶ μετὰ τῶν τὰ αὐτὰ φρονούντων . . .<sup>3</sup> εἰάν δὲ ἀπογνῶ πάσας τὰς ἐλπίδας, ὑφάψει μὲν τὴν ἰδίαν οἰκίαν, συγκατακαύσει δὲ αὐτὸν μετὰ τῆς οἰκείας οὐσίας καὶ τὸν μετ' ἐλευθερίας θάνατον εὐγενῶς ἀναδέξασθαι.<sup>4</sup>

(*Const. Exc.* 4, p. 401.)

3. Ὅτι Μερόλας ὁ αἰρεθεὶς ὑπάτος εἰς τὸν τοῦ Κίννα τόπον μετὰ τὸ σύνθεσιν ποιήσασθαι τὸ μὴ περαιτέρον<sup>5</sup> ὑπατεῦσαι ἔδοξε πράξιν ἀγαθοῦ σφόδρα πολίτου πράξει. ἔν τε γὰρ τῷ συνεδρίῳ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ διαλεγόμενος περὶ τῶν κοινῆ συμφερόντων, ἀρχηγὸς ἐπηγγέιλαιτο γενέσθαι<sup>6</sup> τῆς ὁμοιοῦς ἄκων γὰρ ἡρημένος ὑπάτος ἐκουσίως ἔφη παραχωρήσειν τῷ Κίννῃ τῆς ἀρχῆς, καὶ παραχρῆμα ἰδιώτης ἐγένετο. ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος ἐξέπεμψε πρεσβευτὰς τοὺς ποιησομένους τὰς συνθήκας καὶ τὸν Κίνναν ὑπάτον εἰσάξοντας εἰς τὴν πόλιν. (*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), p. 322.)

4. Ὅτι οἱ περὶ τὸν Κίνναν καὶ Μάριον συνεδρεύσαντες μετὰ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων ἡγεμόνων ἐβουλεύοντο ὅπως βεβαίως καταστήσωσι τὴν εἰρήνην·

<sup>1</sup> οἷον added by Boissevain.

<sup>2</sup> So Dindorf: καταλείπωσιν V.

<sup>3</sup> Lacuna indicated by Dindorf. Herwerden reads ἀνευ for μετὰ.

<sup>4</sup> So Dindorf: ἀναδέξασθαι V.

<sup>5</sup> μὴ περαιτέρον Walton: δήπερ αὐτὸν P, μήπερ αὐτὸν Valesius, [τὸ] ἐφ' ᾧπερ αὐτὸν Madvig.

<sup>6</sup> γενήσεσθαι Herwerden, Dindorf<sup>4</sup>.

but won he ought not to be undermining the power that the gods had granted them, while Metellus, on his return, had a violent disagreement with Octavius,<sup>1</sup> who called him a traitor to the consuls and to his country. Octavius declared that under no circumstances would he allow himself and the city of Rome to fall a prey to Cinna. And even if everyone deserted him, he would still remain true to his high office, and with men of like mind would. . . . But if he lost all hope he would set fire to his own house and perish in the flames together with all his personal effects, and with honour intact would submit voluntarily to death while still enjoying liberty.

3. Merula,<sup>2</sup> the man who had been chosen consul to replace Cinna, was considered to have acted as a thoroughly good citizen would, once the agreement had been reached that he should no longer hold the consulship. Speaking both in the senate and before the people on the best course of action for the state, he offered his services as promoter of concord: as it had been against his wishes that he was made consul, so now of his own free will he would cede the office to Cinna. So in an instant he returned to private life. The senate then dispatched emissaries<sup>3</sup> to conclude the agreement and to escort Cinna into the city as its consul.

4. Cinna and Marius met with the most eminent leaders to consider how to establish the peace on a

<sup>1</sup> Cn. Octavius, the other consul of 87 B.C., who was killed in office after the return of Cinna and Marius.

<sup>2</sup> L. Cornelius Merula, the *flamen Dialis*, who as *consul suffectus* in place of Cinna held office for part of 87 B.C. When brought to trial by the Marians he committed suicide.

<sup>3</sup> If this is the embassy described in chap. 2, the order of the two fragments should be reversed.

τέλος ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους τῶν ἐχθρῶν καὶ δυναμένους ἀμφισβητῆσαι πραγμάτων πάντας ἀποκτείνειν, ὅπως καθαρὰς γενομένης τῆς ἰδίας αἰρέσεως καὶ μερίδος ἀδεῶς τὸ λοιπὸν καὶ ὡς ἂν βούλωνται μετὰ τῶν φίλων διοικῶσι τὰ κατὰ 2 τὴν ἡγεμονίαν. εὐθὺς οὖν τῶν μὲν γεγενημένων συνθέσεων καὶ πίστεων ἡμέλησαν, σφαγαὶ δὲ τῶν κατασηφισθέντων αὐτοῖς ἄκριτοι καὶ πανταχοῦ ἐγίνοντο. Κόντος δὲ Λοντάτιος ὁ Κάτλος, τεθρι-  
 3 αμβευκῶς μὲν ἐπισήμως ἀπὸ Κίμβρων, ἀγαπώμενος δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν περιττότερον, ὑπὸ τινος δημάρχου κατηγορίας ἐτύγχανεν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ θανάτου. φοβούμενος δὲ τὸν ἐκ τῆς συκοφαντίας κίνδυνον ἦκεν εἰς τὸν Μάριον, δεόμενος τυχεῖν βοήθειας. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν ἔμπροσθεν ἐγεγόνει φίλος, τότε δ' ἐκ τινος ὑποψίας ἀλλοτρίως ἔχων πρὸς αὐτὸν τοῦτο μόνον ἀπεκρίθη, Θανεῖν δεῖ. καὶ ὁ Κάτλος ἀπογνοὺς μὲν τὰς τῆς σωτηρίας ἐλπίδας, σπεύδων δὲ χωρὶς ὕβρεως καταστρέφει τὸν βίον, ἑαυτὸν τοῦ ζῆν μετέσθησεν ἰδίῳ τιμῇ καὶ παρηλλαγμένῳ τρόπῳ· συγκλείσας ἑαυτὸν εἰς οἶκον νεόχριστον καὶ τὴν ἐκ τῆς κοινίας ἀναφορὰν πυρὶ καὶ καπνῷ συναυξήσας τῇ τῆς ἀναπνοῆς φθορᾷ περιπνιγῆς γενόμενος μετήλλαξεν.

(Photius, *Bibl.* p. 381 B.)

Chap. 5 : see above, before Chap. 1.

6. "Ὅτι ἐπὶ ταῖς τῶν πολιτῶν σφαγαῖς καὶ ταῖς ὑπὲρ ἀνθρώπων παρανομίαις ταχέως ἐκ θεῶν τὸ Κίνα καὶ Μαρῖν ἠκολούθησε νέμεις. Σύλλας γάρ,

firm basis. The decision at which they finally arrived was to put to death the most prominent of their opponents, all in fact who were capable of challenging their power. Thus, when their own party and faction had been purged, they and their friends could thenceforth conduct their administration without fear and to suit themselves. Accordingly they immediately disregarded their sworn agreements and pledges, and the men marked for death were slaughtered right and left without a hearing. Quintus Lutatius Catulus,<sup>1</sup> who had triumphed signally over the Cimbri and was held in particular affection by his fellow citizens, found himself accused before the people by a certain tribune of a capital crime. Fearing the risk involved in this legal trumpery, he turned to Marius with a request for aid. Marius, though in times past his friend, had now, because something aroused his suspicion, turned against him, and gave as his only answer: "You must die." Catulus, left with no hope of survival, but anxious to end his days without being subjected to base indignities, took his departure from life in a quite original and extraordinary manner. Locking himself in a freshly plastered room, he intensified the fumes from the lime with fire and smoke, and by suffocating himself in the noxious vapours ended his days.

6. In consequence of their butchery of the citizens and their monstrous crimes a divinely appointed Nemesis pursued Cinna and Marius.<sup>2</sup> For Sulla,

Diodorus in this fragment gives a summary of the future course of the civil war. Mithridates accepted Sulla's terms at Dardanus, 85 b.c., but Sulla did not return home to Italy until 83 b.c. By then both Marius and Cinna were dead: Marius died early in his seventh consulship, on January 13, 86 b.c. (cp. Book 37. 29, 4), Cinna was murdered in 84 b.c.

<sup>1</sup> Catulus had been the colleague of Marius in the consulate of 102 b.c. For his death see also Appian, *B. C.* 1. 74.

<sup>2</sup> As a sequel to his account of the Marian reign of terror,



εἰς ἐκ τῶν ἐχθρῶν ὑπολειφθεῖς, περὶ τὴν Βοιω-  
 τίαν τὰς Μιθριδάτου δυνάμεις κατακόψας καὶ τὰς  
 Ἀθήνας ἐκπολιορκήσας, εἶτα Μιθριδάτην σύμμαχον  
 ποιησάμενος καὶ παραλαβὼν αὐτοῦ τὸν στόλον ἐπ-  
 ανῆλθεν εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν. ἐν ἀκαρεῖ δὲ χρόνῳ  
 κατακόψας τὰς περὶ Κίνναν καὶ Μάριον δυνάμεις  
 κύριος ἐγένετο πάσης Ῥώμης καὶ Ἰταλίας, καὶ  
 πάντας τοὺς μετὰ Κίνναν μαιφονήσαντας ἀπέσφαξεν,  
 καὶ τὴν Μαρναντὴν συγγένειαν<sup>1</sup> ἐκ βάθρων ἤρε. διὸ  
 καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν μετρίων ἀνδρῶν τὴν τῶν προ-  
 καταρξάντων τῆς μαιφονίας τιμωρίαν εἰς τὴν τῶν  
 θεῶν πρόνοιαν ἀνεπέμπον· κάλλιστον γὰρ παρά-  
 δεῖγμα<sup>2</sup> τοῖς ἀσεβῆ βίον αἰρουμένοις πρὸς διόρθωσιν  
 κακίας ἀπελέλειπτο. (Const. Exc. 4, p. 402.)

7. Ὅτι ὁ Σύλλας χρημάτων ἀπορούμενος ἐπέβαλε  
 τὰς χεῖρας τρισὶν ἱεροῖς, ἐν οἷς ἀναθημάτων ἀργυ-  
 ρῶν τε καὶ χρυσῶν πλῆθος ἦν, ἐν μὲν Δελφοῖς  
 τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι καθιερωμένα,<sup>3</sup> ἐν Ἐπιδαύρῳ δὲ τῷ  
 Ἀσκληπιῷ, ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ δὲ τῷ Διί. πλείστα δὲ  
 ἔλαβεν ἐξ Ὀλυμπίας διὰ τὸ μεμενηκέναι τὸ ἱερὸν  
 τοῦτο ἄσυλον ἐξ αἰῶνος· τῶν γὰρ ἐν Δελφοῖς χρη-  
 μάτων Φωκεῖς τὰ πλείστα διεφόρησαν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ  
 κληθέντι πολέμῳ. ὁ δὲ Σύλλας πολὺν ἀργυρον καὶ  
 χρυσόν, ἔτι δὲ τὴν ἄλλην πολυτελεῆ κατασκευὴν  
 ἀναλαβὼν ἤθροισε χρημάτων πλῆθος πρὸς τοὺς ἐν  
 Ἰταλίᾳ προσδοκώμενος πολέμους. ἀδεισιδαι-  
 μόνως δὲ τῇ λήψει τῶν ἱερῶν χρημάτων προσενε-  
 χθεὶς χεῖραν ἀντὶ τούτων καθιέρωσε τοῖς θεοῖς εἰς  
 τὰς κατ' ἔτος προσόδους. εὐτραπελευόμενος δὲ

their one surviving opponent, after cutting to pieces  
 the forces of Mithridates in Bœotia and forcing  
 Athens to capitulate, made an ally of Mithridates,  
 and taking over the king's fleet returned home to  
 Italy. In a trice he smashed the forces of Cimna  
 and Marius and brought the whole of Rome and  
 Italy into his power. He had the whole murderous  
 crew of Cimna's men put to the sword, and utterly  
 wiped out the Marian brood. Hence many of the  
 moderates imputed the punishment of the men who  
 had inaugurated the reign of terror to the workings  
 of divine Providence, inasmuch as a most excellent  
 object lesson had been bequeathed to those who  
 elect an impious course, to turn them from the ways  
 of wickedness.

7. Sulla, being in need of money, laid hands on  
 three sanctuaries that possessed a wealth of offer-  
 ings in gold and silver: those consecrated to Apollo  
 at Delphi, to Asclepius at Epidaurus, and to Zeus  
 at Olympia.<sup>1</sup> His largest haul was at Olympia, since  
 that sanctuary had remained inviolate through the  
 ages, whereas most of the treasures at Delphi had  
 been plundered by the Phocians during the so-called  
 "Sacred War." Sulla, by appropriating large  
 amounts of gold and silver, and any other objects  
 of value, amassed ample funds for the anticipated  
 war in Italy. And though he showed no scruples  
 in seizing the sacred treasures, in their stead he  
 did consecrate land to the gods to provide them an  
 annual revenue.<sup>2</sup> He would say in jest that his

<sup>1</sup> See also Plutarch, *Sulla*, 12, who adds many details. The seizures occurred during Sulla's siege of Athens, in 87 (or 87/6) B.C.

<sup>2</sup> The land so consecrated was half the territory of Thebes (Plutarch, *Sulla*, 19. 6; Pausanias, 9. 7. 6).

<sup>1</sup> συντάξιαν Dindorf<sup>4</sup>, corr.

<sup>2</sup> παράδειγμα added by Dindorf.

<sup>3</sup> καθιερωμένων Herwerden, Dindorf<sup>4</sup>.

ἀπεφαίνετο κρατεῖν τῷ πολέμῳ πάντως διὰ τὸ τοὺς θεοὺς αὐτῷ συνεργεῖν, εἰσηνηχοτάς χρημάτων πολὺ τι πλῆθος αὐτῷ.

8. Ὅτι Φιμβρίας κατὰ τὴν ὁδοιπορίαν πολὺ προέχων τοῖς διαστήμασι τοῦ Φλάκκου καιρὸν ἔσχε μεγάλοις ἐπιχειρήσαι τολμήμασι<sup>1</sup>· καὶ σπεύδων τοὺς στρατιώτας ἰδίους κατασκευάσασθαι ταῖς εὐνοίαις συνεχώρησεν αὐτοῖς τὴν χώραν τῶν συμμάχων ὡς πολεμίαν διαρπάζειν καὶ τοὺς περιτυχόντας ἐξ-ανδραποδιῆσθαι. ἀσμένως δὲ προσδεξαμένων τῶν στρατιωτῶν τὴν συγχώρησιν, ἐν ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις περιποιήσαντο χρημάτων πλῆθος. οἱ δὲ διαρπαγέτες ἀπήντησαν τῷ ὑπάτῳ καὶ περὶ τῶν καθ' αὐτοὺς ἀπωδύροντο. ὁ δὲ περιαλγῆς γενόμενος προσέταξεν ἀκολουθεῖν, ὅπως τὰ ἴδια κομίσωνται, αὐτὸς δὲ τῷ Φιμβρία διαπειλησάμενος προσέταξεν τὰ διαφορηθέντα τοῖς ἀπολωλεκόσιν ἀποκαταστήσαι. ὁ δὲ τὴν πᾶσαν αἰτίαν ἐπὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀνέπεμπεν, ὡς ἄνευ τῆς αὐτοῦ γνώμης πάντα πεπραχότας· τοῖς δὲ στρατιώταις κατ' ἰδίαν παρήγγειλεν μὴ προσέχειν τοῖς προστάγμασιν,<sup>2</sup> ἀλλὰ τὰ διὰ τῶν ὅπλων κτηθέντα τῷ τοῦ πολέμου νόμῳ μὴ προσέθαι. τοῦ δὲ Φλάκκου μετὰ ἀνατάσεως προστάττοντος ἀποδιδόναι τὰ διηρπασμένα, τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν οὐ προσεχόντων, ταραχὴ καὶ στάσις κατεῖχε τὸ στράτευμα.

2 Ὅτι ὁ Φιμβρίας διαβεβηκῶς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον,<sup>3</sup> τοὺς στρατιώτας πρὸς παρανομίαν καὶ ἀρπαγὴν παρορμήσας χρήματα τὰς πόλεις εἰσεπράττετο καὶ τοῖς στρατιώταις ταῦτα διένεμεν. οἱ δὲ εἰς ἀνυπεύ-

supremacy in battle was assured, since the gods, by their large contributions to his war chest, were aiding his cause.

8. During the march Fimbria, being far in advance <sup>86/5 B.C.</sup> of Flaccus,<sup>1</sup> found an opportunity to attempt great ventures, and in the interest of winning the affections of his troops gave them licence to plunder the territory of the allies as if it were enemy country, enslaving anyone they encountered. The soldiers, receiving this permission with delight, within a few days amassed much wealth. Those who had been despoiled waited upon the consul with their tale of woe. He was distressed and told them to come along with him so that they might recover their goods, and he himself ordered Fimbria, with threats, to make restitution of the plunder to those who had suffered the losses. Fimbria attempted to shift all the blame to his men, saying that they had done all they did without his approval, but privately he passed word along to his troops to pay no attention to the orders, and not to surrender what they had acquired by force of arms and under the rules of war. And when Flaccus gave even more urgent orders to return the stolen goods, and the soldiers still paid no heed, disorder and mutiny spread rampant among the host.

Once across the Hellespont, Fimbria incited the troops to acts of violence and rapine, exacted money from the cities, and divided the proceeds among his men. They, raised to a position of irresponsible

<sup>1</sup> L. Valerius Flaccus, elected as *consul suffectus* in 86 B.C. after the death of Marius. Assigned to the command against Mithridates, he was killed in a mutiny of his troops by his legate C. Flavius Fimbria, who instigated the mutiny. The present incident occurred during the march through Thrace to Byzantium, in the winter of 86/5 B.C.

<sup>1</sup> So Valesius: τολμήσαι P.

<sup>2</sup> προστάγμασι P.

<sup>3</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius: ἐλλίπτοντον P.

θνον ἐξουσίαν προαχθέντες καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς ὠφελείας μετεωρισθέντες ὡς κοινὸν εὐεργέτην ἡγάπων. τὰς δὲ μὴ ὑπακουσάσας<sup>1</sup> πόλεις ἐκπολιορκῶν εἰς διαρπαγὴν ἐχαρίζετο τοῖς στρατιώταις. καὶ Νικομήδειαν παρέδωκε τοῖς στρατιώταις εἰς διαρπαγὴν.

3 "Ὅτι ὁ αὐτὸς καὶ εἰς<sup>2</sup> Κυζίκον παρελθὼν ὡς φίλος τοῖς μὲν εὐπορωτάτοις τῶν πολιτῶν ἐμέμφετο θανάτου καταιτιασάμενος· δύο δὲ εἰς κατάπληξιν καὶ φόβον τῶν ἄλλων καταδίκους ποιήσας καὶ ραβδίσας ἐπελέκισε. τὰς δὲ οὐσίας αὐτῶν ἀναλαβὼν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις διὰ τῶν προαπολωλότων μέγαν φόβον ἐπιστήσας ἠνάγκασε λύτρα τῆς σωτηρίας ὅλας τὰς ὑπάρξεις αὐτῷ προσέσθαι.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 322-323.)

4 "Ὅτι ὁ Φιμβρίας<sup>3</sup> τὴν ἐπαρχίαν ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ τοσοῦτοις περιέβαλεν ἀτυχήμασιν ὅσοις εἰκὸς ἦν περιβαλεῖν ἐξουσίαν τοῦ πράττειν ὁ βούλεται τηλικαύτη δυσσεβεία περιπεποιημένον. τὴν γὰρ Φρυγίαν κατασύρων πρηστῆρος τρόπον ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν περιπεσόντων περιτροπῇ<sup>4</sup> ἀπάσης πόλεως κατέσκηπτε. ὁ δὲ στερήσας ἑαυτὸν τοῦ ζῆν μιᾶ τελευτῇ πολλῶν θανάτων ἐχρεοκόπησεν ὀφειλήματα.

(*Const. Exc.* 4, p. 402.)

9. "Ὅτι Γνῆσιος Πομπήσιος στρατιωτικὸν βίον ἐλόμενος ἐνεκαρτέρει ταῖς καθ' ἡμέραν κακοπαθείαις

<sup>1</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius: ὑπακουσάντας P.

<sup>2</sup> εἰς added by Reiske.

power and stirred by the prospect of gain, held him dear as a public benefactor. If any cities failed to comply, he forced their surrender and turned them over to his men for plunder. Nicomedeia,<sup>1</sup> for example, he handed over to his troops to be plundered.

This same Fimbria, after entering Cyzicus, ostensibly as a friend, brought complaints against the wealthiest men in town, charging them with certain capital offences. In order to strike fear and horror into the rest he found two of them guilty, and had them scourged and beheaded. Then, having confiscated their property, and cowed the others by the fate meted out to his first victims, he compelled the remaining defendants to purchase their lives by surrendering their entire property to him.

In a short while Fimbria brought such disasters on the province as one might expect from a man who had resorted to such impious methods to win the power to do as he pleased. Devastating Phrygia like a hurricane, he swooped down upon the cities and overturned all who came in his path. And when at last he died by his own hand, he died but once who should have died a thousand deaths.<sup>2</sup>

9. Gnaeus Pompey, having chosen for his career the life of a soldier, put up with its day-by-day dis-

<sup>1</sup> It was at Nicomedeia that Flaccus was killed (*Appian, Mith.* 52). After his death Fimbria assumed command of the army.

<sup>2</sup> More literally, "by dying but once he defaulted on the many deaths for which he owed a debt (of retribution)." His suicide took place in the Asclepieum at Pergamum, or at Thyateira, after his army had been wrested from him by Sulla. Fimbria's most notorious act was the destruction of Ilium (*Appian, Mith.* 53; *Dio Cassius*, 30/5. 104. 7).

<sup>3</sup> So Dindorf: Φιβρίνος V.

<sup>4</sup> ἀνατροπῇ Dindorf<sup>4</sup>, corr.

καὶ ταχὺ τὸ πρωτεῖον ἀπηνέγκατο τῆς ἐν τοῖς πολεμικοῖς ἔργοις ἀσκήσεως. πᾶσαν δέ<sup>1</sup> ῥαστώνην καὶ σχολὴν ἀποτριψάμενος διετέλει καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν καὶ νύκτωρ αἰεὶ τι πράττων τῶν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον χρησίμων. διαίτη μὲν γὰρ ἐχρήτο λιτῇ, λουτρῶν δὲ καὶ συμπεριφορᾶς τρυφῆν ἐχούσης ἀπέχετο. καὶ τὴν μὲν τροφήν καθήμενος προσεφέρετο, πρὸς δὲ τὸν ὕπνον ἀπεμέριζε χρόνον ἐλάττονα τῆς ἐκ τῆς φύσεως ἀνάγκης· τὸν δὲ ἐν νυκτὶ πόνον παρεδίδου τῇ μεθ' ἡμέραν ἐπιμελεία,<sup>2</sup> ἐπαγρυπνῶν τοῖς τῆς στρατηγίας ἐντεύγμασι· διὰ δέ<sup>3</sup> τῆς συνήθους τῶν ἀπίστων μελέτης ἀθλητῆς ἐγένετο τῶν κατὰ πόλεμον ἀγώνων. τοιγαροῦν ὅσω χρόνῳ τις ἔτοιμον οὐκ ἂν παρέλαβε στράτευμα, πολὺ τάχιον οὗτος συνελέξατο καὶ διατάξας καθώπλισε. προσαγγεληθεισῶν δὲ τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν πράξεων εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, ἅπαντες οὐ τὴν ἀρετὴν ἀλλὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν αὐτοῦ λογιζόμενοι κατ' ἀρχὰς κατεφρόνησαν, ὡς τῶν προσαγγελλόντων κενῶς τὰ περὶ αὐτὸν τραγωδούντων· ὡς δ' ἡ προσηγγελμένη φήμη διὰ τῶν ἀποτελεσμάτων ἀληθῆς ἐφάνη, ἡ σύγκλητος ἐξέπεμψεν Ἰούνιον, ὃν τριψάμενος ἐνίκησεν.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 323-324.)

10. Ὅτι Γνάιος Πομπήιος καλὰς ἀμοιβὰς τῆς ἀρετῆς ἀπενεγκάμενος καὶ τοῦ πρωτείου τυχὼν διὰ τὴν ἀνδρείαν, ἀκολούθως τοῖς ὑπηρεγμένοις<sup>4</sup> τὰ μετὰ ταῦτα ἔπραξε καὶ τὴν περὶ αὐτὸν αὐξῆσιν διὰ

<sup>1</sup> δὲ added by Valesius.

<sup>2</sup> τῇ . . . ἐπιμελεία Valesius: τὴν . . . ἐπιμέλειαν P.

<sup>3</sup> δὲ added by Valesius.

<sup>4</sup> So Dindorf: ὑπηρετουμένους V.

comforts, and soon won the highest honours for the practice of the military arts. Declining all ease and leisure, he busied himself day and night with whatever would stand him in good stead as a warrior. He kept to a spare diet, and avoided the bath and any society that entailed luxurious habits. He took his food seated,<sup>1</sup> and apportioned less time for sleep than nature requires, working at night on the problems he faced by day, and spending his sleepless hours in the study of works on strategy. By this constant rehearsing of unlikely contingencies he became a master of warfare and the art of combat. Consequently, in far less time than another man would need to take over command of an army that stood ready, he assembled an army, equipped it and put it in battle array.<sup>2</sup> When his achievements were reported in Rome, everyone at first took them lightly, considering his years rather than his ability, and assuming that the bringers of the news were idly inflating the tale with heroic pomp. But when events demonstrated the truth of the reports, the senate sent out Iunius,<sup>3</sup> whom he routed and overcame.

10. Gnaeus Pompey, whose virtues had been so richly rewarded and whose manly spirit had won him the highest laurels,<sup>4</sup> achieved further success after the pattern so laid down and apprised Sulla

<sup>1</sup> In contrast to the usual procedure of reclining at dinner.

<sup>2</sup> This was in Picenum, where Pompey had ancestral estates (cp. Plutarch, *Pomp.* 6; Velleius Paterculus, 2. 29). He was at this time only 23 years old.

<sup>3</sup> L. Iunius Brutus Damasippus, a legate in command of a force of Marians. For the engagement see Plutarch, *Pomp.* 7. 1-2.

<sup>4</sup> On their first encounter Sulla saluted Pompey as Imperator (Plutarch, *Pomp.* 8).

γραμμαίων ἐδήλωσε τῷ Σύλλᾳ. ὁ δ' ἐπὶ<sup>1</sup> πολλῶν ἄλλων θαυμάσας τὸν νεανίσκον, τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ συγκλητικοῖς ἐπέπληττε παρονειδίζων ἅμα καὶ προκαλοῦμενος πρὸς τὸν ὅμοιον ζῆλον· θαυμάζειν γὰρ ἔφησεν εἰ νέος μὲν παντελῶς τηλικούτον στρατεύμα τῶν<sup>2</sup> πολεμίων ἀφήσπακεν, οἱ δὲ τῇ τε ἡλικίᾳ καὶ τοῖς ἀξιώμασι πολὺν προέχοντες οὐδὲ τοὺς ἰδίους οἰκέτας εἰς συμμαχίαν γησίαν δεδύνηνται παρέχεσθαι. (*Const. Exc.* 4, pp. 402-403.)

Chap. 11 : see below, after Chap. 16.

16. Ὅτι καταλειφθέντος τοῦ Σκιπίωνος μόνου μετὰ τὸ διαφθαρῆναι χρήμασι καὶ ἀποστῆναι πάντας καὶ ἀπεγνωκότος τὴν σωτηρίαν, ὁ Σύλλας ἵππεις ἀπέστειλε πρὸς αὐτὸν τοὺς παραπέμφοντας μετ' ἀσφαλείας<sup>3</sup> ὅποι βούλοιο. ὁ δὲ Σκιπίων ἐν ἀκαρεῖ χρόνῳ τὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς<sup>4</sup> ἀξίωμα μεταθεῖναι<sup>5</sup> συναναγκασθεὶς εἰς ἰδιωτικὸν βίον καὶ ταπεινὸν σχῆμα, διὰ τὴν ἐπιείκειαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Σύλλᾳ παρεπέμθη ταχέως εἰς ἣν ἐβούλετο πόλιν. εἶτα τὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀνακτησάμενος κόσμη<sup>6</sup> πάλιν δυνάμειως ἱκανῆς ἀφηγείτο. (*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), p. 324.)

Chap. 17 : see below, after Chap. 15.

11. Ὅτι τὸν Ἀδριανὸν τὸν στρατηγὸν τῆς Ἰτυκῆς ζῶντα ἔκαυσαν οἱ Ἰτυκῆνοί. τὸ δὲ πραχθὲν καίπερ ὄν δεινὸν οὐκ ἔτυχε κατηγορίας διὰ τὴν τοῦ παθόντος κακίαν.

<sup>1</sup> δ' ἐπὶ Post : δὲ V, δὲ πρό Dindorf.

<sup>2</sup> τηλικούτον στρατεύμα τῶν Dindorf : τηλικούτων στρατευμάτων V.

<sup>3</sup> μετ' ἀσφαλείας Valesius : μεταφιλίας P.

<sup>4</sup> So Valesius : ἀρετῆς P.

<sup>5</sup> So Herwerden : μεθεῖναι P.

<sup>6</sup> So Valesius : κοσμίαις P.

by letter of his growing strength. Sulla, who had on many other occasions expressed admiration for the young man, castigated the men of senatorial rank who happened to be present, holding them up to shame and at the same time exhorting them to a like zeal. It was astonishing, he said, that a mere youth could have wrested so large an army from the foe,<sup>1</sup> while they, who were so far ahead of him in years and rank, had not been able to command the unfeigned support even of their own servants.

16. When the men, bribed and corrupted, had all deserted, and Scipio<sup>2</sup> was left alone without hope of survival, Sulla sent horsemen to escort him safely to whatever place he desired. Thus Scipio, who in a single moment had been forced to lay aside the dignity of office for private life and a lowly status, by the mercies of Sulla was escorted to the city of his choice. Thereupon he assumed again the insignia of office and once more was in command of a large army.<sup>3</sup>

11. Hadrianus,<sup>4</sup> the *propraetor* in command at <sup>82 B.C.</sup> Utica, was burnt alive by the Uticans. The deed, terrible though it was, occasioned no denunciations because of the wickedness of the victim.

<sup>1</sup> It is not certain just what victory is here referred to; possibly the fragment should be assigned to 82 B.C.

<sup>2</sup> L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus, consul in 83 B.C. Since Appian, *B.C.* 1. 85-86, clearly dates this event, which occurred at Teamum, in 83 B.C. (cp. also Plutarch, *Sulla*, 28. 1-3), the fragment belongs here, or possibly before chap. 10, rather than in the place assigned to it by Dindorf.

<sup>3</sup> His re-entry into the war (cp. Appian, *B.C.* 1. 95) seems to have been brief and inglorious. It was possibly on this occasion that he lost an army to Pompey (Plutarch, *Pomp.* 7. 3).

<sup>4</sup> C. Fabius Hadrianus, governor of Africa since 84 B.C.

12. "Ὅτι τῷ Μαρίῳ τῷ υἱῷ Μαρίου ὑπατεύσαντι οὐκ ὀλίγοι καὶ τῶν κατὰ νόμον τετελεκότων τὴν στρατείαν ἐθελοντὴν ἔσπευσαν τῷ νεανίσκῳ<sup>1</sup> κοινωνῆσαι τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἀγώνων, καὶ πρεσβύτεροι ταῖς ἡλικίας ὄντες ἐνδείξασθαι τοῖς νεωτέροις ὃ τι δύναται πολεμικῶν ἔργων μελέτη καὶ συνήθεια παρατάξεων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ δεινῶν.

13. "Ἐλεγχοὶ μικροὶ καὶ κατὰ πόλιν καὶ κατ'<sup>2</sup> ἔθνος καὶ ποικίλαι πείραι προσήγοντο τοῦ γνωσθῆναι πῶς ἔχουσι πρὸς αὐτούς. ἠναγκάζοντο γὰρ διὰ τῆς ὑποκρίσεως πρὸς ἀμφοτέρους τοῖς προσποιήμασι μετοκιάζειν καὶ πρὸς τοὺς αἰεὶ παρόντας ἀπονεύειν. τῶν γὰρ ἀντιπολεμούντων οἱ πρὸς τὴν στρατολογίαν ἀποδεδειγμένοι καὶ κατὰ πρόσωπον παρόντες καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαφιλοτιμούμενοι τοῖς ἀκριβεστάτοις ἐλέγχοις φανερὰν ἐποίουν τὴν τῶν πόλεων<sup>3</sup> κρίσιν.

14. "Ὅτι Μάριος διὰ τὴν σπάνιν τῶν ἀναγκαίων ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν κατελείπτο, μόνος δὲ Μάρκος Περπέννας ὁ τῆς Σικελίας στρατηγός, διαπεμπομένου πρὸς αὐτὸν Σύλλα καὶ παρακαλοῦντος μετ' αὐτοῦ τάττεσθαι, τοσοῦτον ἀπέσχε τοῦ πειθαρχεῖν ὥστε μὴ μόνον διατηρῆσαι τὴν πρὸς Μάριον εὐνοίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ μετ' ἀνατάσεως ἀποφῆναι ὅτι παντὶ σθένει διαβάς ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας ἐξαρπάσει τὸν Μάριον ἐκ τοῦ Πραϊνεστοῦ.

(*Const. Exc.* 4, p. 403.)

<sup>1</sup> τῷ νεανίσκῳ Madvig: τῶν νεανίσκων V, τῶν νεανικῶν Herwerden. <sup>2</sup> κατ' (κατὰ) added by Dindorf.

<sup>3</sup> So Dindorf: πολέμων V.

12. When Marius the son of Marius became consul, not a few who had already completed their term of military service as set by law hastened of their own accord to join the young man<sup>1</sup> in the conflict, and despite their years to demonstrate to their juniors how effective long training in warfare and familiarity with battlefields and other hazards of war can be.

13. City by city and nation by nation harsh tests were applied, and attempts of many sorts to find out where men stood in regard to them.<sup>2</sup> Of necessity the people were constrained to shift the pretended loyalty that they assumed from one side to the other, and to incline toward whichever party was at hand. For representatives of the opposing belligerents assigned to the task of enlisting recruits kept appearing in person, and since they were striving to outdo one another, their highly exacting investigations brought the preference of the cities into the open.

14. As a result of the scarcity of all necessities Marius had been deserted by his troops. Only Marcus Perpenna, the praetor of Sicily, though approached by Sulla and urged to come over to his side, was so far from complying that he not only persisted in his loyalty to Marius, but even affirmed with passion that he would cross from Sicily with all the strength at his command and rescue Marius from Praenestē.<sup>3</sup>

age. The men who rallied to his support were his father's veterans.

<sup>2</sup> Presumably this means in regard to the two opposing leaders, Sulla and the young Marius.

<sup>3</sup> Perpenna's avowals came to naught, and when he was driven from Sicily by Pompey (Plutarch, *Pomp.* 10. 1) he fled to Sertorius in Spain.

<sup>1</sup> C. Marius the younger was at this time only 26 years of

15. "Ὅτι μεγάλη στάσις ἐμφύλιος ἤδη διαλυομένη τοῦ Μαρσικοῦ γέγονε πόλεμος, ἧς ἡγοῦντο Σύλλας καὶ Γάιος Μάριος, νέος ὢν, ὁ Μαρίου τοῦ πολλὰκις ὑπατευκότος, ἐπτάκις γὰρ ὑπάτευσσε, παῖς. ἐν δὲ τῇ στάσει πολλὰι μυριάδες ἀνθρώπων ἀνῆρέθησαν, ἐκράτησε δ' ὁ Σύλλας, καὶ δικτάτωρ γεγονώς, Ἐπαφροδίτον τε ὀνομάσας ἑαυτὸν οὐκ ἐφεύσθη τῆς ἀλαζονείας· κρατῶν γὰρ τοῖς πολέμοις ἰδίῳ ἀπεβίω θανάτῳ. ὁ δὲ Μάριος μάχῃ τῇ πρὸς Σύλλαν γενναίως ἀγωνισάμενος, ὅμως ἠττηθεὶς κατέφυγεν εἰς Πραίνεστον ἅμα μυρίοις πεντακισχιλίους. συγκλεισθεὶς δ' ἐν αὐτῇ καὶ χρόνον οὐκ ὀλίγον πολιορκηθεὶς ἠναγκάσθη, πάντων αὐτὸν ἐγκαταλείποντων<sup>1</sup> καὶ μηδεμίαν σωτηρίας ὁδὸν καθορᾶν, τὴν ἐνὸς οἰκέτου τῶν πιστῶν χεῖρα εἰς λύσιν τῶν δευῶν παρακαλέσαι. καὶ ὃ γε πεισθεὶς καὶ μὴ πληγῇ τοῦ βίου τὸν δεσπότην ἀπαλλάξας ἑαυτὸν ἐπικατέσφαξε. καὶ πάνετα μὲν αὐτῆ ἡ στάσις, λείψανα μὲντοι τοῦ πολέμου ὑπολειφθέντα τῆς Μαρίου μοίρας ἐπὶ χρόνον Σύλλα διεμαχέσαντο, ἕως καὶ αὐτὰ συνδιέφθορε τοῖς ἄλλοις.

(Photius, *Bibl.* pp. 392-393 B.)

Chap. 16 : see above, after Chap. 10.

17. "Ὅτι οἱ τῶν Ῥωμαίων περιφανεῖς ἄνδρες ἐμαιοφρονήθησαν ἐκ διαβολῆς, καὶ ὁ τὴν μεγίστην ἱερωσύνην ἔχων Σκαιουόλας, μέγιστον ἔχων ἀξίωμα τῶν πολιτῶν, ἀναξίας τῆς ἰδίας ἀρετῆς ἔτυχε τῆς

<sup>1</sup> ἐγκαταλείποντων A.

15. Just as the Marsic War was coming to a close, a great civil war broke out, headed by Sulla and by Gaius Marius, the young son of the Marius who had been so many times (seven, in fact) consul. In this strife many tens of thousands of men perished, but Sulla prevailed, and on becoming dictator he assumed the name of Epaphroditus,<sup>1</sup> a boast in which he was not belied, since he was victorious in war and died a natural death. Marius put up a valiant struggle against Sulla, but was nevertheless defeated and sought refuge in Praenestē with fifteen thousand men. Hemmed in and subjected to a long siege, at last, when all had deserted him and he could discern no way to save himself, he was forced to call on the aid of a single faithful slave to release him from his troubles. The slave consented, and with a single stroke dispatched his master, then slew himself. Thus did the civil war end, though a few remnants of the Marian party, surviving the war, carried on the conflict with Sulla for a while, until they too perished like the rest.

17. As a result of malicious denunciations the leading men of Rome were murdered in cold blood.<sup>2</sup> Even Scaevola, who was at this time *pontifex maximus* and was held in the highest popular esteem, met

34. 2, and Appian, *B.C.* 1, 97). For a discussion of both names see the article "Sulla Felix" by J. P. V. D. Balsdon in *J.R.S.* 41 (1951), 1-10. The choice of the Greek name may have been influenced by the status of Aphrodite, both as divine progenitor of the Romans, and as patron of gamblers, a "Lady Luck."

<sup>2</sup> When Marius, blockaded in Praenestē, realized that the situation was hopeless, he sent word to Innuius Brutus Damasippus, *praetor urbanus*, to do away with the alleged leaders of the opposition at Rome (Appian, *B.C.* 1, 88; Velleius Paterculus, 2, 26). On Scaevola cp. Book 37. 5 and 37. 29, 5.

<sup>1</sup> i.e. "favourite of Aphrodite"; in the Roman West the name assumed by Sulla was "Felix" (cp. Plutarch, *Sulla*,

τοῦ βίου καταστροφῆς. οἱ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι κατ' αὐτό γε τοῦτο μεγάλως εὐτύχησαν, ὅτι τοῖς ἀγιωτάτοις σηκοῖς ὁ πάντιμος ἱερεὺς οὐκ ἔφθασε<sup>1</sup> προσπεσεῖν, ἐπεὶ τοι γὰρ χάριν τῆς τῶν διωκόντων ὠμότητος καὶ πρὸς αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀδύτοις ἐπιβύμιος<sup>2</sup> μαιφονηθεὶς ἀπέσβεσεν ἂν τῷ αἵματι τὸ<sup>3</sup> ἀκομήτῳ<sup>4</sup> δεισιδαιμονίᾳ τηρούμενον πῦρ ἐξ αἰῶνος.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), p. 324; from οὐκ ἔφθασε to end, *Const. Exc.* 4, pp. 403-404.)

18. "Ὅτι ὁ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν ἔπαινος καὶ ἡ τῶν πονηρῶν βλασφημία μάλιστα δύνανται πρὸς τὰ καλὰ τῶν ἔργων τοὺς ἀνθρώπους χειραγωγεῖν.

2 "Ἄνδρας δυναμένους βουλευσασθαι καλῶς καὶ τὰ κριθέντα ἀγαγεῖν εἰς συντέλειαν. . . .

(*Const. Exc.* 4, p. 404.)

19. "Ὅτι προτεθείσης προγραφῆς εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἀνέδραμε πλήθος ἀνθρώπων πρὸς τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν. οἱ πλεῖστοι δὲ συνέπασχον τοῖς ὀφείλουσιν ἀναδέχεσθαι τὸν θάνατον. εἰς δὲ τῶν συνεληλυθῶτων, κακία καὶ ὑπερηφανία διαφέρων, ἐγγελῶν τοῖς κινδυνεύουσι πολλὰ κατ' αὐτῶν ὕβριστικῶς ἐβλασφήμησεν. ἔνθα δὴ δαιμονίου τιπὸς νέμεσις τῷ διασύροντι τὴν τῶν ἀκληροῦντων τύχην ἐπέθηκε τὴν πρέπουσαν τῇ κακίᾳ τιμωρίαν. ἐν γὰρ τοῖς ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ὀνόμασιν<sup>5</sup> εὐρῶν ἑαυτὸν προσγεγραμμένον, εὐθέως ἐγκαλυψάμενος<sup>6</sup> τὴν κεφαλὴν προήγε διὰ τοῦ πλήθους, ἐλπίζων λήσεσθαι τοὺς περιεστῶτας καὶ διὰ τοῦ δρασμοῦ πορίσεσθαι<sup>7</sup> τὴν σωτηρίαν.

<sup>1</sup> ὁ δὲ οὐκ ἔφθασε (as if continuing chap. 14) V.

<sup>2</sup> V omits ἐπιβύμιος.

<sup>3</sup> τῷ V.

<sup>4</sup> So V (as read by Mai); ἀκομ. . . V (Boissevain), ἀκομίστῳ P, ἀκομήτην Herwerden.

a fate that ill matched his noble nature. In one respect, at least, the Roman people were highly fortunate, namely that the supreme pontiff failed, though barely, to reach the holy of holies<sup>1</sup>; for granted the savagery of his pursuers he would have been murdered right at the altar of the innermost sanctum, and his blood would have extinguished the fire that through the ages has been kept alive with sleepless scrupulosity.

18. The praise of good men and the denunciation of the wicked have very great power to guide men towards noble deeds.

Men who are capable of making a wise decision and of carrying their resolves to fulfilment. . . .

19. When the proscription lists<sup>2</sup> were posted in the Forum, large crowds hurried to read them, and for the most part they sympathized with the men who were obliged to submit to death. One fellow in the gathering, however, a man of unusual baseness and arrogance, ridiculed the intended victims and reviled them with many a gross insult. Then and there the retribution of some divinity imposed upon the man who mocked the lot of these unfortunates a punishment that indeed fitted his offence. Finding his own name written at the very end of the list, he at once veiled his head and rushed away through the crowd, hoping not to be noticed by those around and to make good his escape by flight.

<sup>1</sup> i.e. the temple of Vesta.

<sup>2</sup> On Sulla's proscriptions see, among others, Appian, *B. C.* 1. 95-96; Dio Cassius, 30/5, 109; Plutarch, *Sulla*, 31.

<sup>5</sup> ὀνόμασι P.

<sup>6</sup> So Herwerden: ἐπικαλυψάμενος P.

<sup>7</sup> So Valesius: περιέσθαι P, πορεύεσθαι Herwerden, Din-dorf<sup>4</sup>, περιποιήσεσθαι Reiske.



γνωσθεῖς δὲ ὑπὸ τινος τῶν πλησίον<sup>1</sup> ἐστώτων καὶ φαυερᾶς τῆς περὶ αὐτὸν περιστάσεως γενομένης, συνελήφθη καὶ ἔτυχε τῆς τιμωρίας, πάντων ἐπιχαιρόντων τῷ θανάτῳ αὐτοῦ.

20. Ὅτι πολλῷ χρόνῳ τῆς Σικελίας ἀδικαιοδοτήτου γενομένης, ὁ Πομπήιος δοὺς ἑαυτὸν ἐπὶ τὴν δικαιοδοσίαν καὶ χρηματίζων περὶ τῶν δημοσίων ἀμφισβητημάτων καὶ τῶν ἰδιωτικῶν συμβολαίων οὕτως εὐστόχως καὶ ἀδωροδοκῆτως ἐποιεῖτο τὰς ἀποφάσεις ὥστε ὑπερβολὴν ἐτέρῳ μὴ ἀπολείπειν. εἴκοσι δὲ καὶ δυεῖν ἐτῶν τὴν ἡλικίαν ὑπάρχων, καὶ τῆς νεότητος προκαλουμένης ἐπὶ τὰς ἀλογίστους ἡδονάς, οὕτως αὐστηρῶς καὶ σωφρόνως ἐποίησατο τὴν ἐπιδημίαν κατὰ τὴν νῆσον ὥστε πάντας τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν καταπλήττεσθαι καὶ θαυμάζειν τὴν ἀρετὴν τοῦ νεανίσκου.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 324-325.)

21. Ὅτι ὁ Σπάρτακος ὁ βάρβαρος εὐεργετηθεὶς παρὰ τινος εὐχάριστος ἐφάνη πρὸς αὐτόν· αὐτοδίδακτος γὰρ καὶ παρὰ τοῖς βαρβάροις ἢ φύσις πρὸς ἀμοιβὴν χάριτος τοῖς εὐεργέταις.

22. Ὅτι ἡ διὰ τῶν ὄπλων νίκη κοινὴν ἔχει τοῖς ἡγεμόσι καὶ τοῖς στρατιώταις τὴν εὐημερίαν, τὰ δὲ διὰ τῆς στρατηγικῆς συνέσεως γινόμενα κατορθώματα μόνῳ προσάπτεται τῷ ἡγεμόνι.

2 Ἀκατάσχετος γὰρ τις ὄρμη τοῖς βαρβάροις ἐπέσε τῆς πρὸς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἀποστάσεως.

<sup>1</sup> So Salmastius, Valesius: *πλησίον* P.

He was recognized, however, by one of the bystanders, and when the truth of his plight was disclosed he was arrested and executed, while all rejoiced at his death.

20. Inasmuch as Sicily had been without courts of law for a long period, Pompey applied himself to the administration of justice.<sup>1</sup> In dealing both with public disputes and with matters of private contract he rendered his decisions with such unerring skill and such incorruptibility that no one could hope to surpass him. Though only twenty-two years old, at an age when youth itself invites to the irrational pleasures, he lived during his stay on the island with such austerity and sobriety that the Sicilians were astounded, and marvelled at the young man's display of character.

21. The barbarian Spartacus,<sup>2</sup> on receiving a certain favour from someone, showed him his gratitude. Indeed, nature is self-schooled, even among barbarians, to repay kindness for kindness to those who give assistance.

22. A victory won by force of arms brings honour and glory to officers and soldiers alike, but successes obtained through a general's skill redound only to the credit of the commander.

An irrepressible impulse swept over the barbarians to revolt to the Romans.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> On Pompey in Sicily cp. Plutarch, *Pomp.* 10, and Cicero, *Leg. Man.* 61. The age given here is wrong, as he was born in 106 B.C.

<sup>2</sup> Spartacus was a Thracian, who headed a revolt of gladiators in Capua in 73 B.C. The revolt involved all of southern Italy and was not put down until 71 B.C. Cp. Appian, *B.C.* I. 116-120.

<sup>3</sup> See the following fragment (Book 37. 22a) on Sertorius, *ad init.*

3 "Οτι ὡς ἐπίπαν αἱ τῶν ἄλλων συμφοραὶ νουθετοῦσι τοὺς ἐν τοῖς ὁμοίοις κινδύνοις ὑπάρχοντας.

(*Const. Exc.* 4, p. 404.)

Book 37. 22a. "Οτι ὁ Σερτώριος θεωρῶν ἀκατάσχετον οὖσαν τὴν ὄρμην τῶν ἐγχωρίων πικρῶς προσεφέρετο τοῖς συμμαχοῖς, καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατατινωμένους<sup>1</sup> ἀπέκτεινεν, τοὺς δὲ εἰς φυλακὴν παρεδίδου, τῶν δὲ εὐπορωτάτων ἐδήμεινε τὰς οὐσίας. πολλὴν δὲ ἄργυρον καὶ χρυσὸν ἀθροίσας οὐκ εἰς τὸ κοινὸν τοῦ πολέμου ταμεῖον κατετίθετο, ἀλλ' ἰδίᾳ ἐθησαύριζεν· οὔτε<sup>2</sup> τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐχορήγει τὰς μισθοφορίας,<sup>3</sup> οὔτε τοῖς ἡγεμόσι μετεδίδου τούτων, οὔτε τὰς κεφαλικὰς κρίσεις μετὰ συνεδρίου καὶ συμβούλων<sup>4</sup> ἐποιεῖτο, διακούων δὲ ἰδίᾳ καὶ μόνον κριτὴν<sup>5</sup> ἑαυτὸν ἀποδείξας ἐποιεῖτο τὰς ἀποφάσεις· εἰς τε τὰ σύνδειπνα τοὺς ἡγεμόνας οὐκ ἡξίου παραλαμβάνειν, οὐδὲ φιλανθρωπίας οὐδεμιᾶς μετεδίδου τοῖς φίλοις. καθόλου δὲ διὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον ἐπίδοσιν τῆς περὶ αὐτὸν ἐξουσίας ἀποθηρωθεῖς τυραννικῶς ἅπασιν προσεφέρετο. καὶ ἐμισήθη μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ πλῆθους, ἐπεβουλευθῆ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων. ἡ δὲ ἀναίρεσις αὐτοῦ συνετελέσθη τοιῶδέ τινα τρόπῳ. τῶν ἡγεμόνων οἱ μέγιστον ἔχοντες

<sup>1</sup> So Feder: κατατινωμένους S.

<sup>2</sup> καὶ οὔτε Feder, Dindorf.

<sup>3</sup> μισθοφορὰς Dindorf.

<sup>4</sup> So Feder, Müller: συμβολῶν S.

<sup>5</sup> So de Boor: μονοκριτὴν S, μονοκρίτην Feder, Dindorf.

<sup>1</sup> Q. Sertorius, praetor in 83 B.C., retired at the end of the year to his province of Spain, where he found popular support 266

As a general rule the sufferings of others serve as a warning to those who find themselves amid similar perils.

Book 37. 22a. Sertorius,<sup>1</sup> seeing that the movement <sup>73/2 B.C.</sup> among the natives could not be held in check, behaved harshly towards his allies: some he arraigned and put to death, others he imprisoned, and the wealthiest he stripped of their estates. But though he amassed much gold and silver he did not deposit it in the common war chest, but hoarded it for his own use; nor did he provide pay for the soldiers therefrom, nor share it with the other leaders. In capital cases he did not sit down with the council or with his advisers, but appointing himself sole judge heard the evidence and pronounced sentence in private. At his banquets he refused to admit the commanders and failed to show any consideration for his friends. In general, exasperated by the progressive deterioration in his position, he behaved tyrannically towards everyone. He won the hatred of the people, and his friends plotted to take his life. They succeeded in doing away with him in the following way. The leaders of highest standing,

and, with one interruption, maintained a sort of "government in exile" until his death in 72 B.C. For the story of his decline and fall see Plutarch, *Sert.* 25-27; Appian, *B.C.* 1. 112-114; Sallust, *Hist.* 3, frs. 81-89 (Maurenbrecher).

In his edition of the collection *De Insidiis*, Müller noted (*FHG*, 2, p. xxiii) that the passage on Sertorius should be inserted "post xxxvii, 22." Though this is clearly a misprint for "xxxviii, 22," the instructions were followed literally in Dindorf's final edition of the text. This and the following chapter, on Mithridates, have therefore been removed to their proper chronological position here at the end of Books 38/9. See my discussion, *A.J.P.* 77 (1956), 412-413.

ἀξίωμα Περπένας καὶ Ταρκύτιος<sup>1</sup> συμφρονήσαντες ἀλλήλοις ἔγνωσαν ὡς τύραννον ὄντα τὸν Σερτώριον ἀνελεῖν. προστάτης δὲ τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς αἰρεθείς ὁ Περπένας ἐκάλεσεν ἐπὶ δείπνον τὸν Σερτώριον καὶ τοὺς συνίστορας συμπάρελαβεν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίασιν. καταστήσαντος δὲ τοῦ Σερτωρίου, καὶ τῶν κοινοπραγούντων συνεπιθεμένων, ὁ Σερτώριος ἀνακλιθείς ἀνὰ μέσον Ταρκυτίου<sup>1</sup> καὶ Ἀντωνίου ὑπὸ τούτων ἐσφάγη.

Book 37. 22b. Ὅτι ὁ Μιθριδάτης ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς παρ' ὀλίγον ἐκινδύνευσεν ὑποχείριος γενέσθαι τοῖς Κυζικηνοῖς. συναγωνιζόμενος γάρ τις ἐν ταῖς μεταλλείαις Ῥωμαῖος ἑκατοντάρχης ἐπεβίβατο τοῦτο τελέσαι. διὰ γὰρ τὰς παρ' ἀμφοτέροις μεταλλείαις συνεχῶς γινομένων συμπλοκῶν καὶ συλλόγων, εἰς γνώσιν ἦλθε τοῖς τοῦ βασιλέως διὰ τὰς συνεχεῖς πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὁμιλίας. μονωθεὶς δὲ ποτε κατὰ τὴν ἐν τοῖς ὀρύγμασι φυλακὴν καὶ ὑπὸ τινος τῶν ἐπιστατούντων ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις καταπειραθεὶς<sup>2</sup> περὶ προδοσίας, προσεδέξατο τοὺς λόγους προσποιητικῶς.<sup>3</sup> ἀνεχθέντος δὲ τοῦ πράγματος πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα, ἐκείνος μὲν ἐπιθυμῶν κυριεύσαι τῆς πόλεως δωρεὰς ἐπηγγεῖλατο, καὶ συνέθετο καιρὸν ἐν ᾧ τὸν σύλλογον εἶδει γενέσθαι. τοῦ δὲ

<sup>1</sup> So Feder: Ταρκύνιος (and Ταρκυνίου) S.

<sup>2</sup> So Feder, Müller: καταπειρασθεὶς S.

<sup>3</sup> προσποιητῶς Dindorf.

<sup>1</sup> On Perpenna see above, note on chap. 14; C. Tarquinius Priscus was one of Sertorius' legates. The (Marcus) Anto-

Perpenna and Tarquinius,<sup>1</sup> made common cause and resolved to do away with Sertorius because of his tyranny. Perpenna, chosen to head the conspiracy, invited Sertorius to dinner, and included among his guests the others who were privy to the plot. When Sertorius arrived the conspirators set upon him, and since he had been placed at the table between Tarquinius and Antonius,<sup>2</sup> it was they who slew him.

Book 37. 22b. As a result of a plot Mithridates barely escaped falling into the hands of the Cyzicenes. It was a Roman centurion, working with them in their tunnelling operations,<sup>3</sup> who attempted to bring this about. Since these operations were being conducted on both sides and gave frequent occasion for encounters and conversations, he had become known to the king's men from his frequent talks with them. It happened once that he was left all alone on guard in the mines, and when one of the royal overseers of the work approached him with the proposition that he betray the city, he pretended to be receptive. The proposal was reported to the king, and he, in his eagerness to win control of the city, offered the man rewards and set a time for them to meet to discuss the matter. When the

mins mentioned below is not known apart from his role in the conspiracy.

<sup>2</sup> Salust gives a different account of the seating, *Hist.* 3, fr. 83 (M.).

<sup>3</sup> Mithridates' siege of Cyzicus is variously dated to the winter of 74/3 B.C. (so Broughton, *Magistrates*, 2, 106-108) or to the winter of 73/2 B.C. (so Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, 1204-1205, note 5). For what it may be worth the order of the fragments of Diodorus would support the later date. The story told here amplifies the brief mention of the king's near-capture recorded in Strabo, 12. 8. 11, p. 576; Appian, *Mith.* 75-76 also mentions the mining operations.

Ῥωμαίου πίστεις τῶν ἐπαγγελιῶν ζητοῦντος, ἀπέ-  
 λυσεν ὁ βασιλεὺς τοὺς ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ συνθησομένους.  
 ὁ δὲ οὐκ ἔφησεν<sup>1</sup> ἄλλως πιστεύσειν, εἰ μὴ παρ'  
 αὐτοῦ<sup>2</sup> τοῦ βασιλέως λάβῃ τοὺς ὄρκους. ὁ δὲ οὐχ  
 ἠγάγετο βασιλικῆς ἀξίας οἰκείον εἶναι συγκατα-  
 βαίνειν εἰς τὰ ὄρυγματα. ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ προδότης οὐκ  
 ἔφησεν<sup>3</sup> ἄλλως ὑπακούσεσθαι,<sup>4</sup> ἢ δὲ ἐπίθεσις τοῦ  
 κυριεύσαι τῆς πόλεως συνεῖχεν, ἠγαγκάσθη συγ-  
 καταθέσθαι τοῖς ἀξιουμένοις ὁ Μιθριδάτης. κἂν<sup>4</sup>  
 συνέβῃ τὸν βασιλέα γενέσθαι ὑποχείριον, εἰ μὴ τῶν  
 φίλων τις εὐστόχως καταμαντευσάμενος τὴν ἐπι-  
 βουλὴν κατεσκεύασε σύμμετρον μηχανὴν δυναμέ-  
 νην ὀξέως ἀνοίγεσθαι τε καὶ κλείεσθαι· καὶ ταύτης  
 εἰς τὸ ὄρυγμα τεθείσης, καὶ τοῦ Μιθριδάτου μετὰ  
 τῶν φίλων συνεμβάντων, ὁ ἑκατόνταρχος τοὺς μέλ-  
 λοντας μεθ' αὐτοῦ τῷ βασιλεῖ τὰς χεῖρας προσφέ-  
 ρειν . . . εἰς τὰς χεῖρας τὸ ξίφος σπασάμενος ὤρμη-  
 σεν ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλέα. ὁ δὲ φθάσας συνέκλεισε τὴν  
 θύραν καὶ τὸν κίνδυνον ἐξέφυγεν.

(*Const. Exc.* 3, pp. 209-210.)

<sup>1</sup> So Feder, Müller (*bis*): οὐκἔφουεν S.

Roman asked to have guarantces to these promises, the king sent men to give them in his name. The man, however, insisted that he would not accept them unless he had the oaths from the king himself. The king felt that it ill became his royal dignity to descend into the mines, but since the betrayer said he would not listen to any other proposition, and the attempt to get possession of the city was a pressing concern, Mithridates was forced to accede to the demand. And the king would actually have fallen into his hands, had not one of his friends, astutely surmising the Roman's intentions, devised a mechanism of just the right size that could be quickly opened and closed. This was placed in the tunnel, and when Mithridates and his friends had entered, the centurion . . . the men with him who were to attack the king . . . drawing his sword he rushed upon the king. But the king got the door closed in time, and escaped safely out of danger.

<sup>2</sup> παρ' αὐτοῦ Herwerden: παρὰ S.

<sup>3</sup> So Feder: ὑπακούεσθαι S.

<sup>4</sup> So Herwerden: καὶ S.

## FRAGMENTA LIBRI XL

1. "Ὅτι Μάρκος<sup>1</sup> Ἀντώνιος συνθέμενος πρὸς Κρήτας εἰρήνην . . . μέχρι μὲν τινος ταύτην ἐτήρου. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα προτιθεμένης<sup>2</sup> βουλῆς ὅπως ἂν μάλιστα τῆς ὠφελείας προνοήσαιντο, οἱ πρεσβύτατοι καὶ φρονήσει διαφέροντες συνεβούλευον πρέσβεις ἐκπέμπειν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην καὶ περὶ τῶν ἐπιφερομένων ἐγκλημάτων ἀπολογεῖσθαι καὶ πειρᾶσθαι τὴν σύγκλητον εὐνώμοσι λόγοις καὶ δεήσεσιν ἐξιλάσκεσθαι. διόπερ ἀπέστειλαν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην τριάκοντα πρεσβευτὰς τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους ἄνδρας. οὗτοι δὲ κατ' ἴδιαν περιπορευόμενοι τὰς οἰκίας τῶν συγκλητικῶν καὶ πᾶσαν δεητικὴν<sup>3</sup> προἰέμενοι φωνῆν<sup>2</sup> ἐξεθεράπευον τοὺς τὸ συνέδριον συνέχοντας. εἰσαχθέντες δὲ εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον καὶ περὶ τε τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἐμφρόνως ἀπολογησάμενοι<sup>4</sup> τὰς τε ἰδίας εὐεργεσίας καὶ συμμαχίας πρὸς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἀκριβῶς διεληθόντες, ἠξίουσαν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν προγεγενημένην εὐνοίαν τε καὶ συμμαχίαν ἀποκαταστήσαι. ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος ἀσμένως τοὺς λόγους προσδεξα-

<sup>1</sup> So Ursinus: Λεύκιος O.

<sup>2</sup> So Dindorf: συντιθεμένης O.

<sup>3</sup> So Wesseling: δεκτικὴν O.

<sup>4</sup> So Ursinus: ὁμολογησάμενοι O.

## FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XL

1. Marcus Antonius<sup>1</sup> came to terms with the <sup>71 B.C.</sup> Cretans, and for a while they observed the peace. Later, however, when the question was brought forward how they might best look to their own advantage, the oldest men, and the most prudent, counselled them to send an embassy to Rome to offer a defence against the crimes imputed to them, and to attempt by fair words and petitions to appease the senate. Accordingly they dispatched thirty of <sup>69 B.C. (?)</sup> their most eminent men as ambassadors. These men, by going about individually to the houses of the senators and voicing every possible plea for mercy, won over the pillars of the senate. Brought before the senate itself, they argued their case discreetly, and enumerated in detail their good services to the ruling power, and the military support they had rendered it; this said, they called upon the senators to restore them to favour and re-establish the alliance that had existed earlier. The senate, giving their explanations a ready welcome,

in 74 B.C. was given an *imperium infinitum* to combat piracy throughout the Mediterranean. In 72 or 71 B.C. he was severely defeated by the Cretan pirates and forced to conclude a humiliating peace.—The exact date of the Cretan embassy is not certain, but on the basis of Cicero, *Verr.* 2. 2. 76, it appears to be February, 69 B.C. (rather than 70), with the ultimatum following later in the same year.

<sup>1</sup> M. Antonius Creticus (father of the triumvir) as praetor  
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μένη δόγμα ἐπεβάλετο<sup>1</sup> κυροῦν δι' οὐ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων τοὺς Κρήτας ἀπολύουσα φίλους καὶ συμμάχους τῆς ἡγεμονίας ἀνηγόρευεν<sup>2</sup>. ἄκυρον δὲ τὸ δόγμα ἐποίησε Λέντλος ὁ ἐπικαλούμενος Σπινθήρ.  
 3 οἱ δὲ Κρήτες ἀπηλλάγησαν. ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος, περὶ τῶν Κρητῶν πολλάκις λόγου γενομένου ὅτι κοινωνοῦσι τῆς ληστείας τοῖς πειραταῖς, δόγμα ἔγραψεν ὅπως οἱ Κρήτες πάντα τὰ πλοῖα ἕως τετρασκάλιμου<sup>3</sup> ἀναπέμφωσιν εἰς Ῥώμην καὶ τριακοσίους ὁμήρους δώσι τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους, ἐκπέμψωσι δὲ καὶ Λασθένην καὶ Πανάρην, κοινῇ δὲ πάντες ἐκτίσωσιν ἀργυρίου τάλαντα τετρακισχίλια. οἱ δὲ Κρήτες πυθόμενοι τὰ δεδομένα τῇ συγκλήτῳ περὶ τῶν προσηγγελέμενων ἐβουλεύοντο. καὶ οἱ μὲν φρονήσει διαφέροντες ἔφρασαν<sup>4</sup> δεῖν πάντα ποιεῖν τὰ προστατόμενα, οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Λασθένην, τοῖς ἐγκλήμασιν ὄντες ἔνοχοι καὶ φοβούμενοι μὴ ἀναπεμφθέντες εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην τιμωρίας τύχωσιν, ἀνέσειον τὰ πλήθη παρακαλοῦντες τὴν ἐξ αἰῶνος παραδεδομένην ἐλευθερίαν διαφυλάττειν. (Const. Exc. 1, p. 409.)

1a. Ὅτι τῶν Ἀντιοχέων τινὲς καταφρονήσαντες Ἀντιόχου τοῦ βασιλέως διὰ τὴν ἡτταν ἀνέσειον τὰ πλήθη καὶ συνεβούλευον ἐκ τῆς πόλεως μεταστή-

attempted to pass a decree wherewith they absolved the Cretans of the offences charged against them, and proclaimed<sup>1</sup> them friends and allies of the state; but Lentulus,<sup>2</sup> surnamed Spintther, vetoed the measure. Thereupon the Cretans departed. The senate, upon being informed time after time that the Cretans were in league with the pirates and sharing the booty, decreed<sup>3</sup> that the Cretans should send to Rome all their ships, even to those of only four oars, should furnish three hundred hostages, all men of great prominence, should hand over Lasthenes and Panares, and should pay jointly an indemnity of four thousand talents in silver. When the Cretans learned of the senatorial decisions they met to deliberate on the news. The more prudent said that they ought to comply with all the demands, but Lasthenes and his supporters, being liable to conviction on these charges, and fearing that if they were sent to Rome they would be punished, stirred up the populace with exhortations to preserve the liberty handed down to them from time immemorial.  
 1a. Certain of the Antiochenes, emboldened <sup>67/a B.C.</sup> against King Antiochus<sup>4</sup> as a result of his defeat, stirred up the populace and proposed that he be

<sup>1</sup> So Schaefer: ἐπέβαλε τὸ Ο.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps ἄν ἀνηγόρευεν.

<sup>3</sup> τετρασκάλιμου Suidas, s.v.: τετρασκάλου Ο.

<sup>4</sup> ἔφρασαν Dindorf<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Or, if ἄν is inserted (see critical note), "attempted to pass a decree whereby, absolving the Cretans . . . they would proclaim them, etc."

<sup>2</sup> The exact identity of this Lentulus Spintther is not certain but probably he should be listed as a *tribunicus plebis* of 70 or 69 B.C. The tribunician powers were restored in 70 B.C.

<sup>3</sup> The rejection of this ultimatum resulted in a declaration of war in 69 B.C., though apparently the consul, Metellus Creticus, did not take the field until the following year. Though Dio Cassius, 30/5. 111, seems to combine the ultimatum with the embassy of the Cretans to Rome, and Appian, *Sic.* 6, sets the embassy *after* the declaration of war, the account of Diodorus seems intrinsically more probable.

<sup>4</sup> Antiochus XIII, known as Asiaticus, the son of Antiochus X. Between 69 and 64 B.C. he held the throne for two brief periods. See A. R. Bellinger, "The End of the Seleucids," *Trans. Connecticut Acad.* 36 (1949), 82-84; G. Downey, *A History of Antioch in Syria* (Princeton, 1961), 136-172.

σασθαι. γενομένης δὲ στάσεως μεγάλης καὶ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐπικρατήσαντος, οἱ αἰτιοὶ τῆς στάσεως φοβηθέντες ἔφυγον ἐκ τῆς Συρίας, καὶ κατανήσαντες εἰς Κιλικίαν ἐπεβάλοντο κατὰ γεω Φιλίππου, ὃς ἦν υἱὸς Φιλίππου τοῦ γεγονότος ἐξ Ἀντιόχου τοῦ Γρυπτοῦ.<sup>1</sup> ὑπακούσαντος δὲ τοῦ Φιλίππου καὶ κατανήσαντος πρὸς Ἀζίζον τὸν Ἀραβα, ἀσμένως τοῦτον προσδεξάμενος Ἀζίζος καὶ περιθεὶς διάδημα ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν κατήγαγεν.

1b. Ὅτι τὰς ὅλας ἐλπίδας ἔχων ἐν τῇ τοῦ Σαμψικεράμου<sup>2</sup> συμμαχίᾳ μετεπέμπετο τοῦτον μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως. ὁ δὲ ἐν ἀπορρήτοις συνθέμενος πρὸς Ἀζίζον ἐπ' ἀναιρέσει τῶν βασιλέων ἤκε<sup>3</sup> μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ μετεπέμπετο τὸν Ἀντιόχον. τοῦ δὲ διὰ τὴν ἀγνοίαν ὑπακούσαντος, ὑποκριθεὶς ὡς φίλος συνέλαβε τὸν βασιλέα, καὶ τότε μὲν δῆσας παρεφύλαττεν, ὕστερον δὲ ἀνεῖλεν. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ Ἀζίζος κατὰ τὰς γενομένας ἐπὶ μερισμῷ τῆς Συριακῆς βασιλείας συνθέσεις ἐπεβάλετο δολοφονῆσαι τὸν Φιλίππον· ὁ δὲ προαισθόμενος τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν ἔφυγεν εἰς τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν.

(Const. Exc. 3, pp. 210-211.)

2. Ὅτι περὶ Δαμασκὸν τῆς Συρίας διατρίβοντος Πομπηίου ἤκε πρὸς αὐτὸν Ἀριστόβουλος ὁ τῶν Ἰουδαίων βασιλεὺς καὶ Ἰρκανὸς ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἀμφισβητοῦντες περὶ τῆς βασιλείας. οἱ δὲ ἐπιφανέστατοι πλείους ὄντες τῶν διακοσίων κατήτησαν πρὸς

<sup>1</sup> So Feder, Müller: γρυπτοῦ S.

<sup>2</sup> So Feder: Σαμψικεράμου S.

<sup>3</sup> So Müller: ἤ S.

<sup>1</sup> Philip II, known as the Heavy-footed (Barypous), who reigned briefly in 67/6 and again in 66/5 B.C.

banished from the city. There was a great uprising, but when the king prevailed, the ringleaders of the sedition fled in alarm from Syria; gathering in Cilicia they proposed to restore Philip,<sup>1</sup> son of the Philip whose father was Antiochus Grypus. Philip proved receptive to the proposal and arranged a meeting with Azizus the Arab, who gave him a ready welcome, set a diadem on his head, and restored him to the kingship.

1b. Pinning all his hopes on the alliance with Sampsiceramus, he<sup>2</sup> sent for him to come with his army. He, however, having made a secret agreement with Azizus to do away with the kings, came with his army and summoned Antiochus to his presence. When the king, knowing nothing of this, complied, Sampsiceramus acted the part of a friend but placed him under arrest, and though for the time being he merely held him closely guarded in chains, he later had him put to death. So too, in accordance with the agreement to divide up the kingdom of Syria, Azizus intended to assassinate Philip, but Philip got wind of the plot and fled to Antioch.

2. During Pompey's stay in Damascus of Syria, 68 A.C. Aristobulus, the king of the Jews, and Hyrcanus his brother came to him with their dispute over the kingship.<sup>3</sup> Likewise the leading men, more than

<sup>2</sup> The subject of the sentence is evidently Antiochus. Sampsiceramus was a sheikh of Emesa.

<sup>3</sup> On the death of Queen Salomé Alexandra in 67 B.C. Hyrcanus, though the elder son, was forced after a short struggle to recognize Aristobulus as king and high priest. The struggle was soon resumed, Antipater and the Nabataeans supporting Hyrcanus, but was interrupted by the appearance on the scene of Pompey's lieutenant, Scaurus, in 65 B.C.

τὸν αὐτοκράτορα, καὶ ἀπεφίησαν τοὺς προγόνους αὐτῶν<sup>1</sup> ἀφεστηκότας τοῦ Δημητρίου<sup>2</sup> πεπρεσβευκέναι πρὸς τὴν σύγκλητον, καὶ παρειληφέναι τὴν προστασίαν τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἐλευθέρων καὶ αὐτονόμων, οὐ βασιλέως χρηματίζοντος ἀλλ' ἀρχιερέως τοῦ<sup>3</sup> προεστηκότος τοῦ ἔθνους. τούτους δὲ νῦν δυναστεύειν καταλελυκότας τοὺς πατέρας νόμους καὶ καταδεδουλωσθαι τοὺς πολίτας ἀδίκως· μισθοφόρων γὰρ πλήθει καὶ αἰκίαις καὶ πολλοῖς φόνοις ἀσεβέσι περιπεποιησθαι τὴν βασιλείαν. ὁ δὲ περὶ μὲν τῶν ἀμφισβητήσεων εἰς ὕστερον ὑπερεβάλετο καιρόν, περὶ δὲ τῆς παρανομίας<sup>4</sup> τῶν Ἰουδαίων καὶ τῶν εἰς Ῥωμαίους ἀδικημάτων πικρῶς ἐπιτιμήσας τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ὑρκανὸν ἀξιόους μὲν αὐτοὺς ἔφησεν εἶναι καὶ μείζονος καὶ πικροτέρας ἐπιστροφῆς, ὅμως δὲ διὰ τὴν πάτριον ἐπιείκειαν τῶν Ῥωμαίων, ἐὰν<sup>5</sup> ἀπὸ τοῦ<sup>6</sup> νῦν πείθωνται, συγγνώμης αὐτοὺς ἀξιώσειν. (Const. Exc. 4, pp. 404-405.)

3. Ἡμεῖς δὲ μέλλοντες ἀναγράψαι τὸν πρὸς Ἰουδαίους πόλεμον, οὐκ εἶον εἶναι διαλαμβάνομεν προδιελθεῖν ἐν κεφαλαίοις τὴν τε τοῦ ἔθνους τούτου ἐξ ἀρχῆς κτίσιν καὶ τὰ παρ' αὐτοῖς νόμιμα. κατὰ

<sup>1</sup> So Dindorf: *ἐαυτῶν* V.

<sup>2</sup> So Walton (cp. Justin, 36. 3. 9): *ἱεροῦ* V; *Συρίου* Herwerden, *Σύρου* Madvig. Dindorf reads *προεστηκότας τοῦ ἱεροῦ*, τοῦ added by Nock.

<sup>4</sup> *παρανομίας τῆς κατὰ* Herwerden.

<sup>5</sup> So Walton: *εἰ* V (editors before Boissvain read *πείθονται*, emended by Herwerden, Dindorf<sup>4</sup> to *πείσονται*).

two hundred in number, gathered to address the general and explain that their forefathers, having revolted from Demetrius,<sup>1</sup> had sent an embassy to the senate and received from them the leadership of the Jews, who were, moreover, to be free and autonomous, their ruler being called High Priest, not King. Now, however, these men were lording it over them, having overthrown the ancient laws and enslaved the citizens in defiance of all justice; for it was by means of a horde of mercenaries, and by outrages and countless impious murders that they had established themselves as kings. Pompey put off till a later occasion the settlement of their rival claims, but as to the lawless behaviour of<sup>2</sup> the Jews and the wrongs committed against the Romans he bitterly upbraided the party of Hyrcanus. They deserved, he said, some graver and harsher visitation; nevertheless, in the spirit of Rome's traditional clemency, he would, if they were obedient henceforward, grant them pardon.

3. Now that we are about to record the war against the Jews, we consider it appropriate to give first a summary account of the establishment of the nation, from its origins, and of the practices observed

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* Demetrius I, in 161 B.C. This was the occasion for the first Jewish embassy to Rome (cp. 1 Macc. 8, and Josephus, *Ant. Jud.* 12. 417 ff., who purport to give the text of the senatorial decree). The unemended Greek text says: "having revolted from the temple"; Herwerden, though with an eye rather to the revolt against Antiochus IV in 166 B.C., emends to read "from the Syrian (king)." See my discussion, *A.J.P.* 77 (1956), 413-414.

<sup>2</sup> Herwerden would emend to read: "lawless behaviour against the Jews."

<sup>6</sup> So Dindorf: *τῆς* V.



τὴν Αἴγυπτον τὸ παλαιὸν λοιμικῆς περιστάσεως γενομένης ἀνέπεμπον οἱ πολλοὶ τὴν αἰτίαν τῶν κακῶν ἐπὶ τὸ δαμόνιον· πολλὰν γὰρ καὶ παντοδαπῶν κατοικούντων ξένων καὶ διηλλαγμένους ἔθεσι χρωμένων περὶ τὸ ἱερόν καὶ τὰς θυσίας, καταλελύσθαι συνέβαινε παρ' αὐτοῖς τὰς πατρίους τῶν θεῶν <sup>2</sup> τιμὰς. διόπερ<sup>1</sup> οἱ τῆς χώρας ἐγγενεῖς<sup>2</sup> ὑπέλαβον, εἴαν μὴ τοὺς ἀλλοφύλους μεταστήσωται, λυσι<sup>3</sup> οὐκ ἔσσεσθαι τῶν κακῶν. εὐθύς οὖν ξηνηλατούμενων τῶν ἀλλοεθνῶν, οἱ μὲν ἐπιφανέστατοι καὶ δραστικώτατοι συστραφέντες ἐξερρίψησαν, ὡς τινές φασιν, εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τινας ἐτέρους τόπους, ἔχοντες ἀξιολόγους ἡγεμόνας,<sup>4</sup> ὧν ἡγοῦντο Δαναὸς καὶ Κάδμος τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιφανέστατοι· ὁ δὲ πολὺς λεῶς ἐξέπεσεν εἰς τὴν νῦν καλουμένην Ἰουδαίαν, οὐ πόρρω μὲν κειμένην τῆς Αἰγύπτου, παντελῶς δὲ <sup>3</sup> ἔρημον οὖσαν κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους. ἡγείτο δὲ τῆς ἀποικίας ὁ προσαγορευόμενος Μωσῆς, φρονήσει τε<sup>5</sup> καὶ ἀνδρείᾳ πολὺ διαφέρων. οὗτος δὲ καταλαβόμενος τὴν χώραν ἄλλας τε πόλεις ἐκτίσσε καὶ τὴν νῦν οὖσαν ἐπιφανεστάτην, ὀνομαζομένην Ἱεροσόλυμα. ἰδρύσατο δὲ καὶ τὸ μάλιστα παρ' αὐτοῖς τιμώμενον ἱερόν, καὶ τὰς τιμὰς καὶ ἀγιστείας τοῦ θεοῦ κατέδειξε, καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν πολιτείαν

<sup>1</sup> So Herwerden : ὅπερ.

<sup>2</sup> εὐγενεῖς A.

<sup>3</sup> So Nock : κρίσιν MSS., ἔκλυσον or ἔκβασιν Herwerden.

<sup>4</sup> ἡγεμόνας] Jacoby suggests δυνάμεις.

<sup>5</sup> So ed. Hoeschel, in margin : δέ.

<sup>1</sup> The rest of this passage (= Jacoby, *FGH*, no. 264, fr. 6) is based on the work of Hecataeus of Abdera, whose *Aegyptiaca*, written at the court of Ptolemy I, included what is perhaps the earliest Greek account of Jewish history and 280

among them.<sup>1</sup> When in ancient times a pestilence arose in Egypt,<sup>2</sup> the common people ascribed their troubles to the workings of a divine agency; for indeed with many strangers of all sorts dwelling in their midst and practising different rites of religion and sacrifice, their own traditional observances in honour of the gods had fallen into disuse. Hence the natives of the land surmised that unless they removed the foreigners, their troubles would never be resolved. At once, therefore, the aliens<sup>3</sup> were driven from the country, and the most outstanding and active among them banded together and, as some say, were cast ashore in Greece and certain other regions; their leaders were notable men, chief among them being Danaüs and Cadmus. But the greater number were driven into what is now called Judaea, which is not far distant from Egypt and was at that time utterly uninhabited. The colony was headed by a man called Moses, outstanding both for his wisdom and for his courage. On taking possession of the land he founded, besides other cities, one that is now the most renowned of all, called Jerusalem. In addition he established the temple that they hold in chief veneration, instituted their forms of worship and ritual, drew up their

practices: cp. W. Jaeger, *Journal of Religion*, 18 (1939), 127-143, J. Gutman, *The Beginnings of Jewish-Hellenistic Literature* (Jerusalem, 1958), 39-73 (in Hebrew), who argues that Hecataeus' *Judaica* was a separate work, and F. R. Walton, *Harc. Theol. Rev.* 48 (1955), 255-257. Despite a number of errors, it is notably more sympathetic than the source followed in Books 34/5, I.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. "The Plagues of Egypt" enumerated in Exodus 7-12.

<sup>3</sup> In Books 34/5, I, the persons expelled are not aliens, but lepers. See note *ad loc.*

ἐνομοθέτησέ τε καὶ διέταξε. διεῖλε δὲ τὸ πλῆθος εἰς δώδεκα φυλὰς διὰ τὸ τὸν ἀριθμὸν τοῦτον τελειότατον νομίζεσθαι καὶ σύμφωνον εἶναι τῷ πλήθει τῶν μηνῶν τῶν τὸν ἑνιαυτὸν συμπληρούντων. 4 ἄγαλμα δὲ θεῶν τὸ σύνολον οὐ κατεσκεύασε διὰ τὸ μὴ νομίζειν ἀνθρωπόμορφον εἶναι τὸν θεόν, ἀλλὰ τὸν περιέχοντα τὴν γῆν οὐρανὸν μόνον εἶναι θεὸν καὶ τῶν ὄλων κύριον. τὰς δὲ θυσίας ἐξηλλαγμένας συνεστήσατο τῶν παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔθνεσι καὶ τὰς κατὰ τὸν βίον ἀγωγάς· διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἰδίαν ξηνηλασίαν ἀπ᾿ ἀνθρώπων τινα καὶ μισόζενον βίον εἰσηγήσατο. ἐπιλέξας δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν τοὺς χαριεστάτους καὶ μάλιστα δυνασομένους τοῦ σύμπαντος ἔθνους προῖστασθαι, τούτους ἱερεῖς ἀπέδειξε· τὴν δὲ διατριβὴν ἔταξεν αὐτῶν γίνεσθαι περὶ τὸ ἱερόν καὶ τὰς τοῦ 5 θεοῦ τιμὰς τε καὶ θυσίας. τοὺς αὐτοὺς δὲ καὶ δικαστὰς ἀπέδειξε τῶν μεγίστων κρίσεων, καὶ τὴν τῶν νόμων καὶ τῶν ἔθων φυλακὴν τούτοις ἐπέτρεψε· διὸ καὶ βασιλέα μὲν μηδέποτε τῶν Ἰουδαίων, τὴν δὲ τοῦ πλήθους προστασίαν δίδοσθαι διὰ παντὸς τῷ δοκοῦντι τῶν ἱερέων φρονήσει καὶ ἀρετῇ προέχειν. τοῦτον δὲ προσαγορεύουσιν ἀρχιερέα, καὶ νομίζουσιν αὐτοῖς ἄγγελον γίνεσθαι τῶν τοῦ θεοῦ προσταγ- 6 μάτων. τοῦτον δὲ κατὰ τὰς ἐκκλησίας καὶ τὰς ἄλλας συνόδους φησὶν ἐκφέρειν τὰ παραγγελόμενα, καὶ πρὸς τοῦτο τὸ μέρος οὕτως εὐπιθεῖς γίνεσθαι τοὺς Ἰουδαίους ὥστε παραχρήμα πίπτοντας ἐπι

laws and ordered their political institutions. He also divided them into twelve tribes, since this is regarded as the most perfect number and corresponds to the number of months that make up a year. But he had no images whatsoever of the gods made for them, being of the opinion that God is not in human form<sup>1</sup>; rather the Heaven that surrounds the earth is alone divine, and rules the universe.<sup>2</sup> The sacrifices that he established differ from those of other nations, as does their way of living, for as a result of their own expulsion from Egypt he introduced an unsocial and intolerant mode of life. He picked out the men of most refinement and with the greatest ability to head the entire nation, and appointed them priests; and he ordained that they should occupy themselves with the temple and the honours and sacrifices offered to their god. These same men he appointed to be judges in all major disputes, and entrusted to them the guardianship of the laws and customs. For this reason the Jews never have a king, and authority over the people is regularly vested in whichever priest is regarded as superior to his colleagues in wisdom and virtue. They call this man the high priest, and believe that he acts as a messenger to them of God's commandments. It is he, we are told, who in their assemblies and other gatherings announces what is ordained, and the Jews are so docile in such matters that straightway they fall to the ground and do reverence

occurs first in this passage of Hecataeus and in Epicurus, fr. 353, though the concept goes back at least to Xenophanes.

<sup>2</sup> Hecataeus, perhaps misled by the occasional use of "Heaven" as a surrogate for the ineffable name of God (cp. οὐρανός in 1 Macc. 3. 18-19, 50, 60, Dan. 4. 23) has interpreted this in terms familiar to Greek thought.

<sup>1</sup> For the prohibition on "graven images," see Exod. 20. 4. In extant Greek literature the word ἀνθρωπόμορφος apparently 282

τὴν γῆν προσκυκεῖν τὸν τούτοις ἐρμηνεύοντα ἀρχιερέα. προσγέγραπται δὲ καὶ τοῖς νόμοις ἐπὶ τελευτῆς ὅτι Μωσῆς ἀκούσας τοῦ θεοῦ τὰδε λέγει τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις. ἐποίησατο δ' ὁ νομοθέτης τῶν τε πολεμικῶν ἔργων πολλὴν πρόνοιαν καὶ τοὺς νέους ἠνάγκαζεν ἀσκεῖν ἀνδρείαν τε καὶ καρτερίαν καὶ τὸ  
 7 σύνολον ὑπομονὴν πάσης κακοπαθείας. ἐποιοεῖτο δὲ καὶ στρατείας εἰς τὰ πλησιόχωρα τῶν ἐθνῶν, καὶ πολλὴν κατακτησάμενος χώραν κατεκληρούχησε, τοῖς μὲν ἰδιώταις ἴσους ποιήσας κλήρους, τοῖς δ' ἱερεῦσι μείζονας, ἵνα λαμβάνοντες ἀξιολογώτερας προσόδους ἀπερίσπαστοι συνεχῶς προσεδρεύωσι ταῖς τοῦ θεοῦ τιμαῖς. οὐκ ἐξῆν δὲ τοῖς ἰδιώταις τοὺς ἰδίους κλήρους πωλεῖν, ὅπως μή τις διὰ πλεονεξίαν ἀγοράζωντες τοὺς κλήρους ἐκθλίβωσι τοὺς ἀπορωτέρους καὶ κατασκευάζωσιν ὀλιγανδρίαν. τεκνοτροφεῖν τε ἠνάγκαζε τοὺς ἐπὶ τῆς  
 8 χώρας· καὶ δι' ὀλίγης δαπάνης ἐκτρεφόμενων τῶν βρεφῶν αἰεὶ τὸ γένος τῶν Ἰουδαίων ὑπῆρχε πολυάνθρωπον. καὶ τὰ περὶ τοὺς γάμους δὲ καὶ τὰς τῶν τελευτώντων ταφὰς πολὺ τὸ παρηλλαγμένον ἔχει ἐποίησε νόμιμα πρὸς τὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων. κατὰ δὲ τὰς ὕστερον γενομένας ἐπικρατείας ἐκ τῆς τῶν ἀλλοφύλων ἐπιμιξίας ἐπὶ τε τῆς<sup>1</sup> τῶν Περσῶν ἡγεμονίας καὶ τῶν ταύτην καταλυσάντων Μακεδόνων πολλὰ τῶν πατρίων τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις νομίμων

<sup>1</sup> τε τῆς Bekker: τετάρτης.

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Deut. 29. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Hecataeus makes a similar comment about the Egyptians

to the high priest when he expounds the commandments to them. And at the end of their laws there is even appended the statement: "These are the words that Moses heard from God and declares unto the Jews."<sup>1</sup> Their lawgiver was careful also to make provision for warfare, and required the young men to cultivate manliness, steadfastness, and, generally, the endurance of every hardship. He led out military expeditions against the neighbouring tribes, and after annexing much land apportioned it out, assigning equal allotments to private citizens and greater ones to the priests, in order that they, by virtue of receiving more ample revenues, might be undistracted and apply themselves continually to the worship of God. The common citizens were forbidden to sell their individual plots, lest there be some who for their own advantage should buy them up, and by oppressing the poorer classes bring on a scarcity of manpower. He required those who dwell in the land to rear their children,<sup>2</sup> and since offspring could be cared for at little cost, the Jews were from the start a populous nation. As to marriage and the burial of the dead, he saw to it that their customs should differ widely from those of other men. But later, when they became subject to foreign rule, as a result of their mingling with men of other nations (both under Persian rule and under that of the Macedonians who overthrew the Persians), many of their tradi-

(cp. above, Book I. 80. 3); in both passages there is an implicit contrast with the common Greek practice of exposing unwanted infants. Josephus, *Against Apion*, 2. 202, speaks of this as an express injunction of the Law, though it does not, in fact, occur in the Mosaic codes. Cp., however, the recurrent "Be fruitful and multiply" throughout Genesis, and the condemnation of Onan, Gen. 38. 8-10.

ἐκινήθη. . . . περί μὲν τῶν Ἰουδαίων Ἐκαταῖος ὁ Ἀβδηρήτης<sup>1</sup> ταῦτα ἰστορήκει.

(Photius, *Bibl.* pp. 380-381 B.)

4. "Ὅτι ὁ Πομπήιος τὰς ἰδίας πράξεις ἄς συνετέλεσεν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσίας ἀναγράφας ἀνέθηκεν, ὃν ἔστιν ἀντίγραφον τόδε. Πομπήιος Γναίου υἱὸς Μέγας αὐτοκράτωρ τὴν παράλιον τῆς οἰκουμένης καὶ πᾶσας τὰς ἐντὸς Ὑκεανοῦ νήσους ἐλευθερώσας τοῦ πειρατικοῦ πολέμου, ὃ ῥυσάμενός ποτε πολιωροκουμένην τὴν Ἀριοβαρζάνου βασιλείαν, Γαλατίαν τε καὶ τὰς ὑπερκειμένας χώρας καὶ ἐπαρχίας, Ἀσίαν, Βιθυνίαν, ὑπερασπίδας δὲ Παφλαγονίαν τε καὶ τὸν Πόντον, Ἀρμενίαν τε καὶ Ἀχαΐαν, ἔτι δὲ Ἰβηρίαν, Κολχίδα, Μεσοποταμίαν, Σωφηνήν, Γορδυνήν, ὑποτάξας δὲ βασιλέα Μήδων Δαρεῖον, βασιλέα Ἀρτώλην Ἰβήρων, βασιλέα Ἀριστόβουλον Ἰουδαίων, βασιλέα Ἀρέταν Ναβαταίων<sup>2</sup> Ἀράβων, καὶ τὴν κατὰ Κιλικίαν Συρίαν, Ἰουδαίαν, Ἀραβίαν, Κυρηναικὴν ἐπαρχίαν, Ἀχαιοὺς, Ἰοζυγοὺς, Σοανοὺς,<sup>3</sup> Ἡμιόχους καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ φύλα τὰ<sup>4</sup> μεταξὺ Κολχίδος καὶ Μαιώτιδος λίμνης τὴν παράλιον διακατέχοντα καὶ τοὺς τούτων βασιλεῖς ἐννέα τὸν ἀριθμὸν καὶ πάντα τὰ ἔθνη τὰ ἐντὸς τῆς Ποντικῆς καὶ τῆς Ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης κατοικοῦντα, καὶ τὰ ὄρια τῆς ἡγεμονίας τοῖς ὄροις τῆς γῆς προσβιβάσας, καὶ τὰς προσόδους Ῥωμαίων φυλάξας,<sup>5</sup> ἄς δὲ προσαυξήσας, τοὺς τε ἀνδριάντας καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ

tional practices were disturbed. Such is the account of Hecataeus of Abdera<sup>1</sup> in regard to the Jews.

4. Pompey had inscribed on a tablet, which he set up as a dedication, the record of his achievements in Asia.<sup>2</sup> Here is a copy of the inscription: "Pompey the Great, son of Gnaeus, Imperator, having liberated the seacoast of the inhabited world and all islands this side Ocean from the war with the pirates—being likewise the man who delivered from siege the kingdom of Ariobarzanes,<sup>3</sup> Galatia and the lands and provinces lying beyond it, Asia, and Bithynia; who gave protection to Paphlagonia and Pontus, Armenia and Achaia,<sup>4</sup> as well as Iberia, Colchis, Mesopotamia, Sophenê, and Gordyenê; brought into subjection Darius king of the Medes, Artoles<sup>5</sup> king of the Iberians, Aristobulus king of the Jews, Aretas king of the Nabataean Arabs, Syria bordering on Cilicia, Judaea, Arabia, the province of Cyrenê,<sup>6</sup> the Achaeans, the Iozygi, the Soani, the Heniochi, and the other tribes along the seacoast between Colchis and the Maeotic Sea, with their kings, nine in number, and all the nations that dwell between the Pontic and the Red Seas<sup>7</sup>; extended the frontiers of the Empire to the limits of the earth; and secured in some cases increased the revenues of the Roman people—he, by confiscation of the statues and the

<sup>1</sup> Undoubtedly the false ascription to Hecataeus of Miletus (see critical note) comes from Photius rather than Diodorus.

<sup>2</sup> This inscription may be compared both with the *Columna rostrata* of C. Duilius and with the *Res Gestae* of Augustus.

<sup>3</sup> Ariobarzanes I, king of Cappadocia.

<sup>4</sup> *i.e.* the Scythian Achaia: see Appian, *Mith.* 102; Strabo, 11. 2. 12, p. 495.

<sup>5</sup> Or Artoees (Dio Cassius, 37. 2; Appian, *Mith.* 103).

<sup>6</sup> Cyrenê had been organized as a province in 75/4 B.C.

<sup>7</sup> *i.e.* the Black Sea and the Persian Gulf.

<sup>1</sup> So Wesseling: Μιλήσιος.

<sup>2</sup> βασιλέα after Ναβαταίων deleted by Dindorf.

<sup>3</sup> So Dindorf (cp. Strabo, 11. 2. 14, p. 497; 11. 2. 19, p. 499): Σολοῦς V.

<sup>4</sup> τὰ added by Dindorf.

<sup>5</sup> φυλάξας] ἄς μὲν διαφυλάξας Herwerden.

ἀφιδρύματα τῶν θεῶν καὶ τὸν λοιπὸν κόσμον τῶν πολεμίων ἀφελόμενος ἀνέθηκε τῇ θεῷ χρυσοῦς μυρίου καὶ διαχιλίου ἐξήκοντα, ἀργυρίου τάλαντα τριακόσια ἑπτά. (Const. Exc. 4, pp. 405-406.)

5. Ὅτι κατὰ τὴν Ῥώμην Κατιλίνας τις κατάχρεως<sup>1</sup> καὶ Λέντλος ὁ ἐπικαλούμενος Σούρας ἀθροίσαντες ὄχλον<sup>2</sup> ἀπόστασιν ἐμελέτησαν κατὰ τῆς συγκλήτου τοιῶδὲ τιμὴν τρόπον. μελλούσης τινὸς ἑορτῆς εἶναι, καθ' ἣν ἔθος ἦν τοὺς πατρωνευομένους ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν ὑπεροχαῖς ὄντων ξένια πέμπειν, καὶ διὰ ταύτην τὴν<sup>3</sup> αἰτίαν δι' ὅλης τῆς νυκτὸς ἀνέφρχθαι τὰς οἰκίας συνέβαινε· συνέθεντο οὖν κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν εἰσπέμπειν εἰς τὰς τῶν ἐπιβουλεωμένων οἰκίας τοὺς προσάξοντας<sup>4</sup> αὐτοῖς τὰς χεῖρας· οὗς εἶδει τὴν μὲν φαντασίαν χάριν τῆς τῶν ξένων εἰσφορᾶς ἀνυπόπτως εἰσελθόντας, καὶ ἀδήλως παρεξωσμένους<sup>5</sup> ξίφη καὶ κατ' ὀλίγους ἐφ' ἑκάστη οἰκίᾳ μεμερισμένους ὑφ' ἑνα καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν ἅπασαν σχεδὸν τὴν συγκλήτου ἀνελεῖν. τοῦτον δὲ τὸν τρόπον διεσκευασμένης τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς, παραδόξως διεσώθησαν. ὄντων γὰρ πλειόνων ἢ τετρακοσίων τῶν ἐπὶ τὴν σφαγὴν τεταγμένων, ἕνα τούτων διακεκείμενον ἐρωτικῶς πρὸς τινα

<sup>1</sup> So Feder, Müller: κατάχρεων S.

<sup>2</sup> So Feder, Müller: ὄχλον S.

<sup>3</sup> τὴν added by Feder.

<sup>4</sup> προσοίοντας Herwerden, Dindorf.

<sup>5</sup> So Feder, Müller: παρεξωσμένους S.

images set up to the gods, as well as other valuables taken from the enemy, has dedicated to the goddess<sup>1</sup> twelve thousand and sixty pieces of gold and three hundred and seven talents of silver.<sup>2</sup>

5. At Rome a certain insolvent debtor named<sup>3</sup> Catiline and Lentulus surnamed Sura<sup>4</sup> gathered a mob and fomented sedition against the senate, as follows. A certain festival<sup>5</sup> was approaching when it was customary for the clients of prominent men to send gifts, and for this reason houses were kept open all through the night. The conspirators agreed, therefore, to use this opportunity to introduce into the houses of their intended victims men whose business it would be to lay violent hands upon them. With swords concealed at their girdles they were to gain entry without rousing suspicion, ostensibly for the purpose of bringing gifts, and, distributed a few to each house, at one and the same time to do away with virtually the entire senate. Though the plot had been thus carefully planned, by a miracle the victims escaped assassination. For among the more than four hundred men who were detailed to do the killing, there was one<sup>6</sup> who was in love with a certain girl and who, on being

to Minerva. Apparently Diodorus completed the story of Pompey's eastern campaign and his subsequent triumph before taking up the Catilinarian conspiracy.

<sup>2</sup> L. Sergius Catilina and P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura.

<sup>3</sup> The Saturnalia (Plutarch, *Cicero*, 18. 2; cp. Sallust, *Cat.* 43).

<sup>4</sup> Q. Curius. The woman was a certain Fulvia. Our sources differ somewhat on the exact occasion of her informing on the conspirators, but Sallust at least suggests that she was employed by Cicero as a spy: Sallust, *Cat.* 26 and cp. 23; Appian, *B.C.* 2. 3. Plutarch, *Cicero*, 16. 2, apparently refers to an earlier plan.

<sup>1</sup> Pliny (*N.H.* 7. 97-98) says that the dedication was made

παιδίσκην καὶ ὑπὸ ταύτης παραθεωρούμενον πλεονάκις λέγειν φασὶν ὅτι μετ' ὀλίγας ἡμέρας<sup>2</sup> ἔσται τοῦ πνεύματος αὐτῆς κύριος. τῆς δὲ θαυμαζούσης τὸ ῥηθὲν καὶ μὴ δυναμένης νοῆσαι τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς ἀπειλῆς,<sup>3</sup> τὸν μὲν νεανίσκον μένειν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀνατάσεως,<sup>4</sup> τὴν δὲ κατὰ τὴν συμπεριφορὰν καὶ τὴν μετ' αὐτοῦ μέθην ὑποκριναμένην κεχαρισμένης ὀμιλίας<sup>5</sup> ἀξιούσιν δηλῶσαι τίνα ποτὲ νοῦν ἔχει τὸ ῥηθὲν· τὸν δὲ διὰ τὸν ἔρωτα βουλόμενον ταύτη χαρίσασθαι πᾶσαν τὴν ἀλήθειαν μνηῦσαι· τὴν δὲ προσποιηθεῖσαν μετ' εὐνοίας καὶ χαρᾶς δεδέχθαι τὸν λόγον συνιπῆσαι, τῇ δὲ ὑστεραία πρὸς τὴν τοῦ ὑπάτου Κικέρωνος γυναικῆ καταντήσασαν καὶ κατ' ἰδίαν διαλεχθεῖσαν περὶ τούτων ἀπαγγεῖλαι τοὺς ῥηθέντας λόγους ὑπὸ τοῦ νεανίσκου, καὶ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ φανερὰν γενέσθαι τὴν τούτων συνωμοσίαν. τὸν δὲ τὰ μὲν ἀνατάσει καὶ φόβῳ, τὰ δὲ παρακλήσει φιλανθρώπῳ χρησάμενον μαθεῖν ἀκριβῶς παρ' αὐτῶν τὴν ὁλὴν ἐπιβουλὴν.

(*Const. Exc.* 3, pp. 211-212.)

5a. Ὅτι Λεύκιος Σέργιος ὁ ἐπικαλούμενος Κατιλίνας κατὰ χρεως γεγονῶς ἀπόστασιν ἐμελέτησεν, ὁ δὲ Μάρκος<sup>6</sup> Κικέρων ὁ ὑπάτος λόγον διετίθετο περὶ τῆς προσδοκωμένης ταραχῆς. καὶ κληθέντος Κατιλίνας καὶ τῆς κατηγορίας κατὰ πρόσωπον γνωμένης, ὁ Κατιλίνας κατ' οὐδένα τῶν τρόπων ἔφησεν ἑαυτοῦ καταγνώσεσθαι φυγῆν ἐκούσιον καὶ ἄκριτον. ὁ δὲ Κικέρων ἐπηρώτησε τοὺς συγκλητικούς ἐὶ δοκεῖ μεταναστῆναι τὸν Κατιλίαν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. σιωπῶντων δὲ τῶν πολλῶν διὰ τὴν κατὰ πρόσωπον ἐντροπήν, δι' ἑτέρου τρόπου, καθάπερ ἐλέγξει τὴν σύγκλητον ἀκριβῶς βουλόμενος, τὸ δεύτερον ἐπηρώ-

slighted by her, remarked more than once that within a few days her very life would be in his power. The remark puzzled her, and she could not guess what grounds he had for his threat, but still the young man remained insistent. When they were together, therefore, and drinking, she feigned extreme delight at his company and asked him to tell her what in the world his remark meant, and he, wishing in his infatuation to please her, disclosed the whole truth. She pretended to have taken what was said sympathetically and joyfully, and held her peace, but on the morrow went to the wife of Cicero the consul, and speaking privately with her about the matter reported what the young man had said. Thus was the conspiracy brought to light, and the consul, by using now threats and terror, now kindly exhortations, learned from them full details of the plot.

5a. Lucius Sergius, surnamed Catiline, on finding himself deep in debt had fomented an insurrection, and the consul Marcus Cicero was composing a speech on the anticipated disturbance. Catiline, on being openly named and accused to his face, declared that under no circumstances would he condemn himself to voluntary exile without a trial. Cicero put the question to the senators, whether it was their wish to banish Catiline from the city. When the majority, abashed by the man's presence, remained silent, Cicero, wishing as it were to probe their sentiments exactly, turned the question and

<sup>1</sup> φασὶν ὅτι added by Feder.

<sup>2</sup> So Feder, Müller: μετ' ὀλίγας ἡμέρας S.

<sup>3</sup> So Feder, Dindorf: ἀμίλλας S.

<sup>4</sup> So Feder, Müller: ἀναστάσεως S.

<sup>5</sup> So Müller: κεχαρισμένης ὀμιλίας S.

<sup>6</sup> ὁ after Μάρκος deleted by Herwerden.

τησε τοὺς συνέδρους εἰ κελεύουσι Κόιντον<sup>1</sup> Κάτλον ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης μεταστήσασθαι.<sup>2</sup> μῖα δὲ φωνῇ πάντων ἀναβοησάντων μὴ δοκεῖν καὶ δυσχεραίνοντων ἐπὶ τῷ ῥηθέντι, πάλιν<sup>3</sup> ἐπὶ τὸν Κατιλίαν ἔφησεν, ὅταν τιὰ μὴ νομίσωσιν εἶναι ἐπιτήδειον φυγεῖν,<sup>4</sup> μεθ' ὅσης κραυγῆς ἀντιλέγουσιν ὥστε εἶναι φανερόν ὅτι διὰ τῆς σιωπῆς βουλογοῦσι φυγῆν. ὁ δὲ Κατιλίνας εἰπὼν ὅτι βουλεύσεται καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀνεχώρησεν.

2 Ὅτι κατὰ τὴν παροιμίαν τῷ πλείονι πολέμιον καθίσταται τοῦλαττον. (Const. Exc. 4, p. 406.)

6. Μέμνηται μὲν Βιργίλιος ταύτης τῆς Κλεοπάτρας,

Λουκιανὸς καὶ Γαληνὸς καὶ Πλούταρχος σὺν τούτοις,

Διόδωρος, Γεώργιος ὁ χρονικὸς σὺν ἄλλοις.

(Tzetzes, Hist. 2, 31-33.)

7. [. . . τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ Κελτικοῦ πολέμου, ἣν τελευτήν πεποιήμεθα τῆς ἱστορίας.]

(Diodorus, 1. 5. 1.)

2 [Τοῦτο γὰρ τὸ μέρος τῆς οἰκουμένης καὶ τὸ περὶ τὰς Βρεττανικὰς νήσους καὶ τὴν ἄρκτον ἥκιστα πέπτωκεν ὑπὸ τὴν κοινὴν ἀνθρώπων ἐπίγνωσιν. ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τῶν πρὸς ἄρκτον κεκλιμένων μερῶν τῆς οἰκουμένης τῶν συναπτόντων τῇ διὰ ψύχος

<sup>1</sup> Mai, misled by his false reading Κατιλίαν, emended Κόιντον to Λεύκιον. For κελεύουσι Dindorf then proposed κωλύουσι (accepted by Bekker). Dindorf<sup>4</sup> compounds confusion by gratuitously inserting Λεύκιον before Κόιντον.

<sup>2</sup> So Mai (or V ?): μεταστήσεσθαι V (ed. Boissevain), μετασῆμαι Herwerden.

asked the senators next whether they would order him to banish Quintus Catulus<sup>1</sup> from Rome. When with one voice they all shouted their disapproval and showed their displeasure at what was said, Cicero, reverting to Catiline, remarked that when they considered a man not deserving of banishment they shouted with all their might; hence it was evident that by silence they were agreeing to his banishment. Catiline, after stating that he would think it over in private, withdrew.

According to the proverb the less is the enemy of the more.

6. This Cleopatra is mentioned by Virgil, Lucian, Galen, along with Plutarch, and by Diodorus and George the chronicler among others.

7. [. . . the beginning of the Gallic War, which we have made the end of our history.]

[This part of the inhabited world and that about the British Isles and the arctic regions have fallen least of all within the range of men's common knowledge. But as for the northern latitudes adjacent to the region that is uninhabited because of the cold, we shall discuss them when we come to write of the

<sup>1</sup> Q. Lutatius Catulus, consul in 78 and censor in 65 B.C., one of the most highly respected members of the senate. T. Reinach, *Rev. Ét. Gr.* 17 (1904), 5-11, comparing the fragment with Cicero's *First Catilinarian*, 20-21, argues that it presents a more authentic account of what occurred than the edited speech, which was not published till three years after the event (Cicero, *Ad Att.* 2. 1. 3). The credit for establishing an intelligible text of this important passage belongs to Herwerden, who recovered the name of Catulus, where Mai had misread Catiline (see critical note).

<sup>3</sup> ῥηθέντι, πάλιν Nock: πάλιν ῥηθέντι V, πάλιν ἐρωτηθέντι Herwerden.

<sup>4</sup> So Herwerden: φυγῆς V.

δοικῆτω διέξιμεν, ὅταν τὰς Γαίῳ Καίσαρος πράξεις ἀναγράψωμεν· οὗτος γὰρ τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμονίαν εἰς ἐκείνα τὰ μέρη πορρωτάτω προβέσας πάντα τὸν πρότερον ἀγνοούμενον τόπον ἐποίησε πεσεῖν εἰς σύνταξιν ἱστορίας.]

(Diodorus, 3. 38. 2-3.)

- 3 [Καθ' ἡμᾶς δὲ Γάιος Καίσαρ ὁ διὰ τὰς πράξεις ἐπονομασθεὶς θεὸς πρῶτος τῶν μνημονουμένων ἐχειρώσατο τὴν νῆσον, καὶ τοὺς Βρεττανοὺς καταπολεμήσας ἠνάγκασε τελεῖν ὠρισμένους φόρους. ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τούτων τὰς κατὰ μέρος πράξεις ἐν τοῖς οἰκείοις χρόνοις ἀναγράφωμεν.]

(Diodorus, 5. 21. 2.)

- 4 [Ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τῶν κατ' αὐτὴν νομίμων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἰδιωμάτων τὰ κατὰ μέρος ἀναγράφωμεν ὅταν ἐπὶ τὴν Καίσαρος γενομένην στρατείαν εἰς Βρετανίαν παραγενθῶμεν.]

(Diodorus, 5. 22. 1.)

8. Ὅτι τῶν βιβλίων τινὲς πρὸ τοῦ διορθωθῆναι καὶ τὴν ἀκριβῆ συντέλειαν λαβεῖν κλαπεῖσαι προεξεδόθησαν, οὕτω συννευρομένου ἡμῶν τῇ γραφῇ ὡς ἡμεῖς ἀποποιούμεθα. ἵνα δὲ αὐταὶ φανεραὶ γενόμεναι μὴ λυμναίνωνται τὴν ὅλην ἐπιβολὴν τῆς ἱστορίας, ἐκρίναμεν δεῖν τὸν ἐλέγχοντα λόγον τὴν ἀγνοίαν ἐκθέσθαι. ἐν τεσσαράκοντα γὰρ βιβλοῖς περιειληφότες τὴν πραγματείαν, ἐν μὲν ἑξῆς ταῖς πρώταις ἀνεγράψαμεν τὰς πρὸ τῶν Τρωικῶν πράξεις τε καὶ μυθολογίας, καὶ τοὺς χρόνους ἐν ταύταις ἐπ' ἀκριβείας οὐ διωρισάμεθα διὰ τὸ μηδὲν παράπηγμα<sup>2</sup> περὶ τούτων παρεῖν. . . .<sup>3</sup>

(Const. Exc. 4, pp. 406-407.)

deeds of Gaius Caesar; for it was he who extended the Roman Empire farthest in that direction, and brought all the area that was previously unknown within the scope of history.]

[In our own times Gaius Caesar, who by his deeds won the title *divus*, was the first on record to have conquered the island, and by defeating the Britons in war compelled them to pay fixed tribute. But as for these matters we shall record the particulars of his enterprise at the appropriate times.]

[As for their customs and other peculiarities we shall record them in detail when we come to Caesar's campaign against Britain.]

8. Some of the books were pirated and published before being corrected and before they had received the finishing touches, at a time when we were not yet fully satisfied with the work. These we disown. But in order that these books, by getting before the public, may not mar the general plan of our history, we have deemed it necessary to publish a statement that will expose any misconception. Our subject matter is contained within forty books, and in the first six we have recorded the events and legends prior to the Trojan War. In these we have not fixed the dates with any precision, since no chronological record of them was at hand. . . .

<sup>1</sup> ἑξ added by Dindorf (cp. Book I. 4. 6).

<sup>2</sup> So Dindorf (cp. Book I. 5. 1): παράδειγμα V.

<sup>3</sup> παρειληφέναι ποτευόμενον Boissacain (cp. Book I. 5. 1), παρειληφέναι Dindorf, παρεῖναι Mai.



## FRAGMENTA SEDIS INCERTAE

1. [Περὶ δὲ τῶν συμπτωμάτων μεγάλης οὔσης ζητήσεως, οἱ μὲν φυσικοὶ πειρῶνται τὰς αἰτίας τῶν τοιούτων παθῶν οὐκ εἰς τὸ θεῖον ἀναφέρειν, ἀλλ' εἰς φυσικὰς τινας καὶ κατηναγκασμένους περιστάσεις, οἱ δ' εὐσεβῶς διακεείμενοι πρὸς τὸ θεῖον πιθανὰς τινας αἰτίας ἀποδιδούσι τοῦ συμβάντος, ὡς διὰ θεῶν μῆνιν γεγενημένης τῆς συμφορᾶς τοῖς εἰς τὸ θεῖον ἀσεβήσασιν· περὶ ὧν καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀκριβῶς ἀναγράψαι πειρασόμεθα τῇ κατὰ μέρος ἱστορίᾳ.]

(Diodorus, 15. 48. 4.)

1a. [Ὁ γὰρ Δουκέτιος τὴν Παλικὴν κτίσας καὶ περιλαβὼν αὐτὴν ἀξιολόγῳ τείχει, κατεκληρούχησε τὴν ὄμορον χώραν. συνέβη δὲ τὴν πόλιν ταύτην διὰ τὴν τῆς χώρας ἀρετὴν καὶ διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν οἰκητόρων ταχεῖαν λαβεῖν αὐξήσῃ. οὐ πολλὸν δὲ χρόνον εὐδαιμονήσασα κατεσκάφη, καὶ διέμεινεν ἀοίκητος μέχρι τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς χρόνων· περὶ ὧν τὰ κατὰ μέρος ἀναγράφομεν ἐν τοῖς οἰκείοις χρόνοις.]

(Diodorus, 11. 90. 1-2.)

2. Καὶ ὁ μὲν Σικελιώτης Διόδωρος τὸν Ζωΐλον

<sup>1</sup> The promised discussion may have come in connection with the great earthquake at Rhodes, mentioned in Book 26. 8.

## FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

1. [These disasters (earthquakes and tidal waves) have been the subject of much discussion. Natural scientists make it their endeavour to attribute responsibility in such cases not to divine providence, but to certain natural circumstances determined by necessary causes, whereas those who are disposed to venerate the divine power assign certain plausible reasons for the occurrence, alleging that the disaster was occasioned by the anger of the gods at those who had committed sacrilege. This question I too shall endeavour to deal with in detail in a special chapter of my history.<sup>1</sup>]

1a. [Ducetius, having founded Palicē and enclosed it with a fine wall, divided up and apportioned the adjacent territory. And it came to pass that this city, because of the excellence of the soil and the number of its inhabitants, grew swiftly. But after no very long period of prosperity it was levelled to the ground and remained uninhabited down to our own times: the details of this matter I shall relate at the proper time.<sup>2</sup>]

2. The Siceliote Diodorus says that this Zoilus<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> The account of Palicē probably appeared in the narrative of the Second Servile War: cp. Book 36. 3. 3 and 36. 7. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Zoilus of Amphipolis, a 4th-century Cynic philosopher. A number of works are ascribed to him. His denunciations of Homer won him the nickname Homeroinastix.

τούτου οὐδὲν ἕτερον ἔτι γεγραφέναι φησὶν ἢ τὴν καθ' Ὀμήρου ἦν εἵπομεν σύνταξιν.

(Tzetzes, *Scholía ad Exægesin in Iliadem*, p. 126.<sup>1</sup>)

3. Πλούταρχος, Διόδωρος, Διδώωρος καὶ Δίων τὰ τῶν Κατῶνων γράφουσι καὶ τὰ τῶν Σκηπιῶνων. (Tzetzes, *Hist.* 3. 154-155.)

4. = Book 8. 26.

5. (Ἀντικατέστησαν) Διόδωρος. Οἱ δὲ ὑπολειφθέντες ἀλλήλοις ἀντικατέστησαν.

6. (Ἐντείνας ἑαυτὸν) Διόδωρος. Ἐς τὸν στρατιωτικὸν καὶ εὐτελῆ βίον ἐντείνας.

7. (Ἐξακριβωθέντες) Διόδωρος. Ἄνδρες ἐξακριβωθέντες ὑπὸ βασιλέως εἰς μέγεθος τε καὶ ὕψος σωματίων καὶ τόλμης ὀξύτητα καὶ ἀγερωχίαν.

8. (Κλίμακες) Διόδωρος. Ἐξῆς δ' ἐκομίζοντο κλίμακες ὡ', παντευχίας πολυτελεῖς ἔχουσαι.

9. (Στεγανόν) Καὶ Διόδωρος. Οἱ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι στεγανά ποιήσαντες παρεχόμενον.

10. (Συνεῖχεν) Διόδωρος. Ὁ δὲ συνεῖχεν αὐτοὺς εἶναι στρατιώτας,<sup>2</sup> παράδειγμα ὑποθεῖς ἑαυτὸν.

11. (Ὑποστάς) Διόδωρος. Ἐπαγγελόμενοι καὶ αὐτοὶ πρὸς τὴν ὑπόστασιν ταύτην συμβαλεῖσθαι.

12. (Χαλάσω) Διόδωρος. Τοῦ δὲ βασιλέως χαλῶντος καὶ παραλυομένου πρὸς τὰ λεγόμενα, ἐπιτρέπει αὐτῷ πράττειν ὃ βούλεται.

13. (Χρῶμα) Διόδωρος. Ὁ δὲ βάρβαρος μαστιζόμενος, ὄμμα ἔχων ἀπρεπτον καὶ χρῶμα καθάπερ θηρίον ἐκαρτέρει. (Suidas, *s.v.*)

14. Κρείσσων σοφὸς ἰσχυροῦ.

(Antonius Melissa, 1. 10.<sup>3</sup>)

wrote nothing in addition to the treatise *Against Homer* of which we spoke.

3. Plutarch, Dionysius, Diodorus, and Dio give accounts of the Catos and the Scipios.

4. = Book 8. 26.

5. Those who were left opposed one another.

6. Devoting himself to the mean life of a common soldier.

7. Men who had been carefully sought out by the king for their size and height, their keen daring, and their lordly manner.

8. Next in the procession came eight hundred frames on which costly panoplies were mounted.<sup>1</sup>

9. The Romans built waterproof shelters and spent the winter there.

10. He constrained them to be soldiers by setting himself before them as a model.

11. Promising that they too would contribute to this undertaking.

12. Since in the face of these words the king was losing his grip and weakening, he allowed him to do what he pleased.

13. The barbarian, on being flogged, did not change expression or colour, but like a dumb beast suffered in silence.

14. The wise man is superior to the strong.\*

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Book 31. 8. 10, and note *ad loc.*

<sup>2</sup> Dindorf gives this as no. 1 of his *Fragmenta Dubia*. His two other doubtful fragments are here omitted, as they seem certainly to belong to other authors named Diodorus. Also omitted are a number of unidentified passages in Suidas that have been tentatively ascribed to Diodorus by some scholars.

<sup>1</sup> Ed. Hermann, Leipzig, 1812.

<sup>2</sup> εἶναι στρατιώτας] ἐν στρατείᾳ Dindorf.

<sup>3</sup> Ed. Migne, *Patrologia Graeca*, vol. 136.

15. Κινήσεως τε αὐθις ἐμφυλίου γενομένης, Σύλλαν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀνυπεύθυνον ἀρχὴν ἢ Ῥωμαίων βουλήν προεβάλετο.<sup>1</sup> τῶν γὰρ ἰππέων ἅμα πάντων συμφραξαμένων καὶ μᾶλλον ἄρχειν ἢ περ ἄρχεσθαι βουλομένων, πολλάκις τε σὺν τῇ συγκλήτῳ βουλήν ἐς ἐναντίωσιν ἐλθεῖν πειρωμένων,<sup>2</sup> οὐκ ἀνεκτὸν ἦν τοῖς ἐν τέλει. ὁ μὲν οὖν Σύλλας ἐπὶ τὴν εἰρημένην αὐθις διελθὼν<sup>3</sup> ἀρχὴν, σύνθημα<sup>4</sup> τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀνδράσι λαθὼν ἅπαντας τοὺς τῆς Ῥώμης ἔδωκεν, ἐγχειρίδιά τε αὐτοὺς ξίφη κομιζομένους εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν<sup>5</sup> προσέταξεν, ὀπηνίκα τῆς Ῥέας<sup>6</sup> ἡμέραν ὁ Ῥωμαίων δῆμος πανηγυρίζειν ἄρξεται' (αὕτη δὲ<sup>8</sup> κατὰ τὴν πρώτην Ἰαννουαρίου μηνὸς εἴωθεν ἄγεσθαι<sup>9</sup>) ὡς ἂν δι' αὐτῶν τοὺς τῆς πόλεως ἰππεῖς<sup>10</sup> διαχρήσῃται. ὁ μὲν οὖν περὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ὄχλος<sup>11</sup> ἐναντία τοῖς στρατιώταις φρονῶν

15. Upon the renewal of civil strife the Roman senate proposed that Sulla be granted dictatorial powers.<sup>1</sup> For all the knights had banded together, wishing to rule rather than be ruled, and since they repeatedly attempted to oppose the senate the situation was intolerable to the government. Accordingly Sulla, having again attained this office, made a secret agreement with men throughout Italy, unbeknown to anyone at Rome, and ordered them to arm themselves with daggers and enter the city at the time when the Roman people would be starting to celebrate the festival of Rhea (this normally occurs about the first of January),<sup>2</sup> so that with their help he might destroy the urban knights. Since the Italian rabble was hostile to the soldiers they duly appeared on the

original form, preserved in Codex Athous 4932, but the publication attracted little attention.

Our passage is immediately preceded by familiar material on Sulla's dictatorship drawn chiefly from Plutarch (*Sulla*, 31-32, 34), who is at one point cited by name. The present story, however, despite the express citation of Plutarch and Diodorus, has no known parallels. It is not clear whether these authors are cited for the whole episode or only for the detail of the barbarian raids. At best it is a garbled version of the facts, but it possibly reflects, however unfaithfully, Diodorus' account, of which so few fragments survive. The "second" dictatorship attributed to Sulla may be the result of a clumsy attempt to combine material from different sources; in general the elements of the story seem to fit better the context of Sulla's first consulship, 88 B.C., than any time after his return to power late in 82 B.C. If the earlier date is correct, the passage should follow Books 38/9. 5, otherwise it belongs with Books 38/9. 17-19.

<sup>2</sup> No festival of Rhea (=Cybelé, or Mâ-Bellona?) was celebrated at Rome on January 1. For a discussion of this and other problems of interpretation see my article, "A Neglected Historical Text", *Historia*, 14 (1965), 236-251, esp. pp. 244 ff.

<sup>1</sup> προεβάλλετο L (=Codex Athous 4932).

<sup>2</sup> P omits καὶ μᾶλλον . . . πειρωμένων.

<sup>3</sup> αὐθις διελθὼν L, ἐλθὼν P.

<sup>4</sup> σύνθημα L.

<sup>5</sup> ἐν τῇ πόλει L.

<sup>6</sup> τὴν Ῥέαν L (the scribe originally omitted ἡμέρα [sic], which was inserted later).

<sup>7</sup> ὁ Ῥωμαίων . . . ἄρξεται] πανηγυρίζουσι Ῥωμαῖοι P.

<sup>8</sup> So Dragoumis: τε L.

<sup>9</sup> P omits αὕτη . . . ἄγεσθαι.

<sup>10</sup> τοὺς . . . ἰππεῖς Müller, τοῖς . . . ἰππεῦσι LP.

<sup>11</sup> ὄχλος P, δῆμος L.

<sup>1</sup> A slightly abbreviated version of this passage has long been known from the Constantinian *Excerpta de Virtutibus et Vitiis*. It lacks, however, the reference to Plutarch and Diodorus, and since it seemed to rest on no authority earlier than the seventh-century chronicler, it was all but ignored. The full text was published by S. P. Lambros in 1904, as part of an extensive fragment of John of Antioch, in its

κατὰ τὴν ὀρισμαμένην ὑπήντησεν,<sup>1</sup> ἀρξάμενός τε τῆς ἐμφυλίου κινήσεως, ἅμα τε καὶ τὸν δῆμον προσλαβόμενος, πολλοὺς τῶν ἱππέων διέφθειρεν.<sup>2</sup> τούτων δὲ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν πραπτομένων μηνύσεις ἐκ τῶν πανταχόθεν ὑπηκόων εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀφίκοντο, βαρβάρων τε ἐπιδρομὰς ἀποφαίνουσαι καὶ τοὺς ὑπάτους καὶ στρατηγοὺς Ῥωμαίων τὴν ταχίστην καταλαβεῖν τὰς χώρας ὑπομιμνήσκουσαι. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἐκ τῶν<sup>3</sup> Πλουτάρχου εἰρήκαμεν. ὡς δὲ φησι Διόδωρος, οὐδὲν τούτων ἀπηγγέλλθη, ἀλλ'<sup>4</sup> ὁ Σύλλας, βουληθεὶς τὸν ὄχλον τῆς ἐμφυλίου παραχῆς ἀποστήσαι, ταῦτα<sup>5</sup> διεσοφίσαστο. καὶ εὐθέως ἀναλαβὼν ἅπαντα τὰ στρατεύματα ἐπιστήσας τε αὐτοῖς στρατηγοὺς τοῦ παντὸς πλήθους τὴν πόλιν ἀπήλλαξεν.<sup>6</sup>

(Ioannes Antiochenus, fr. 68, § 2: Νέος Ἑλληνομνήμων, 1 (1904), pp. 28-30, *Const. Exc.* 2 (1), p. 173.)

appointed day, began to riot, and by enlisting the help of the populace did away with a large number of knights. While these events were taking place in the city, reports from the subject peoples everywhere reached Rome, announcing incursions of barbarians and suggesting that the Roman consuls and praetors should occupy their territories with all speed. I give this on the authority of Plutarch. Diodorus, however, says that no such reports existed, and that Sulla concocted them as a means of distracting the people and ending the disorders. For he promptly enrolled all the armies and assigned them commanders, and thus rid the city of the whole multitude.

<sup>1</sup> ἀπήντησεν P.

<sup>2</sup> διέφθειρε L.

<sup>3</sup> Lambros wrongly gives the reading as τοῦ.

<sup>4</sup> P omits μηνύσεις . . . ἀλλ', and inserts after διεσοφίσαστο, below: μηνύσεις τινὰς ἐκ τῶν πανταχόθεν ὑπηκόων, βαρβάρων ἐπιδρομὰς ἐπιφαινούσας.

<sup>5</sup> P omits ταῦτα.

<sup>6</sup> ἀπήλλαξε L.

# INDEX

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## INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO THE INDEX

THIS is primarily an index of names. Some few items dealing with economic, military, political and religious matters have been included, but with these the coverage is by no means complete. An effort has been made, however, to cover every occurrence of every proper name, including passages where the name is implied but not actually used. In the case of the larger geographical divisions this has often been done by an inclusive reference covering the events of a year or more, sometimes with a word or phrase in parentheses after the reference suggesting the events of the period. It has seemed most convenient to place in a single article under the name of a city or country all the material dealing with that city or country and with its people, although this is contrary to Diodorus' usage. With him "Athens," for example, is a geographical area. It is always the "Athenians" who act, never "Athens." Grouping the place and its people into a single article results in a mixture of singular and plural verbs which the user may find disturbing; but this is, I think, better than forcing him to consult two more or less parallel articles.

The index is based on the translation, and the

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO THE INDEX

spelling of certain names varies with the usage of the different translators. These variations are minor, and they very rarely cause any change in the position of the name in the alphabetical order. Diodorus' habitual inaccuracy in expressing Latin proper names presents a somewhat different problem. Here, if one followed the normal indexing practice of giving a name as the author gives it, a man who had held office three times might appear under three different names no one of which would be recognized by a person searching for him. The only way of bringing order out of chaos seemed to be to list each man under his full and correct name as given by Broughton (*Magistrates of the Roman Republic*) with cross references from Diodorus' vagaries where this seemed worth while. Men bearing the same name, either Greek or Roman, are given in chronological order or in order of first appearance. When the same name is found for persons and for places, the former are given precedence.

References are by volume (Roman numerals), book (boldfaced Arabic), chapter, and section (Arabic). Volume and book numbers are given only as needed; but chapter and section numbers are given for each item, the section number being given even if there is only one section in the chapter. In a few cases and for various different reasons the page of this edition has been added. For the complete books the division into chapters is uniform in all the editions of the past century and a half, but there are minor variations in the section numbers and one edition (Bekker, Teubner, 1853-1854) lacks these numbers. For the fragments there is no such uniformity. This edition follows the numbering introduced by the

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO THE INDEX

Vogel-Fischer edition (Teubner, 1888 ff.) in Books Six through Ten, and that of Dindorf's fourth edition (Teubner, 1866-1868) for the last ten books. A "concordance" following the Index will make possible its use with the older editions and also will make it easier to find in this edition fragments cited by the older numberings.

To facilitate identifying items and locating items within the longer articles dates have been introduced where feasible. These are placed in parentheses, and each applies to the material following it up to the next date or to a full stop (period). For the complete books from Eleven through Twenty the dates are based on Diodorus' rather faulty division into archon years, the date printed being that of the calendar year in which the archon took office. For the fragments of the last twenty books the very full dating supplied in the margin by Professor Walton has been followed. For the first five books and for the fragments of the next five very few dates have been supplied. Obviously few dates are possible for the first six books, but more might have been done in Books Seven through Ten. However, this index has been prepared with rather limited library facilities available, and no real effort has been made to go beyond what was to be found in Professor Oldfather's notes. It should be emphasized that the dates are not intended to give exact chronological information but merely to make use of this somewhat cumbersome index a little easier.

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September 15, 1965

## TABLE OF OLYMPIADS AND OF YEARS

### BOOKS XI-XX

Diodorus begins his account of each year by giving the Athenian and Roman magistrates for that year, and in every fourth year he also gives the victor in the stadion race at Olympia and the number of the Olympiad. In the following table the Olympiad number is given in the first column. The second column gives the year B.C. assigned by modern historians to the archon named by Diodorus, and also the year assigned to the named Roman magistrates by the conventional Roman chronological system, which is based ultimately upon Varro. When the magistrates are other than consuls, that is indicated immediately after the Roman date. The third column gives the point in Diodorus where his account of the year begins.

	YEARS	
OLYMPIADS	GREEK ROMAN	DIODORUS
LXXV	480 = V486	IV, 11. 1. 2
	479 = V485	27. 1
	478 = V484	38. 1
	477 = V483	41. 1
		311



TABLE OF OLYMPIADS AND OF YEARS

	YEARS	
OLYMPIADS	GREEK ROMAN	DIODORUS
LXXVI	476 = V481	IV, <b>11.</b> 48. 1
	475 = V480	50. 1
	474 = V479	51. 1
	473 = V478	52. 1
LXXVII	472 = V477	53. 1
	471 = V476	54. 1
	470 = V475	60. 1
	469 = V474	63. 1
LXXVIII	468 = V473	65. 1
	467 = V472	66. 1
	466 = V471	67. 1
	465 = V470	69. 1
LXXIX	464 = V469	70. 1
	463 = V468	71. 1
	462 = V467	74. 1
	461 = V466	75. 1
LXXX	460 = V465	77. 1
	459 = V464	78. 1
	458 = V463	79. 1
	457 = V462	81. 1
LXXXI	456 = V461	84. 1
	455 = V460	85. 1
	454 = V459	86. 1
	453 = V458	88. 1
	451 = V457	91. 1
	450 = V457b	<b>12.</b> 3. 1
	449 = V456	4. 1
LXXXIII	448 = V455	5. 1
	447 = V454	6. 1
	446 = V453	7. 1
	445 = V452	22. 1
LXXXIV	444 = V451 (Xviri)	23. 1

TABLE OF OLYMPIADS AND OF YEARS

	YEARS	
OLYMPIADS	GREEK ROMAN	DIODORUS
	443 = V450 (Xviri)	IV, <b>12.</b> 24. 1
	442 = V449	26. 1
	441 = V448	27. 1
LXXXV	440 = V447	29. 1
	439 = V446	30. 1
	438 = V445	31. 1
	437 = V444 (tr.)	32. 1
LXXXVI	436 = V443	33. 1
	435 = V442	34. 1
	434 = V441	35. 1
	433 = V440	36. 1
LXXXVII	432 = V439	37. 1
	431 = V438 (tr.)	38. 1
	430 = V437	V, <b>12.</b> 43. 1
	429 = V436	46. 1
LXXXVIII	428 = V435	49. 1
	427 = V434 (tr.)	53. 1
	426 = V433 (tr.)	58. 1
	425 = V432 (tr.)	60. 1
LXXXIX	424 = V431	65. 1
	423 = V430	72. 1
	422 = V429	73. 1
	421 = V428	75. 1
XC	420 = V428b	77. 1
	419 = V427	78. 1
	418 = V426 (tr.)	80. 1
	417 = V425 (tr.)	81. 1
XCI	416 = V424 (tr.)	82. 1
	415 = V418 (tr.)	<b>13.</b> 2. 1
	414 = V417 (tr.)	7. 1
	413 = V416 (tr.)	9. 1
XCI	412 = V415 (tr.)	34. 1

TABLE OF OLYMPIADS AND OF YEARS

OLYMPIADS	YEARS	
	GREEK ROMAN	DIODORUS
	411 = V414 (tr.)	V, 3. 38. 1
	410 = V413	43. 1
	409 = V412	54. 1
XCIII	408 = V411	68. 1
	407 = V410	76. 1
	406 = V409	80. 1
	405 = V408 (tr.)	104. 1
XCIV	404 = V407 (tr.)	VI, 14. 3. 1
	403 = V406 (tr.)	12. 1
	402 = V405 (tr.)	17. 1
	401 = V404 (tr.)	19. 1
XCv	400 = V403 (tr.)	33. 1
	399 = V402 (tr.)	38. 1
	398 = V401 (tr.)	44. 1
	397 = V400 (tr.)	47. 1
XCVI	396 = V399 (tr.)	54. 1
	395 = V398 (tr.)	82. 1
	394 = V397 (tr.)	85. 1
	393 = V396 (tr.)	90. 1
XCvII	392 = V395 (tr.)	94. 1
	391 = V394 (tr.)	97. 1
	390 = V393	99. 1
	389 = V392	103. 1
XCvIII	388 = V391 (tr.)	107. 1
	387 = V390 (tr.)	110. 1
	386 = V394 (tr.)	15. 2. 1
	385 = V393	8. 1
XCIX	384 = V392	14. 1
	383 = V391 (tr.)	15. 1
	382 = V390 (tr.)	VII, 15. 20. 1
	381 = V389 (tr.)	22. 1
C	380 = V388 (tr.)	23. 1

TABLE OF OLYMPIADS AND OF YEARS

OLYMPIADS	YEARS	
	GREEK ROMAN	DIODORUS
	379 = V387 (tr.)	VII, 15. 24. 1
	378 = V386 (tr.)	25. 1
	377 = V385 (tr.)	28. 1
CI	376 = V384 (tr.)	36. 1
	375 = V383 (tr.)	38. 1
	374 = V382 (tr.)	41. 1
	373 = V381 (tr.)	48. 1
CII	372 = V380 (tr.)	50. 1
	371 = V379 (tr.)	51. 1
	370 = V378 (tr.)	57. 1
	369 = V377 (tr.)	61. 1
CIII	368 = V376 (tr.)	71. 1
	367 = V375 (No Roman magistrates)	75. 1
	366 = V370 (tr.)	76. 1
	365 = V369 (tr.)	77. 1
CIV	364 = V368 (tr.)	78. 1
	363 = V366	82. 1
	362 = V365	90. 1
	361 = V364	93. 1
CV	360 = V363	16. 2. 1
	359 = V362	4. 1
	358 = V361	6. 1
	357 = V360	9. 1
CvI	356 = V359	15. 1
	355 = V358	23. 1
	354 = V357	28. 1
	353 = V356	32. 1
	352 = V355	37. 1
	351 = V354	40. 1
	350 = V353	46. 1
	349 = V352	52. 1

TABLE OF OLYMPIADS AND OF YEARS

OLYMPIADS	YEARS	
	GREEK ROMAN	DIODORUS
CVIII	348 = V351	VII, 16. 53. 1
	347 = V350	56. 1
	346 = V349	59. 1
	345 = V345	VIII, 16. 66. 1
	344 = V348	69. 1
CIX	343 = V347	70. 1
	342 = V346	72. 1
	341 = V344	74. 1
	340 = V343	77. 1
	339 = V342	82. 1
CX	338 = V341	84. 1
	337 = V340	89. 1
	336 = V339	91. 1
	335 = V338	17. 2. 1
	334 = V337	17. 1
CXII	333 = V336	29. 1
	332 = V335	40. 1
	331 = V334	49. 1
	330 = V332	62. 1
	329 = V331	74. 1
CXIII	328 = V330	82. 1
	327 = V329 (lost in lacuna)	
	326 = V328	87. 1
	325 = V327	110. 1
	324 = V326	113. 1
CXIV	323 = V325	IX, 18. 2. 1
	322 = V323	26. 1
	321 = V322	28. 2
	320 = V321	40. 1
	319 = V320	44. 1
(CXV)	318 = V319	58. 1
	317 = V318	19. 2. 1

TABLE OF OLYMPIADS AND OF YEARS

OLYMPIADS	YEARS	
	GREEK ROMAN	DIODORUS
CXVI	316 = V317	IX, 19. 17. 1 <sup>1</sup>
	315 = V316	55. 1 <sup>2</sup>
	314 = V315	X, 19. 66. 1
	313 = V314	73. 1
	312 = V313	77. 1 <sup>2</sup>
CXVII	311 = V312	105. 1
	310 = V311	20. 3. 1
	309 = V310	27. 1
	308	37. 1
	307	45. 1
CXVIII	306	73. 1
	305	81. 1
	304	91. 1
CXIX	303	102. 1
	302	106. 1

For the special problems in the early part of Book 18, see Introduction to Vol. IX, p. xi.

## INDEX

## A

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Abuleutes: (330) surrenders Suisian to Alexander, VIII, 17. 65. 5.

Abydus, on Hellespont: (480)

Xerxes at, IV, 11. 3. 6; (411) Athenians defeat Lacedæmonian fleet near, V, 13. 39. 1-40. 5; Lacedæmonian fleet at, 41. 1; (410) 45. 1, 6, 47. 2; Athenian fleet passes, 49. 5; (408) Athenians take cities of Hellespont except, 68. 1; (362) Demetrius saves, from Lydimachus, X, 20. 107. 2-3; (200) M. Aemilius Paulinus meets Philip V at, XI, 28. 6. 1.

Academy, grove near Athens: (408) King Agis camps in, V, 13. 73. 1; (200) Philip V burns, XI, 28. 7. 1.

Acænus s. of Theseus, III, 4. 62. 1.

Acanthi, an Egyptian city, I, 1. 97. 2.

Acanthus, in Chalcidicæ: (480) Xerxes at, IV, 11. 5. 1; (424) revolts from Athens, V, 12. 67. 1-2.

Acarnania: (455) Pericles wins most cities of, IV, 11. 85. 2, (453) 88. 2; (429) Lacedæmonians forced from, V, 12. 47. 4-5; (425) men of, in Demosthenes' army, 60. 1; Demosthenes in, 60. 5-6; makes peace with Ambracia, 60. 4-6; (395) joins alliance against Lacedæmonians, VI, 14. 82. 3; (377) a division of Lacedæmonian empire, VII, 15. 31. 2; won over to Athens, 36. 5; (335) exiles from, recalled, VIII, 17. 3. 3; (321) at war with Aetolians, IX, 18. 38. 4-5; (314) X, 19. 67. 3; Cassander persuades, to move into cities, 67. 3-4; he places

Lyciscus over, 67. 5, 88. 2; (313) Philip enters, 74. 3; (109) men from, in Roman army, XII, 36. 8. 1. See Philip of; Oenidae, Acheloiis riv. in.

Acenatus s. of Pellias: receives father's kingdom, II, 4. 53. 1; succeeded by Thessalus s. of Jason, 55. 2.

Acathartus gulf, on Arabian gulf (Red sea), II, 3. 39. 3.

Acê, in Phoenicia: (374) forces of Artaxercus at, VII, 15. 41. 3.

Acclium, in Sicily: formerly called Acgithallus, XI, 24. 1. 10.

Acæsius (Acæsius) riv.: in India, II, 2. 37. 4; (326) Alexander on, VIII, 17. 95. 3-96. 1.

Acæstorides: (474) arehon, IV, 11. 51. 1.

— of Corinth: (before 317) general in Syracuse, falls in plot against Agathocles, IX, 19. 5. 1-3.

Achaia, see Achala.

Achaean league: (185) offends Rome by destroying walls of Sparta; rejects gifts of Bumeses II; renews with Scæneus IV the alliance made with Antiochus III, XI, 29. 17. 1; (182) loses leader, Philopoemen, 18. 1; (146) inexperienced leaders destroy, 32. 26. 1, 3-5; declares war on Rome, 26. 5.

Achaicans: (440) a tribe in Thuria, IV, 12. 11. 3.

Achaemenes s. of Darius I: (462) general of Artaxerces I, defeated in Egypt, IV, 11. 74. 1-4.

Achaus: (c. 136) adviser of Eunus, XII, 34.5. 2, 18, 42.

Achaia, Achaicans, in Peloponnesus: once called Ias, III, 5. 51. 4, and Ionia, VII, 15. 49. 1; with Dorians in Crete, III, 5. 89. 2; (401) in army of Cyrus, VI, 14. 19. 8; (377) a division of Lacedæmonian empire, VII, 15. 31. 2; (373) earthquake destroys two cities of, 48. 1-3; permit Ionians to copy altars, 49. 2-3; (367) Epameinondas gains support of, and frees cities held by,

75. 2; (363) at Mantinea, 85. 2; (354) and Phocians, 16. 30. 4; (352) 37. 3; (331) Alexander's army, VIII, 17. 57. 3-4; (314) Aristodemus frees Patrae in, X, 19. 60. 3; (310) Eunelus chases pirates of, 20. 23. 2; (303) Demetrius in, 103. 4; (135) one of, leads slave war, XII, 34.5. 2. 16. See Myscellus, Socrates of, Patrae in.

—, in Phthiotis: men from, accompany Noleus into Peloponnesus, III, 4. 68. 3; Dionysius rites among, 5. 50. 4-5; (480) submit to Xerxes, IV, 11. 3. 1-2; (428) oppose Thracians, V, 12. 51. 1-2; (364) Alexander of Phæac surrenders, to Bocotians, VII, 15. 80. 6; (363) at Mantinea, 84. 4; (354) oppose Phocians in Sacrae war, 16. 29. 1; (331) cavalry from, at Ardea, VIII, 17. 37. 3; (323) join Athenians in Lamian war, IX, 18. 11. 1.

—, city on Rhodes, III, 5. 57. 6.

—, in Scythia: (before 61) Cn. Pompey protects, XII, 46. 4. 1.

Acharnæ, in Attica: (401) Thirty Tyrants camp near, VI, 14. 32. 6.

Acheloiis riv., in Acarnania: alluvial plain of, I, 1. 39. 13; Heracles diverts, II, 4. 35. 3-4.

Acherusia (Acherusia), cape in Bithynia: Heracles returns from Bales near, VI, 14. 81. 3; (401) ships carrying the Ten Thousand anchor off, 31. 3.

—, lake, near Memphis: bodies ferried across, I, 1. 96. 7.

Achilles: slays Penthesileia, II, 2. 46. 5; at Troy, III, 4. 72. 6; slays Memnon, 75. 4; sacks Lyngæsus; takes Iyre of Hermeus, 5. 49. 4; slays Teuclis, 83. 5; death of, foretold by horse, 6. 3. 1, by Hector, IX, 18. 1. 2; fights with river, VIII, 17. 97. 3; (334) Alexander visits tomb of, 17. 1-3. See Neopolemus, Pyrrhus s. of.

Achradinê, near Syracuse: (466)

- Thrasylbulus retires to, IV, 11, 67, 8, 68, 3-4; (463) mercenaries occupy, 73, 1-3; (461) 76, 1; (468) Hermocrates at gate of, V, 13, 75, 7; (405) Dionysius enters Syracuse through, t13, 1-2; (396) Himilcon seizes, VI, 14, 63, 1; plague in Punic camp at, 70, 4; (357) Dion enters Syracuse through, VII, 16, 10, 4; (344) Hieras holds, VIII, 16, 60, 2.
- Acilius (Acilius), Sp.: (466-474) elected tribune of plebeians, IV, 11, 68, 8.
- acornite: Hecate discovers, II, 4, 45, 2.
- Acoris, king of Egypt, 390-378: (386) aids Evagoras of Cyprus against Persia, VI, 15, 2, 3, 3, 3-4, 4, 3, (385) 8, 1; forms alliance with Glôs, 9, 4; (377) collects mercenaries, VII, 15, 29, 1-4.
- Acra Leucæ, in Iberia: (237) Hamilcar Barca founds, XI, 25, 10, 3; (229) his army winters at, 60, 3; after his death Hannibal and Hasdrubal come to, 10, 4; Hasdrubal becomes general at, 62, 1.
- Acrae, in Sicily: (263) subject to Hiero, XI, 23, 4, 1.
- Acragas, in Sicily: Daedalus builds city at, III, 4, 78, 2; Minos lands at, calls city "Mino," 79, 1, VII, 16, 9, 4; (488-472) Theron tyrant of, returns Minos' bones to Crete, III, 4, 79, 4; (480) many slaves in, after battle at Himera; public works constructed, IV, 11, 25, 2-5; (472) people of, honour Theron on his death, 53, 1-2; expel Thrasylbulus, and restore democracy, 53, 1-5; (466) aid Syracusans against Thrasylbulus, 68, 1; (451) exiles return to, 76, 4; (451) Siceli defeat, 91, 1; (after 451) recover Motyunt; join Syracusans against Siceli, 91, 4; (446) quarrel with Syracusans; are defeated and make peace, 12, 8, 1-4, 26, 3; (416) refuse aid to Egæsta, V, 12, 82, 7, (415) and to Syracuse, 13, 4, 2; (406) delay aid to Selinus against Carthage, 56, 1-2; welcome fugitives from Selinus, 58, 3; Syracusan force comes to, 59, 1, 3; (406) retire into city at Punic attack, 81, 3; in spite of Syracusan aid, 86, 4-87, 4, yield to Carthage, then flee to Gela, 85, 1-89, 4; booty of, 90, 3-5, 96, 5, XI, 32, 25, 1; Himilcar winters in, V, 13, 91, 1, 96, 5; generals of, charged with treachery, 91, 2, 4; Philistus ends first *History of Sicily* with capture of, 103, 3; (405) Carthaginians destroy, 93, 5, 108, 2, 111, 4; terrifying the Sicilians, 111, 4; tributary to Carthage, 114, 1; (397) send levy to Dionysius against Carthaginians, VI, 14, 47, 6; (394) banish partisans of Dionysius, 88, 5; (385) Dionysius yields to Carthage, 15, 17, 5; (357) support Dion against Dionysius II, VII, 16, 9, 4-5; (340) Timoleon moves into territory of, VIII, 16, 78, 1-79, 1; (before 317) Syracuse undertakes war against, IX, 19, 3, 1; (317) opponents of Agathocles flee to, 8, 2; (314) seek general from Lacedæmon for war on Agathocles, X, 19, 70, 1-3; Acrotatus, s. of King Cleomenes of Lacedæmon becomes tyrant, 70, 6-71, 3; he is removed and peace made, 71, 4-7; (312) Punic landing diverts Agathocles from plundering, 102, 8; (309) seek leadership in Sicily; free cities from Carthage, 20, 31, 2-32, 2, 56, 1; (307) defeated by Syracuse, 56, 2-3, 57, 1, 62, 2-5; (280) Phintias tyrant of, XI, 22, 2, 1; (before 278) Sosistratus (Sostratus) tyrant of, 8, 4; (278-276) Pyrrhus takes, 10, 1; (264) Hanno s. of Hannibal makes alliance with, 23, 1, 2; (262) Romans take, 7, 1-8, 1, 9, 1; (254) Carthalo captures and burns, 13, 2; (146) Scipio Aemilianus returns bill of Phalaris and other spoil taken by Himilcar, V, 13, 90, 5, XI, 32, 25, 1; (155) slaves led by Cleon seize, XII, 3415, 2, 43. Account of the city: its trade, V, 13, 81, 4-5; buildings 82, 1-6; hospitality, 83, 1-2; wealth and luxury, 83, 1-84, 6, 90, 3-5. See: Euxanctus, Phalaris, Philinus, Phlo, Phintias, Teilas, Theron of Camicus, a fort of.
- Acridophagi, Ethiopian tribe: II, 3, 29, 1-7.
- Acris, in Libya: (397) general of Agathocles takes, X, 20, 57, 6.
- Acristus: father of Danaë, II, 4, 9, 1.
- Acrocrinith: (363) surrendered to Demetrius, who garrisons, X, 20, 103, 2-3.
- Acropolis, in Athens: Aegens casts self from, III, 4, 61, 7; (c. 506) bronze chariot dedicated on, IV, 10, 24, 3.
- Acrotæra, part of Elis: (402) Pausanias crosses, VI, 14, 67, 8.
- Acrotatus of Lacedæmon, s. of King Cleomenes: (314) had opposed pardon for survivors of defeat, X, 19, 70, 5; comes to Acragas to command against Agathocles, 70, 4-8; acts as tyrant; is removed; flees to Lacedonia, 71, 1-6; (309) Areus s. of, becomes king of Lacedæmon, 20, 29, 1.
- Actæon s. of Melissus: resists love of Archias; destroyed by his defenders, III, 8, 10, 1-3.
- Acté: Orion builds harbour mole called, at Messina, III, 4, 85, 1.
- , in Argolis: (430) Athenians waste, V, 12, 13, 1; (377) in Lacedæmonian league, VII, 15, 31, 2; (323) joins Athens in Læmian war, IX, 18, 11, 2.
- , in Chalcidicæ: (424) Irasidas moves to, V, 12, 65, 5.
- Actæon s. of Aristæus: offends Artemis; torn by own dogs, III, 4, 81, 3-82, 1, 8, 10, 3.
- Actis s. of Helius: kills brother; teaches astrology in Egypt, III, 5, 56, 5, 57, 1-2.
- Actisænes, king of Ethiopia: overthrows Anusais, I, 1, 60, 2-5.
- Actor, king of Elis, III, 4, 69, 3.
- , king of Phthia; makes Pelæus his successor, III, 4, 72, 6.
- , father of Menoetius, II, 4, 30, 1.
- Ada, queen of Caria: (341) succeeds Idrieus, VIII, 16, 60, 2; (341) ousted by Pixodrus, 74, 2; (354) restored by Alexander, 17, 24, 2-3.
- Ademantius: (477) archon, IV, 11, 41, 1.
- , of Athens: (408) Alcibiades makes general, V, 12, 69, 2.
- Adherbal, (250) commands at Lilybæum, XI, 24, 1, 2.
- , son of Micipsa, king of Numidia, XII, 245, 35, 1; (112) Jugurtha defects and slays, 31, 1.
- Admetus, king of Thessaly; marries Alcæstis, II, 4, 53, 2, III, 6, 8, 1; Apollo at court of, 8, 1.
- , king of Molossians: (475) receives Themistocles, IV, 11, 56, 1-2.
- , a Macedonian: (332) killed before Tyre, VIII, 17, 45, 6.
- adoption: non-Greeks follow form of, used by Hera, II, 4, 39, 2.
- Adramyttium (Adramyttians), in Asia Minor: (422-420) refuge of Delians, V, 12, 73, 1, 77, 1; (302) general of Lysimachus secures, X, 29, 107, 4.
- Adranum, in Sicily: (306) Dionysius founds, VI, 14, 37, 5; (345) Mictæus attacks; Timoleon protects, VIII, 16, 68, 8-10; (344) ally of Timoleon, 69, 3.
- Adrastus, king of Argos: receives Polyneices and Tydeus, III, 4, 65, 2-3; makes war on Thebes, 65, 3-7; returns home, 65, 9.
- , a Phrygian: slays Atys s. of Croesus, IV, 9, 29, 1-2.
- Adrestians, in India: (326) Atexander secures cities of, VIII, 17, 91, 2.

- Adriatic sea: Heracles circles, on foot, II, 4. 25. 1; Argonauts follow Danube to, 56. 7-8; (385) Dionysius founds colonies on, VI, 15. 13. 1. 4; (359) piracy on, VII, 16. 5. 3; (357) Dionysius II on, 10. 2. 11. 3; (324) dwellers by, send envoys to Alexander, VIII, 17. 113. 2; (314) Acrotatus blown into, X, 19. 70. 7; Cassander enters, against Apollonia, 67. 6; (312) 89. 1; (255) Xanthippus drowns in, XI, 23. 16. 1; (91) command of Q. Pompeidius Silo extends to, XII, 37. 2. 7. See Epidamnus, Apollonia on.
- Adys, in Africa: (256) Carthaginians defeated at, XI, 23. 11. 1.
- Aeacidae: Alexander descended from, VIII, 17. 1. 5.
- Aeacides, king of Epirus (330-312): father of Pyrrhus, IX, 49. 35. 5, VIII, 16. 72. 1; (342) does not succeed father, 72. 1; (317) with Polyperchon, restores Olympias, IX, 19. 11. 2; prevented from aiding her, 36. 1-3; exiled, 36. 4; (316) Polyperchon commands troops of, 32. 6; (313) returns from exile; defeated and killed, X, 19. 74. 3-3; (312) Alcetas succeeds, 98. 1.
- Aeacus s. of Zeus, king of Aegina: by ancestry of, III, 4. 75. 5; by prayer, frees Greece (except Athens) from drought, 61. 1-2; father of Pelus, Telamon, and Phocus, 72. 6; Epirotes called "sons of," XI, 22. 11. 1.
- Aebutius Helva, L.: (458=V463) cos., IV, 11. 79. 1.
- Cornicen, Post.: (435=V442) cos., IV, 12. 34. 1.
- Aecl., Aeclanum: see Aegidii.
- Aedile: (309) son of freedman elected, X, 20. 35. 6; (261) judicial functions of, XI, 27. 1. 6-7.
- Aedui: Gallic tribe, friends of Rome, III, 5. 25. 1<sup>2</sup>.
- Aedropeus, early king of Macedonia, III, 7. 15. 2.
- Aeetes s. of Helius: king of Colchis, II, 4. 45. 1; father of Medea, 45. 3; father-in-law of Scythian king, 47. 5; approves slaying of strangers, 46. 1-2; Argonauts and, 47. 1-48. 5, 56. 1-6.
- Aeetes (Caeetes), harbour of Formiae: named by the Argonauts, II, 4. 56. 6.
- Aegeae (Aegeus), in Macedonia: founded, III, 7. 16. 1; (360) Argeus ignored at, VII, 16. 3. 5-6; (336) Cleopatra and Alexander of Epirus married at, VIII, 16. 92. 1; (316) Philip Arrhidaeus and Eurydice buried at, IX, 19. 52. 5; (274) Pyrrhus' mercenaries violate royal tombs at, XI, 22. 11. 2-12. 1.
- Aegates isls.: (241) Romans defeat Punic fleet at, XI, 24. 11. 1-3.
- Aegean sea: account of islands of, III, 5. 47. 1-84. 4; (431) most islands of, allied with Athens, V, 12. 42. 5.
- Aegesta (Agesta), in Sicily: warm bath at, II, 4. 23. 1; (530-576) defeats Selinus, III, 5. 9. 2-3; (451) at war with Lilybaeum, IV, 11. 86. 2; (416) defeated by Selinus, seeks aid from Acragas, Syracuse, and Carthage, V, 12. 82. 3-7; seeks Athenian alliance promising financial aid, 83. 1-3, 13. 43. 1; makes display of wealth, 12. 83. 3-5; (415) gives Athens little aid, 13. 4. 3. 6. 1; (414) cavalry of, joins Athenians on Epipolae, 7. 4; (410) yields land to Selinus, 43. 1-2; receives aid from Carthage; defeats Selinus, 43. 3-14. 5; (409) supplies men to Hannibal, 54. 6; (397) loyal to Carthage; Dionysius lays siege to, VI, 14. 48. 4-5, 53. 5, (396) 54. 2-3, 55. 4, but retires, 55. 5-7.
- Aegeus s. of Pandion: king of Athens, provides refuge for Medea; begets Medus, II, 4. 55. 1-56. 1; hides token, which Theseus finds, III, 4. 59. 1; recognizes Theseus; sacrifices Marathonian bull, 59. 6; causes death of Androgeus s. of Minos, 60. 1-5; throws self to death, 61. 4-8.
- s. of Phorbus: king of Eleans, III, 4. 69. 3.
- Aegialeia: accuses her husband Diomedes, III, 7. 3. 1.
- Aegialeus s. of Aetetes, II, 4. 45. 3.
- Aegimius s. of Dorus: king of the Dorians, II, 4. 37. 3; holds third of Boris in trust for Heraclidae, 37. 4, 58. 6.
- Aegina, in Saronic Gulf: named for Aeginē d. of Asopus, III, 4. 72. 5; Telamon flees from, 72. 7; 17th in list of thalassocracies, 7. 11. 1; (480) on Greek right at Salamis, IV, 11. 18. 2; (479) awarded prize for valour, 27. 2. 78. 3; Greek fleet at, 34. 2; (464) revolts from Athens, 70. 2-3; (459) defeated and forced back into League, 78. 3-4; (490) people of, expelled by Athenians; settled in Thyrrea by Lacedaemonians, V, 12. 44. 2-3; (424) brought to Athens as captives, 65. 9; (318) Cassander secures, IX, 15. 69. 1.
- Aeginē d. of Asopus: mother of Aeacus by Zeus, III, 4. 61. 1, 72. 1, 5.
- Aegiochus, name of Zeus, III, 5. 70. 6.
- Aegis: earthborn monster slain by Athena, II, 3. 70. 3-6.
- Aegisthus, king of Mycenae: condemns Diomedes, III, 7. 3. 1.
- Aegithalus (Acellum) in Sicily: (249) Archelaus drives Roman garrison from, XI, 24. 1. 10-11.
- Aegium, in Achaia: (314) Aristodemus takes, X, 19. 66. 3; his mercenaries from, aid people of Dyme, 66. 6.
- Aegospotami, on Hellespont: (405) Lyssander defeats Athenian fleet at, V, 13. 105. 1-106. 7.
- Aegyptus, king of Egypt: gives name to Nile, I, 1. 19. 4.
- Aegyptus riv.: old name for Nile, I, 1. 15. 7, 19. 4, 63. 1, II, 3. 66. 3, 4. 2. 4.
- Aeimnestus, tyrant of Enna: (403) set up and overthrown by Dionysius, VI, 14. 14. 6-8.
- Aelius, C.: see Q. Aulius Cere-tantus, cos., 322=V323, 318=V319.
- Aella, an Amazon: slain by Heracles, II, 4. 16. 2.
- Aelymas, king of Libya: (310) ally of Agathocles, X, 20. 17. 1; deserts Agathocles, who defeats him, 18. 3.
- Aemilia, sister of L. Aemilius Paulus and wife of P. Scipio Africanus, XI, 31. 27. 3-4.
- Aemilianus Mamercinus, M.: see Mam. Aemilius Mamercinus, tr. mil. c. p., 431=V438.
- Aemilius, Gaius and: see G. Aemilius Mamercinus, tr. mil. c. p., 396=V394.
- Anius: see Mam. Aemilius Mamercinus, dict., 418=V426.
- M.: (346=V349) cos., VII, 16. 59. 1.
- Barbula, Q.: (316=V317) cos., IX, 19. 17. 1; (310=V311) X, 20. 3. 1.
- Lepidus, Man.: (88) defeats Italiani, XII, 37. 2. 10.
- M., cos. 187, 175: (200) envoy to Philip, XI, 28. 6. 1; (187) lines M. Furius Crassipes, 29. 14. 1<sup>2</sup>. (c. 180) honoured, 27. 1; (167) *princeps senatus*, has Pegasus moved from jail, 31. 9. 4-5.
- Porcina, M.: (137) cos., ineffectual in war, XII, 33. 27. 1.
- Mamercinus, C.: (391=V394) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14. 37. 1; (388=V391) 107. 1; (386=V394) 15. 2. 1.
- L.: (383=V391) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 15. 15. 1; (372=V380) VII, 15. 50. 1.
- L.: (369=V377) trib. mil. c. p., VII, 15. 61. 1; (363=V366) cos., 82. 1; (360=V363) 16. 2. 1.
- Mam.: (431=V438) tr. mil. c. p., IV, 12. 38. 1;

(418 = V426) diet. against Pidenas, V, 12. 80. 6-8.  
 —, M.: (407 = V410) cos., V, 13. 76. 1; (398 = V401) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14. 44. 1.  
 —, Tl.: (330 = V339) cos., VIII, 16. 91. 1.  
 —, Priverius, L.: (338 = V341) cos., VIII, 16. 84. 1.  
 —, Mamerus, L.: (478 = V484) cos., IV, 11. 38. 1; (473 = V478) 52. 1; (468 = V473) 65. 1.  
 —, Tl.: (465 = V470) cos., IV, 11. 69. 1; (462 = V467) 74. 1.  
 —, Papius, L.: (225) cos., defeats Gauls and Celtae, XI, 25. 11. 1.  
 —, Paulus, L.: (216) cos., defeated by Hannibal at Cannae, XI, 25. 19. 1 (p. 171).  
 —, L., cos. 182, 168; separates from wife, XI, 31. 27. 3; gives sons in adoption, 30. 22. 1, 31. 26. 4, 27. 5; (168) defeats Persens, 30. 20. 1, 22. 1, 31. 9. 1, 11. 1; treats Persens generously, 30. 23. 1-2; (167) keeps him in free custody; sets Macedonian cities free, 31. 8. 4-5; agrees on peace terms, 8. 6-9; provides spectacle at Amphipolis, 8. 13; sends treasure to Rome; triumphs, 8. 9-9. 1; two sons of, die, 11. 1-3; (160) grief at death of, funeral of, 23. 1-2; Character of, 26. 1-2, 27. 2; terms of will, 27. 5. See Aemilia, sister of.  
 —, M.: (302) cos., X, 20. 106. 1.  
 —, Rogillus, L.: (188) with others settles terms for Asia, XI, 29. 11. 1.  
 Aeneas: s. of Anchises and Aphrodite, III, 4. 75. 5; Greeks permit, to depart from Troy, 7. 4. 1-4; embellishes temple of Aphrodite on Mt. Eryx, 4. 83. 4; king of Latins, 7. 5. 2; forbidden to found Alba, 5. 4-5; disappears from sight of men, 5. 2. 6. See Ascanius, Silvius sa. of; Romulus grand-son of.  
 —, Silvius: succeeds Silvius as

king of Alba Longa, III, 7. 5. 9.  
 Aenantes, Thessalian tribe: (480) submit to Xerxes, IV, 11. 3. 1-2; (420) defeat Heraclia in Trachis; Thebans check, V, 12. 77. 4; (385) revolt from Lacedaemonians, VI, 14. 82. 7; (363) in Theban centre at Mantinea, VII, 15. 85. 2; (354) make war on Phocians in defence of Delphi, 16. 29. 1; (323) join Athenians against Antipater, IX, 18. 11. 1; one of, acts as agent of Ptolemy, 7. 5. See Phlion of.  
 Aenus: (167) not in first Macedonian canton, XI, 31. 8. 8.  
 Aetolians, of Thessaly: accompany Teetamus to Crete, III, 4. 60. 2; early history of, 67. 2-6; some, follow Satmezus to Etolia, others, Nelus into Peloponnesus, 68. 1-3.  
 —, of Asia Minor: (480) send ships to Xerxes, IV, 11. 3. 8; (479) fight against him, 3. 8; Mycaë, 36. 5; remain in Asia, 37. 1-3; (406) on Arginusae isls., V, 13. 97. 3; allies of Lacedaemonians, 100. 7; (401) Cyrus makes Taméus governor of, VI, 14. 19. 6; (302) Lysimachus sends Propetius to, X, 29. 107. 2, 4.  
 Aeolides (Liparaean) isls., in Tyrrhenian sea; ruled by Aeolus, III, 4. 67. 6; account of the, 5. 7. 1-12. 1; (427) Athenians overrun, V, 12. 54. 4; (389) Rhégians defeated by Syracuse near, VI, 14. 108. 2-3; (304) Agathocles exacts silver from, X, 20. 101. 1-2. See Lipara.  
 Aeolus a. of Hellen: sons of, leave Aeolis (Thessaly), III, 4. 67. 3; ancestor of Nestor, 68. 1.  
 —, s. of Hippotes: father of Arné, III, 4. 67. 3; adopts Boeotus s. of Arné and Poseidon, 67. 6; comes to Lipara; called "keeper of the winds"; welcomes strangers including Odysseus, 5. 7. 6-7; six sons of, 8. 1; rule of house of, overthrown,

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 —, s. of Poseidon and Arné: sends Lipara on Aeolides isls., III, 4. 67. 4-6, 5. 9. 4.  
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- (389) opposes enslavement of Greeks, 15. 19. 4; (381) commands against Olynthus, VII, 15. 22. 2; (380) dies, 23. 2.
- , king of Lacedæmon, 371-370: (370) dies, VII, 15. 60. 4.
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- , king of Lacedæmon, 338-330: (338) succeeds Archidamus, VII, 16. 63. 2, VIII, 16. 88. 4; (332) receives funds from Darius; supports Persia in Greece and Crete, 17. 48. 1-2; (330) commands against Antipater, 62. 7-8; defeated and slain, 63. 1-4.
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- Agrinium, in Acarnania: (314) Derians settle at, X, 19. 67. 4; surrenders to Aetolians, 68. 1.
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- , a king on Cyprus: (391) Evagoras of Salamis accused of killing, VI, 14. 98. 2.
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 Alcméné d. of Electryon: descendant of Niobe, II, 4, 14, 4; deceived by Zeus; bears Heracles, 9, 1–3, 6; exiled by Eurystheus, 33, 2; receives divine honours, 58, 6; last mortal to bear son to Zeus, 14, 4. *See* Heracles s. of Zeus and.  
 Alcyoné sister of Eurystheus: Heracles saves, from centaur, II, 4, 12, 7.  
 Alector, king of Eleia: seeks aid against Pelops, III, 4, 69, 2.  
 Alegenor s. of Itonus: father of Clomus, III, 4, 67, 7.  
 Aléds, king of Tegea: father of Augé, II, 4, 33, 8.  
 Aleria, on Corsica: *see* Calaris.  
 Alesia, in Gaul: Heracles founds, II, 4, 19, 1, III, 5, 24, 2; C. Julius Caesar storms, II, 4, 19, 2.  
 Aletes, early king of Corinth: receives Corinth from Heraclidae; descendants of, rule Corinth, III, 7, 9, 2–6.  
 Aleuadae of Larissa: (369) seek aid of Macedon, VII, 15, 61, 3–5; (357) 16, 14, 1–2.  
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 Alexander s. of Priam: judges the goddesses, VIII, 17, 7, 4.  
 —, king of Corinth, III, 7, 9, 5.  
 — I of Macedon, c. 494–451: succeeds Amyntas, III, 7, 15, 2.  
 — II of Macedon, 369–368; (369) succeeds his father Amyntas, VII, 15, 60, 3, 16, 2, 4; helps Aleutadae drive tyrants from Thessaly, 15, 61, 3–4, but holds these cities with own garrisons, 61, 5, 67, 4; makes alliance with Thebes, 67, 4; (368) Ptolemy of Alorus assassinated, 71, 1, 16, 2, 4.  
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(334) Crosses Hellespont, VIII, 17, 17, 1; historians accompany, I, 2, 7, 3; visits tombs in Troad, VIII, 17, 17, 3; numbers/forces, 17, 3-5; leaves Europe under Antipater, 17, 5; sets out from Troad; receives sign, 17, 6-18, 1; Persian satraps overrule Memnon and move against, 18, 2-4; defeats Persians on Granicus riv., 19, 1-21, 6, suffering wounds, 19, 6, 20, 2-6; honours dead,

21, 6; moves through Lydia; takes Sardes, 21, 7, 64, 6, and Miletus, 22, 1-5; sends fleet home, 22, 5-23, 3; asserts purpose of freeing Greeks, 24, 1; restores Ads to Carian throne, 24, 1-3; takes Hattacarsuss except citadel, 24, 3-27, 6; overruns coast, 27, 7; (333) feared by Dareius, 30, 7; relieved by Memnon's death, 31, 3; cured of illness, 31, 4-6; arrests Alexander of Lyncestis, 32, 1-2; does not attack Cappadocia or Paphlagonia, IX, 18, 3, 1, 16, 1; Parmenion seizes Syrian gates for, VIII, 17, 22, 2-3; occupies Issus, 32, 4; defeats Dareius at Issus, 33, 1-36, 6, suffering wound, 33, 5, 34, 5; longer spears and swords give advantage to, 53, 1; Darius's pages prepare royal tent for, 36, 5; fails to overtake Dareius, 37, 1-2; treats his family generously, 38, 2-4, 37, 3-38, 7, 114, 2; rejects his peace offer, 39, 1-2, 54, 1-2, XI, 30, 21, 4; Dareius prepares new army against, VIII, 17, 39, 3-4; (332) League of Corinth sends wreath to, 48, 6; buries dead of Issus; moves toward Egypt; cities of Phoenicia except Tyre submit to, 40, 1-2; Amyntas reaches Phoenicia before, 48, 2; takes Tyre after hard siege, 40, 3-46, 5, 47, 43, 108, 4; makes Ballonymus king of Tyre, VIII, 17, 46, 6-47, 6; takes Gaza, 48, 7, (331) sends Amyntas to Macedon; wins Egypt without a blow, 49, 1-2; receives envoys from Cyrene, 49, 2-3; visits oracle of Ammon, 49, 2-51, 4; called son of Ammon; future empire of, foretold, 51, 1-3, 93, 4, 108, 3; funds Alexandria, 51, 2-7, 1, 1, 23, 1, 50, 6, IX, 18, 28, 3; returns to Syria, VIII, 17, 52, 7; rejects Dareius' new offer, 54, 2-65, 1; rejoinder of, to Parmenion's advice, 54, 4;

buries Darius' wife; moves towards his camp, 54, 7; crosses Tigris riv., 55, 3-6; defeats Persians under Dareius at Arbela (Gaugamela), 56, 1-61, 3; Sisymbria refuses liberty out of gratitude to, 59, 7.

(320) Thracians and Greeks (except Athenians) revolt; are reduced by Antipater, VIII, 17, 62, 1-63, 5; Dareius avoids, 64, 1-2; moves to Babylon; appoints governors and distributes spoil, 64, 3-6; places Harpalus over treasury, 108, 4; receives cavalry from Macedon, 65, 1-2; at Sittacene, reorganizes army, 65, 2-4; enters Susiane; takes palace and treasure at Susa, 65, 5-66, 7; leaves mother and children of Dareius in Susa, 67, 1; crosses the Tigris (Pasitigris); takes all cities of Uxiare, 67, 2-5; enters Persis, defeating Ariobarzanes at pass, 68, 1-7; Persepolis betrayed to, 69, 1-2; crosses the Araxes, 69, 2; grants land to Greeks captured by earlier Persian kings, 69, 2-9; permits plundering of Persepolis, 70, 1-6; sends part of treasure to Susa, takes part on campaign, 71, 1-3, 74, 5; this treasure compared with that at Delphi, VII, 16, 56, 7; the palace at Persepolis burns, as, celebrates victory, VIII, 17, 71, 3-72, 1; visits citius of Persis, 73, 1; moves toward Bactria after Dareius, then after his murderer Bessus, 73, 2-5; leaves soldiers with Satibarzanes, 78, 1; Hellenic league refers punishment of Lacedaemonians to, 73, 5; (329) Bessus escapes, 74, 1-2; dismisses Greeks; persuades Macedonians to follow, 74, 3-4; enters Hyrcania, where most tribes yield to, 75, 1-76, 1; pardons Greeks who had served Dareius, 76, 2; defeats Mardians, Bucephalus stolen, 76, 3-7; Thallestris, Queen of

Amazons, comes to, 77, 1-3; imitates Persian luxury, 77, 4-78, 1; defeats Satibarzanes, 78, 1-4; moves into Draugine; rests army, 78, 4; plot of Dinnaus against, disclosed; gives Philotas a. of Parmenion to Macedonians for trial, 79, 1-80, 2, 118, 1; Alexander of Lyncestis convicted of treason, 80, 2; sends riders to kill Parmenion, 80, 3, 118, 1; puts discontented in special unit, 80, 4; places Thriddates over Arimasians and Cedrosians, 81, 1-2; sends force against Satibarzanes; conquers Arachosia, 81, 3.

(328) Masters the Paropanisadae, VIII, 17, 82, 1-9; camps near Caucasus mts. (Hindu Kush); founds Alexandria of the Caucasus and other cities, 83, 1-2; enters Bactria, 83, 3; Satibarzanes surrenders to, 83, 6; Bessus delivered to, 83, 7-9; operations against Branchidae, Sogdiani, Bactriane, Scythians, and Nautaeans; founds cities; the hunt in Bactria; slays Cleitus at drinking bout, p. 111; Mophis s. of Taxiles offers aid against Sogdiani, 86, 4; settles Greeks in upper satrapies, 99, 5 IX, 48, 7, 1; marries Roxane d. of Oxyartes, 3, VIII, 17, p. 111; persuades "Friends" to marry Iranians, p. 111, X, 209, 7; invades India; aids Nysia, VIII, 17, p. 113; Harpalus assumes that will not return, 108, 4; (327) makes truce with Queen Cleopatra, 84, 1; destroys departing mercenaries, 84, 1-6; takes the "rock" called Aornus, 85, 1-86, 1; takes over army and elephants of Aphraces; crosses Indus riv., 86, 2-3; restores kingdom to Mophis (Taxiles II), 86, 5-7, IX, 18, 3, 2; (326) repairs army in land of Taxiles, VIII, 17, 87, 1; defeats Porus of India, 87, 1-89, 3, 95, 5;

builds ships for new campaign, 89. 4-5; founds two cities; restores Porus to kingdom, 89. 6, IX, 18. 3, 2; forces Sastibhaga to surrender, VIII, 17. 90. 4; orders kingdom restored to Porus, 91. 1-2; takes cities of Adrobian and Cathacans, 91. 2-4; restores Sopolites to kingdom, 91. 4-92. 3; commends Hephaestion; confirms Phegus in kingdom; advances to Hyphasis riv., 93. 1; gives up proposed campaign against Gandaridae, yielding to his Macedonians, 93. 2-94. 5, 108. 3, IX, 18. 6, 1, I, 1, 55. 3, II, 2. 37. 3; marks limit of campaign, VIII, 17. 95. 1-2; returns to Acesines riv.; sets sail for Ocean, 95. 3-96. 1; Sibilans submit, 96. 1-3; defeats Agalasseis, 96. 3-5; life of, endangered in cataract, 97. 1-3; wounded in attack on Sydracae and Malliana, 98. 1-99. 5; report of death causes revolt of Greeks in upper satrapies, 99. 5-6; holds banquet, 100. 1-101. 3; Dioxippus kills self on losing favour of, 101. 3-6; Sambasae, Sodrae, and Massani submit; builds Alexandria on the Indus, 102. 1-4; defeats kings; plunders country of Brahmins, 102. 5-103. 8; sails into Ocean; returns to Patala, 104. 1-2; founds Patana at mouth of Indus, II, 3. 47. 9; sends Nearchus and fleet to mouth of Euphrates, VIII, 17. 104. 3; begins return by land; Abritae and Cedrosians submit, 104. 4; establishes an Alexandria by the sea, 104. 8; subdues Orestae, 104. 5-7, 105. 1-2; crosses Cedrosia, 105. 3-106. 1; punishes satraps and generals, 106. 2; Harpalus flees to Attica, 108. 4-6; orders satraps in Asia to disband mercenaries, 108. 3, 111. 1; meets Nearchus and fleet at Samus, 106. 4-7; sends fleet

to Euphrates; marches to border of Susiana, 107. 1; fails to dissuade Caranus from suicide, 107. 1-6; at Susa, marries Stateira d. of Darius; persuades "Friends" to marry Persians, 107. 6, X, 20, 109. 7; forms phalanx of Persians, VIII, 17. 108. 1-3; office of ephialtes gains importance, IX, 18. 48. 3; orders return of exiles proclaimed at Olympia, VIII, 17. 109. 1, IX, 18. 2-5; releases oldest Macedonians, denounces the insubordinate, VIII, 17. 109. 1-3.

(325) Replaces Macedonians with Persians, VIII, 17. 110. 1-2; permits Peneceas to wear Persian garb, IX, 19. 14. 5; provides for children of female prisoners, VIII, 17. 110. 3; marches from Susa to Ecbatana, 110. 3-7; Hephaestion dies of over-drinking, 110. 7-8; defeats Cossaeans, 111. 4-112. 1; in spite of warnings of Chaldaeans, returns to Babylon, 112. 1-6, 116. 4, IX, 19. 55. 8-9, 1, 2, 31, 2; turns to pleasure, VIII, 17. 112. 6; builds small boats, IX, 19. 12. 5; opponents in Greece make Leosthenes leader, VIII, 17. 111. 3; (324) sends Craterus to Cilicia with discharged men; gives him plans, IX, 18. 4, 1, 12. 1; sends treasure ships to Macedonia, 12. 2; deposits testament at Rhodes, X, 20. 81. 3; answers envoys from whole world, VIII, 17. 113. 1-114. 1; prepares funeral for Hephaestion, 114. 1-115. 6; signs foretell death of Alexander, 114. 4-5, 116. 1-117. 1; death of, 117. 1-5, without issue, IX, 18. 2, 1, 9. 1; gives ring to Perdicas, VIII, 17. 117. 3, IX, 18. 2, 4; last words of, VIII, 17. 117. 4, IX, 18. 1, 3-5. Antipater, named viceroy of Europe by VIII, 17. 118. 1, IX, 18. 12. 1, regarded by some as prisoner of, VIII, 17.

118. 1-2, IX, 19. 11. 8; Slayngambria starves herself for grief, VIII, 17. 118. 3; Arrhidaeus entrusted with preparations for burial of, at Ammon, IX, 18. 3. 5, 36. 7; Perdicas and Macedonians abandon grand plans of, 4. 1-6; death of, gives signal for Lamian war, 9. 4; funeral car of, 20. 1-28. 2; (321) body of, brought to Alexandria in Egypt; funeral games for, 28. 3-4; (319) edict of "kings" restores Greece to conditions under, 56. 2-3, 6; (318) appears to Eumenes in dream; council of Eumenes meets before throne of, 60. 4-61. 2; (317) 19. 15. 3-4; Macedonians support Olympias for sake of, 11. 2, 51. 4; Peneceas celebrates festival in honour of, 22. 1-3; Cassander an enemy of policies of, VIII, 17. 118. 2; Antigonus wishes to remove all who had served under, IX, 19. 56. 1; (315) he supports the "kings" who inherit from, 61. 4; (312) appears to Seleucus in dream, X, 19. 90. 4; (310) Polyperchon brings home Heracles s. of, 20. 20. 1, 28. 1; (168) King Persius asks return of objects formerly belonging to, XI, 30. 21. 1. Conquests of, IX, 18. 5. 1-6. 4. Character of, VIII, 17. 38. 4-7, X, 19. 51. 6, 90. 3, XI, 30. 21. 3, 32. 4, 3, XII, 37. 1, 4.

Persons identified by reference to Alexander in books other than 17: Aristuola, IX, 19. 51. 1; Andronicus of Olynthus, X, 19. 69. 1; Dams, IX, 18. 71. 2; Ophellas, X, 20. 40. 1; Peuceles, IX, 19. 14. 4, 15. 1; Philip, X, 19. 69. 1; Pithon s. of Agenor, X, 19. 82. 1; Pithon of the Bodyguard, IX, 18. 7. 3, 36. 5, 19. 46. 2; Polyperchon, 18. 48. 4; Seleucus, 19. 55. 3; Ptolemy and Seleucus, X, 19. 81. 5; Compansus, IX, 18. 36. 5, 19. 22. 2; Silver Shields, 15. 2, 41. 1; com-

manders under Alceas, 16. 1; soldiers of Seleucus, X, 19. 90. 3; soldiers, IX, 18. 16. 4.

See Alexander IV, Heracles ss. of; Cleopatra sister of; Olympias mother of; Thessalonice half sister of.

Career of Alexander as chronological datum: 1. 1. 3. 3; 4. 6; 23. 1; 26. 1; 50. 6; 84. 8; 2. 31. 9; 11. 2. 39. 4; 4. 15. 4; III, 7. 15. 3; VIII, 16. 74. 2; IX, 18. 22. 1; 56. 2, 4; 65. 1; 19. 14. 8; X, 20. 37. 4; XI, 34. 19. 4.

Alexander IV of Macedon, 323-310, s. of Alexander the Great and Roxanê (*Very rarely mentioned by name. The references that follow are usually to the "kings," i.e., Alexander and Philip Arrhidaeus, more rarely to the son of Alexander or to the son of Roxanê.*) (322) Antipater refers the decision re Samos to, IX, 18. 18. 6; (321) Perdicas leads army of, against Ptolemy, 28. 3-29. 1, 53. 1-2; Pithon and Arrhidaeus, generals of Alexander, become guardians of, 36. 6-7, 39. 1; Antipater becomes guardian of, 39. 2, and takes, to Macedon, 39. 7; (320) Antigonus will no longer obey, 41. 5; without real power, 42. 2; (319) Polyperchon becomes guardian of, 47. 4, 48. 4, 49. 4, 55. 1, 57. 3; he asks Olympias to assume care of, 49. 4, 57. 2, 65. 1; Antigonus opposes, 50. 2, 52. 6-8, 55. 2; edict of Polyperchon in name of, 55. 4-56. 8, 64. 3; (318) Polyperchon and Olympias seek aid of Eumenes for, 57. 3-58. 4, 59. 3-4, 60. 2, 62. 1-2, 19. 13. 7, 15. 5; Eumenes persuades the Silver Shields to support, 18. 63. 1-6; with Polyperchon in Phocis, 68. 2-3; (317) Polyperchon lacks energy in supporting, 75. 2; restored to throne, 19. 11. 2; Eumenes leads army to expect aid of,

23. 2-3; Peucestes willing to support, 24. 1; in Pydna with Olympias, 35. 5; Eumenes' loyalty to, 44. 2; placed in custody by Cassander but released, 52. 4, 61. 1, 3; Antigonus disclaims opposing, 61. 4; (311) Cassander to be regent until, is of age, X, 19. 105. 1; Cassander directs murder of, 105. 2-4.
- king of Macedon: (c. 278), XI, 22. 4. 1.
- of Sparta: (369) defeated by Argives in Tegeatis, VII, 15. 64. 2.
- of Phærae, tyrant of Thessaly, 369-358; (369) gains rule by murder of uncle, VII, 15. 61. 2; Alexander II of Macedon takes Larissa from, 61. 3-5; Boeotians send Pelopidas to free Thessaly from, 67. 3; (368) arrests Pelopidas, 71. 2; rebels Boeotians, 71. 3-7; (367) kills citizens of Scotussa, 75. 1; Boeotiana free Pelopidas, 75. 2; (364) Pelopidas defeats, 80. 1-6, 81. 3; (361) attacks Cyclades, defeating Athenians, 95. 1-3; (357) assassinated, 16. 14. 1.
- king of Epirus, 343-330; (342) brother of Olympias; becomes king by aid of Philip II of Macedon, VIII, 16. 72. 1, 91. 4, IX, 19. 51. 6; (336) marries Cleopatra d. of Philip, VIII, 16. 91. 4-6, X, 29. 37. 3; (c. 333) in Italy, IX, 19. 51. 6, X, 29. 37. 3.
- s. of Pyrrhus, XI, 22. 8. 2.
- (334) sacrificial in temple of Athena in Troad, VIII, 17. 17. 6.
- of Lyncestis: (333) Alexander warned against, VIII, 17. 32. 1-2; (329) convicted and executed, 80. 2.
- of Astasia: (321) leads invasion of Thessaly, IX, 18. 38. 1.
- s. of Polyperchon: (318) in Athens; co-operates with Nicenor, IX, 18. 65. 3-5; sends Phocion to Polyperchon, 66. 1; in Attica, 68. 3; (317) ready to

- invade Peloponnesus, 19. 35. 1; (316) Aristonoeis hopes for aid from, 50. 8; holds strategic points against Cassander, 53. 1, 54. 3-4; (315) at Tyre, accepts pact of friendship with Antigonus, 57. 5, 60. 1, 61. 1; in Peloponnesus, opposed by general of Ptolemy, 61. 5, 62. 5, and by Cassander, 63. 2-5, 64. 2; deserts Antigonus; becomes general of Peloponnesus for Cassander, 64. 3-5, X, 19. 66. 2; (314) fails to take Cyllenê, 66. 2; temporary success at Dymê, 66. 5-6; killed by Alexion, 67. 1; most garrisons of, driven from Peloponnesus, 74. 2.
- s. of Alcetas: (312) brings aid to father; defeated, X, 19. 88. 3-6.
- the Macedonian: (304) a friend of Demetrius; captured in Rhodes, X, 20. 94. 5.
- s. of Cassander: (c. 294) assassinated by Demetrius, XI, 21. 7. 1.
- Balas, king of Syria, 150-145; claims to be son of Antiochus IV, XI, 31. 32a. 1; (c. 146) loses support of Ptolemy VI, 32. 9c. 1 (p. 445); (145) warned by oracle, 10. 2-9 (pp. 447-453); turns Antioch over to Hlerax and Diodotus, XII, 33. 3. 1; defeated; places son, Antiochus VI, in care of Diocles of Abae, XI, 32. 9d. 1 (p. 445), or of Iamblichus, XII, 33. 4a. 1; assassinated by agents of Demetrius II, XI, 32. 9d. 1, 10. 1 (p. 445).
- II Zabinas, king of Syria, 128-123; (after 128) recovers Laodicea, XII, 34/5. 22. 1; (123) attempts temple robbery; captured by Antiochus VIII, 28. 1-3.
- Alexandria, in Caucasus: (328) Alexander founds, VIII, 17. 83. 1-2.
- in Egypt: (331) Alexander founds, VIII, 17. 52. 1, 7. 1, 1. 23. 1, 50. 6, IX, 18. 28. 3; description of, VIII, 17. 52.

- 2-6, I, 1. 50. 6-7, IX, 18. 28. 4; (321) body of Alexander brought to, 28. 3-4; supporters of Ptolemy in, 28. 5; (313) rebels in Cyrenê kill envoys from, X, 19. 79. 1; captives from Cyrenê sent to, 79. 3; (312) Ptolemy in, 80. 4; (308) 20. 73. 7; (304) he sends troops from, to Rhodes, 98. 7; (c. 290) live snake brought to, II, 3. 36. 2-37. 9; (165) Ptolemy VI returns to, XI, 31. 17b. 1; (before 164) Demetrius the topographer in, 18. 2; (163) Ptolemy VI recalled to, 17c. 1 (p. 463); (c. 139) Gaiaetes commands forces from, XII, 33. 20. 1; (138) Roman envoys in, 28b. 1; (131) Ptolemy VIII sends mutilated body of son to wife in, 34/5. 14. 1; (127) he tries to win favour of, by sparing general, 20. 1. Account of Red Sea based on records in, II, 3. 38. 1; four days' sail from, to Rhodes, 34. 7.
- in India, on Indus: (326) Alexander founds, VIII, 17. 102. 4.
- in India, by the sea: (326) Alexander founds, VIII, 17. 104. 8.
- Troas: (190) has sought Roman aid, XI, 29. 7. 1.
- Alexias: (405) archon, V, 13. 104. 1.
- Alexion of Sicyon: (314) kills Alexander s. of Polyperchon, X, 19. 67. 1.
- Alfaberna (Nuceria), in Campania: (315-V310) makes alliance with Samnites, IX, 19. 62. 7.
- Algidus, Mt., in Latium: (443-V450) L. Verginius appeals to array on, IV, 12. 24. 4-5.
- aliens, resident: (406) outnumber citizens in Acragas, V, 13. 84. 3.
- Alliael: see Arabian tribes.
- Allia riv., in Latium: (387-V390) Celts defeat Romans at, VI, 14. 114. 1-7.
- Allifae, in Samnium: (309-V310) Romans take, X, 20. 35. 2.
- Alceus: great size of sons of,

- and Iphimedeia, III, 4. 85. 7; sends sons to find his wife and daughter, 5. 50. 6-51. 1.
- Alopê, in Locria: (430) Athenians defeat Locrians near, V, 12. 44. 1.
- Alorus: see Ptolemy of.
- alphabet: invention of, I, 1. 16. 1, III, 5. 40. 2, 74. 1. See writing.
- Alpheus riv., in Elis: birthplace of Dionysus, II, 3. 66. 3; Heracles turns, through Aegæan stables, 4. 13. 3; he founds Olympic games by, 14. 1. 53. 5; Salmoneus founds Salmonia on, III, 4. 68. 1; (352) Megalopolitans camp by, VII, 16. 39. 3.
- Alps: source of Rhône riv., III, 5. 25. 4; Celts live in, 32. 1; a peak of, called "Ridge of Heaven," IV, p. 111; crossed by Heracles, II, 4. 19. 3-4, (387-V390) by Celts, VI, 14. 113. 1, (218) by Hannibal, XI, 25. 19. 1 (p. 169), (208) by Hasdrubal, 19. 1 (p. 169).
- Althæa: curses son, Melæger; hangs self, II, 4. 34. 5-35. 2.
- Althæaenæ s. of Catreus of Crete; kills father according to prophecy; honoured as hero at Rhodes, III, 5. 59. 1-4.
- Alzyæci, in Acarnania: (323) join Athens against Antipater, IX, 18. 11. 1.
- Amalthæia: mother of Libyan Dionysus by Ammon, II, 3. 68. 1-2, 74. 1.
- Amalthæia, a goat, suckles Zeus, III, 5. 70. 3, 6.
- Amalthæia's horn: any bit of fertile ground called, II, 3. 68. 2-3; various explanations of term, 4. 35. 4.
- Amanic gates: (401) Cyrus the Younger passes, VI, 14. 21. 3-5.
- Amannus, Mt., between Cilicia and Syria, VI, 14. 21. 4.
- Amasis, king of Egypt: overthrown by Ethiopians, I, 1. 60. 1-2.
- king of Egypt (Ahmose II), 569-526; not of royal line;

- overthrows King Apries, I, 1. 68. 2-6, 42. 2, 95. 1; moves descendants of mercenaries to Memphis, 67. 1; reorganizes state; advises Eleians; repudiates Polycrates, 95. 1-3; death of, 42. 2, 69. 1; (525) Cambyses digs up body of, IV, 10. 14. 2.
- Amathus, on Cyprus: (391) seeks Persian aid against Kvagoras of Salamis, VI, 14. 98. 2; (315) Seleucus overpowers, IX, 19. 62. 6.
- Amazon mounds: Libyan Amazons buried under, II, 3. 55. 2.
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- Amazons of Libya: account of, preserved by Dionysius Skytobraehion, II, 3. 52. 3, 66. 6; origin of name, 53. 3; earlier than Scythian Amazons, 52. 1-2; power in hands of women, 52. 1-2; serve under Libyan Dionysus, 71. 3-4, 74. 2; home of, near Mt. Atlas, 53. 4-5; conquer Hesperia, 53. 6, Atlantians, 54. 1-6, Gorgons, 54. 7-55. 2, and lands from Libya to Phrygia, 55. 4-9; defeated by Thracians; return to Libya, 55. 10-11; destroyed by Heracles, 53. 3.
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- Amphilryon, husband of Alcmene: Zeus assumes form of, II, 4. 9. 3; banished from Tiryns, goes to Thebes, 10. 2.
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- a. of Philip: (428) briefly king of Macedonia, V, 12. 50. 4-7.
- III of Macedonia, 394-370: (394) assassinates King Pausanias, seizes throne, VI, 14. 89. 2; (393) driven from throne by Illyrians; restored, 92. 3-4; (388) defeated by Illyrians, gives son Philip as hostage, 15. 19. 2, VII, 16. 2. 1, VIII, 16. 69. 7; (383) grants land to Olynthians, VI, 14. 92. 3; (382) seeks to recover it, 15. 19. 2-3; (382) continues war with Olynthians, VII, 15. 20. 3-21. 1; (370) makes alliance with Jason of Pherae, 60. 2; dies, his son Alexander succeeding, 60. 3, 16. 2. 4. See Philip II, Ptolemy of Alorus ss. of.
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- s. of Andromenes: (332) one of Alexander's "Friends"; advises him to continue siege of Tyre, VIII, 17. 45. 7; (331) sent to Macedonia for men, 49. 1.
- , Macedonian general: (after 316) Ariarathes II defeats, XI, 31. 19. 5.
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- Anacharis of Seythia: asks Delphi who is wiser, IV, 9. 6. 1; questioned by Croesus, 26. 2-5.
- Anagnia, in Latium: (308) Romans declare war on, X, 20. 80. 4.
- Ananias of Rhodes: (304) slain defending city wall, X, 20. 97. 7.
- Anaphas I: (c. 522) one of the Seven who slew the Magus; satrap of Cappadocia, XI, 31. 19. 1-2.
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- Anapus riv., near Syracuse: (385) Dionysius builds gymnasium by, VI, 15. 13. 5.
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- Anaxarchus of Abdera: (325) persuades Alexander to ignore Chaldaeans, VIII, 17. 112. 4-5.
- Anaxibulus: (401) Byzantine admiral, VI, 14. 30. 4.
- Anaxicrates: (450) Athenian general, killed, IV, 12. 3. 4.
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- Anaxilas, tyrant of Rhegium and Zancle: (476) dies; leaves rule to Micythus, IV, 11. 48. 2; (467) he returns it to sons of, 66. 1-3; (461) they are expelled, 76. 5.
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- Andriscus: pretended son of Perseus: (c. 153) arrested and sent to Rome, XI, 31. 40a. 1; (c. 149) escapes to Miletus; imprisoned, 32. 15. 1-3; released; aided by Pergamum, Byzantium, and Thrace, 15. 3-6; defeats Romans, 22. 9a. 1 (p. 429); (148) Q. Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus defeats, 15. 7; vents rage on family of Telleates, 9b. 1 (p. 431).
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- Androcles s. of Aeolus: rules in Sicily, III, 5. 8. 1.
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- Andromachus of Tauromenium: (258) father of Timaeus; settles survivors of Sicilian Naxos at Tauromenium, VII, 16. 7. 1; (345) here welcomes Timoleon, VIII, 16. 68. 8.
- Andromeda d. of Cepheus and mother of Electryon, II, 4. 9. 1.
- Andromenes: father of Amyntas, VIII, 17. 45. 7.
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- Andronicus of Olynthus: took part in all Alexander's campaigns, X, 19. 69. 1; (315) general of Antigonus, carries on siege of Tyre, IX, 19. 59. 2-3; (314) adviser to Demetrius, X, 19. 69. 1; (312) commands right against Ptolemy, 82. 4; holds Tyre against Ptolemy until expelled by Mutynt, 86. 1-2.
- : (169) executed for killing son of Seleucus IV, XI, 30. 7. 2-3.
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- , Peace of: (386) secures peace for Greece, VI, 15. 5. 1; delivers Greeks of Asia to Persia, 9. 5, 10. 2, 19. 4; Lacedaemonians violate, 5. 2-3, 19. 1, VII, 15. 29. 5; Callisthenes begins history with, VI, 14. 117. 8-9.
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- Antandrus, on Troad; (428) Athenians drive Lesbian exiles from, V, 12. 72. 2-3; (411) Lacedaemonians expel Persians from, 13. 42. 4.
- Antenor, father of Anytus, V, 13. 64. 6.
- Antenor of Cilicia: (104) skilled in astrology; leader of Sicilian slave revolt; defeated, XII, 36. 5. 1-4; general of Salvyus (Tryphon); placed under detention, 7. 2.
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- Anties of Athens: (340) stadion winner, VIII, 16. 77. 1.
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- Antiochus: (451) archon, IV, 41. 91. 1.
- Antigones: (407) archon, V, 13. 76. 1.
- (321) leader in mutiny against Perdiccas; assigned Susiane by Antipater, IX, 18. 30. 6; (317) secures Persian bowman, 19. 17. 4-6; with Peucestes leads army of disabled Eumenes against Antigonus, 24. 6, 28. 3.
- (318) with Teutamus, commands Silver Shields; joins Eumenes, IX, 18. 59. 3; rejects bribes of Antigonus, 62. 4-7; (317) winters in Babylon, 19. 12. 1; loyal to Eumenes, 12. 2-3, 13. 1-2; claims for Silver Shields right to elect commander, 15. 2; advises a return to coast, 21. 1; commands heavy-armed, 28. 1; before final battle, challenges Antigonus' Macedonians, 41. 1-3; Antigonus burns, alive, 44. 1.
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- Antigonis: (307) tribe established in Athens, X, 20. 46. 2.
- Antigonus s. of Philip: (329) related to Alexander of Lyncestis, VIII, 17. 80. 2; (323) Perdiccas assigns Pamphylia, Lycia, and Great Phrygia to, IX, 13. 3. 1; (c. 322) seeks hand of Cleopatra sister of Alexander, X, 20. 37. 4; learns of Perdiccas' ambitions; flees to Antipater, IX, 18. 23. 3-4, 25. 3; (321) Antipater assigns Great Phrygia and Lycia to, 39. 6, and makes general against Eumenes and Alectas, 39. 7, 40. 1, 50. 1; (320) defeats Eumenes, 40. 5-8, 44. 1, 50. 1, 53. 4; takes his army and satrapy, 41. 1, 4-5, 50. 1, 57. 3; shuts him up in Nora, 41. 6-7, 53. 4-5; refers terms to Antipater, 41. 7; (319) in Pisidia, defeats Alectas and takes over army, 41. 7, 44. 1-45. 4, 50. 1; secures his body, 46. 3-7, 47. 3; younger Pisidians plunder lands of, 47. 2; in Phrygia, learns of Antipater's death, 47. 4-5; ambitions of; will no longer obey the "kings," 47. 5, 50. 2, 55. 2, 57. 3; sends Hieronymus to win Eumenes, 50. 4-5; re-assigns satrapies, 50. 5-51. 1; moves to aid Gyziceni, 52. 1, and to expel Arrhidæus and Cleitus from satrapie, 52. 2-6; takes treasure ships; takes Ephesus and other cities, 52. 6-53. 1; raises siege of Nora, permitting Eumenes to depart, 53. 5, 19. 44. 2; promises Cassander aid, 18. 54. 3-55. 2; (318) Eumenes continues to oppose, 57. 3-4, 58. 4; ineffectual operations against Eumenes, 59. 1-2, 62. 3-63. 6; Polyperchon readies fleet against, 63. 6; Cassander joins, 64. 1, and is supplied with fleet, 68. 1; Arrhidæus flees from, 72. 2; Nicator with ships of, defeats Cleitus, 72. 2-73. 1; moves against Eumenes in Cilicia, 73. 1-2; winters in Mesopotamia, 19. 15. 6; (317) Eumenes prepares for action against, 12. 1, 15. 3; Seleucus asks aid of, 13. 5; gathers forces; moves into upper satrapies, 15. 6-16. 1; in Babylonia, makes agreement with Seleucus and Pithon; crosses Tigris, 17. 2-3; feared by Peucestes, 17. 5; orders siege of citadel of Susa; moves to Coprates riv.; Eumenes attacks foragers of, 18. 1-7; reaches Media, 19. 1-8, 21. 1; prevents mutiny, 20. 1-4; Eumenes falsely reports coming of Polyperchon against, 23. 2; Eumenes and, both set out for Persia, 24. 4; fails to win Eumenes' Macedonians, 25. 1-7; Eumenes prevents, from reaching Gabenê, 26. 1-10; meets Eumenes in battle in Paracetanê, claiming victory, 27. 1-32. 1; withdraws to winterquarters in Gamarga (Gadamsla), 32. 2-3, 34. 8, 37. 1; makes winter march; meets Eumenes in final battle, 37. 1-42. 1; capture of baggage train and retirement of Peucestes give victory to, 42. 2-43. 6, 52. 4; gives their wives and children to Silver Shields in return for Eumenes, 43. 7-44. 1; burns Antigones alive; puts Eumenes and others to death, 44. 1-2; attaches Hieronymus the historian to himself; winters in Media, 44. 3-4, 46. 1.
- (316) Executes Pithon of the Body Guard for mutiny, IX, 19. 46. 1-4; moves to Ecbatana, then to Persepolis, 46. 5-47. 1; Persians regard, as king, 48. 1; assigns satrapies, 48. 1-5; occupies citadel of Susa acquiring great wealth, 48. 6-8; makes a native satrap of Susiane, 55. 1, 56. 1-2; moves to Babylon; quarrels with Seleucus, 55. 2-3; Chaldaean prophecy re Seleucus' victory over, 55. 6-8, 1. 2. 31. 2; imprisons Seleucus' friends, X, 19. 91. 4; competes with Seleucus for support of Ptolemy, Cassander, and Lysimachus, IX, 19. 56. 1-4; makes Pithon s. of Agenor satrap of Babylonia, 56. 4; winters in Cilicia, 56. 5-47. 1; takes money from Cynda; financial resources of, 56. 5; (315) rejects demands of Ptolemy, Cassander, and Lysimachus; makes ready for war, 57. 1-5, 60. 1; besieges Tyre, 58. 1, 59. 2-8, X, 19. 86. 2; establishes shipyards, IX, 19. 58. 2-59. 1; takes Joppa and Gaza, 59. 2; gains support of Polyperchon and his son Alexander, 60. 1, 61. 1; sends nephew Ptolemy into Cappadocia and Lydia, 60. 2-4; charges Cassander before assembly of Macedonians, 61. 1-3, which orders Cassander to obey, and proclaims autonomy of Greeks, 61. 3-4, 62. 1, X, 19. 66. 3, 74. 1, 20. 93. 7; feigns to support the "kings," IX, 19. 61. 4; sends Alexander s. of Polyperchon back to Greece; proclaims siege of Tyre, 61. 5; sends ships to Peloponnese; secures the sea, 62. 7-9; Alexander s. of Polyperchon deserts, for Cassander, 63. 3, 64. 3-4, 66. 2; Polycretus defeats forces of, 64. 5-8; at Eregma, refuses demands of Ptolemy, 64. 8; (?) engaged elsewhere while Ariarathes II recovers Cappadocia, XI, 31, 19. 5; (314) garbionis Tyre after its fall, IX, 19. 61. 5; gains support of Acetobians, X, 19. 66. 2-3, 67. 3;



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(310) Deserted by nephew Ptolemy, X, 20. 19. 2, 27. 3;

charged by Ptolemy of Egypt with failure to free Greek cities, 19. 3; Cilician cities subject to, are taken by Ptolemy, then recovered by Demetrius, 19. 4-5; sends son Philip to Hellespont against Phoenix, 19. 5; makes alliance with Nicoteles of Paphos, 21. 1; (309) Ptolemy takes Xanthos from, 27. 1; (308) causes death of Alexander's sister Cleopatra, 37. 3-6; (307) sends Demetrius to free Athens and other cities, 45. 1-5; honoured by Athens, 46. 2, 4; bids Demetrius call council on Greek affairs, 46. 5; hostility of, and Rhodes begins, 46. 6; Cyprian captives sent to, 47. 4; founds Antigonía on the Orontes, 47. 5; assumes title "king"; grants same to Demetrius, 53. 2, 54. 1; (306) Phoenix (Philip?) s. of, dies, 73. 1; begins campaign against Egypt, 73. 1-75. 3; unable to land at mouth of Nile; returns to Syria, 75. 4-76. 6; (305) causes war with Rhodes, 81. 1-82. 3; (304) statue of, in Rhodes not pulled down as Demetrius besieges the city, 93. 6-7; bids Demetrius come to terms with Rhodes, 99. 1, 100. 5, which becomes ally except against Ptolemy, 99. 2-3; (302) the other four kings (Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, Lysimachus) join forces against, 100. 2-5, 2. 3; Docimus and Phoenix desert, 107. 4-5; Philip holds Sardis against Cassander, 107. 5; cancels games at Antigonía; moves against Lysimachus; pays army at Tarsus, 108. 1-2; crosses Taurus against Lysimachus; goes into winter quarters, 108. 3-109. 4; recalls Demetrius from Greece, 109. 5, 111. 1-2; Mithridates of Cius deserts, 111. 4; Ptolemy retires on false news of victory of, 113. 1-2; some men of Lysimachus desert to, 113. 3; (301)

killed in war with the kings, Ptolemy not being present; Chaldean prophecy re Seleucus and, fulfilled, XI, 21. 1. 1-5, IX, 19. 55. 7-9; kingdom of, divided, XI, 21. 1. 5. Rose from private station to great power; downfall of, caused by ambition, 1. 1. See Demetrius s. of Ptolemy nephew of; Stratonice wife of.

— II Gonatas, of Macedonia, 283-239: (c. 274) Pyrrhus defeats, XI, 22. 11. 1.

— III Dison, of Macedonia, 229-221: guardian of Philip s. of Demetrius II (Philip V), XI, 25. 18. 1.

— of Macedon: (301) sent to Rhodes by Ptolemy, X, 20. 98. 1.

Antimachus, the poet: (405) flourished, V, 13. 108. 1; cited, II, 3. 65. 7.

Antiocheia on the Orontes, in Syria: (c. 300) Seleucus dismantles Antigonía to found Seleucia (i.e., Antiocheia); X, 20. 47. 6<sup>+</sup>; colonies sent to region of, XI, 21. 1. 6; (c. 211) compared with Syracuse, 26. 19. 1; (c. 146) roused against Demetrius II, 32. 9c. 1 (p. 445); (145?) administration of, given to Hierax and Diodotus, XII, 23. 3. 1; citizens of, mistreated by Demetrius II, 4. 1-3; (129) mourns death of Antiochus VII, 34/5. 17. 1; (67) futile uprising in, 40. 1a. 1; Philip Parypous flees to, 1b. 1.

Antiochides: (435) archon, IV, 12. 34. 1.

Antiochis, d. of Antiochus III: (196) Antiochus plans marriage of, to Ptolemy, XI, 28. 12. 1; (after 196) wife of Ariarathes IV of Cappadocia, 31. 19. 7.

Antiochus s. of Heracles, II, 4. 37. 1.

— of Syracuse, historian, V, 12. 71. 2.

— plot of Alcibiades: (408) defeated while in command, V, 13. 71. 1-4.

— I Soter, of Syria, 281-261: (before 285) marries Stratonice d. of Demetrius Poliorcetes; (285) consults with father Seleucus I re Demetrius, XI, 21. 20. 1.

— II Theos, of Syria, 261-247: father of Stratonice, wife of Ariarathes III of Cappadocia, XI, 31. 19. 6.

— III the Great, of Syria, 223-187: (196) rejects Roman Intervention in Asia; refounds Lysimacheia, XI, 28. 12. 1; (194) Rome foresees war with, 15. 1; rejects Rome's warning, 15. 2-3; Rome promises aid against, to Greece, 15. 4; (?) Ariarathes IV of Cappadocia marries daughter of, 31. 19. 7; (192) violates sanctuary of Bellum, 29. 1. 1; winters in Demetrius, 2. 1; (191) angry at those who advised war; admires Hannibal, 3. 1; (190) Aetolians support, 4. 1; Rome defeats, at Myonesus; concentrates on defence of Asia, 5. 1; Rome rejects peace offers of, 7. 1-8. 1; returns son to Africanus, 8. 1-2; Aetolians cling to hope in, 9. 1 (p. 257); (189) defeated at Magnesia, 28. 3. 1, XII, 37. 1. 2; accepts Roman terms, XI, 29. 10. 1, 11. 1, 24. 1, 31. 8. 1. 4; (188) cities subject to, freed, 29. 1. 1; pays indemnity to Rome, 13. 1, 21. 1; pillages temple of Bel, 15. 1, 28. 3. 1; (185) alliance made by, with Achaean League renewed by Seleucus IV, 29. 17. 1. Character of, 28. 3. 1-4. 1, 29. 6. 3. See Antiochis d. of.

— IV Epiphanes, of Syria, 175-163: (170) sends envoys to Rome, XI, 30. 2. 1; (160) generous to defeated Egyptians, 14. 1; ministers of Ptolemy VI undertake war with, 15. 1, 16. 1; takes Pelusium after, 18. 1-2; hopes to gain by strife in Egypt, 31. 1. 1; defeats Jews, enters their temple, 18a. 3, XII, 34/5. 1. 3-5; (168) forced

- by C. Popilius Laenas to withdraw from Egypt, XI, 31. 2. 1-2, 17. 1; (166) gives magnificent festival, 16. 1-3; conceals hostility from Roman envoy, 17. 1; (165) defeats Artaxias (Artaxēs) of Armenia, 17a. 1; burns temple of Artemis; is driven mad, 18a. 1; (c. 158) a pretended son of, set up as claimant by Eumenes II, 32a. 1. Character of, XI, 29. 32. 1. See Thmarchus of Miletus.
- V Eupator, of Syria, 163-162: (c. 158) claimant to Syrian throne resembles, XI, 31. 32a. 1.
- VI Epiphanes, of Syria, 145-142: s. of Alexander Balas, placed in protection of Diocles of Abae, XI, 32. 9d. 1-10. 1 (p. 443), or of Iamblichus an Arab, XII, 33. 4a. 1; (145) set up as pretender by Diodotus (Tryphon), 4a. 1; (138) killed by Diodotus, 28. 1, 28a. 1.
- VII Euergetes Sidetes, of Syria, 139-129: (184) takes Jerusalem, XII, 34/5. 1. 1-5; (129) Arsaces VII of Parthia rejects terms offered by, 15. 1; Parthians defeat and kill, 16. 1-18. 1.
- VIII Philometor Grypus, of Syria, 125-96: (123) apprehends Alexander II Zablnas, XII, 34/5. 23. 2. Grandfather of Philip II Barypus, 40. 1a. 1.
- IX Philopator Cyzalceus, of Syria, 113-95: evil habits of, XII, 34/5. 34. 1.
- XIII Asiatics, of Syria, 69-64: (67) quell uprising, XII, 40. 1a. 1; (64) slain by Sampsiceranus, 1b. 1.
- : (135) name taken by Bannus, slave leader, XII, 34/5. 2. 24, 42.
- Antion s. of Periphas: father of Ixion, III, 4. 69. 3.
- Antiope, an Amazon: Heracles gives, to Theseus, II, 4. 16. 4, 28. 1; bears Hippolytus, 28. 3. III, 4. 62. 1; slain aiding Theseus against Amazons, II, 4. 28. 4.
- Antipater: (389) archon, VI, 14. 103. 1.
- , general of Alexander: (355) advises Alexander to delay campaign, VIII, 17. 16. 2; (334) given European command, 17. 5, 118. 1, IX, 18. 12. 1; (330) sends Alexander reinforcements, VIII, 17. 65. 1-2; moves on Thrace, 62. 6; makes terms with Thracians; defeats Lacedaemonians, 63. 1-4, VII, 16. 64. 1. X, 19. 70. 5; refers them to Hellenic League, VIII, 17. 73. 5-6; (326) demands surrender of Harpalus, 108. 7; proclaims return of exiles in Greece, 109. 1, IX, 18. 8. 4; (324) according to some, poisons Alexander by hand of son, VIII, 17. 118. 1, IX, 19. 11. 8; holds supreme command in Europe, VIII, 17. 118. 2; (323) Perdiccas assigns Macedonia to, IX, 18. 3. 2. Athens begins Lamian war against, 8. 1, 9. 2; defeated by Leosthenes; takes refuge in Lania, 12. 1-4, 18. 3; near surrender when Leosthenes is killed, 13. 3-6; makes treaty with Ptolemy, 14. 2; (322) Leonnatus fails to aid, 14. 4-15. 7; defeats Greeks at Crannon, 16. 4-17. 5; makes terms with all but Athenians and Aetolians, 17. 6-8; moves against Athens, which surrenders, 18. 1-6, VII, 16. 64. 1; refers matter of Samos to the "kings," IX, 18. 18. 6; returns to Macedon; honours Craterus, giving him his daughter Phila in marriage, 18. 7; sets up oligarchies, 18. 8. 55. 2. X, 20. 46. 3; Nicaea d. of, is married by Perdiccas to cover plot against, IX, 18. 23. 1-3; Antigonus joins, 23. 4, 25. 3; moves against Aetolians; makes terms on news of Perdiccas' plans, 24. 1-25. 5; assumes command of Europe; seeks aid of Ptolemy; plans move on Asia, 25. 4; (321) Perdiccas sends Eumenes to oppose, 29. 1-2; with Craterus, crosses into Asia, 29. 4, 38. 1; Neoptolemus escapes to, 29. 4-6; moves toward Cilicia, 29. 6; receives fugitives from Craterus' army, 32. 2-33. 1; aids Ptolemy, 33. 1; Araphissian Locrians defeat general of, 38. 1-3; at Tripuradeicus, elected guardian of the "kings"; silences Eurydicē Adcia, 39. 2-4; redistributes satrapies, 39. 5-6, 19. 12. 2; makes Antigonus general against Eumenes, 18. 39. 7, 50. 1, 19. 29. 3; returns to Macedon, 18. 39. 7; (320) Antigonus pretends loyalty to, 41. 5, 7; Eumenes sends Hieronymus to discuss surrender, 42. 1; (319) quarrels with Olympias, 49. 4; fatally ill, 48. 1; kills Athenian envoy, Demades, 48. 1-5; declares that no woman shall hold first place, 19. 11. 9; is said to have sought advice from daughter Phila when she was a child, 59. 5; makes Polyperchon guardian of the "kings" and supreme commander with Cassander as chiliarch, 18. 48. 4-5; Antigonus hears of death of, 47. 4, 50. 1; he makes pretence of aiding Cassander, 54. 3-4; Polyperchon orders cities to exile former leaders of, 57. 1; (318) oligarchy set up by, governs Megalopolis, 63. 3; governments set up by, in Greek cities overturned, 65. 4-6, 66. 4, 69. 3-4. See Cassander.
- , general of Acleas: (319) captured by Antigonus, IX, 18. 45. 3; (317) tries to escape, 19. 16. 1-5.
- 1, of Macedon, 297-294: (c. 295) kills mother; (294) killed by Demetrius Poliorcetes, XI, 21. 7. 1.
- II Etesias, of Macedon, 279: (279) rules 45 days, XI, 22. 4. 1.
- : (c. 162) dies under torture, XI, 31. 20. 1 (p. 363).
- : (128) and others seize Laodicea, XII, 34/5. 22. 1.
- Antiphates s. of Melampus: father of Oecles and Amphalces, III, 4. 68. 5.
- Antiphemus of Rhodes: co-founder of Gela, III, 8. 23. 1.
- Antiphilus of Athens: (323) commands after death of Leosthenes, IX, 18. 13. 6; (322) defeats Macedonians in Thessaly, 15. 1-7; defeated at Crannon, 17. 1-6.
- Antiphon: (419) archon, V, 12. 80. 1.
- Antiphus, king of Cos: with Greeks at Troy, III, 5. 54. 1.
- Antissa, on Lesbos: (392) surrenders to Athenians, VI, 14. 94. 4; (333) Memnon takes, VIII, 17. 29. 2.
- Antisthenes the Cynic: (366) among men of culture, VII, 15. 76. 4.
- , admiral of Demetrius: (307) delays Ptolemy's ships, X, 20. 50. 1, 52. 5.
- Rhodus of Acragas: (406) entertains citizens, V, 13. 84. 1-3; advises son, 84. 4.
- Antisthenes (Anthesius), L.: (371 = V379) tr. null. c. p., VII, 15. 51. 1.
- Antioxes, a Persian: (332) killed at Issus, VIII, 17. 34. 5.
- Antonius: (73) conspires against Sertorius, XII, 37. 22a. 1 (pp. 267-269).
- , M.: (167) tr. pl., brings Rhodian envoys into Senate, XI, 31. 5. 1.
- Creticus, M.: (71) propr., makes terms with Crete, XII, 40. 1. 1.
- Antones, in Phthiotis: (302) won over by Demetrius, X, 20. 110. 3.
- Antyllus, Q.: (121) C. Gracchus rejects plea of, XII, 34/5. 28a. 1.
- Anubis s. of Osiris, I, 1. 18. 1, 87. 2.
- Anxur (Tarracina): (403 = V406) Rome takes, VI, 14. 16. 5.
- Anytus s. of Antilemon, of

- Athens: (409) falls to relieve Pylos; first Athenian to escape conviction by bribery, V, 13. 64. 6; (400) accuses Socrates; later executed without trial, VI, 14. 37. 7.
- Aornis, in India: (327) a "rock" that Heracles failed to take, taken by Alexander, VIII, 17. 85. 1-86. 1, 96. 2.
- Apamea, in Syria: (135) home of Eunus and wife, VIII, 34/5. 2. 8, 16.
- Apantias, a north (etesian) wind, I, 1. 30. 6.
- Apelles of Syracuse: (453) subduces pirates, IV, 11. 88. 5.
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- Apennines, in Italy: (387 = V490) Celts occupy plain between, and Alps, VI, 14. 113. 1.
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- Aphectae, in Magnesia: (480) Xerxes' fleet comes to, IV, 11. 12. 3.
- Aphidna, in Attica: Theseus sends Helen to, III, 4. 63. 3; the Dioscuri raise, and free her, 63. 5.
- Aphraces, an Indian: (327) head of, brought to Alexander, VIII, 17. 86. 2.
- Aphrodisia: (446) street in Thurii, IV, 12. 10. 7.
- Aphrodisias, in Cilicia: (315) fleet of Seleucus sails to, IX, 19. 64. 5.
- Aphroditē: child of Zeus and Hera, I, 1. 13. 4, III, 5. 72. 5; mythic ascribed to, I, 1. 17. 5; called golden, 97. 8. II, 4. 26. 2; cares for maidens, III, 5. 73. 2; called Erythraia, Cytheria, Paphia, Syrian from her shrines, 77. 5, 4. 88. 2; causes Dorocto to love Syrian youth, I, 2. 4. 2-4; maddens sons of Poseidon, III, 5. 55. 6; gives gold necklace to Harmonia, 4. 65. 5, 66. 3; Phaedra builds temple for, 62. 2; Minos buried beneath temple of, in Sicily, 79. 3; temple of, on Mt.
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- Aphroditē, the planet Venus, I, 2. 30. 3.
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- Arabian tribes: Alliaei and Gasandi, producers of gold, II, 3. 45. 6-8. Carbae, on coast of Red Sea, II, 3. 46. 1. Debacae, breeders of camels; hospitable to Boeotians and Peloponnesians, II, 3. 45. 3-5. Nabataeans: live in desert; unacquainted, II, 2. 48. 1-5; have a "rock" as refuge, 48. 6; possess a lake that produces asphalt, 48. 6-8. X, 19. 98. 1; land fertile where rivers flow; produces balsam trees, II, 2. 48. 9; live about Gulf of Akaba and Red sea, 3. 43. 4; become pirates, 43. 5; rich pasture lands, 43. 6-7; customs and wealth of, X, 19. 94. 2-95. 1; (312) Athenaeus, general of Antigonus, takes the "rock"; then is defeated, 94. 1, 95. 2-7; accuse Athenaeus in letter to Antigonus, 96. 1-4; hold "rock" against Demetrius, 97. 1-2; give hostages to him; he withdraws, 97. 2-98. 1; prevent Antigonus from exploiting asphalt industry, 100. 1-3; (before 61) Aretas, king of, subdued by Cn. Pompeius, XII, 40. 4. 1. Sabae, in Arabia Felix, II, 3. 46. 1-47. 9. Thamudeni, inhabit inhospitable coast, II, 3. 44. 3-6. Arabian Gulf (i.e., the Red sea): enclosed by Arabia Felix and land of the Troglodytes, II, 3. 15. 1, 38. 4-5; opens into southern Ocean, 38. 4; peoples of the coast from Babylonia to, 14. 6-23. 1; account of west shore of, 38. 1-41. 4, of the east shore of, 42. 1-48. 5; canal from Pelusiac mouth of Nile to, I, 1. 33. 8-12.
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- Aradus: (351) a town of Phoenician Tripolis, VII, 16. 41. 1; (before 145) falls to selze Marathus, XII, 33. 5. 1-6.
- Aramus Silvius: king of Alba Longa, III, 7. 5. 10; slain by lightning, 5. 11-12.
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- Araxes (Aras) riv., in Seythia, II, 2. 43. 2.
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- Ariadne, Mountain of: (158) Orophernes plunders temple below, XI, 31, 34, 1.
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- II of Cappadocia: s. of Ariarathes II; Ariarathes III succeeds, XI, 31, 19, 6.
- Ariana, near India, II, 2, 37, 6.
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- Ariarathes I of Cappadocia: (343?) sends brother to join Artaxerxes against Egypt; adopts nephew Ariarathes (II); (322) defeated and slain by Perdicas, XI, 31, 19, 3-4, IX, 18, 16, 1-3, 22, 1.
- II of Cappadocia: adopted son of Ariarathes I; (c. 301) recovers kingdom with Armenian aid, XI, 31, 19, 5; Ariarnnes II succeeds, 19, 6.
- III of Cappadocia: (c. 255) marries daughter of Antiochus II; shares power with father, Ariarnnes II; (230) succeeds him, XI, 31, 19, 6.
- IV of Cappadocia, 220-163: s. of Ariarathes III, becomes king as infant; XI, 31, 19, 6; marries daughter of Antiochus III, 19, 7.
- V Philopater of Cappadocia, 163-130: s. of Ariarathes IV; receives Greek education; (163) succeeds father; renews alliance with Rome, XI, 31, 19, 7-9, 21, 1; (c. 162) restores Mithro bazanes to throne of Sophene, 2, 1; drives Ptolemaeus of Commagene from Melitene, 19a, 1 (p. 373); (160) exchanges gifts with Rome; renounces alliance with Demetrius I, 28, 1; (158) driven from throne by brother Orophernes, 32, 1, 32a, 1; (157) escapes plots, 32b, 1.
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- Arimaspi: a Scythian tribe, II, 2, 43, 5; (c. 530) save army of Cyrus the Great, VIII, 17, 81, 1; (329) welcome army of Alexander, 81, 2.
- Arimaenus, brother of King Datames of Cappadocia, XI, 31, 19, 2.
- Arimnestus: (410) archon, V, 12, 82, 1.
- Arobarzanes, satrap of Phrygia: (362) leader in satraps' revolt; VII, 15, 90, 3; (334) fallen statue of, at Ilum, VIII, 17, 17, 6.
- , king of Cilus: (362) succeeds
- Mithridates, VII, 15, 90, 3; (337) dies, VIII, 16, 90, 2.
- : a descendant of one of the Seven who slew Smerdis: (317) son of, with Eumenes, IX, 19, 49, 2. See VII, 15, 90, 3; X, 20, 111, 4<sup>o</sup>.
- , satrap of Persia: (330) Alexander drives, from Susian rocks, VIII, 17, 68, 1-7.
- I of Cappadocia: (66) Pompey saves kingdom of, XII, 40, 4, 1.
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- Ariphron: father of Xanthippus, IV, 11, 27, 3.
- Arisha, in Troad; (399) Lacedaemonians take, VI, 14, 38, 3.
- Aristaeus: guardian of Libyan Dionysus, II, 2, 70, 1, 72, 1.
- s. of Apollo: marries Autonoe; father of Acteon, III, 4, 81, 3-4; saves Greece from pestilence, 82, 1-3; teaches agriculture to mankind, 81, 1-3, 82, 4-5; honoured as god, 81, 3, 82, 5-83, 1; a terrestrial god, 6, 1, 2.
- Aristagoras of Miletus: (497) tries to found colony at Amphipolis, V, 12, 68, 1-2.
- Aristarchus of Ambracia: (335) democratic leader, VIII, 17, 3, 3.
- Aristarxes, (c. 344) usher of Artaxerxes III, VII, 16, 17, 3.
- Aristides of Athens (the Just): (479) commands Athenians at Plataea, IV, 11, 29, 1, 30, 3-6, 12, 1, 5; urges that prize for valour be given Pausanias, 11, 33, 1; (477) named by assembly to consider Themistocles' secret plan, 42, 1-3; liberates cities, 44, 2; wins confidence of Greeks, 44, 6, 46, 4-5; advises making Delos the treasury, 47, 1; wins name "the Just" in allocation of levy, 47, 2-3, XI, 26, 1, 1, 31, 26, 2.
- of Athens: (423) drives Lesbian exiles from Antandrus, V, 12, 72, 3.
- Ariston: (421) archon, V, 12, 75, 1.
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 (416) Leontines and Eggestaeans ask to intervene in Sicily, V, 12. 83. 1-3, 13. 43. 1; envoys to Eggesta deceived, 12. 83. 3-5; decide on Sicilian war; elect generals, 83. 5-84. 4, 13. 1. 2; (415) first year of war against Syracuse, 2. 1-6. 6; prepare for war, 2. 1-6; Hermae in, mutilated, 2. 3; fleet reaches Rhegium, 3. 1-5; news comes to Syracuse, 4. 1-2; fleet moves to Sicilian Naxos; Naxos and Catané join, 4. 3-5; Chalcidians of Sicily hire mercenaries to aid, 44. 1-2; Alcibiades summoned home; is condemned in default, 5. 1-4; capture Hyccara; occupy Olympleum on Great Harbour but withdraw to Catané, 6. 1-6; send for cavalry and supplies, 6. 6; at home, condemn Diagoras for impiety, 6. 7; (414) war against Syracuse continues, 7. 1-8. 7; send reinforcements to Sicily, 7. 3; in Sicily, occupy Epipolae; begin circumvallation of Syracuse, 7. 3-5, VI, 14. 18. 2; withdraw from Epipolae; Lamachus killed, V, 13. 8. 1-2; defeat Syracusan allies, 8. 3-4; Nicias asks for reinforcements, which are sent, 8. 6-7; spurred by Alcibiades, Lacedaemonians renew war in Greece, 5. 4, 8. 8, 9. 2; (413) final year of war against Syracuse, 9. 2-19. 3, 33. 1; reinforcements sent to Sicily, 9. 2; defeat Syracusans at sea but camp is occupied, 9. 3-6; await Demosthenes, 10. 1; defeated in Great Harbour, 10. 2-11. 1; under Demosthenes briefly hold Epipolae, 11. 1-5; suffer from epidemic, 12. 1, 4, VI, 14. 70. 5;

departure agreed upon but delayed by eclipse, V, 13. 12. 1-6; twice defeated at sea, 13. 1-17. 5; start for Catané by land, 18. 1-6; slain or captured, 19. 1-3, 34. 1, 4, 36. 1, 5, 43. 4, 63. 1, 96. 3, VI, 14. 67. 1; Syracusans debate fate of captives, V, 13. 19. 4-33. 1; consigned to quarries; generals and allies condemned to death, 33. 1.

(412) War with Lacedaemonians actively renewed, V, 13. 34. 1-4, 36. 3-37. 6; oligarchy of the Four Hundred set up, 34. 1-2, 36. 1-2; allies desert, 34. 1, 36. 5; Lacedaemonians defeat, at Oropus, 34. 2-3, 36. 3-4; Syracusans send aid against, 34. 4, 61. 1; Alcibiades prevents Persian aid against, 37. 1-6; (411) war continues, 38. 3-42. 4; the Four Hundred dissolved, 38. 1-2; fleet under Thrasylus and Thrasylbulus at Samos, 38. 3-6, at Lesbos, 38. 7, defeats Lacedaemonians on Hellespont, 39. 1-40. 6, recovers Cyzicus, 40. 6; Alcibiades restored and given share in command, 41. 4-42. 2, 37. 5-6, 38. 2; (410) war continues, 45. 1-53. 4; fleet at Sestos defeats Lacedaemonians, 45. 2-47. 1; Lacedaemonians plan attack on allies of, 47. 2; fail to prevent Boeotian causeway at Euripus, 47. 3-6; aid democracy in Coreyra, 48. 3-7; fleet moves to Cardia, then to Cyzicus, 49. 2-5; under Alcibiades, defeat Lacedaemonians at Cyzicus, 49. 5-51. 8; send ships to Alcibiades, 52. 1; Cleophon prevents peace sought by Lacedaemonians, 52. 2-53. 4; (409) war continues, 64. 1-67. 7; under Thrasylbulus attack Ephesus; withdraw, 64. 1; generals move from Cyzicus to Chalcedon, 64. 2; win cities of Thrace, 64. 3; relieve taxes by sale of booty, 64. 4; lose Pylos, 64. 5, 7;

Anytus, accused for failure at Pylos, is first to bribe jury, 64. 6; under Leotrophides and Timarchus, defeat Megarians, 65. 1-2; under Alcibiades, Thrasylbulus, and Theramenes, force Chalcedon to make terms, 66. 1-3; take Myzantine, 66. 3-67. 7; (408) war continues, 68. 1-74. 4; take cities of Hellespont, 68. 1; welcome generals, 68. 2-3, 69. 1; make Alcibiades supreme commander, 68. 4-69. 3; he defeats Andrians but does not take Andros, 69. 4-5; Cyrus S. of Darius stirred against, 70. 3, VI, 14. 19. 4; Clazomenae, an ally, in danger, V, 13. 71. 1; fleet defeated at Notium in absence of Alcibiades, 71. 1-4; successes in the north, 72. 1-2; repulse attack by Agis, 72. 3-73. 2; accuse Alcibiades for attack on Cymé, 73. 3-6; send Conon to take his fleet, 74. 1-4; (407) war continues, 76. 1-79. 7; Conon commands fleet, 76. 1; Lacedaemonians under Calliceratidas take Delphinium and Methymna, 76. 3-5; fleet under Conon wins partial victory, withdraws to Mitylené, 77. 1-78. 3; Calliceratidas enters harbour of Mitylené, 78. 4-79. 7; (406) war continues, 97. 1-103. 2; grant citizenship to metics and aliens, 97. 1; fleet under Thrasylbulus and others defeats Lacedaemonians at Arginusae islands, 97. 1-99. 6; generals fail to pick up dead, 100. 1-6; condemn generals, 101. 1-103. 2; (405) last year of war with Lacedaemon, 104. 1-107. 4; fleet under Philocles and Conon moves to Hellespont, 104. 1-2; Lysander takes Iasus and Lampsaenus from, 104. 7-8; proposal of Alcibiades rejected, 105. 3-4; fleet at Aegospotami destroyed, 105. 1-2, 106. 1-8; Athens surrenders on terms, 107. 1-4, VI, 14. 2. 4, 85. 2, VII, 15. 63. 1.

(404) Treaty with Lacedaemon; government of the Thirty established, VI, 14. 2, 1, 4, 3, 2-7; with Lacedaemonian aid the Thirty seize all power, 4, 1-5, 7, VII, 15. 63. 1; they grant civil rights to 3000, VI, 14. 32. 4; Lacedaemonians order all Athenian exiles delivered to the Thirty, 6. 1-3; (402) Lacedaemonians bid Eleians pay quota for war with, 17. 5; (401) those exiled by the Thirty gather at Phylé under Thrasybulus, 32. 1-6; they defeat and overthrow the Thirty, 33. 1-6, VII, 15. 25. 4; (400) condemn Socrates, VI, 14. 37. 7; (399) Conon hopes to recover leadership for, 39. 3; (397) Sophocles s. of Sophocles produces plays in, 53. 6; tragic poets distort myths to win favour in, II, 4. 56. 1-2; (396) join Boeotians against Lacedaemonians, VI, 14. 81. 2; Conon places men of, over Persian fleet, 81. 4, 85. 4; (395) join alliance against Lacedaemonians (Council at Corinth), 82. 1-4; (394) 86. 2-6; (393) oppose Iphicrates' plan to seize Corinth; name Chabrias general, 92. 2; (392) send fleet to Ionia, 94. 2-4; (391) Lacedaemonians move against, in Rhodes and islands, 97. 1-4; (390) naval operations on Eurymedon and against Rhodes, 99. 4-5; (387) unwillingly accept peace of Antalcidas, 110. 4, VII, 15. 29. 5. (386) Refuse aid to Mantinea, VI, 15. 5. 5; (380) in bad repute for earlier imperialism, VII, 15. 23. 4; (378) aid return of Theban exiles, 25. 1; send force to Thebes, 25. 4-27. 4; (377) win allies of Lacedaemonians; form council, 28. 2-4, 30. 1-2; allied to Thebes, 28. 5; recall Chabrias from Egypt; send Iphicrates to Persia as general, 29. 1-4; prevent occupation of Peiraeus by Sophodriades the

Spartan; prepare for war, 29. 6-8; operations against Lacedaemonian allies in Euboea and the islands, 30. 2, 5, and in Boeotia, 32. 2-6; bring grain convoy to Peiraeus, 34. 3; fleet under Chabrias defeats Lacedaemonians, 34. 3-35. 2; (376) protect Abdera; win allies, 36. 4-6; (375) divide power with Lacedaemonians; oppose Theban demand, 38. 3-4; (374) Iphicrates of, in Persian army, 41. 1-3; he flees to, and is given naval command, 43. 5-6; support democracies in Greek states, 45. 1-4; answer Coryraean appeal, 46. 3; grant citizenship to Plataean fugitives, 46. 4-6; (373) send Timotheüs and Iphicrates to Corcyra, 47. 2-3, 7, 16. 57. 2-3; under Ctesicles, defeat Lacedaemonians at Corcyra, 15. 47. 4-6; (371) Thebans send wives and children to, 52. 1; (370) claim only naval leadership, 60. 2; (369) ignores Arcadian request for aid, 62. 3. allied with Lacedaemonians against Thebes; force under Iphicrates arrives too late, 63; 1-2, 65. 6; agree with Lacedaemonians on division of power, 67. 1; under Chabrias, defeat Epameinondas at Corinth, 68. 1-69. 4; (368) aid Alexander of Pherae, 71. 3-4; Leneacn festival in, 74. 1, 4; (367) under Chares, defeat Argives, 75. 3; (366) Themison of Eretia takes Oropus from, 76. 1; Arcadians summon allied army from, 77. 3; (364) fall to hinder Epameinondas in Rhodes, Chios, and Byzantium, 79. 1; take Toroné and Potidaea; relieve Cyzicus, 81. 6; (363) aid Mantinea against Tegeans and Thebans, 82. 4-5, 84. 2; in battle at Mantinea, 84. 4, 85. 2-8; claim victory, 87. 3; (362) Chabrias commands Egyptian fleet without approval of, 92. 3; (361) condemn Leosthenes for failure

against Alexander of Pherae, 95. 1-3; disgraced by Chares' attack on Corcyra, 95. 3.

(360) Support Argaeus against Philip II for Macedonian throne, VIII, 16. 2. 6. 3. 3; (359) make peace with Philip, 4. 1-2; (358) support one party in Euboea, 7. 2; name Chares and Chabrias generals against rebellious allies (Social war) 7. 3; rivalry of, and Philip for Olynthus, 8. 4; Philip sends captured garrison home from Potidaea, 8. 5; (356) naval operations against former allies, 21. 1-4; remove Iphicrates and Timotheüs from commands, 21. 4; Chares takes fleet of, to aid Artabazus, 22. 1-2; make peace with allies, 22. 2; send colonists to Samos, IX, 18. 8. 7; (355) make alliance with Philomachus, VII, 16. 27. 3-5; (354) support Phocians in Sacred war, 29. 1; (353) take Sestus, 34. 3; send colonics to Thracian Chersonese, 34. 4; unable to rescue Phocians defeated by Philip, 35. 5; (352) send forces to aid Phocians, 37. 3; check Philip at Thermopylae, 38. 1-2; (348) roused against Philip by Demosthenes, 54. 1-2, IX, 18. 10. 1; (347) share Phocian guilt for sack of Delphi, VII, 16. 57. 1-4; (344) refuse aid to Artaxerxes III against Egypt, 44. 1; (341) Perinthus, friendly to, besieged by Philip, VIII, 16. 74. 2; (340) Philip makes peace with, 77. 2-3; (338) dismayed when he seizes Elateia, 84. 1-4; Demosthenes wins Thebes as ally, 84. 5-85. 1; defeated at Chaerocnia by Philip, 85. 1-86. 6; peace made, 87. 3, XI, 32. 4. 1; finances of, conducted by Lycurgus, VIII, 16. 88. 1; condemn Lysicles, 88. 1-2; (336) ill-omened words of envoy to Philip, 92. 1-2; (335) do not concede leadership of Greece to Alexander,

17. 3. 2, until he enters Boeotia, 4. 5-9; with Attalus, plot against Alexander, 3. 2, 5. 1; vote aid for Thebes, but delay, 8. 5-6; destruction of Thebes prevents revolt by, XI, 32. 4. 3; refuse to surrender Demosthenes and others but promise to punish them, VIII, 17. 15. 1-5; (334) Alexander retains ships of, in Asia, 22. 5; some, fight on Persian side, 25. 6; (330) do not join revolt against Alexander, 62. 7; burning of palace at Persepolis avenges Persian sack of Acropolis, 72. 6; (326) Harpalus throws self on mercy of, his earlier contacts with, 108. 5-8; (325) grant money to Leosthenes, 111. 3.

(323) Offended by Alexander's restoration of exiles, IX, 18. 8. 6-7; on death of Alexander assert liberty, 9. 1-3; begin war with Antipater (Lamian War), 8. 1, 10. 1-12. 4; besiege Lamia, 13. 1-3, 18. 3; Leosthenes killed before Lamia; Hypereides delivers funeral oration, Demosthenes being in exile, 13. 5-6; (322) fleet defeated by Macedonians, 15. 8-9; deserted by allies, 17. 8; surrender to Antipater, 18. 1-3, VII, 16. 64. 1; he restores "constitution of Solon" and installs garrison, IX, 18. 18. 3-6, X, 20. 40. 3; soon acquire wealth, IX, 18. 18. 6; Antigonus flees to Antipater on ship of, 23. 4; (319) seek removal of garrison, 48. 1-2; retain Samos by edict of Polyperchon, 56. 6-7; (318) Nicanor, commander of garrison, occupies Piraeus, 64. 1-5; Olympias bids him restore Piraeus and Munychia, 65. 1-2; Alexander s. of Polyperchon comes to, but co-operates with Nicanor, 65. 3-5; re-establish democracy; condemn Phocion, 65. 6-67. 6; make terms with Cassander, who names Deme-

- trius of Phalerum overseer, 74. 1-3; (316) flight of Olympas to, suggested, 49. 51. 2; aid rebuilding of Thebes, 54. 2; (318) aid Cassander on Kuboea, X, 19. 75. 8; force Demetrius of Phalerum to send envoys to Antigonus, 78. 3-4; (312) two ships of, sunk by Carthaginians, 103. 4; (303) Ophellias seeks alliance with, 26. 40. 5; many from, join Ophellias, 40. 6; (307) freed from Cassander's garrison and from Demetrius of Phalerum by Demetrius s. of Antigonus, 45. 1-7; pay honours to Antigonus and Demetrius, 46. 1-2; 4; Antigonus returns Imbros to, 46. 4; quadriremes from, in Demetrius' fleet, 50. 3; (304) fail to bring Demetrius and Rhodes to terms, 98. 2-3; (302) incite Demetrius at Eleusis, 110. 1; (200) Philip V commits outrages in, XI, 28. 7. 1; (c. 145) burn hermaphrodite alive, 32. 12. 2 (p. 457); (86) surrender to Sulla, XII, 38/9. 6. 1.
- See Anticles, Apollodoros, Aristolochus, Chabrias, Chares, Charidemus, Conon, Demades, Diophantus, Dioxippus, Diylus, Ephialtes, Eriboea, Hippomenes, Lysander, Mimos, Myrionidion, Phocides, Phocion, Plato, Pythostratus, Solon, Sosippus, Thrasylbulus, Thucydides, Xenophon of.
- Athos, Mt.: Argonausts sail by, II, 4. 42. 1; (480) Xerxes digs canal through, IV, 11. 2. 4, 3. 6, 5. 1; (411) Lacedaemonian ships wrecked off, V, 13. 41. 1-3.
- Athyrsus d. of Sesoösis, I, 1. 53. 8.
- Attili: (after 247) mistreat Punic captives, XI, 24. 12. 1-3.
- Attilus Luscius, L.: (437 = V444) tr. mil. c. p., IV, 12. 32. 1.
- Priscus, L.: (396 = V399) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14. 54. 1; (393 = V396) 90. 1.
- Regulus, C., or L.: (225) cos., defeated and slain by Gauls, XI, 25. 13. 1.
- M.: (256) cos., defeats Carthaginians in Libya; makes excessive demands which lead to disaster, XI, 23. 12. 1, 16. 1, 15. 1-4, 7 (p. 105), 24. 13. 1; meets death by torture, 23. 16. 1; (after 247) wife of, encourages mistreatment of Punic captives, 24. 12. 1-3.
- Calenus, M.: (322 = V335) cos., VIII, 17. 40. 1.
- Atizyes, a Persian: (334) slain at the Granicus riv., VIII, 17. 21. 3.
- Atlantians: the gods according to the, II, 3. 1. 3, 56. 1-57. 8, 59. 8-61. 6; Amazons defeat, 54. 3-8, then slay Gorgons at request of, 54. 7; received name from Atlas s. of Uranus, 60. 1.
- Atlantic (=Indian) ocean: end of account of people beside, II, 3. 38. 1.
- Atlantides dd. of Atlas; ancestors of gods and heroes; become the Pleiades, II, 3. 60. 4-5; seized by agents of Busiris, 4. 27. 2; rescued by Heracles, 27. 4. See Hesperides, Electra.
- Atlas s. of Uranus: rules regions towards Ocean, II, 3. 60. 1; perfects doctrine of sphere; reputed to support earth, 60. 2, 4. 27. 5; father of Hesperus, 3. 60. 2, and the Atlantides (=Hesperides), 60. 4, 4. 27. 1-2; Heracles restores the Atlantides to, 27. 3-4. See Cronus, brother of.
- Atlas, Mt., named from Atlas s. of Uranus, II, 3. 60. 1; near Hespera, 53. 4; Hesperus s. of Atlas snatched by wind from top of, 60. 3.
- Atossa: aunt of Cyrus the Great, ancestress of Cappadocian kings, XI, 31. 19. 1.
- Atrous, king of Mycenae: resists return of Heracleidae, II, 4. 53. 1-2.
- Atropates: (323) Media Atropatensis assigned to, IX, 18. 3. 3.
- Attalus, kin of Cleopatra (wife of Philip II); (before 336) Philip unwilling to punish, for treatment of Pausanias of Orestis, VIII, 16. 93. 5-9; (336) Philip sends, and Parmenion to free Greek cities of Asia, 91. 2, 93. 9, 17. 2. 4; (335) possible rival of Alexander, 2. 3; in secret communication with Athens, 3. 2. 5. 1; killed by Hecataeus, 2. 5. 5. 1-2.
- brother-in-law of Perdiccas; (336) with others, kills murderer of Philip II, VIII, 16. 94. 4; (321) after murder of Perdiccas, takes fleet to Tyre, IX, 18. 37. 2-4; (320-319) captured by Antigonus, 41. 7, 44. 1, 45. 3, 50. 1; escapes; is recaptured, 19. 16. 1-5; (317) daughters of, with Olympias, 35. 5.
- I Soter of Pergamum, 241-197; consults Pythia, XII, 34/5. 13. 1; (201) Philip V angry with, XI, 28. 5. 1.
- II Philadelphus of Pergamum, 160-133; (181) in Rome as envoy, XI, 29. 22. 1; (172) on rumour of death of Eumenes II, woos Eumenes' wife, 34. 2; (164) in Rome, defends Eumenes before Senate, 31. 7. 2 (pp. 357-359); (158) sets up pretender for Syrian throne, 32a. 1; (157) Ariarathes V escapes to, 32b. 1; (156) Prusias' design against, fails, 35. 1; (before 145) cruelty of Diogenes of Thrace to subjects of, XII, 33. 14. 2-5; (145) shows mercy to Thraclians, 15. 1; (133) friends of, killed by Attalus III, 34/5. 3. 1.
- III Philometor Euergetes of Pergamum, 138-133: cruelty of, XII, 34/5. 3. 1.
- Attica: corn discovered in, III, 5. 69. 2, by Demeter, 77. 4. 1, 4. 29. 2, or by Triptolemus, 20. 3; Amazons in, II, 4. 28. 2-3; drought in, after murder of Androgeos, III, 4. 61. 1. 3; Theseus returns to, 61. 6; Paedalus escapes from, 76. 7-77. 1; silver mines of, 5. 37. 1-2;
- Helius bids people of, sacrifice to Athena, 56. 5; (480) tritemes from, join Greek fleet before Artemisium, IV, 11. 13. 2; Xerxes plunders, 14. 5, 15. 2, 16. 2; Phoenicians from Xerxes' fleet flee to, 19. 4; (479) Mardonius enters, 28. 2-5; (460) ships from, on Nile, 77. 2; (453) Thessalians attack supply train from, 80. 3; (447) Lacedaemonians invade, 12. 6. 1; (431) V, 12. 42. 6-7; (430) 45. 1; they withdraw from, 45. 2-3, when Clearchus accepts bribe, 13. 106. 10; (428) Salaminians signal to, 12. 49. 4; Lacedaemonians plunder, 52. 1-2; (427) 55. 6; (426) Lacedaemonians prevented from raiding, 59. 1-2; (425) Athenians unable to protect, 61. 2, 62. 3-7; (424) Athenians escape from Delium to, 70. 6; (415) Diagoras flees from, 13. 6. 7; Lacedaemonians raid, from Decelaea, 9. 2; (413) grows of tritemes of, too high, 10. 3; (410) small part of, available for cultivation, 52. 4; (408) King Agis plunders, 73. 2; (405) Lysander accomplishes nothing against, 104. 8; Agis and Pausanias invade, 107. 1-3; Lacedaemonians wish to turn, into sheepwalk, VII, 15. 63. 1; (395) Conon sails for, VI, 14. 84. 4; (377) no Athenians to cultivate land outside of, VII, 15. 29. 8; (374) Timotheüs and Thracian allies coast along, 47. 3; (369) Athenian army returns to, 65. 6; (338) invasion of, by Philip II expected, VIII, 16. 84. 2. 5; (335) property brought from, into Athens, 17. 4. 6; (326) a monument of Attic type, 108. 5; Harpalus flees to, 108. 6; (323) three tribes to guard, in Lamian War, IX, 18. 10. 2; (318) Polyperchon expected in, 64. 1; Alexander s. of Polyperchon enters, 65. 3; bodies of Phocion

- and others cast outside, 67. 6; Polyperchon enters and leaves; Alexander remains in, 68. 2-3; (313) Ptolemy nephew of Antigonus in, X, 19. 78. 3-5; (132?) slave revolt in, suppressed, XII, 34/5. 2. 19.
- Attic drachmas, IV, 11. 26. 9, XI, 31. 24. 1; Attic talents, XII, 36. 2. 2; Attic charm, VIII, 16. 87. 3. *See*: Glycera, Perilias, Thais of Aphidna, Corydallus, Deceia, Oenoe, Phylé, Salamis in. *See also* Athens.
- Attis: Phrygian legend of, II, 3. 58. 4-59. 1, 59. 7.
- Atys s. of Croesus, slain by Adrastus, IV, 9. 29. 1-2.
- Audax of Orso: (139) agent in slaying of Viriathus, XII, 33. 21. 1.
- Audoleon, king of Paenionians: (310) Cassander aids, X, 20. 19. 1. *See* Xermodioxus.
- Auge, mother of Telephus by Heracles, II, 4. 38. 7-12.
- Augeas, king of Elis: Heracles cleans stables of, II, 4. 13. 3, is cheated of pay and kills, 33. 1-4.
- Augustus, Emperor of Rome, 27 B.C. to A.D. 14: plants Roman colony at Tauronemum, VII, 16. 7. 1.
- Aulis, in Boeotia: (410) causeway from, to Chalcis, V, 13. 47. 5; (396) Agesilaüs sails from, VI, 14. 79. 1; (304) Demetrius at, X, 20. 100. 5.
- Aulus, Q. (314) mag. eq., killed at Lausathal, X, 19. 72. 6-8.
- Carretanus, Q. (322 = V323) cas. I, X, 18. 26. 1; (318 = V319) 58. 1.
- Ausehlacae: Libyan tribe, II, 3. 49. 1.
- Auson: an Italian king, III, 5. 7. 5; Rhuglun founded in land of, 8. 23. 2.
- Autariatae, Illyrian tribe: driven out by rain of frogs, II, 3. 30. 3; (310) Cassander transports, to place near Mt. Orbalus, X, 20. 19. 1; (302) in army of Lysimachus, 113. 3.
- Autocles of Athens: (368) commands against Boeotians, VII, 15. 71. 3-4.
- Autolytus of Athens: (404) executed by the Thirty, VI, 14. 5. 7.
- Autolytê of Metapontum: Aeolus and Boeotus slay, III, 4. 67. 5.
- Automaia, in Cyrene: (308) Ophellus with army near, X, 20. 41. 1-3.
- Automene: last king of Corinth, III, 7. 9. 6.
- Autonee: d. of Cadmus, II, 4. 2. 1; mother of Acteon by Aristaeus, III, 4. 81. 3.
- Autophradates, satrap of Lydia: (362) a leader in satraps' revolt, VII, 15. 90. 3.
- Aventine hill, in Rome: named for King Aventinus, III, 7. 5. 12; (443 = V450) plebeians occupy, IV, 12. 24. 5.
- Aventinus, king of Alba Longa: retreats to Aventine Hill, III, 7. 5. 12.
- Avernus, Lake: sacred to Persephone; fanned by Heracles, II, 4. 22. 1-2.
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- Axiothea: (310) wife of Nicoteles; kills self, X, 20. 21. 2-3.
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- Azizus, the Arab: (67) crowns Philip II Barypeus, XII, 40. 1a. 1, then plots his death, 1b. 1.
- Azof, Sea of: *see* Lake Maeotis.
- Azones, in Sicily: (c. 327) Pyrrhus seizes, XI, 22. 10. 2.
- Azorius, in Perrhaebia: (316) Polyperchon besieged in, IX, 19. 52. 6.
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Bosporus, Cimmerian (the state): (438) rule of Archaeanactidae in, ends; Spartacus succeeds to throne of, IV, 12. 31. 1; (433) Seleucus succeeds Spartacus as king of, 30. 1; (393) Leucon succeeds Satyrus, VI, 14. 93. 1; (354) Spartacus succeeds Leucon, VII, 16. 31. 6; (c. 310) disputed succession in, X, 20. 22. 1-26. 3; Panteopaeum capital of, 24. 2; (304) Spartacus succeeds Eumelus, 100. 7.

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Boudorium on Salamis: (428) attacked by Lacedaemonians, V, 12. 49. 3.

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Antigonus, 19, 64, 5; Asander satrap of, joins Ptolemy, 62, 2, 5; (314) Antigonus attacks cities of, X, 19, 68, 2; Cassander sends forces into, 68, 2, 5-7; (313) cities of subject to Antigonus, 75, 1-6; (307) Demetrius moves toward, 20, 46, 6; (188) added to Rhodes, XI, 29, 11, 1.  
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 Carmé d. of Eubulus: mother of Dietyana by Zeus, III, 5, 76, 2.  
 Carpathia, in Cyprus: (307) Demetrius takes, X, 20, 47, 2.  
 Carpathos, isl.: early peoples of, III, 5, 54, 4; (304) ships of Demetrius attacked at, X, 20, 93, 2.  
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 (Before 480) prepare attack on Greeks in concert with Xerxes, IV, 11, 1, 4-2, 1; (480) under Hamilcar, invade Sicily; Gelon of Syracuse destroys army of, 20, 1-23, 3, 67, 2, V, 13, 94, 5, VI, 14, 67, 1,

XII, 37, 1, 3; Hamilcar slain, IV, 11, 22, 1, V, 13, 62, 4; aided only by Selinuntians, 35, 1; fear attack by Syracuse, obtain peace on promise of indemnity, IV, 11, 24, 1-26, 3, 12, 26, 3; (478) leave Sicily in peace, 11, 38, 1; cannot deprive Gelon of glory, 38, 3; (416) refuse to aid Egesta against Selinus, V, 12, 82, 7; more powerful than Athens, 83, 6; (410) aid Egesta against Selinus; war with Syracuse begins, 13, 43, 3-44, 6; (409) under Hannibal, cross to Sicily and reduce Selinus, 54, 1-59, 3; joined by Sicil and Sicani, 59, 6, VI, 14, 7, 5; take and destroy Himera, V, 13, 59, 4-62, 4, 80, 1, IV, 11, 49, 4; Campanian mercenaries complain of treatment by, V, 13, 62, 5, 80, 4; Hannibal returns to, 62, 6; Hermocrates of Syracuse attacks holdings of, in Sicily, 63, 1-6; (407) prepare army and send colony to Therma in Sicily, 79, 8; (406) Hannibal and Himilcar: raise army, 80, 1-5; Syracuse defeats advance fleet of, 80, 5-7; Acragas expects attack by, 81, 1-3; trade of Acragas and, 81, 4-5; under Hannibal and Himilcar cross to Sicily and lay siege to Acragas, 85, 1-5; plague strikes, after tombs are destroyed, 86, 1-3; defeated by Syracusans; flee to camp, 87, 1-5; suffer want until Syracusan supply ships are captured, 88, 1-6; occupy and pillage Acragas, which has been abandoned, 90, 1-3; send home booty, 90, 3-5, 96, 5; Dionysius accuses generals of betraying Syracuse to, 91, 3, 94, 1; he is made general against, 92, 1-2; Meloans beg him for aid against, 93, 5; fear of, aids Dionysius in becoming tyrant, 96, 2; winter in Acragas; prepare for siege of Gela, 96, 5; (405) raze

Acragas; camp near Gela; send colossal Apollo to Tyre, 103, 2-5; withstand attack by Gela, 103, 1-6, and by Syracuse, 109, 3-110, 7; occupy Gela and Camarina, 111, 1-6, 112, 6; Dionysius uses danger from, to gain power, 112, 1-2, VI, 14, 68, 1-7; terms of peace with Dionysius, V, 13, 114, 1-3, VI, 14, 7, 1, 14, 1; suffer from pestilence, V, 13, 114, 2; end of first war with Dionysius, 114, 3, 1, 3; Campanian mercenaries left to guard district in Sicily, VI, 14, 8, 5; found Halæsa Archonidion, 16, 4.  
 (401) Dionysius postpones war planned on, VI, 14, 18, 1; (399) he expects support from Greek subjects of, 41, 1; plague in, gives opportunity to attack, 41, 1-2; one of most powerful nations of Europe, 41, 2; Dionysius hires artisans from territory of, 41, 3; (398) he fears that Rhegium and Messenê will support, 44, 3; plague in, continues, 45, 2-4; Dionysius persuades Syracusans to make war on, 45, 2-3; property of citizens of, in Syracuse is plundered, 46, 1; Greek subjects of, show hatred for, 46, 2-4; Dionysius threatens war unless, frees Greek cities, 46, 5; (397) Dionysius' ultimatum received by; mercenaries recruited in Europe, 47, 1-3; Sicilian Greeks support Dionysius through hatred of, 47, 5; Syracusans take Motyé a colony of, by assault, 47, 4-53, 4; establish survivors of Motyé at Lilybaeum, XI, 22, 10, 4; many Sicilian cities allied to, come over to Dionysius, VI, 14, 47, 5-48, 5; fleet of, raids Syracusan harbour, 49, 1-2; Dionysius ravages country subject to, 49, 3; fleet of, sails to Motyé and returns, 50, 1-4; in Motyé, fear Greek retaliation, 51, 4, 52, 2; Dionysius crucifies Greeks supporting,

53. 4; he sends fleet to guard against. 53. 5, (306) 54. 4; he plunders allies of. 54. 2-4; Hamilcon crosses to Sicily, 54. 4-55. 4, 56. 1-3, 68. 5; Halicyaeans and Sicell go over to, 55. 7, 58. 1, 59. 2; take Messenê, 56. 3-57. 6, 58. 3-4, 68. 5; fleet under Magon defeats Syracusans near Catanê, 59. 3-60. 7; Dionysius fails to attack ships of, when beached, 68. 6-7; Campanians of Actinê anable to join, 61. 5-6; Dionysius seeks aid against, in Italy and Greece, 62. 1; fleet of, enters harbour of Syracuse; land force camps near city, 62. 2-63. 4; pillage temples in Achradinê; are smitten by plague, 63. 1-2, 70. 4-71. 4; defeated by Syracusans without Dionysius, 64. 1-3, 69. 2-3; Dionysius assailed for mismanaging war with, 64. 5-69. 5; defeated by Dionysius on land and sea, 72. 1-75. 1, 78. 4, 95. 1; Hamilcon for a price permitted to sail with citizen-soldiers, abandoning rest, 75. 1-9; sudden reversal as example of instability of Fortune, 76. 1-4; allies of, in Libya revolt and seize Tynes, 77. 1-3; new rites for Corê and Demeter instituted in, 77. 4-5; prepare for war against allies, who scatter, 77. 6; (393) under Magon, recover strength, form alliances, plunder territory of Messenê; defeated by Dionysius near Absacênê, 96. 2-4; (392) under Magon, win back the Sicell except the Agrinacans, 95. 1-3, 17; make peace with Dionysius, 96. 1-4, 15. 6. 1; (384) Dionysius prepares war against, 14. 4; (383) 15. 1; enrol troops, move to Sicily and Italy, 15. 2; defeated by Dionysius near Cabala, 15. 3; refuse his terms, 15. 4-16. 2; defeat him at Cronium, 16. 3-17. 4; make peace, 17. 4-5; (379) invade Italy, VII, 15.

24. 1; suffer from plague; subdue Libyans and Sardinians, 24. 2-3; (368) weakened by plague and defection of Libyans, 78. 1; Dionysius attacks territory of, in Sicily, 73. 1-2; defeat his fleet off Eryx, 73. 3-4; armistice with Syracuse, 73. 3-4, 16. 5. 2; why Dionysius avoided complete victory over, 15. 74. 3-4. (357) Acragas subject to, VII, 16. 9. 4; (345) warn Timoleon not to enter Sicily, VIII, 16. 68. 5-6; control the sea, 66. 7; support Sicilian tyrants, 67. 1-2; attack Entella, 67. 3-4; attempt to trap Timoleon in Rhegium, 68. 4-5; (344-343) make first treaty with Rome, 69. 1; establish large force near Syracuse, then withdraw; Timoleon in Syracuse, 69. 3-6; he recovers Messenê from, 69. 6; (342) he attacks allies of, prepare army against him, 73. 1-3; (340) send force to Sicily, 77. 4; defeated by Timoleon at Crimisus river, 78. 1-81. 1, IX, 19. 2-8; escape to Lilybaeum, VIII, 16. 81. 2; fear invasion of Libya by Timoleon; send envoys to make peace, 81. 3-4; agree to free Greek cities and not aid tyrants, 82. 3, VII, 16. 65. 9; (332) Tyrians hope for aid from, VIII, 17. 40. 3; and send non-combatants to, 41. 1-2, 46. 4; (324) envoys from, come to Alexander, 17. 113. 2; (323) Perdiccas abandons attack on, planned by Alexander, IX, 18. 4. 4, 6; (322) Cyrenê seeks aid of, 21. 4; (before 317) rule Therma, 19. 2. 2; Delphi foretells misfortune to, from Agathocles, 2. 2-5, 7; join exiles under Sosstratus in war on Syracuse, 4. 3-7, 6. 2; make peace, fear Agathocles in exile, 5. 4; (315) envoys from, intervene with Agathocles in favour of Messenê, 65. 5; (314)

Heraclæa, Silems, and Himera subject to, X, 19. 71. 0-7; censure Hamilcar for treaty, 72. 2; (312) Agathocles attacks Sicilian lands of, 102. 7-8; send ships to Acragas, 102. 8; Delocrotas seeks aid of, 103. 1; ships of, raid Syracusan harbour, 103. 4-5; occupy Enommas, 104. 3-4; (311) prepare large force under Hamilcar son of Gisgo, 106. 1-2; fleet suffers from storm, 106. 3-4; power of, in Sicily increases, 106. 5-107. 2; hold till Enommas, 108. 1; under Hamilcar son of Gisgo, defeat Agathocles at Himeras riv., IX, 19. 1. 10, X, 19. 108. 1-109. 5, 20. 3. 1, 13. 3-4; Agathocles wishes to divert, to Gela, 19. 110. 2; control Sicily except Syracuse, 110. 3-4, 20. 3. 2-3.

(310) Agathocles invades Libya to attack, X, 20. 3. 1-7. 5; he takes cities of, 8. 2, 7; his men marvel at agriculture of, 8. 2-6; recall fleet; fear loss of forces in Sicily, 9. 1-5; regain courage; reprimand those who let Agathocles cross, 9. 5-10. 1; under Hanno and Hormilear, are defeated by Agathocles and flee to city, 10. 1-13. 4, VIII, 17. 23. 2-3; while, besiege Syracuse, Agathocles besieges, X, 20. 13. 3-4, 70. 2; offer sacrifices to Heracles and human victims to Cronus, 14. 1-7; send to Hamilcar in Sicily, 15. 1; Hamilcar spreads word of Syracusan defeat in Libya, 15. 2, 16. 3-6; he sends aid to, 16. 9; Agathocles wins support because of hatred for, 17. 1; attack camp of Agathocles and Tunis; are defeated, 17. 2-5, 18. 1-3; (309) attack Syracuse; are defeated and Hamilcar captured, 20. 2-30. 3; eonmand given to Delocrotas, 31. 1-2; Acragas expects no difficulty from, 31. 2-3, 32. 2; drive Syracusan ships on shore, 32. 3-5; head of

Hantlear displayed to, 33. 1-2; vainly seek advantage from mutiny in Agathocles' army, 34. 1-7; (308) win hack some of the Nomads, 38. 1-2; Greeks in army of, 38. 6, 39. 4; Agathocles defeats, 38. 3-39. 2; he secures aid of Ophdilas of Cyrenê against, 40. 1-7, causing panic in, 42. 3; Hormilear makes unsuccessful bid for tyranny in, 43. 1-44. 6; (307) Agathocles attacks cities of, in Libya, 54. 1-55. 3; mixed races in, 55. 4; Agathocles returns to Sicily leaving Agatharcus in command against, 55. 5; Agathocles grants safe-conducts to those in Therma, 56. 3; send out three armies, 59. 1-4; under Hanno, defeat Aeschelion, 60. 3; under Timoleon, defeat Ramachus, 60. 4-8; blockade Syracuse but are defeated at sea, 61. 5-62. 1; defeat Agathocles, 64. 3-5; while sacrificing captives, set fire to camp, 65. 1-2; drive back Libyans deserting Agathocles; tumult in both camps, 66. 1-67. 4; control sea making Syracusan return impossible, 68. 1-2, XI, 21. 16. 1; take into own service mercenaries abandoned by Agathocles; crush those leaders who resist, X, 20. 69. 3-5; recover liberty, 69. 5; Agathocles puts to death kin of those taking part in attack on, 72. 1-5; (306) Agathocles makes terms with, 79. 5.

(289) After long peace Agathocles prepares fleet for war with, XI, 21. 16. 1; defeat Hicetas of Syracuse, 18. 1; (280) 22. 2. 1; (279) make alliances with Mamerlines and with Rome against Pyrrhus, 7. 4-5; besiege Syracuse; permit Pyrrhus' entry into Syracuse, 8. 1-4; Pyrrhus overruns Punie Sicily except Lilybaeum, 10. 1-7; (c. 260) Hannibal, general of, at Lipara, restores the Mamerlines, 13.



7-8; (c. 264) Hiero and the, agree on attack on Messenê, 13, 9, and on expulsion of Romans from Sicily, 23, 1, 2; under Hanno, lay siege to Messenê, 1, 2-3; after naval battle, Romans and, discuss terms, 1, 4-2, 1; Romans defeat, 3, 1; (263) Romans make peace with Syracuse in view of war with, 4, 1; various cities turn from, to Rome, 5, 1; (262) yield Acragas to Rome, 7, 1-9, 1; strip Hanno of civil rights, 9, 2; (260) Hannibal, defeated by Rome at sea, forestalls accusations, 10, 1; (260-257) lose many Sicilian cities to Rome, 9, 3-5, VI, 14, 93, 6; (256) miss opportunities against Rome, XI, 23, 11, 1; reject terms of cos. M. Atilius Regulus, 12, 1, 15, 2, 16, 1; renew old rites, 13, 1; defeat Romans on land and sea, 15, 3-5, 7; (255) put Regulus to death by torture; send Xanthippus to sea in leaking ship, 16, 1; fleet of, defeated by Romans, 18, 1; (254) capture Acragas, 18, 2-3; Romans drive, from Panormus and other cities, 18, 4-5; (253) prevent Roman fleet from mooring off Lilybaea, 19, 1; (c. 252) Romans take Lipara from, 20, 1, VI, 14, 93, 5; (251) under Hasdrubal, move to Panormus, XI, 23, 21, 1; (250) Hamilcar Barca and his son Hannibal greatest generals of, 22, 1, 24, 3, 1; raise Selinus, 1, 1; hold Lilybaeum, 1, 1-4, (249) 1, 6, 2, 1; have advantage over Romans at sea, 1, 5-10; drive Romans from Aegithalus, 1, 11; (247) under Hamilcar, attack fort of Catania, 6, 1, (244-243) and take Eryx, 8, 1-9, 2; (243) under Hanno "the Great," master Hecatompylos, II, 4, 18, 1, XI, 24, 10, 1-2; (241) fleet under Hanno "the Elder," defeated at Aegates Isls., 11, 1-3; Romans demand

surrender of arms, 13, 1, 25, 19, 1 (p. 167); peace made with Romans, 24, 14, 1, 25, 2, 1, XII, 37, 1, 4; (241-237) wage "Truceless war" with mercenaries, XI, 25, 2, 1-6, 1, 26, 23, 1; (237) besieged by mercenaries; saved by Hamilcar Barca, 25, 8, 1; (237-229) Hamilcar extends power of, in Spain, 9, 1-11, 2; under Hasdrubal, suppress revolt of Numidians, 10, 3; (229-221) Hasdrubal general in Spain, 12, 1.

(221) Hannibal becomes general; (219) under Hannibal, attack Saguntum (Zacantha), XI, 25, 15, 1; (221-183) career and fame of Hannibal, 19, 1; (218) choose war with Rome, 16, 1; under Hannibal, cross the Alps, 19, 1 (pp. 167-169); (218-217) in Italy, 26, 2, 1-3, 3; (216) Capua goes over to, 10, 1; (216-215) winter in Campania, 11, 1; (215) in southern Italy, 13, 1; cruelty toward Romans, 14, 1-2; (212) body of T. Sempronius Gracchus in hands of, 16, 1; (207-206) P. Cornelius Scipio (Africanus) defeats, in Spain, 29, 20, 1; (206) hated by the Numidian Micaftan, 26, 23, 1; Hasdrubal enters Italy; defeated by Fortune, 24, 1-2; because of money and mercenaries, bring Rome near disaster, 29, 6, 1; (203) Sophoniba wife of Masinissa supports, 27, 7, 1; envy Hannibal and fail to furnish supplies, 25, 19, 1 (pp. 173-175); return from Italy, 27, 9, 1; conquered by Scipio Africanus, 29, 20, 1, 31, 26, 4, XII, 34/5, 5, 1, 37, 1, 4; some, raid Roman ships after peace is made, XI, 27, 11, 1-2, and attack Roman envoys, 12, 1-2; Roman debate over terms of peace with, 13, 1-18, 3; (185) eulogy of Hannibal as greatest of, 29, 19, 1; arguments in Rome over fate of, XII, 34/5, 33, 3; (180)

violate treaty with Rome by war with Masinissa, XI, 32, 1, 1-3, 1; (149) yield to Rome; are told city must be destroyed, 6, 1-4; trust P. Scipio Aemilianus, tr. mil., 7, 1-8, 1, 9a, 2-3 (pp. 429-431); women of, contribute jewels, 9, 1; stage of, 14, 1; Phaeas deserts, 17, 1; (148) cos. Calpurnius Piso razes towns of, 18, 1; (147) Hasdrubal lives in luxury during siege of, 22, 1; razed by Rome, 4, 5, 14, 1, 23, 2; actions of Hasdrubal and of Scipio at fall of, 23, 1-25, 1; Scipio returns bull of Phalaris to Acragas, 25, 1, V, 13, 90, 5; misfortunes of Greece and, compared, XI, 32, 26, 2; Sicilian prosperity after fall of, XII, 34/5, 2, 1-3; destruction of, brought political evils to Rome, 33, 4-6.

Cartago of Carthage; (254) takes Acragas, XI, 23, 18, 2; defeats Romans at Drepana, 18, 3, (249) off Lilybaeum, and off Phintias, 24, 1, 7-8; recovers Aegithallus, 1, 11. — (150) punished for starting war with Masinissa, XI, 32, 3, 1.

Carystus, in Euboea; established by Dryopes, II, 4, 37, 2; (329) joins Athens against Antipater, IX, 18, 11, 2; (313) Ptolemy nephew of Antigonus receives, as ally, X, 19, 78, 3.

Casium, in Egypt; (308) Demetrius unable to land at, X, 20, 74, 2-4.

Castus, ruler of Syria; Zeus visita, II, 6, 1, 10. — (145) kills Alexander Balas, XI, 32, 10, 1 (p. 447).

Casius, Mt., in Syria, III, 6, t. 10. Caspian gates; entrance to Caspians, I, 2, 2, 3.

Caspian, the; Scythian surroundings, IX, 13, 5, 4; Scythian empire extended to, II, 2, 43, 5; rivers north of Cilician Taurus drain to, IX, 18, 5, 2; (329) Alexander takes possession as far as, VIII, 17, 75, 3.

Casplana; Ninus invades, 1, 2, 2, 3.

Cassander; (334) commands Thracians and Paconians under Alexander, VIII, 17, 17, 4. — s. of Antipater; (c. 323) seeks hand of Cleopatra sister of Alexander, X, 20, 37, 3-4; (321) chiliarch under Antigonus, IX, 18, 39, 7, (319) under Polyperchon, 48, 4-5; seeks support for revolt, 49, 1-3, 54, 1; leaves Macedon, seeking aid of Antigonus, 54, 2-3, 55, 1, 64, 1; supported by garrisons and oligarchies in Greek cities, 55, 2-3; Polyperchon exiles supporters of, 57, 1; (318) Nicenor holds Athens for, 64, 1-6, 65, 4-5; occupies Peiraeus, 68, 1-3; supported in Peloponnesus by Megalopolis alone, 68, 3, 69, 4; secures Aegina, 69, 1-2; sends fleet to Hellespont against Cleitus, 72, 3; secures support of most Greek cities, 74, 1-3, 75, 2; sets Demetrius of Phalerum over Athens, 74, 3, X, 20, 45, 2; executes Nicenor; moves into Macedon, IX, 18, 75, 1, seizing Polyperchon's elephants, 19, 35, 7; (317) Eurydicê Adela seeks aid of, 11, 1; Olympia kills friends of, 11, 8, 18, 57, 2; Eumenes reports death of, 19, 23, 2; in Macedon, 35, 1-2; sends Callas against Polyperchon, 35, 3, 36, 6; Olympia sends Aristonous against, 35, 4; besieges Olympia in Pydna, 36, 1; makes alliance with rebellious Epirotes, 38, 2-5; gains support of most Macedonians, 38, 5; (316) Olympia surrenders Pydna to, 49, 1-50, 5; Pella and Amphipolis yield to, 50, 6-8; causes death of Aristonous, 51, 1, and of Olympia, 51, 1-6, 61, 1, VIII, 17, 118, 2; marries Thessalonica, IX, 19, 52, 1, 61, 2; founds Cassandrea on Pallene, 52, 2-3, 61, 2; puts

Roxané and her son Alexander in custody, 52. 4; buries Burydloc, Phillip, and Cynna, 52. 5; moves against Alexander s. of Polyperchon, 52. 5-53. 1; re-establishes Thebes, 53. 2-3, 54. 1-2, 61. 2, 63. 3-4, VIII, 17. 118. 2; secures cities of Argolis; leaves troops at Isthmus; returns to Macedon, IX, 19. 54. 3-4; receives envoys from Seleucus and from Antigonus, 56. 3-4.

(315) With Ptolemy and Lysimachus, makes ready for war with Antigonus, IX, 19. 57. 1-5; Aesclepiodorus general of, besieges Amisus, 60. 2; Antigonus' Macedonians declare, an enemy, 61. 1-3; appoints Apollonides over Argos, 63. 1-2; falls to win Polyperchon, 63. 3; occupies Arcadian cities; presides at Nemean games; returns to Macedon, 63. 4-64. 1; makes alliance with Alexander s. of Polyperchon; appoints him general of Peloponnesus, 64. 2-4; (314) garrisons of, in Patrae and Dymē overpowered, X, 19. 66. 3-6; operations of, in Actolia, Acarnania, and Illyria, 67. 3-68. 2, 88. 2, 5; sends army to Caria and fleet to Lemnos, 68. 2-69. 1; (313) Antigonus sends Telephorus against, 74. 1; Philip brother of, in Acarnania, Actolia, and Epirus, 74. 3-6; after negotiations with Antigonus fail, moves into Euboea, 75. 6-8, 77. 5, and Boeotia; returns to Macedon, 77. 5-6, 78. 2; Lysimachus urges Byzantines to do nothing against, 77. 7; garrisons of, driven from many Greek cities, 78. 1-5; (312) comes to terms with Alcetas of Epirus, 88. 1-59. 1; after unsuccessful attack on Apollonia, returns to Macedon for winter, 89. 1-2; garrison of, driven from Leucadia, 89. 3; (311) with Ptolemy and Lysimachus, comes to

terms with Antigonus; to be general of Europe until Alexander son of Roxané is of age, 105. 1; secures murder of Alexander and Roxané, 105. 2-4.

(310) Aids Paconians against Antaratæ, X, 20. 19. 1; Ptolemy nephew of Antigonus makes alliance with, 19. 2; Ptolemy of Egypt urges cities held by, to resist Antigonus, 19. 4; Polyperchon urges enemies of, to support Heracles son of Barsine, 20. 1-3; (309) persuades Polyperchon to murder Heracles, 28. 1-3; (308) Ptolemy makes terms with, each to hold what he has, 37. 2; (307) Demetrius of Phalerum governing Athens for, is driven out by Demetrius s. of Antigonus, 45. 1-7; assumes title "king," 53. 4, 54. 1, VIII, 17. 118. 2; (306) Ptolemy reports to, his success against Antigonus, X, 20. 76. 7; (305) Rhodes seeks aid of, as Demetrius s. of Antigonus begins siege, 84. 1; (304) sends barley to Rhodes, 96. 3; stance of, set up by Rhodes, 100. 2; Polyperchon and, plunder Greece, 100. 6; Demetrius prepares for war against, 100. 1, (303) 102. 1; Demetrius takes Corinth from, 103. 1-4; garrisons of, withdrawn from other cities, 103. 4-7; Cleonymus, mercenary leader, joins neither Demetrius nor, 105. 1; (302) joins with Lysimachus, Ptolemy, and Seleucus against Antigonus, 106. 1-5, 2, 3; gives Lysimachus part of army; moves into Thessaly against Demetrius and the Greeks, 107. 1, 110. 2-111. 2; Demetrius makes terms with, 111. 2; Mithridates II of Cius appears to be shifting toward, and is murdered, 111. 4; after departure of Demetrius, takes cities of Thessaly, 112. 1; (301) Antigonus killed in war with,

XI, 21. 1. 4b; (299) besieges Corcyra, 2. 1-2. Euhemerus required by, to make foreign journeys, III, 6. 1. 4.

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- Cilicia: location of, IX, 18, 6, 2; beauty of plain of, VI, 14, 20, 2; Ninus subdues, I, 2, 2, 3; Libyan Amazons make terms with, II, 3, 55, 4; Zeus conquers Cilix in, III, 6, 1, 10; (480) ships of, in Persian fleet, IV, 11, 2, 1, 3, 7, 19, 1; (470) 60, 5; (461) 75, 2; (460) 77, 1; (450) 12, 3, 3; Athenians defeat Persians off, 12, 3, 2-4; (401) Cyrus the Younger feigns campaign against, VI, 14, 19, 3, 5-6, 20, 1-21, 1; (399) Conon comes to, with Persian fleet, 39, 4; (396) fleet reinforced from, 79, 8, and coasts along, 81, 4; (386) Persian base for war on Cyprus, 15, 2, 2, 3, 2-3, 4, 2; (362) rises against Persia, VII, 15, 90, 3; (344) Mazaeus governor of, 18, 42, 1; many cross from, to Cyprus, 42, 9; (334) Alexander overruns coast of, VIII, 17, 27, 7; (333) Darius moves toward, 31, 2; Alexander defeats Darius at Issus in, 33, 1-36, 6, 48, 2-6, 53, 1; he names governor for, 64, 5; (324) he sends Craterus to, with discharged soldiers, IX, 18, 4, 1, 12, 1; he plans to build ships in, 4, 4; (323) Perdiccas assigns, to Philotas, 3, 1; (322) Craterus brings aid from, to Antipater (Lamian War), 12, 1, 16, 4; (321) Antipater goes to, to aid

- Ptolemy against Perdiccas, 29, 6, 33, 1; Antipater assigns, to Philoxenus, 39, 6; (319) royal treasury in, 52, 7, (318) 58, 1, (316) 19, 56, 5; (318) Eumenes moves to, 18, 59, 3; he enrolls mercenaries in, 61, 4; Ptolemy in, 62, 1; Antigonus moves toward, 73, 1; (316) 19, 56, 4; he establishes shipyards in, 58, 4; general of Seleucus in, 64, 5; (314) Antigonus returns to, X, 19, 69, 2; (313) Ptolemy plunders, and leaves, 79, 6-80, 2; (312) Demetrius gathers soldiers from, 85, 5; he leaves, 93, 1; (310) Leonidas takes cities of, for Ptolemy; Demetrius recovers them, 20, 19, 4-5, 27, 1; (307) Demetrius assembles forces in, 47, 1; (304) ship from, carries royal robes, 93, 4; (293) Antigonus in, 108, 2; (301) his wife Stratonice in, XI, 21, 1, 4b; (c. 153) pretender to Syrian throne brought to, 31, 32a, 1; (before 145) oracle in, warns Alexander Balas, 32, 10, 2 (p. 447); (67) those rebelling against Antiochus XIII flee to, XII, 40, 1a, 1; (before 61) subdued by Pompey, 4, 1. See Agamemnon, Antiochus, Cleon of Issus in.
- Cilician Gates: (401) Cyrus the Younger passes, VI, 14, 20, 1-2.
- Cilix: governor of Cilicia, conquered by Zeus, III, 6, 1, 10. See Thebē d. of.
- Cilles, general of Ptolemy: (312) Demetrius defeats, X, 19, 93, 1-2.
- Cimbri: identified with Cimberians, III, 5, 32, 4; (397=V390) capture Rome; (279) plunder Delphi; are called Graeco-Gauls when they settle, 32, 5-6; (105) defeat Romans at Aransio, XII, 34/5, 37, 1, 36, 1, 1; (104) are defeated, 3, 1, 37, 1, 5, 38/9, 4, 2.
- Cimberians: once overran Asia; identified with Cimbri, III, 5, 32, 4.
- Cimolla: (458) Athenians defeat Corinthians at, IV, 11, 70, 4.
- Cimon s. of Miltiades, of Athens: (after 489) assumes debt of deceased father, IV, 10, 30, 1-2, 32, 1; fined for marrying sister, 31, 1; Themistocles commends, 32, 1; (478-471) general; conducts war with Persians; freeing islands; establishes colony at Scyros, II, 60, 1-2; (467-466) with reinforcements, takes cities in Caria and defeats Persian fleet off Cyprus; sails for the Eurymedon riv., 60, 3-61, 1; (c. 467) defeats Persians on the Eurymedon, 61, 1-62, 1; (457) Myronides rivals, 82, 4; (454) negotiates peace with the Peloponnesians, 86, 1; (449) reduces cities of Cyprus; defeats Persian fleet, 12, 3, 1-4, 1, 11, 1, 1, 92, 5, 12, 2, 3; attacks Cyprian Salamis forcing Artaxerxes to make peace; dies of illness on Cyprus, 4, 2-6, his fame, 1, 6, VII, 15, 88, 2-3.
- Cineas: (c. 280) envoy of Pyrrhus to Rome, XI, 22, 6, 3.
- Cinna: see Tarracina.
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- Cios, commander of Mamertinae: (269) captured by Hiero; kills self, XI, 22, 13, 2-6.
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- Circe d. of Hecate and Aetoes: surpasses Hecate in skill with drugs; establishes self at Circaean, II, 4, 45, 3-5; teaches Medea, 46, 1, 50, 6, 54, 5.
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- Cirraha, in Phocia: (c. 590) attempts to plunder Delphi, IV, 9, 16, 1; (355) Phocians convicted of cultivating plain of, VII, 16, 23, 3.
- Cirra, in Numidia: (112) Jugurtha takes, XII, 34/5, 31, 1.
- Cissians: (480) in Persian army, IV, 11, 7, 2-3.
- Cissides of Sicily: (374) a general of Dionysius, VII, 15, 47, 7.
- Cissius (Cissus) s. of Teinenus: plots against father, III, 7, 13, 1; ancestor of Macedonian kings, 17, 1.
- Cithaeron, Mt., in Attica: (479) Greek forces move through pass of, IV, 11, 29, 4; (335) Demosthenes turns back at, VIII, 17, 4, 7.
- Citium, on Cyprus: (450) Athenians under Cimon reduce, by siege, IV, 12, 3, 3; (391) seeks aid of Persia against Evagoras of Salamis, VI, 14, 98, 2; (386) Evagoras defeated by Persians off, 15, 3, 4-6; Persian base for siege of Salamis, 4, 1; (315) Antigonus makes alliance with, IX, 19, 59, 1; Seleucus besieges, 62, 6; (307) Ptolemy coasts along to, X, 20, 49, 1, 52, 3.
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- Cius, in Bithynia: (318) Archidacus flees to, IX, 18, 72, 2.
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- Caudex, Ap.: (264) consul, defeats Carthaginians, XI, 23, 1, 4, 3, 1.
- Craesinus Inregillensis Sabinus, Ap.: (466=V471) consul, IV, 11, 67, 1.
- Craesus, T.: (416=V424) tr. mil. c. p., V, 12, 82, 1.
- Inregillensis Sabinus, Ap.: (444=V451) Xvir for revising laws, IV, 12, 28, 1; (443=V450) 24, 1; claims Virginia as slave, 24, 2, 3, 25, 1.
- — Ap. or M.: (400=V403) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14, 35, 1.
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- Marcellus, M.: (329=V331) cos., VIII, 17, 74, 1.
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- Pulcher, P.: (210) cos., defeated at Drepani by Punic fleet, XI, 24, 1, 5; assumes command of siege of Lilybaeum, 3, 1.
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- Clearchus of Lacedaemon: (before 420) condemned for receiving bribe, V, 13, 106, 10.
- — (411) Cyzicus revolts to Pharnabazus and, V, 13, 40, 6; (410) in defeat at Cyzicus, 51, 1-4; (409) harvest in Byzantium, 66, 5-6; (406) second in command at Arginusae, 98, 1; (403) sent to Byzantium; becomes tyrant, VI, 14, 12, 2-3; Lacedaemonians defeat; joins Cyrus the Younger, commanding Peloponnesians, 12, 4-5, 13, 8; at Cunaxa, 22, 5, 23, 1-2, 24, 2-5; leader of Greeks after Cunaxa, 24, 7-25, 8; Artaxerxes tricks and kills, 26, 1-27, 2.
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- — (306) becomes tyrant, X, 20, 77, 1.
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- a. of Timotheüs: (318) sent to Nicænor with Athenian complaints, IX, 18, 64, 5.
- consul: (443=V450) at least one, to be plebeian, IV, 42, 25, 2-3. *For annual elections of, see table preceding the Index.*
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- Contonkafus, a Gaul: (110) supported by Rome, XII, 34/5, 36, 1.
- copper: found in Egyptian Thebaid, I, 1, 15, 5, 33, 3, in India, 2, 18, 4, 11, 2, 36, 2, in Iberia, III, 5, 36, 2; use of, discovered by Idaeus Dactylus, 64, 5, by Hephaestus, 74, 2.
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- Corcinus of Larisa: (404) stadion winner, VI, 14, 3, 1.
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- Corcyra (Corcyra), isl. and city: named for d. of Asopus, III, 4, 72, 3; as large as Pitvussa, 5, 16, 1; a colony of Corinth, IV, 12, 30, 4; join Corinth in colonizing Epidamnus, 30, 2; (480) wait to join winning side at Salamis, 11, 15, 1; (439) send force to Epidamnus demanding return of exiles; declare war on Corinth, 12, 30, 3-5;
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release Corcyraean prisoners to betray Corcyra, 57, 1-2; (424) twice defeated by Nicias, 65, 5-6; (421) join alliance against Athens and Lacedaemon, 75, 3; (420) make alliance with Lacedaemon, 77, 3; (414) send aid to Syracuse, 13, 7, 1-2, 8, 2-3; (411) ships of, in Lacedaemonian fleet, 40, 5; (402) offended by Lacedaemonians, VI, 14, 17, 7; (400) Thibron calls allies to, for war with Artaxerxes, 38, 2; (396) ships sent to Dionysius, 62, 1, 83, 4, pursue retreating Punic fleet, 75, 5; (395) beginning of "Corinthian war," 86, 6; with Athenians and others form alliance against Lacedaemon (Council at Corinth), 82, 1-4, which sends aid to Medius of Larissa, 82, 5-10; rather soldiers in Corinth, 82, 10, and make alliance with Conon, 84, 5; (394) Lacedaemonians prevent establishment of democracy at, 86, 1-6; (393) Iphicrates drives exiles from Leuctaem and defeats Lacedaemonians, 91, 2; occupied by Argives, 92, 1; Athenians reject Iphicrates' plan to seize; they send Chabrias to, 92, 2; (391) Argives busy about, 97, 5.

(380) Humbled by past wars with Lacedaemon, VII, 15, 23, 4; (377) in Lacedaemonian empire, 31, 2; (375) disorders in, on recovery of autonomy, 40, 1, 3; (369) join Lacedaemonians and Athenians to check Boeotians, 68, 2; defeated, 69, 1-2, 72, 1; Epameinondas attacks, but is defeated by Athenians, 69, 1-4; Dionysius sends mercenaries to Lacedaemonians at, 70, 1; (368) messenger from Athens to Syracuse changes ships at, 74, 1; (before 357) aid Dion against Dionysius the Younger, 16, 6, 5; (345) charged with share in sacrifice of Phocians

at Delphi, 60, 2; freighters hired in, 61, 4; send Timoleon to Syracuse, 65, 1-2, VIII, 16, 66, 1-4, 68, 5, rather than decide his fate, VII, 16, 65, 3-9; (344) send ships and funds to him, VIII, 16, 69, 4; Dionysius II spends rest of life at, 70, 2-3; (340) Timoleon dedicates spoil in, 80, 6; (339) send colonists to Syracuse, 82, 3; (337) council of Hellenic League meets in, 89, 1-3; (335) 17, 4, 9; (332) 48, 6; (230) 73, 5; (324) envoys from, to Alexander, 113, 4; (315) Cassander plunders fields of, IX, 19, 63, 4; (313) Polyperchon holds, X, 19, 74, 2; (312) admiral of Antigonus in, 87, 1; (308) Ptolemy takes, 20, 37, 1-2; (303) Demetrius drives Cassander's garrison from, and installs his own, 103, 1-4; (192) T. Quinctius Flaminius at, XI, 29, 1, 1; (157) plot against Ariarathes in, fails, 31, 32b, 1; (146) Rome destroys, 32, 4, 5, 27, 1; (44) Caesar rebuilds, 27, 1-3. See Accestorides, Andromenes, Archtas, Ariston, Cephalus, Demaratus, Nicoteles, Pertander, Pythes, Timoleon, Xenophon of.

— Council at: see Hellenic League.

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s. of Potyperchon holds, IX, 19, 54, 3-4; Cassander leaves troops at, 54, 4; (308) Ptolemy moves to, X, 20, 37, 1.

corn (*σῖτος*, wheat and/or barley): (414) send ships and funds to him, the most excellent of dry foods, II, 4, 3, 5; not discovered at time of the Libyan Amazons, III, 3, 53, 5; grew wild in Sicily, III, 5, 2, 4; discovered by Demeter before birth of Persephoné; after recovery of Persephoné she bids Triptolemus spread culture of, III, 5, 68, 1-3; Demeter gives, to Iasion, 49, 1, 4; Triptolemus skilful in culture of, accompanies Osiris on campaign, I, 1, 18, 2. Athens, India, Egypt, and Sicily all claim discovery of, III, 5, 69, 1-3, II, 2, 36, 3, III, 5, 2, 4-5, 4, 3-7, 77, 4, V, 13, 26, 3. Produced in Libya near Cyrené, II, 3, 50, 1. See wheat, barley.

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— L.: (379=V387) tr. mil. e. p., VII, 15, 24, 1.

— P.: (381=V389) tr. mil. e. p., VII, 15, 22, 1.

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— Cossus, A.: (421=V428) cos., V, 12, 75, 1; (418=V426) tr. mil. e. p., 80, 1; master of horse, 80, 6-8.

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- , Cn.: (411=V414) tr. mil. c. p., V, 13. 38. 1; (406=V409) cos., 80. 1<sup>a</sup>.
- , Cn.: (398=V401) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14. 44. 1.
- , M.: (410=V413) cos., V, 13. 43. 1.
- , P.: (412=V415) tr. mil. c. p., V, 13. 34. 1.
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- , P.: (392=V395) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14. 94. 1.
- , Ser.: (427=V434) tr. mil. c. p., V, 12. 53. 1.
- , Arvina, A.: (340=V343) cos., VIII, 16. 77. 1; (330=V332) 17. 62. 1.
- , Maritinus, L.: *see* L. Cornelius Maluginensis Uritinus, cos. 454=V459.
- , Lentulus, C.: (473=V478) cos., IV, 11. 52. 1 (error of Diodorus for C. Servilius Structus).
- , L.: (325=V327) cos., VIII, 17. 110. 1.
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- , Spintner, P., cos. 57: (69) tr. pleb. (?), vetoes *senatus consultum* in favour of Cretans, XII, 40. 1. 2.
- , Sura, P., cos. 71: (63) leader in Catilinarian conspiracy, XII, 40. 5. 1.
- , Macerinus, A.: *see* A. Cornelius Maluginensis, cos., 429=V436.
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- , Uritinus, L.: (454=V459) cos., IV, 11. 86. 1.
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- , Rutilus Cossus, P.: (403=V406) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14. 12. 1.
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- , Scipio, L. (or C.): (347=V350) cos., VII, 16. 56. 1.
- , P.: (392=V395) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14. 94. 1.
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- Cronion, in Elis: (365) Arcadians take, VII, 15. 77. 4.
- , in Sicily: (333) Carthaginians defeat Dionysius at, VI, 15. 16. 3-17. 5.
- Cronius, s. of Zeus and Himalia, III, 5. 55. 5.
- Cronus: regarded by Egyptians as a terrestrial god, I, 1. 13. 2; king of Egypt, father of Osiris (Zeus) and Isis (Hera), 13. 4, 27. 4-5; myth of, brought from Egypt by Melampus, 97. 4; s. of Uranus, shares in kingdom of Hyperion, II, 3. 60. 1; lord of the west; high places called *crowia*, 61. 3; marries Rhea and drives Ammon to Crete, 71. 1-2; defeated by Libyan Dionysus, 72. 1, 71. 3-4, 72. 5-6; begets Olympian Zeus, 72. 6, 73. 4, 61. 1; birth of Zeus concealed from, III, 4. 80. 1-2, 5. 65. 4, 79. 1-2; eldest of the Titans, introduced civilized life, 66. 3-6; festivals in honour of, continue in Rome and Carthage, 66. 5-6; father of Hestia, Demeter, Hera, Zeus, Poseidon, and Hades, 68. 1, 69. 4; Zeus succeeds, 70. 1, 71. 1, II, 3. 61. 4; deeds of, as mortal king recorded on inscription in Panchaea, III, 6. 1. 7-3; first to wear a crown, 4. 1. See Zeus s. of, Rhea sister of.
- (i.e., Baal or Molech): (406) human sacrifice to, in Carthage, V, 13. 85. 3; (310) X, 20. 14. 4-7.
- Cronus (the planet Saturn): called "star of Heftus" by Chaldeans, I, 2. 36. 2.
- Croton: Heracles kills, and foretells city called by his name, II, 4. 24. 7.
- Croton, in Bruttium: named for Croton, killed by Heracles, II, 4. 24. 7; Myscellus of Achaia thrice directed by Delphi to found, III, 8. 17. 1-2; Laedaemonians offer aid against, to the Epizephyrian Locrians, 32. 1; honour Pythagoras as a god, IV, 10. 9. 9; (516) defeat and destroy Sybaris, IV, 10. 23. 1, 11. 48. 4, 90. 3, 12. 9. 2-10. 1; (before 446) drive Thessalians from Sybaris, 11. 90. 4, 12. 10. 2; (446) make peace with Thurians, 11. 3; (415) supply market for Athenians, V, 13. 3. 4; (300) Italoites send ships from, to aid Rhégium against Dionysius, VI, 14. 109. 3; (389) largest Greek city of Italy with most Syracuse exiles, 103. 4; given command against Dionysius, 103. 4-5; (c. 325) besieged by Brutii, IX, 19. 3. 3-5; Agathocles fails to establish self at, 4. 1; (317) makes peace with Brutii; slaughters his own exiles, 10. 3-4; (c. 295) surrenders to Agathocles, XI, 24. 4. 1; (216) Hannibal captures, 26. 13. 1. See Cylon of, Milo of.
- Crotona (Cortona) in Etruria: (399=V310) makes truce with Rome, X, 20. 35. 5.
- "crown" of gold pieces: (160) Ariarathes V and Demetrius I send, to Roman Senate, XI, 34. 28. 1, 29. 1.
- crucifixion: (c. 530) of Cyrus the Great by Scythians, II, 2. 44. 2; (397) of Greeks who fought for Carthage by Dionysius, VI, 14. 53. 4; (333) of Tyrians of military age by Alexander, VIII, 17. 46. 4; (314) of Sicyonians by Cratesipolis, X, 19. 67. 2; (307) of Greeks by Carthage, 20. 69. 5; (303) of Arcadians by Demetrius, 103. 6; (241-237) during war with mercenaries in Carthage, XI, 25. 5. 2; (237-228) by Hamilcar Barca in Spain, 10. 2; (206) of captured

- Numidians by Carthage, XI, 26, 23, 1.
- Crustumerium, in Latium: Latinus Silvius founds, III, 7, 5, 9.
- Crytidæ, a Scamian: Heracles slays, II, 4, 23, 5.
- Ctesias of Cnidus, historian: lived at court of Artaxerxes II, I, 2, 32, 4; wrote history of period from Ninus to 398 B.C., VI, 14, 46, 6; cited: I, 1, 50, 5, 2, 2, 2, 5, 4, 7, 1, 3, 4, 8, 5, 15, 1-4, 17, 1, 20, 3, 21, 8, 32, 4-34, 6.
- Ctesicles of Athens: (374) Athenians send, to command Zancynthian exiles, VII, 15, 46, 3; saves Corcyra from Lacedæmonians, 47, 4-7.
- (334) archon, VIII, 17, 17, 1.
- Ctesippus s. of Heracles and Astydameia, II, 4, 37, 4.
- Cunæe (Cymæ), in Campania: Thespiads settle in, III, 5, 15, 6; (474) defeats Tyrrhenians at sea, IV, 11, 51, 1-2; (421-V428) Campanians destroy, V, 12, 76, 4.
- Cumæan plain, in Campania: battle of Zeus and Giants on, III, 5, 71, 4; Heracles at, II, 4, 21, 5.
- Cunaxa, in Babylonia: (401) Artaxerxes II defeats Cyrus at, VI, 14, 22, 4-24, 6.
- Curetes: ten sons of Zeus brother of Uranus, II, 3, 61, 2, or of Zeus s. of Cronus, III, 6, 1, 9; other accounts, 5, 65, 1-4; Titans sons of one of the, and Titæa, 66, 1-2; Crētê d. of one of, II, 3, 71, 2; deceive Cronus while Zeus is born and nurtured, III, 4, 80, 2, 5, 60, 2, 70, 2-4; five of, settle on Carian Cherronese, 60, 2-3; land of, named in Delphic response, 8, 17, 1.
- Curliant Fistas Trigemini, P.: (446-V453) cos., IV, 12, 7, 1.
- Curibus of Kica: (776) stadion winner at first Olympic Festival, III, 7, 8, 2.
- Curtius Chilo, Agr.: (438-V445) cos., IV, 12, 81, 1.
- curule chair: Tyrrhenians originate use of, by magistrate, III, 5, 40, 3; (173) Senate honours Eumenides II with, XI, 29, 34, 1.
- Cyanê d. of Liparus: marries Acœtus, III, 5, 7, 6.
- Cyanê, spring near Syracuse: Pluto seized Corê near, III, 5, 4, 1-2; Heracles insults rites to Corê at, II, 4, 23, 4; (396) Dionysius leads army by, VI, 14, 72, 1.
- Cyanean rocks, at outlet of Black Sea: Samothracian tradition of, III, 5, 47, 3-4; (480) Xerxes wins islands near, IV, 11, 3, 8; (449) by terms of peace, no Persian ship to sail within, 12, 4, 5.
- Cyaxares, king of Medes: (711) founds Median empire, I, 2, 32, 2-3.
- Cybele wife of Iasion of Thebes: mother of Corybas; carries rites of Great Mother to Phrygia; calls goddess by own name, III, 5, 49, 2-3.
- daughter of Meion and Dindymê, exposed and reared by beasts, II, 3, 58, 1-3; frenzied at death of Attis, visits every land, 58, 3-59, 1; joined by Apollo, 59, 6; Phrygians honour as divine, 59, 7-8. See Mother of the Gods.
- Cybelus, Mt., in Phrygia: Meion and Dindymê expose daughter (Cybelê) on, II, 3, 58, 1.
- Cyclus s. of Poseidon: king of Salamis, III, 4, 72, 4; Telamon succeeds, 72, 7.
- Cyclus islands: Egyptian villages appear like, during floods, I, 1, 38, 8; Scœcis of Egypt subdued, 55, 6; Thracians plunder, III, 5, 50, 3-4; Minos of Crete settles, 84, 1-2; Carians, then Greeks occupy, 84, 4; (424) Melos alone of, allied to Lacedæmonians, V, 12, 65, 2; (395) Conon wins most of, VI, 14, 84, 4; (377) Athenians under Chabrias sail to, VII, 15, 30, 5; (361) Alexander of Phœræ raids, 95, 1; (333) many of, send missions to Memnon, VIII, 17, 29, 3.
- Cylops: forge thunderbolts of Zeus; slain by Apollo, III, 4, 71, 3.
- Cyrcus s. of Ares: Heracles slays, II, 4, 37, 4.
- , king of Colonê: puts son Tennes adrift, III, 5, 83, 1, 4.
- Cydippê, d. of Ochlimus, III, 5, 57, 7.
- Cydonia, in Crete: Minos founds, III, 5, 78, 2; (346) Phalacens killed besieging, VII, 16, 63, 2-4; (169) seizes Apollonia in time of peace, XI, 30, 13, 1.
- Cydrolæus s. of Macareus: leads colony to Samos, III, 5, 81, 8.
- Cyinda (Quinda), in Cilicia: (318) Ptolemy forbids those at, to give Enmenes funds, IX, 18, 62, 2; (310) Antigonus takes money at, 19, 56, 5; (302) he pays army with money from, X, 20, 108, 2-3.
- Cyllenê: (314) Alexander s. of Polyporchon forced to raise siege of, X, 19, 66, 2; (312) Ptolemy nephew of Antigonus recovers, 87, 3.
- Cylon of Croton: enemy of Pythagoreans, IV, 10, 11, 1.
- Cymê, in Acœlis: Libyan Amazons found, II, 3, 55, 6; (480) Xerxes assembles forces at, IV, 11, 2, 3; (479) 27, 1; (408) Alcibiades attacks; charges laid against him, V, 13, 78, 3-74, 1; (406) battle at Arginusæ isis, near, 97, 3, 99, 6, 100, 4; (400) Tissaphernes fails to take, VI, 14, 35, 7; (396) Lacedæmonian base against Phrygia, 79, 3; (386) generals of Artaxerxes II take over forces at, 15, 2, 2; (388) loses Leucê, 18, 1-3. See Ephorus, Tyrrhastians of; Malicus tyrant of.
- Cymê, in Campania: see Cumæe.
- Cynnoigis (Agri), of southern Ethiopia, II, 3, 31, 1-3.
- Cynege of upper Ethiopia, II, 3, 25, 1-4.
- Cynna mother of Eurydêtê: (316) Cassander buries, IX, 19, 32, 5.
- Cynocephali*: see baboons.
- Cynosarges, in Attica: (200) Philip V at, XI, 28, 7, 1.
- Cynossema, on Hellespont: (411) Athenian fleet defeats Lacedæmonian, V, 13, 39, 1-40, 6; Thucydides' history ends and that of Theopompus begins with battle at, VI, 14, 84, 7.
- Cyparissia, in Eëlis: (365) Arcadians take, VII, 15, 77, 4.
- Cyparissus near Delphi: (355) claimed by Phocians as Homeric home, VII, 16, 23, 5.
- Cyprus: one of seven largest islands, III, 5, 17, 1; Aphroditê journeys to, 55, 6; some of the Dryopes come to, II, 4, 37, 2; Senibramis summons shipwrights from, I, 2, 16, 6-7; sixth in list of thalassocracies, III, 7, 11, 1; (588-596) Egyptians defeat, I, 1, 68, 1; (569-526), 68, 6; (480) ships from, in fleet of Xerxes, IV, 11, 2, 1, 3, 7, 19, 1-2; (477) Pausanias liberates Greek cities on, 44, 1-2; (470) ships from, in Persian fleet, 60, 5; Athenians under Cimon defeat Persians off, 60, 6-7, 62, 3; Cimon returns to, after Burymedon, 61, 7; (461) Persia demands ships from, 75, 2; (450) Cimon drives Persian fleet from, 12, 3, 1-4, 11, 1, 92, 5, 12, 2, 3, (449) and subdues, 4, 1-2; after defeats on, Artaxerxes I makes peace; Cimon dies on, 4, 4-6; (405) after Aegospotami Conon finds safety at court of Evagoras I of V, 13, 106, 6, (399) VI, 14, 39, 1-2; (391) Evagoras recovers much of, and becomes king of Salamis, 98, 1-4; (390) Artaxerxes II prepares war against, 98, 3-4; (387) 110, 5, (386) 15, 1, 0, 2, 1-4; most of, controlled by Evagoras, 2, 4; Persian force on, mulines, 3, 1-3; Glôa commands Persian fleet off, 8, 2, 6, 18, 1; Evagoras is

- defeated at, 3. 4-6, and goes to Egypt, 4. 2-3; (385) he returns to, 8. 1; (386) he surrenders all, but Salamis, 8. 2, 9. 1-2; (374) King Evagoras I of, is assassinated; Nicoteles succeeds, VII. 15. 47. 8; peace brings wealth to, and its nine kings, 16. 42. 4, 8; (351) kings of, revolt from Persia, 40. 5; mercenaries under Phocion and Evagoras II terrify, 42. 3-9; (314) Persia recovers all, except Salamis, 40. 3; 46. 1; Evagoras II returns to, and pays penalty, 46. 3; (332) after Issus, Amyntas comes to, in Persian service, VIII. 17. 48. 3; (323) Alexander had planned shipbuilding on, IX. 18. 4, J; (322) ships of Thibron driven on, 20. 7; (318) Eumenes seeks mercenaries in, 61. 4; (315) Antigonus sends to, for aid against Ptolemy, 19. 57. 4; part of, supports Ptolemy part Antigonus, 59. 1; Ptolemy sends two armies to, 62. 3-6; Seleucus remains on, 62. 5, 64. 4; Polyceitus, admiral of Seleucus, operates from, 64. 1-8; (313) Ptolemy subduces kings of, X. 19. 79. 4-6; (310) 20. 21. 1; he procures death of king of Paphos, 21. 1-3; (307) Rhodes refuses Antigonus ships for war over, 82. 1; Demetrius sent to, by Antigonus defeats Ptolemy's forces, 46. 4-17. 4, 47. 7-8, and besieges Salamis, 48. 1-8; Ptolemy sues to aid, but is defeated at sea, 49. 1-52. 5; Ptolemy abandons, and Demetrius takes all cities of, 53. 1; (306) he is called from, 73. 1; (301) in possession of Demetrius, XI. 21. 1. 4b; (163) Ptolemy VI Philometor recalled from, 31. 17c. 1 (p. 363); (138) Scipio Aemilianus visits, XII. 33. 28b. 3; (131) Ptolemy VIII Physcon kills son on, 34/5. 14. 1. See Stasander of Paphos on.
- Cypselus, tyrant of Corinth; (c. 657) overthrows the Bacchidae and becomes tyrant, III. 7. 9. 3, 6.
- Cyrbé, on Rhodes: destroyed by flood, III. 5. 57. 8.
- Cyrbia d. of Ochimus, III. 5. 57. 7.
- Cyrené d. of Hypsaecus: mother of Aristaeus by Apollo, III. 4. 81. 1-2, 82. 4.
- Cyrené: fertile area about, inhabited by Libyans, II. 3. 49. 1, 50. 1; Apollo founds, and names for Cyrené d. of Hypsaecus, III. 4. 81. 1; Apollo bids Arctostolle Battus found, 8. 29. 1; Delphi blames later kings of, 30. 1; Democax of Mantinea arbitrates civil strife in, 30. 2; (568-566) army of Apries of Egypt sent against, is lost, I. 1. 68. 2; (529-522) submits to Cambyses, IV. 10. 15. 1; (460) Athenians leave Egypt by way of, 11. 77. 5; (460) Carthage summons soldiers from regions near, V. 13. 89. 3; (403) Lyssander in, on way to Ammon, VI. 14. 13. 5; (301) Arston seizes power in, 34. 3-6; (362) Agasilaüs dies in, VII. 15. 95. 6; (331) makes alliance with Alexander, VIII. 17. 49. 1-2; (before 322) Thibron takes port of, IX. 18. 19. 1-5, but is driven from, 20. 1-5, 21. 2; defeated by Thibron, seeks aid from Ptolemy, 21. 4-7; makes terms with Thibron; captured by Ptolemy, 21. 7-9; (319) revolt against Egypt fails, 3. 19. 79. 1-4; (308) Agathocles tricks Opheas of, and takes his army, 26. 40. 1, 42. 3-5, 41. 7; (158-157) Ptolemy VII Physcon content to rule, XI. 31. 33. 1; (144) men from, accompany him to Egypt; are slain, XII. 33. 13. 1; (before 61) subdued by Cn. Pompey, 40. 4. 1. See Eubatus, Polyceus, Polymnastus, Porus, Prorus of.
- Cyprus: founds Cyprus in Caria, III. 5. 60. 4-5.
- Cyprus (Cyrenos): one of the seven largest islands, III. 5. 17. 1; near Sardhnia, 15. 1; called Carsetia by Romans, 13. 3; harbour and cities of, 13. 3-4; exports from, 4-5; manner of life on, 14. 1-3; (453) Apelles of Syracuse overruns, IV. 11. 88. 5.
- In Caria: founded by Cyprus, III. 5. 60. 4-5; Rhadamanthyls gives, to Euryeus, 79. 2.
- In Macedon: (323) Perdicas cancels Alexander's plan for temple at, IX. 18. 4. 4-6.
- Cyru the Great, of Persia, 560-530: s. of Cambyses and Mandanacé, IV. 9. 22. 1; (560) becomes king of Persians, 21. 1; (549) conquers the Medes, 1. 2. 32. 3, 33. 6, 34. 6, VIII. 17. 81. 1; hopes to rule whole world, IV. 10. 13. 1; (547) Croesus of Lydia, misled by oracles, attacks, 9. 31. 1-3, 33. 2; Eurybatus of Ephesus goes over to, 32. 1; releases Croesus from pyre, 2. 3-4, 33. 1-34. 1; (before 545) Greeks refuse offer of friendship by; (545) rejects greek offer of friendship, 35. 1-3; threatens to enslave Greeks, 36. 1; (c. 530) army of, saved from thirst by Artimaspiana, VIII. 17. 81. 1; (530) defeated by Scythians and crucified, II. 2. 44. 2. Character of, IV. 9. 22. 1, 24. 1, V. 13. 22. 2; deified as "Father Cyrus," II. 4. 30. 2; ancestor of kings of Cappadocia, XI. 31. 19. 1-2, 8; Persian kings from time of, accumulate treasure, VIII. 17. 71. 1. See Atossa aunt of, Cambyses father of.
- the Younger, s. of Darcus; (408) Darcus sends, to Sardis to aid Lacedaemonians, V. 13. 70. 3, VI. 14. 19. 4; (405) recalled, V. 13. 101. 3-4; (404) plots against Artaxerxes II, 1. 2. 32. 4, VI. 14. 11. 1-2, 19. 2; (403) secures aid of Cicarebus, 12. 6-9; (401) feigns attack on Cilicia; secures aid of Lacedaemonians, 19. 3-5; forces of, 19. 6-9; the march inland, 20. 1-21. 7; denounced to Artaxerxes by Pharnabazus, 22. 1, 11. 2-3, and by Tissaphernes, 80. 6; Artaxerxes moves against, 22. 1-4; defeated and slain by Artaxerxes at Cunaxa, 22. 4-25. 1, 35. 2; command formerly held by, given to Tissaphernes, 26. 4; mercenaries from army of, make way to the Pontus, 26. 5-31. 5, (400) then disband or make war on Thracians, 37. 1-2; former supporters of, fear punishment, 35. 2.
- Cythera, isl. and city: seat of Cytherian Aphrodite, III. 5. 77. 5, 55. 6; (424) Athenians seize, V. 12. 65. 8; (418) 80. 5; (395) VI. 14. 84. 4-5. See Phitexcus of.
- Cytilium: one of three cities of Deris, IV. 11. 79. 1; some Gadmeans settle in, III. 4. 67. 1.
- Cyus, s. of Zeus and Himalia, III. 5. 55. 5.
- Cyzicus, on Propontis: (411) goes over to Lacedaemonians; Athenians recover, V. 13. 40. 6; (410) taken by Lacedaemonians, 49. 4; recovered by Athenians, 49. 5-51. 7, 52. 2; (409) Athenians move from, 64. 2; (364) Athenians relieve, from Theban siege, VII. 15. 81. 6; (335) Persians fall to take, VIII. 17. 7. 3, 8; (319) Arrhidacus satrap of Hellespontine Phrygia falls to take, IX. 18. 51. 1-52. 1; (85) C. Flavius Flimbrus seizes property of wealthy in, XII. 38/9. 8. 3; (73) Mithridates almost captured while besieging, 37. 22b. 1 (pp. 269-271).

work iron, 64. 5, VIII, 17. 7. 5; second Heracles, who founded Olympic Games, one of, III, 5. 64. 6-7, II, 3. 74. 4.

Daedala, surviving works of

Daedalus, II, 4. 30. 1.

Daedakidae, a deme in Attica, III, 4. 76. 7.

Daedalus s. of Metion: skill of, in working stone, III, 4. 75. 6-76. 3; flees from Athens to Crete, 76. 4-77. 1; builds labyrinth, 77. 1-4, on Egyptian model, I, 1. 61. 2-4, 97. 5; escapes to Sicily by boat, III, 4. 77. 5, 78. 1-5, or on wings, 77. 7-9; and to Sardinia, II, 4. 30. 1; Minos pursues, to Sicily, III, 4. 79. 1, 5. 78. 4, VII, 16. 9. 4; statues by, I, 1. 97. 6, III, 4. 76. 1-3; in Egypt, I, 1. 61. 2-4, 96. 2, 97. 3-6.

Daimenes: (397) Dionysius crucifies, VI, 14. 53. 4.

Dalis, city of Panchaea, III, 5. 45. 2.

Damaratē (Demaratē): wife of Gelon, IV, 11. 26. 3; (396) Himilcon destroys tomb of, VI, 14. 63. 3.

Damaratēlon: (480) coin struck by Damaratē, IV, 11. 26. 3.

Damas of Syracuse: (before 317) Agathocles marries widow of, IX, 19. 3. 1-2.

Damasus, in Syria: (333) Darius sends baggage train to, VIII, 17. 32. 3; (312) Demetrius moves from, X, 19. 100. 5; (c. 63) Pompey in, XII, 40. 2. 1.

Damia: (318) holds Megalopolis for Cassander, IX, 18. 71. 2-6; (315) 19. 64. 1.

Damon, a Pythagorean, friend of Phidias, IV, 10. 4. 2-6.

— of Centoripa: (396) makes treaty with Dionysius, VI, 14. 78. 7.

— of Thurii: (370) stadion winner, VII, 15. 36. 1; (372) 50. 1.

Damophilus of Rhodes: (304) leads raid, X, 20. 93. 2.

— of Enna: (185?) cruelty of,

leads to slave war, XII, 34/5. 2, 10-14, 34-39.

Damoties, prytanis of Rhodes: (304) killed defending city, X, 20. 93. 9.

Danaē, mother of Perseus, II, 4. 9. 1.

Dansaii: builds sanctuary at Ammon, VIII, 17. 50. 2; with daughters, flees from Egypt to Rhodes, then to Argos, I, 1. 28. 2, III, 5. 58. 1, XII, 40. 3. 1-2; myth of daughters of, based on Egyptian rite, I, 1. 97. 2<sup>a</sup>.

Dandes of Argos: (472) stadion winner, IV, 11. 53. 1.

Danube: river of Gaul flowing into Ocean, III, 5. 25. 4. *For river now called Danube, see* Ister.

Daphnaeus of Syracuse: (406) sent to aid Acragas; defeated by Carthaginians, V, 13. 86. 4-88. 5; put to death by Dionysius as rival, 96. 3.

Daphnē, d. of Teiresias in service of Delphi, III, 4. 66. 5-6.

Daphnē, in Syria: (166) games of Antiochus IV at, XI, 31. 16. 1<sup>a</sup>.

Daphnis, a centaur: Heracles kills, II, 4. 12. 7.

— s. of Hermes: account of, III, 4. 83. 1, 84. 1-4.

Dardanian promontory: (410) Mindarus sails to, V, 13. 45. 6.

Dardanians of the Troad: *see* Dardanus in the Troad.

— beyond Thrace: colony sent from Dardanus in Troad, III, 5. 45. 3.

Dardanus s. of Zeus: born in Samothrace; founds Dardanus in Troad, III, 5. 45. 2-3; marries d. of Teucer; becomes king of Troy, 4. 75. 1-2; introduces rites of Mother of the Gods, 5. 49. 2.

— Scythian king: puts to death his daughter Idaea, wife of Phineus, II, 4. 43. 4, 44. 3-4.

Dardanus, in the Troad: Dardanus s. of Zeus, founds and

names, III, 5. 48. 3, 4. 75. 1; Assaracus king of, 75. 5; (410) Athenians pursue Doroetus to, V, 13. 45. 2-6; (279) Gauls perish about, XI, 22. 9. 3; (c. 204) Philipp V massacres people of, 28. 3. 1.

Darius I of Persia, 521-486: (521) slays the Magi, IV, 11. 57. 1; (520-519) prefers Megabyzus whole to ten Babylonians, 10. 19. 2-5; (519) master of Asia, 19. 5; in Egypt, I, 4. 33. 9-10, 58. 4, 95. 4-5; (513) attacks Scythians, 2. 5. 5; (497) Aristagoras flees from, V, 12. 68. 1; (490-486) after disaster at Marathon, prepares for new invasion of Europe, IV, 11. 2. 2; (486) dies, 2. 2. *See* Mandanē d. of, Achaemenes s. of.

— s. of Xerxes: (465) Artaxerxes slays, IV, 11. 69. 2-5.

— II Ochus of Persia, 424-403; (424) slays King Sogdianus and reigns, V, 12. 71. 1; (412) ally of Lacedaemonians, 13. 36. 5; (408) sends son Cyrus to Sardis, 70. 3; (405) recalls him, 104. 3-4; dies, 108. 1. *See* Pharnabazus satrap of.

— III Codomannus of Persia, 336-331: (before 336) bravery of, VIII, 17. 6. 1; (336) placed on throne by Bagoas, 5. 6-8, 2; makes Bessus satrap of Bactria, 74. 1; prepares to meet Macedonians, 7. 1-3; (334) forces of, defeated by Alexander at Granicus, 19. 1-23. 1; makes Memnon supreme commander, 23. 5-6, 29. 1; (333) loses hope on Memnon's death, 29. 1-30. 1; consults council; decides to fight in person, 30. 1-7; moves from Babylon against Alexander, 31. 1-2. 6, 32. 2-4; defeated at Issus, 23. 1-36. 1; household of, captured, 36. 2-5. 37. 3-38. 7; avoids capture; gathers survivors at Babylon, 37. 1-2, 39. 1; fails to make terms with Alexander, 39. 1-2. 54. 1, XI, 30. 21. 4; prepares

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— king of Medes: (before 61) subdued by Cn. Pompey, XII, 40. 4. 1.

Dascon, near Syracuse: (413) Eurymedon runs ashore at, V, 13. 13. 3-4; (396) Syracusan cavalry storm, VI, 14. 72. 3. 73. 2.

Datames of Persia: (362) leads "satraps' revolt"; assassinated, VII, 15. 91. 2-7.

— king of Cappadocia: (c. 163) dies in battle, XI, 34. 19. 2.

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- eat, when wheat falls, IX, 19, 13. 6.
- Datis of Persia: (490) claims ancestral rule over Athens, IV, 10, 27. 1-3; defeated at Marathon, 11. 2. 2.
- Daunia, in Apulia: Apulian plain once belonged to, XI, 25. 19. 1 (p. 171); (317) Romans plunder, IX, 19. 10. 2.
- Dead Sea, in Arabia: description of, X, 19. 98. 1; production of asphalt from, II, 2. 48. 6-8; X, 19. 98. 1-100. 1; (312) Demetrius camps by, 98. 1.
- Debae: see Arabian tribes, Debae.
- Debatias: descendant of Heracles and ancestor of Macedonian kings, III, 7. 17. 1.
- debts, abolition of: (317) Agathothes promises, IX, 19. 9. 5; (173) in Actolia and Thessaly, XI, 29. 33. 1.
- decarchy: (403) Lysander establishes, in Greek cities, VI, 14. 13. 1; (401) in power in Athens, 33. 5-6.
- Decelcia, in Attica: (413) Lacedaemonians occupy, V, 13. 9. 2; (408) King Agis moves on Athens from, 72. 3; (406) Callixenus of Athens escapes to, 103. 2.
- Decelcian war: (413) begins, V, 13. 9. 2.
- Decius Mus, P.: (337=V340) eos., VIII, 16. 39. 1.
- , P.: (311=V312) eos., X, 19. 105. 1; (308) 20. 37. 1; defeated Samnites; invades Etruria, 44. 8-9; (295) *devotio* of, at Sentinum, XI, 21. 6. 2.
- , Vibellius: (280) tribune in Rhegium; misconduct of, XI, 22. 1. 2-3.
- Deianetra, an Amazon: Heracles kills, II, 4. 16. 3.
- , il. of Genus: wife of Heracles, II, 4. 34. 1. 36. 2. 37. 4; their sons, 36. 3. 37. 1; receives "love charm" from Nessus, 36. 3-5; sends this to Heracles, 38. 1; kills self, 38. 2.
- Deidameia, d. of Delerophon and mother of Sarpedon, III, 5. 79. 3.
- , d. of Aeacides: (317) with Olympias, IX, 19. 35. 5.
- deification of rulers: Dardius in Egypt, I, 1. 95. 5; (307) Demetrius and Antigonus in Athens, X, 20. 46. 2; (304) Ptolemy in Rhodes, 100. 3; (182) Philopomen by Achaeans, XI, 29. 18. 1.
- Deinias, general of Cassander: (317) occupies Tempè, IX, 19. 35. 3; (312) brings aid to Lyciscus, X, 19. 88. 6.
- Deinocrates of Phocis: (347) appointed to replace Phalaecus, VII, 16. 56. 3.
- , of Syracuse: (317) Agathothes lets, go, IX, 19. 8. 6; (312) leader of exiles; defeated, X, 19. 103. 1-104. 2; (309) officer in Hamscar's army, 20. 29. 5; after Hamscar's death, made leader by Greeks in army, 31. 1-3; (307) forces under, increase, 57. 1-3, 61. 5, 63. 7, (306) 77. 2; rejects Agathothes' terms, 77. 3, 79. 1-5, 89. 1; (305) army of, scatters, 89. 1-4; makes terms with Agathothes and is appointed general, 90. 1-2.
- Deinomenes: father of Gelon of Syracuse, IV, 11. 67. 2.
- , of Laconia: (316) stadion winner, IX, 19. 17. 1.
- Deioceus, king of Medes, III, 8. 16. 1.
- Delphobus s. of Hippolytus: purifies Heracles, II, 4. 31. 5.
- Delphontes: Temenus of Argos favors, III, 7. 13. 1.
- Delphyis d. of Adrastus: marries Pylicus, III, 4. 65. 3.
- dekeretai*: (315) in fleet of Antigonus, IX, 19. 62. 8.
- Della: (420) festival on Delos, re-established, V, 12. 58. 7.
- , (424) festival established by Thebans after victory at Dium, V, 12. 70. 5.
- Dellan league: (477) formation of, IV, 11. 47. 1-3; (464) many allies scorn authority of, 70. 4; (459) Aegina forced to join, 78. 4; (454) funds of, transferred to Athens, 12. 38. 2, 40. 1. V, 12. 54. 3, 13. 21. 3.
- Delium, in Boeotia: (424) Boeotians defeat Athenians at, V, 12. 69. 1-70. 6, 72. 1, 75. 5, 13. 7. 8; (192) Antiochus III begins war by violating sanctuary at, XI, 29. 1. 1.
- Delos: Hyperboreans friendly to people of, II, 2. 47. 4-5; oracle of Apollo at, III, 5. 58. 4-5; Rhoeo washed ashore on, 62. 2; Apollo revealed himself often at, 77. 6-7; Rhadamantys gives, to Anton, 79. 2; (c. 536) Pythagoras comes to, IV, 10. 3. 4; (479) Greek fleet moves to, 11. 34. 2-3; (477) allies of Athens deposit in, money for Persian war, 47. 1; (454) funds transferred to Athens, 12. 38. 2, 40. 1. V, 12. 54. 3, 13. 21. 3; (426) purified by Athenians; Della reinstated, 12. 58. 6-7; (422) Athenians take, as their own and expel inhabitants, 73. 1; (420) Athenians give, back to its people, 77. 1; (323) Perdicas cancels Alexander's plan for temple on, IX, 18. 4. 4-6; (c. 135) slave war on, suppressed, XII, 34/5. 2. 19.
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- 4; Dtonysius plans to plunder, 13. 1; (? 374) he sends offerings, which are seized at sea by Iphicrates, VII, 16. 57. 2-3; (355) Philomelus of Phocis seizes shrine at, kindling "Sacred war," 23. 1, 24. 1-25. 3, 32. 1, VI, 14. 117. 8, VII, 16. 14. 3-5, 63. 1; he asserts Phocian right to, 27. 3-5; (354) he exacts money from people of, 28. 2, then seizes sacred treasure, 30. 1-2, 37. 1-2, 56. 3-57. 2, IV, 9. 10. 6, VII, 16. 1. 4, 64. 2, VIII, 16. 78. 3-4, XII, 38/9. 7. 1; lists of allies aiding the shrine, VII, 16. 29. 1; Phocians meet with allies at, 32. 2; (346) Phocians to be barred from, 60. 1; Thebans rebuild temple at, from Phocian spoil; (335) bloodstains on roof of this temple, VIII, 17. 10. 5; (324) Alexander hears envoys from, 113. 4; (323) Perdicas cancels Alexander's plan for temple at, IX, 18. 4. 4-6; (279) Brennus king of Gauls plunders shrine at, III, 5. 32. 5, IV, 9. 10. 6; he is defeated at, XI, 22. 9. 1-5; shrines of Athena Pronaia and of Artemis in precinct at, 9. 5; (172) attempt on life of Eumenes II at, 29. 34. 2; (167) L. Aemilius Paulus at, 31. 11. 1; (87) Sulla confiscates treasure at, XII, 38/9. 7. 1. Certain customs at shrine: VI, 15. 10. 2; VII, 16. 26. 1-6. Oracle directa cubization of: Lesbos, III, 5. 81. 6; Craton, III, 8. 17. 1-2; Tarentum, 21. 3; Gela and Rhegium, 23. 1-2; Cyrenè, 29. 1. Dedications made at shrine by: Liparians, III, 5. 9. 5; (c. 556) Croesus, IV, 9. 10. 6; (c. 480) Gelon, 11. 26. 7; (479) Greeks, 33. 2; (440) Syracuse, 12. 29. 4; (393=V396) Rome, VI, 14. 93. 3-4; (374) Dionysius, VII, 16. 57. 2-3, 45. 47. 7. Responses given by the



oracle to: Heracles, II, 4, 10, 7, 38, 3; Telephus, 33, 11; Corinthians, 55, 1; Laius and Oedipus, III, 4, 64, 1-2; Lycurgus of Lacedaemon, 7, 12, 1-6, VII, 18, 57, 4; (c. 725) Messenians, III, 8, 8, 1-3; Lacedaemonians, 13, 2; Myrsacelus of Achaia, 17, 1-2; (c. 705) the Epunactae, 21, 3; Chalcedians, 23, 2; Sicyonians, 24, 1; (c. 675) Lacedaemonians, 27, 1; Arcefilaüs of Cyrenë, 30, 1; (c. 640) Perdicas I of Macedon, 7, 15, 1, 16, 1; (c. 590) Greeks, IV, 9, 16, 1; (c. 550) *re award of golden tripod to wisest*, 3, 1-2; Anareharsis of Seythia, 6, 1; (547) Croesus, 23, 2; (560) Lacedaemonians, 26, 3; (477) Lacedaemonians, 11, 45, 8-9; (434) Thurians, 12, 33, 3; (385) Tiribazus, VI, 15, 8, 4; (382) men of Clazomenë and Cymë, 18, 2-4; (378) Ionians, VII, 15, 49, 1; (336) Philip II, VIII, 16, 91, 2-4, 92, 4; (335) Thebans, 17, 10, 2-6; (before 317) Careinus father of Agathocles, IX, 19, 2, 3; (279) Delphians, XI, 22, 9, 5; (183) Attalus I of Pergamum, XII, 34/5, 13, 1. *See also* Apollo.

Delphinium, on Chios; (407) Lacedaemonians take, V, 13, 76, 3-4.

Delta, of Nile; described, I, 1, 33, 4-34, 2; Memphis at head of, 30, 3.

Demades of Athens; (338) secures release of prisoners from Philip, VIII, 16, 87, 1-3; (335) intermediary between Athens and Alexander, 17, 15, 3-5; (322) envoy to Antipater, IX, 18, 18, 1-3; (319) seeks removal of garrison from Munychia, 48, 1; Antipater executes, on discovery of his letter to Perdicas, 48, 2-4. Condoned expedit perjury, IV, 10, 9, 1.

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Demaratus of Lacedaemon; (480) with Xerxes, IV, 11, 6, 1-2.

— of Corinth; (before 329) gives horse to Alexander, VIII, 17, 76, 6.

Demarchus of Syracuse; (406) Dionysius executes, V, 13, 96, 3.

Demasus s. of Demades of Athens; (139) Antipater executes, IX, 18, 48, 3-4.

Demeter; daughter of Cronus and Rhea, III, 5, 68, 1, or of Uranus and Hestia, 6, 1, 9; formerly called Gê Meter, I, 1, 12, 4, II, 3, 62, 7; called Thesmophorus for her benefactions, I, 1, 14, 2-4, III, 5, 5, 2-3, 68, 3; identified with Isis, I, 1, 13, 5, 14, 3-4, 25, 1, 96, 5, III, 5, 69, 1; by Zeus, becomes mother of Persephonë (Corë), 6, 1, 9, and of Dionysus, II, 3, 62, 6-7, 64, 1, by fasion, of Plutus, III, 5, 49, 1, 4, 77, 1-2; mother of Eubulus, 76, 3; Sicily sacred to, and Corë, 2, 3-5, 4, 5-5, 1, 69, 3, 77, 4, X, 20, 7, 2; rites of, brought from Egypt to Eleusis, I, 1, 29, 1-4, 96, 5, III, 5, 4, 4; institutes "Lesser Mysteries" for Heraeoles, II, 4, 14, 3; wanderings of, in search of Corë, III, 5, 4, 3-4, 5, 1; gives gift of corn to mankind, I, 1, 29, 1-3, II, 2, 36, 3, 4, 3, 5, III, 5, 4, 3-7, 68, 1-69, 3, 77, 4; other gifts, 5, 2; worshipped by all, 68, 3; did not visit Liguria, 39, 4; among Ichthyophagi Poseidon takes place of, II, 3, 16, 4; Triopas s. of Hellus cuts down grove of, at Dotium in Thessaly, III, 5, 61, 1-2; (after 480) Geton builds temple to, IV, 11, 26, 7; (413) Athenians should not worship, after sack of Sicily, V, 13, 31, 1; (396) Himilcon plunders temples of, VI, 14, 63, 1, and is punished, 70, 4; Carthage institutes rites for, and Corë, 77, 4-5; (345) believed to be aiding Timoleon, VIII, 16, 86, 3-5; (335) spider's web in Theban temple of, 17,

10, 2-6; (before 317) Agathocles takes oath at Syracusan temple of, IX, 19, 5, 4; (310) he burns fleet as offering to, X, 20, 7, 1-3; (145) priestless of, becomes a man, XI, 32, II, 4 (p. 455).

Demetrias; (307) new tribe in Athens, X, 20, 46, 2.

—, in Thessaly; (192) Antiochus III winters at, XI, 29, 2, 1; (167) walls of, to be dismantled, 31, 8, 6.

—; (303) Sicyon called, X, 20, 102, 3.

Demetrius of Syracuse; (337) a prior, VIII, 16, 90, 1.

—; Ptolemy s. of Antigonus; (322) escapes from Perdicas, flees to Antipater, IX, 18, 23, 3-4; (317) under father in battles with Kumenes, 19, 29, 4, 40, 1; (315) married to Phila, 59, 3; (314) Antigonus leaves, in Syria against Ptolemy, X, 19, 69, 1; (313) falls to save Cilician cities from Ptolemy, 80, 1-2; (312) defeated by Ptolemy and Seleucus at Gaza, 80, 2-84, 8, 90, 1, 93, 1; recovers dead, 85, 1-3; sends to father for aid; moves to Phoenicia, 85, 5; had entrusted Tyre to Andronicus, 86, 2; in upper Syria, defeats Cilias, is joined by Antigonus, 93, 1-4, who sends, against Nabataean Arabs, 96, 4; falls to take "rock" camps by Dead Sea, 97, 1-98, 1; reports to Antigonus, 100, 1; sent by Antigonus, recovers Babylon and moves to the sea, 100, 4-7; (318) in Cilicia, defeats generals of Ptolemy and recovers cities, 20, 19, 5; (307) restores freedom of Athens, 45, 1-46, 2, and of Megara, 46, 3; calls Greek council, then moves to Caria and Cilicia; Rhodians refuse aid, 46, 4-47, 1; on Cyprus, takes cities and defeats Menelaüs, 47, 2-4, 49, 1; begins siege of Cyprian Salamis, 47, 7-48, 8; defeats fleet

of Ptolemy, 49, 4-52, 6, 82, 1; takes all cities of Cyprus; assumes title "king," 52, 1-2, 54, 1; (306) Antigonus sends, against Egypt with fleet, 78, 1-2; fleet scattered by storm; effects landing at Casium, 74, 1-5; unable to land at Nile mouths, 75, 4-76, 1.

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- when Agathoel seeks alliance, sends Oxythemia to Sicily as envoy, 15. 1, 16. 5; (287) Phila wife of, reveals character in final crisis, IX, 19. 59. 6; (after 285) held under guard by Seleucus, XI, 21. 20. 1. Appearance and character of, X, 19. 81. 3-4, 20. 92. 2-5. See Phila wife of; Stratonicé d. of.
- the Fair, s. of Demetrius Poliorcetes: father of Antigonus Dositus, XI, 25. 18. 1.
- s. of Philip V of Macedonia: (194) held hostage by Romans, XI, 28. 15. 1; (180) murderers of, punished, 29. 25. 1.
- of Phalerum: (318) Cassander makes overseer of Athens, IX, 18. 74. 3; (314) sends ships at request of Cassander, X, 19. 68. 5; (313) sends envoys to Antigonus, 78. 3-5; (309) archon, 20. 27. 1; (307) yields Athens to Demetrius Poliorcetes, 45. 2-5. In his *On Fortune*, forecasts fall of Macedonian power, XI, 31. 10. 1-2.
- the topographer: (164) Ptolemy VI lives with, in Rome, XI, 31. 18. 2.
- I Soter of Syria, 162-150: s. of Seleucus IV; (164) in Rome, offers aid to Ptolemy VI, XI, 31. 18. 1; (c. 161) accused before Senate by Timarchus of Miletus, 27a. 1; Ariarathes V denounces his alliance with, 28. 1. Jews revolt from, XII, 40. 2. 1; (160) seeks favour of Rome, XI, 31. 29. 1, 30. 1; (c. 158) Orophernes of Cappadocia makes gifts to, 32. 1; Eumenes sets up pretender to throne of austerly of, 32a. 1; (c. 156) gives gifts to Rhodes, 36. 1; arrests Andriana pretended son of Perseus, 40a. 1, 32. 15. 1; (150) at war with Egypt, XII, 33. 20. 1; misdeeds of Hierax and Diodotus against, XI, 32. 9c. 1 (p. 445). Character of, XII, 33. 4. 4.
- II Nicator of Syria, 145-126: (146) gains support of Ptolemy VI, ceding him Coele Syria, XI, 32. 9c. 1 (p. 445); (145) after defeating Alexander Balas, secures his death, 9d. 1, 10. 1 (pp. 445-447); brutality of, XII, 33. 4. 1-4; Diodotus Tryphon revolts from, 4s. 1; self-indulgence of, 9. 1; (c. 140) taken prisoner by Arsaces of Parthia, 28. 1; (138) Diodotus makes war on generals of, 28. 1; (129) Antiochus VII demands return of, as condition of peace with Parthia, 34.5. 15. 1. See Cleopatra Thea wife of.
- demetrioi*: lowest class of Egyptian and of Athenian citizens, I, 1. 28. 5.
- Democleides: (316) archon, IX, 19. 17. 1.
- democracy: in Asia after fall of Assyria, I, 2. 32. 2; (472) restored in Acragas, IV, 11. 53. 2-5; (466) re-established in Sicilian cities by Syracuse, 68. 5; (441) restored in Samos by Athens, 12. 27. 2-3, 28. 4; (427) overthrown in Corcyra, V, 12. 57. 3; (424) Boeotians wish for, 69. 1; (418) restored in Argos, 80. 2-3, 81. 2-3; (415) mutilation of Hermac ascribed to enemies of, 13. 2. 3, 5. 1; (413) under the people are responsible for acts of leaders, 31. 2-5; (412) oligarchy replaces, in Athens, 34. 1-2, 36. 1-2; (410) favoured by Athens, 45. 4; (405) overthrown with Lacedaemonian aid in Miletus, 104. 5-6, (404) in Athens, VI, 14. 3. 2-7, and elsewhere, 10. 1; (394) Argives support, in Corinth, 86. 1; (375) troubles of nascent, in the Peloponnese, VII, 15. 40. 1-5; (374) Attalian support of, leads to hostilities with Lacedaemonians, 45. 1-46. 3; (370) demagogues and, in Argos, 58. 1-4; (355) Ambraciots expel Macedonian garrison and establish, VIII, 17. 3. 3; (323) leaders of, in Athens favour war with Antipater, IX, 18. 10. 1; (322) Antipater overthrows, in Athens, 18. 4. 66. 5; (319) Polyperchon restores, in Greek cities, 55. 2-57. 1; (318) restored in Athens, 65. 5-67. 6; (317) Agathoel feigns support of, 19. 5. 4-5; (307) restored in Athens by Demetrius Poliorcetes, X, 20. 45. 5, 46. 3. Destroyed by outstanding citizens, IX, 19. 1. 1-8.
- Democritus of Abdera: (c. 450) explains Nile floods, I, 1. 39. 1-6; studies astrology in Egypt, 96. 2, 98. 3; (404) dies, VI, 14. 11. 5.
- Demogones: (317) archon, IX, 19. 2. 1.
- Demoleon: father of Iolcus, III, 5. 54. 4.
- Demomax of Mantinea: arbitrator in Cyrene, III, 8. 30. 2.
- Demona, Eastern: ss. of Poseidon and Haia, III, 5. 55. 7.
- Demophilus: (381) archon, VII, 15. 22. 1.
- s. of Ephorus: historian of the Sacred War, VII, 16. 14. 3.
- , general of Agathoel: (312) defeats Syraean exiles, X, 19. 104. 2; (307) defeats Acraganines, 20. 56. 1-2.
- Demophon s. of Theseus, III, 4. 62. 1.
- of Athens: (378) leads force to liberate Thebes, VII, 15. 20. 2-3.
- , a seer: (326) warns Alexander, VIII, 17. 98. 3-4.
- Demosthenes of Athens, the general: (425) defeated by Antolians, V, 12. 60. 1-4; defeats Ambraciotes, 60. 4-5; occupies Pylos, 61. 1, 12. 64. 7; (424) agrees to send force to Megara, 12. 66. 1-2; invades Boeotia; withdraws, 60. 1-2; (419) brings reinforcements to Athenians in Sicily, 13. 10. 1, 11. 1-5; urges return to Athens, 12. 1-6, 18. 1, 32. 2; commands
- group setting out for Catana, 18. 6; captured by Syraeans, 19. 2; put to death, 33. 1<sup>4</sup>.
- , the orator: most eloquent of Greeks, VII, 16. 54. 2, XI, 26. 1. 1, XII, 34.5. 33. 3; (348) urges opposition to Philip, VII, 16. 54. 1-2; (338) wins Theban alliance, VIII, 16. 84. 5-85. 4; (335) rouses Athenians, 17. 3. 2; accused of receiving Persian money, 4. 7-8; urges Athenian aid for Thebes, 8. 5-6; letter of, to Attalus given to Alexander, 5. 1; Alexander demands surrender of, but yields to Demades, 15. 1-5; (326) exiled for receiving funds from Huralus, 108. 8, IX, 18. 13. 6.
- Demostriatus of Athens: (398) archon, VI, 14. 90. 1; (380) 99. 1.
- Demotion of Athens: (470) archon, IV, 11. 60. 1.
- Derbiot Nigus subduces, I, 2. 2. 3.
- Dercto (Astarté): mother of Semiramis, I, 2. 4. 2-3.
- Dercylidus, Lacedaemonian general: (399) operations of, in Asia Minor, VI, 14. 38. 2-3, 6-7, 39. 4-6.
- Derians, of Acarnania: (314) move to Agrinium, X, 19. 67. 4.
- Deucalion: flood in time of, I, 1. 10. 4, II, 3. 62. 10, III, 5. 31. 3, VI, 14. 113. 2, IX, 19. 33. 4; sons of, drive Pelagians from Thessaly, III, 5. 61. 1; father of Hellen, 4. 60. 2, 67. 2, 68. 1.
- s. of Minos II: king of Crete, III, 4. 60. 4, 62. 1; father of Idomeneus, 5. 79. 4.
- desiotoi*: (295) of P. Declus Mus, XI, 21. 8. 2.
- Dexamenus: father of Hippolytè, II, 4. 39. 1.
- Dexippus of Lacedaemon: (406) comes from Gela; commands at Acragas against Carthage, V, 13. 85. 3-1, 87. 3-4; charged with treason, 87. 5, 88. 7; in command at Gela, 93. 1-2;

- does not support Dionysius, 93. 4; Dionysius sends, to Greece, 96. 1.
- Dexilithis: (385) archon, VI, 15. 8. 1.
- Dia d. of Efioneus: mother of Perithoüs, III, 4. 69. 3.
- Dia: formerly called Strongylé, now called Naxos, III, 5. 51. 2-3; Dionysius finds Ariadne on, 4. 61. 5.
- Diadochi: some histories end with, I, 1. 3. 3.
- Diagoras of Athens: (415) accused of impiety, fees, V, 13. 6. 7.
- Dicaearchus (Puteoli), in Italy: Lake Avernus near, II, 4. 22. 1; crude iron from Elba refined at, III, 5. 13. 2.
- Dicaearchus of Aetolia: (204) engages in piracy, XI, 28. 1. 1.
- Dicaeopolis: see Scgesta.
- Dion of Syracuse: (384) stadion winner, VI, 15. 14. 1.
- Dicta, in Crete: Zeus bounds, III, 5. 70. 6.
- dictators named in Rome: (425 = V432) V, 12. 64. 1; (418 = V428) 80. 6-8; (393 = V396) VI, 14. 93. 2-3; (387 = V390) 117. 2; (314 = V315) X, 19. 72. 6; (313 = V314) 76. 3; (217) XI, 26. 3. 1.
- Dicton, in Crete: Zeus nurtured at, III, 4. 80. 2.
- Dictynna (Britomartis): d. of Zeus; companion of Artemis, III, 5. 76. 3-4.
- Didymé, one of Aeolides, III, 5. 7. 1.
- Diégylis, king of Thrace: (c. 145) cruelty of, XII, 33. 14. 1-15. 1; (138) fate of, 34/5. 12. 1. See Ziselmius s. of.
- Diké, d. of Zeus: one of Hours, III, 5. 72. 5, 73. 6.
- Dimeter, a name of Dionysus, II, 3. 62. 5, 4. 4. 5.
- Dimrus of Macedonia: (329) a "Friend" of Alexander, plots against Alexander; kills self, VIII, 17. 79. t-6.
- Dindymé, mother of Cybelé, II, 3. 58. 1.
- Dioceleides: (415) charges Alcibiades with mutilation of Hermae, V, 13. 2. 4<sup>1</sup>.
- Dioctes of Syracuse: (413) secures cruel treatment of Athenian prisoners, V, 13. 19. 4, 33. 1; persuades that magistrates be elected by lot, 34. 6; writes laws for Syracusans, 33. 2, 35. 1-5; (389) laws of, revised by Timoleon, VIII, 16. 82. 6-7, and long continued in use, V, 13. 35. 3; (409) commands those sent to aid Himera, 59. 9; abandons Himera to protect Syracuse, 61. 3. 6; exiled for not burying dead, 75. 3-5; (?) kills self for disobeying own law, 33. 2-3, 35. 5, IV, 12, 19. 2; (402) Dionysius razes temple of, V, 13. 35. 2. Most historians slight, 35. 5.
- : (409) archon, V, 13. 54. 1.
- of Syracuse: (317) leader of the Six Hundred, arrested by Agathocles, IX, 19. 6. 4.
- , sheikh of Abae: (145) Alexander Bala takes refuge with, XI, 32. 9d. 1, 10. 1 (p. 445).
- Diodorus of Athens: (408) commands on Hellespont, V, 13. 68. 2.
- of Sicily: born in Agrigum in Sicily, I, 1. 4. 4; reasons for writing universal history, 3. 1-8; general outline of work, 4. 6-5. 3, 9. 5, XII, 40. 8. 1; used materials available in Rome, I, 1. 4. 2; visited Egypt, 46. 7, 83. 9, II, 3. 11. 3, VIII, 17. 52. 6, also Asia and Europe, 1. 1. 4. 1; criticizes Herodotus for inventions, 69. 7; has studied all ancient legends, II, 4. 1. 4; spent 30 years in composition, I, 1. 4. 1; unauthorized publication of part of history, XII, 40. 8. 1.
- Diodotus (Tryphon): (before 150) misdeeds of, to Demetrius I, XI, 32. 9c. 1 (p. 445); (c. 145) receives Antioch from Alexander Bala, XII, 33. 2. 1; betrays him to Ptolemy VI, XI, 32. 9c. 1 (p. 445); (145) revolts from Demetrius II; sets up Antiochus VI as king; Demetrius sends force against, XII, 33. 4a. 1; (138) assassinates Antiochus; proclains self king, 28. 1; sends gold statue to Rome, 28a. 1.
- Diomedes the Thracian: Heracles throws, to his own man-eating horses, II, 4. 15. 3-4.
- of Argos: driven from Argos by wife, III, 7. 3. 1; bounds Argos Hippelion, XI, 25. 19. 1 (p. 171).
- of Athens: (408) Alcibiades robs, of Olympic glory, V, 13. 74. 3.
- Dionedon of Athens: (408) general, V, 13. 74. 1; one of commanders at Arginusae; (406) condemned for leaving bodies, 102. 1-3.
- Dion of Syracuse, s. of Hipparrinus: (c. 367) flees to Peloponnesus to escape Younger Dionysius, VII, 16. 6. 1-4; (358) gathers forces in Corinth, 6. 5; (357) with scant forces overthrows Dionysius and enters city, 9. 1-10. 5, 16. 2; honoured by Syracusans, 11. 1-2; wounded repulsing attack of Dionysius, 11. 3, 12. 1-5; demands his resignation, 13. 2; (356) co-general with Heracleides, 16. 2; urges that terms be made with Dionysius, 16. 4-17. 1; as unwilling leader of mutinous mercenaries, defeats Syracusans, but frees those captured, 17. 3-5; drives Nysius from city; becomes supreme general, 20. 1-6; (354) assassinated by agents of Callippus, 31. 7; (353) friends of, driven from city, 36. 5. Career of, treated by Athanas of Syracuse, VII, 15. 94. 4.
- Dionysia, in Miletus: (495) oligarchs seize power during, V, 13. 104. 5.
- , in Rhodes: (305) sons of slain to be honoured at, X, 20. 84. 3.
- Dionysiac comus: (328) Alexander leads, VIII, 17. 106. 1.
- Dionysiadae, islands formed by Dionysius, III, 5. 75. 5.
- Dionysias, a name of Naxos, III, 5. 82. 1.
- , a street in Thurium, IV, 12. 10. 7.
- Dionysius I, tyrant of Syracuse, 406-368: democracy in Syracuse before, IV, 11. 68. 6; Theopompus' account of Sicily begins with, VIII, 16. 71. 2; (before 408) trained as a scribe, V, 13. 96. 4; (408) involved in conspiracy of Hermocrates, 75. 9; (406) accuses generals; elected general, 91. 3-92. 3; secures recall of exiles, 92. 4-7; wins support of soldiers in Gela, 93. 1-5; accuses fellow generals; elected sole general, 94. 1-95. 2; granted bodyguard; establishes tyranny, 95. 3-96. 4; marries daughter of Hermocrates, 96. 3; (405) fails to relieve Gela from Punic attack, 108. 5, 109. 1-110. 7; forces inhabitants of Gela and Camarina to abandon cities, 111. 1-6, VI, 14. 66. 4, 68. 2; deserted by Greeks and by Syracusan cavalry, V, 13. 112. 1-6; regains control, 113. 1-4, VI, 14. 14. 1; wife killed during mutiny, 44. 5, V, 13. 112. 4; makes peace with Carthage, 1. 3, 114. 1-3, VI, 14. 7. 1, 14. 1, 16. 4; (404) strengthens position, 7. 1-5; begins campaign against Sicily; returns when citizens in army mutiny, 7. 5-8. 1; advice of friends to, 8. 4-5, X, 20. 78. 2-3; employs Campanian mercenaries, VI, 14. 8. 6, 9. 3; defeats mutinous Syracusans at Neapolis, 9. 5-8; strengthens hold on city, 10. 1-4; (403) sacks Naxos, Catania, and Leontini, and transports their people, 14. 1-4, 15. 2-4, 40. 1, 59. 2, 66. 4, 68. 3, VII, 16. 7. 1; takes Astyné, VI, 14. 14. 2; frees Enna from tyrant, 14. 6-8; makes peace with Herbilé, 15. 1, 16. 1; (401) postpones

war with Carthage, 18. 1; fortifies Eptipolae, 18. 2-8, destroying temple of Diocles, V, 13. 35. 2; enrolls Messenians driven from Greece, VI, 14. 34. 3; (400) founds Adranum on Mt. Aetnè, 37. 5.

(399) Makes peace with Rhegium and Messenè, VI, 14. 40. 1-7; prepares for war with Carthage, 41. 1-43. 4; (398) hires mercenaries, 44. 1-2; seeks goodwill of Sicilian cities, 44. 3-4; vainly seeks marriage alliance with Rhegium, 44. 4-5, 106. 1, 107. 3-4; makes such alliance with Epizephyrian Locri, 44. 6-45. 1, 107. 3; wins approval for war with Carthage, 45. 1-46. 3; demands that Carthage free Greek cities, 46. 5; (397) 47. 1-2; takes Motyé, 47. 4-53. 5, XI, 22. 10. 4; (396) enters Punic territory, VI, 14. 54. 2-4; Carthage prepares against, 54. 4-55. 1; sinks some Punic transports, 55. 2-3; withdraws to Syracuse when Himilcon recovers Motyé, 55. 4-7, 66. 2, 68. 5; permits capture of Messenè by Himilcon, 56. 1-57. 6, 58. 3-59. 1, 66. 4, and interception of fleets from Italy and Greece, 68. 5; most of Sicili abandon, 58. 1; in Syracuse, frees slaves, hires mercenaries; moves Campanians to Aetnè; with army, goes to Taurus, 58. 1-2, then to Catànè; fleet of, defeated, 59. 4-60. 7; refuses to face Himilcon; most Greeks desert, 61. 1-3; Campanians in Aetnè faithful to, 61. 4-6; seeks aid from Italy and Greece, 62. 1, 63. 4; begins to win skirmishes, 63. 1; Syracusans win naval victory in absence of, and begin to think of liberty, 64. 1-5, 69. 2-3; in Syracusan assembly Theodoros assails, 64. 5-69. 5, and Pharaclidas defends, 70. 1-3; wins land and sea victory, 72. 1-75. 1; for a price, permits

Carthaginians to escape, 75. 1-6; attacks Punic allies and mercenaries, 75. 6-9; settles mercenaries in Leonini, Messenè, and Tyndaris, 78. 1-6, 87. 1-2; depends on mercenaries and freedmen, 78. 3; wages war on Sicili, 78. 7; (394) many exiled by, are in Rhegium, 87. 1; defeated by Sicili, 87. 4-88. 4; Agragas and Messenè assert independence, 88. 5; (393) defeats Carthaginians under Magnon at Abacaenè; withdraws to Syracuse, 80. 2-4; falls to Lake Rhegium, 90. 4-7; Italian Greeks allied against, 91. 1; (392) cities of Sicili desert, 95. 2; moves against Magon; is deserted by Syracusans and makes peace, 95. 3-96. 4; drives Sicili from Tauro-monium and settles mercenaries, 96. 4; (390) after naval battle with Rhegium, returns to Syracuse, 100. 1-5; planning attack on Italy, seeks to embroil Greeks and Italians, 102. 2-3; (389) lays siege to Caulonia, 103. 1-3; defeats Italian Greeks under Heloris, 103. 5-104. 4; frees prisoners and makes peace, 105. 1-4; Rhegium surrenders to, 106. 1-3; destroys Caulonia, 106. 3, (388) and Hippomion, 107. 2; favours Locrians and seeks revenge on Rhegians, 107. 2-5; lays siege to Rhegium, 108. 1-6; is severely wounded, 108. 6; sends chariots and relectors of his own poems to Olympia with ill success, 109. 1-4, 15. 7. 2; (387) enslaves Rhegians, 14. 111. 1-113. 1, 15. 1. 6.

(386) Passion of, for writing poetry, VI, 15. 6. 1-5; welcomes Plato, then sells him as slave, 7. 1; driven mad by ill-success of poetry, exiles friends and recalls them, 7. 3-4; (385) plans control of Adriatic and attack on Delphi, 13. 1-2, 4; constructs great works in

Syracuse, 13. 5; (384) governor of Iliassus, appointee of, defeats Ilyrians, 14. 2; uses booty from Tyrrenian towns to prepare new war with Carthage, 14. 3-4; (383) seeks grounds for war; defeats Magon; demands Punic withdrawal from Sicily, 15. 1-4; defeated at Cronium; pays indemnity, 16. 1-17. 5; (380) seeks Sparlian alliance, VII, 15. 23. 5; (374) ships sent by, to aid Lacedaemonians at Corcyra are taken by Athenians, 47. 7, 16. 57. 2-3; (369) sends mercenaries to aid Lacedaemonians at Corinth, 15. 70. 1; (368) invades Punic territory in Sicily; fleet of, defeated at Eryx, 73. 1-4; makes armistice; returns to Carthage; dies, 4-5; fulfillment of prophecy re death of, 74. 1-4.

Longest known tyranny, V, 13. 96. 4; greatest realm in Europe, VII, 16. 5. 4, X, 20. 78. 1-3; most fortunate of tyrants, VI, 14. 2. 2; size of army and navy of, I, 2. 5. 6. Character and appearance of, V, 13. 92. 1, VII, 15. 81. 5, 16. 5. 4, X, 20. 63. 3, 78. 1-3. Marriages and children of, V, 13. 96. 3, 112. 4, VI, 14. 44. 5-45. 1, 106. 1, 107. 3, VII, 16. 6. 2. Wished to be third in friendship of Damon and Phintias, IV, 10. 4. 2-6. History of, by Theopompus, VIII, 16. 71. 3. See Hipparchus s. of.

— II, of Syracuse, 368-343; s. of Dionysius I and his Locrian wife, VII, 16. 6. 2; (368) succeeds his father, 15. 73. 5, 74. 5, 16. 5. 1; ends war with Carthage; founds cities in Apulia, 5. 1-4; (367) Dion s. of Hipparchus escapes, to Peloponnesus, 6. 4-5; (357) Dion returns, 9. 1-3, while, is in Italy, 10. 1-2; Dion provides arms for citizens disarmed by, 10. 1. 3; arrives in Syracuse; makes truce; attacks with mercenaries from Island,

11. 3-5; defeated by Dion, 12. 1-3; refuses to resign tyranny; supports troops by pillage, 13. 1-3; (356) Philistatus, general of, is defeated; leaves mercenaries in citadel and returns to Italy, 16. 1-17. 2; sends Nysissus to relieve garrison, 18. 1-3; (351) driven from Rhegium by Syracusans, 43. 9; (345) Hieetas the Syracusan defeats, and seizes all Syracuse but Island, VIII, 16. 68. 1-3; (344) holds Island, 69. 3; (343) forced by Timoleon to retire to Peloponnesus; spends rest of life as pauper in Corinth, 70. 1-4, 71. 3. Character of, VII, 16. 5. 1. Histories of, by Philistatus, 15. 89. 3, and by Theopompus, VIII, 16. 71. 3.

— of Heracleia Pontica; (338) succeeds brother as tyrant, VIII, 16. 88. 5; (300) dies, X, 20. 77. 1.

—, general of Cassander, commander of Munchia; (314) sends ships to Lemnos, X, 19. 68. 3; (307) forced to yield Peiraecus and Munchia to Demetrius s. of Antigonus, 20. 45. 2-7.

— Petosaraps; (c. 169-164) tries to win control of Egypt, XI, 31. 15a, 1-4.

— the Mede, general of Demetrius II Nicator; (138) in Mesopotamia, XII, 33. 28. 1.

— Skytobracon, mythographer; cited: II, 3. 52. 3, 66. 5, 68. 1, III, 7. 1. 1.

Dionysodoros of Tarentum; (380) stadion winner, VII, 15. 23. 1.

—, historian; (361) end of history by, VII, 15. 95. 4.

Dionysus; a "terrestrial" god, a mortal who has won immortality, III, 6. 1. 2; difficulties in giving an account of, II, 3. 62. 1-2; claimed by Greeks, Egyptians, and Indians, 4. 1. 6-7; many gods of same name, III, 5. 75. 4; explained in natural terms as "gift of wine," II, 3. 62. 2-10, or as

three persons, 63. 2, an Indian who discovered wine, 63. 3-5, the son of Zeus and Persephoné or Demeter, first to yoke cattle, 62. 6-7, 64. 1-2, 4. 1. 1-2, or the son of Zeus and Semelé, 3. 62. 9-10, 64. 3-65. 8; birth of, claimed by many cities, 66. 1-6.

Egyptian account of, identified with Osiris, 1. 1. 11. 3, 13. 5, 15. 6, 17. 4-5, 25. 2, 27. 3; not born of Semelé and Zeus, 23. 2; Greek rites of, taken from Egypt, 22. 7-23. 8, 96. 5, 97. 4.

Indian account of: came from the west; crossed all India, II, 2. 38. 3-4; taught storing of fruits and making of wine; founded cities; king of all India, 38. 5-39. 1.

Libyan account of, according to Dionysius Skyiohrachion, II, 3. 52. 3, 66. 4-6, first composed by Linus, 67. 4; s. of Ammon king of Libya, and Amalthea, 68. 1-2; reared in Libyan Nysa, 67. 5, 68. 4, 70. 1-2, 7; discovers use of vine and wishes to share with all, 70. 7-8; defeats Titans, 70. 6, 71. 1-6; Aristaeus first to sacrifice to, as a god, 72. 1; sets out against Cronus; slays Campe; captures Cronus and Rhea, 72. 2-6; honours Zeus, newborn son of Cronus, 72. 6; rebuilds city of Ammon and establishes oracle, 73. 1-2; promised immortality if he aids man, 73. 3; makes Zeus king of Egypt; teaches use of wine or of the drink from barley to all world, 73. 4-6; alone of the gods is accepted by all men, 73. 6; slays Titans when they attack Ammon in Crete, 73. 7-8; becomes immortal, 73. 8; a second Dionysus, s. of Zeus and Io, becomes king of Egypt, 74. 1; a third, s. of Zeus and Semelé, takes over fame and worship of the first, 74. 1-6.

Greek account of: the first, from India; taught care and use of grapes and other fruits; called Lenæus, II, 3. 63. 3-5; the second (first Greek), s. of Zeus and Persephoné (or Demeter); called Sabazius; taught use of plow, 64. 1-2, 4. 4. 1-2, III, 5. 75. 4; the third (second Greek), s. of Zeus and Semelé, untimely born; reared at Nysa (hence his name), II, 3. 64. 3-7, 4. 2. 1-5, III, 5. 72. 5; Cybelé and Marsyas come to, at Nysa, II, 3. 59. 2; teaches the use of wine and of the drink made from barley, 4. 2. 5, 3. 5, III, 5. 75. 4-5; leads army of men and women; frees cities; founds Eleutheræ, II, 4. 2. 6; makes journey to India, 3. 65. 7, 4. 3. 1-2; fends Bacchantes, 3. 64. 6, 65. 2, 4. 3. 3; punishes the impious, Pentheus and Lycurgus, 3. 65. 1-6, 4. 3. 4; drives Butes mad for violence to a Bacchant, III, 5. 50. 4-5; teaches men justice, II, 3. 64. 7; why called "Dimeter," 62. 5, 4. 4. 5; with Demeter, approved by all, 3. 5; inherits deeds of the earlier Dionysus s. of Zeus and Persephoné, 4. 1-5; narthex (thyrsus) associated with, 4. 6-7, 3. 3; called by many names, 5. 1-2, 4. 4; explanations of his two forms, 5. 2-3; accompanied by Satyrs and Muses; favours musicians, 5. 4. 7. 1; Apollo hangs lyre and flute in cave of, 3. 59. 6; excels all in beauty, 4. 4. 2; visited all the world, 3. 3. 1, except Ethiopia, 3. 1, Britain, III, 5. 21. 2, and Liguria, 39. 4; Priapus s. of, II, 4. 6. 1, honoured in rites of, 6. 4; leaves wine with Centaurs, 12. 3; granted name "Olympian" by Zeus, 15. 1; brings Semelé from Hades, 25. 4; takes Ariadne as wife, III, 4. 61. 5, 5. 51. 4, 6. 4. 1; wrath of, maddens Argive

women, 4. 68. 4; honoured for benefactions, 81. 3; Aristaeus visits, in Thrace, 82. 6; grants prosperity to Naxos, 5. 52. 1-3. Father of Oenopion, 79. 1.

(375) Returning exiles attack Phialea during festival of, VII, 15. 40. 2; (353) Clearchus tyrant of Heraclæa slain during festival of, 16. 36. 3; (328) Alexander's sin against, VIII, 17. p. 111; (327) he benefits Nysia because of connection with, p. 113; (339) he holds procession in honour of, 72. 4; (316) temple of, in Rhodes, IX, 19. 45. 4; (304) Demetrius emulates conduct of, X, 20. 92. 4.

Dionysus, the New: name given to Ptolemy XI, 1. 1, 4. 4. 1.

Dionysus, Artists of: associations of musicians, II, 4. 5. 4.

Diophrantus: (395) archon, VI, 14. 82. 1.

— of Athens: (344) leader in Egyptian army, VII, 16. 48. 2.

— a Macedonian: (145) father of Heras, "the two-formed one," XI, 32. 10. 2 (p. 447).

— (145) Heras takes the name, XI, 32. 10. 8-9 (pp. 451-453).

Dioscuri (Dioscuri): ss. of Tyndareus, II, 4. 33. 5, 48. 6; two stars (Gemini) appear over heads of, 43. 1-2; Celtic veneration of, 56. 4; free Helen, III, 4. 63. 5; initiated into Samothracian mysteries, 5. 49. 6; offered to Epizephyrian Locrians as allies, 3. 32. 1-2. See Castor, Polydeuces; Tyndarus father of.

Dioscurias, Cape, in land of Brutii: (415) Athenians round, V, 13. 3. 4.

Dioscurides, nephew of Antigonus: (315) commands fleet, IX, 19. 62. 7-9; (314) drives Cassander's fleet from sea, X, 19. 68. 4.

Diospolis (Thebes), in Egypt: see Thebes in Egypt.

Diothimus: (428) archon, V, 12. 49. 1.

— (354) archon, VII, 16. 28. 1. Diotrophes: (384) archon, VI, 15. 14. 1.

Dioxippus of Athens: (326) defeats Coragus winning animosity of Alexander; driven to suicide, VIII, 17. 100. 2-101. 6.

Diphilus of Lacedæmon: (391) sent to aid faction in Rhodes, VI, 14. 97. 3.

Diphilus: (442) archon, IV, 12. 20. 1.

—, officer of Antigonus: (312) dislodged from citadel of Babylon, X, 19. 91. 3-4.

Direc, Spring of, near Thebes: (335) blood in, VIII, 17. 10. 4.

Dilalece of Orso: (139) assassinated Vriathius, XII, 33. 21. 1.

Dilhyranus: (398) distinguished writers of, flourish, VI, 14. 46. 6.

Dium, in Macedon: (424) Brasidas moves to, V, 12. 67. 1; (335) Alexander sacrifices at, VIII, 17. 18. 3; (323) his plan for temple at, cancelled, IX, 18. 4. 4-6; (109) Pareus at, XI, 30. 10. 1-2, 11. 2.

—, in Phthiotis: (302) Demetrius prevents deportation of people of, X, 20. 110. 3.

divination: introduced by Theon, III, 5. 67. 4; developed by Tyrrellians, 40. 2.

divorce: law of Charondas on, IV, 12. 18. 1-2.

Diyllus of Athens: (c. 295) writes universal history, XI, 21. 5. 1, VII, 16. 14. 5, VIII, 16. 76. 6.

Doellmus, officer of Aleetas: (319) captured by Antigonus, IX, 18. 45. 3; (317) escapes; recaptured, 49. 16. 1-5.

—, general of Antigonus: (318) frees Miletus, X, 19. 76. 3-4; (302) joins Lysimachus in taking Synnada, 20. 107. 4.

Dodoné, oracle at: (403) Lysander fails to corrupt, VI, 14. 13. 4-7; (368) foretells Lacedæmonian victory over Arcadians, VII, 15. 72. 3; (323) Alexander's plan for temple at, cancelled,

- IX, 18. 4. 4-6; (219) plundered by Aetolians, XI, 26. 7. 1.
- Dog Star: Iris rises as the, I, 1.
- Dog Star: Rising of, as date: (335) E. VII, 17. 7. 5-7; (317) IX, 19. 17. 3; 18. 1-2; (311) X, 19. 109. 5.
- dogs: held in honour by the Egyptians, I, 1. 18. 1. 83. 1; 84. 2, 87. 2-3; X, 20. 58. 4; kill the wild cattle of the Cynamoigi, II, 3. 31. 1, 3.
- Dolians, tribe on Panchaea: Ammon expels, III, 5. 44. 6-7.
- Doloplaus: (480) submit to Xerxes, IV, 11. 3. 1-2; (470) Athenians take Scyros, inhabited by, 60. 2; (420) defeat Heraclia in Trachia, V, 12. 77. 4; (354) join allies against Phocians, VII, 16. 29. 1; (323) join Athens against Antipater, IX, 18. 11. 1.
- Domitius, Cn.: (91) persuades Pompaedius Sili to withdraw, XII, 37. 13. 1-2.
- Calvinus, Cn.: (330 = V332) cos., VIII, 17. 62. 1.
- Don riv.: see Tanais riv.
- Dorians: live near Olympus; the third people to come to Crete, III, 5. 80. 2; live in Hestiasotis, II, 4. 37. 3; give third of land to Heraclia, 37. 3-4; Heraclidae make homes among, 58. 6; Cadmeans settle in Doris, III, 4. 67. 1; Dorians return and live in three cities of Doris, 67. 1, IV, 11. 79. 4; original stock of the Lacedaemonians, 79. 4; settle about Corinth and Sicyon, III, 7. 9. 1; (480) those of Asia Minor supply ships to Xerxes, IV, 11. 3. 8; he does not plunder Doris (in Greece), 14. 2; (476) Theron enrolls in Hmera, 49. 3; (458) at war with Phocis, 79. 4-6; (431) those of Asia allied to Athens, V, 12. 42. 5; (354) join alliance against Phocians, VII, 16. 29. 1; (353) Phocians pillage, 33. 4; (323) join Athens against Antipater, IX, 18. 11. 1.
- , (446) a tribe in Thurlum, IV, 12. 11. 3.
- Doric dialect: (212) used in Syracuse, XI, 26. 18. 1.
- Dorcus, officer of Dionysius: (404) slain by Syracusans, VI, 14. 7. 6-7.
- Doriens, the Lacedaemonian: founds Heraclia in Sicily, II, 4. 23. 3.
- of Rhodes: (411) commands ships sent from Italy to aid Lacedaemonians; quells tumult in Rhodes; goes to Dardanus to escape Athenians, V, 13. 88. 5-6, 45. 1-6.
- Dorimachus of Aetolia: (219) plunders Dodona, XI, 26. 7. 1.
- Doris d. of Xenetus of Locris: (398) Dionysius marries, VI, 14. 41. 6-7, 45. 1.
- Doris: see Dorians.
- Doricus, in Thrace: (480) Xerxes musters forces at, IV, 11. 3. 7-9, 5. 1.
- Doristhus, early Agiad king of Lacedaemonians, III, 7. 8. 2.
- Dorus: bases expedition to Crete near Cape Malea, III, 5. 80. 2. See Aegimius, and Tectamius, ss. of.
- Dorylaeum, in Phrygia, (302) Antigonus attacks camp of Lysimachus at, X, 20. 108. 6-109. 2.
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Enius, of Parthia: (129) general of Arsaces VII, XII, 34/5. 19. 1.

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- Epicurus** of Sparta: (411) fleet commanded by, is wrecked, V, 13. 41. 1-2.
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- Eumelus, king of Pontus: (c. 310) disputes succession with brothers, killing both, X, 20. 22. 1-24. 3; reign of, 24. 4-25. 3; (304) death of, 25. 4-26. 3, 100. 7.
- Eumenes of Cardia: (323) Perdiccas assigns Paphlagonia and Cappadocia to, IX, 18. 3. 1, 16. 3, 53. 2; (322) Perdiccas delivers Cappadocia to, 22. 1, XI, 31. 19. 4; Perdiccas sends, to Hellespont against Antipater and Craterus, IX, 18. 25. 6, 29. 1-3; (321) uncovers plot of Neoptolemus, 29. 4-6; defeats Craterus and Neoptolemus, both falling, 29. 6-33. 1, 53. 1-3; entrusts bones of Craterus to Ariston, 19. 59. 3; accepts oath of defeated Macedonians, but they desert him, 18. 32. 2-33. 1; victory of, reported to Perdiccas, 33. 1, reported to Perdiccas' army after Perdiccas' death, 37. 1-2; Macedonians (formerly of Perdiccas) sentence, to death, 37. 2, 59. 4, 62. 1; Antipater makes Antigonus general against, 39. 7, 40. 1; (320) puts Perdiccas, a general, to death for desertion, 40. 2-4; defeated by Antigonus, 40. 5-8, 44. 1, 50. 1; occupies Nora, 41. 1-3, 53. 4-6; Antigonus takes over army and satrapies of, 41. 4, 57. 3; on Nora, remains confident; sends envoys to Antipater; maintains moral of men, 41. 6-42. 6; (319) Antipater tries to win, by promises, 59. 4; Arrhidæus seeks support of, 52. 4; Antigonus releases, from Nora; gathers forces in Cappadocia, 53. 5-7, 19. 44. 2; (313) Polyperchon invites alliance of, orders Silver Shields to obey, 18. 57. 3-58. 1; Olympians seeks support of, for "kings," 58. 2-3; the "kings," Polyperchon, and Olympias order those at Cyinda to heed, 62. 2; decides to aid the "kings," bids Olympias remain in Ephrus, 58. 3-4; moves to Cilicia, escaping Antigonus, 59. 1-3; leaders of Silver Shields promise co-operation to, 59. 3, 61. 3; at suggestion of, council meets before insignia of Alexander, 60. 1-61. 2; enrolls troops, 61. 4-5; Ptolemy and Antigonus see, as a danger, 62. 1-3; Antigonus' plot against, fails, 62. 4-7; after wavering the Silver Shields support, and the "kings," 63. 1-6; moves to Phoenicia, 63. 6; fails to recover Phoenicia for the "kings"; moves toward upper satrapies, 73. 1-2; attacked by inhabitants near Tigris, 73. 3-4; asks satraps of upper satrapies for aid, 73. 4, 19. 13. 5.
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- Eurybia, an Amazon:** Heracles slays, II, 4. 16. 3.
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- of Lacedaemon: (480) commands forces sent to Thermopylae and Artemisium, IV, 11. 4. 2; commands fleet at Artemisium, 12. 4, at Salamis, 16. 1, 17. 1, 17. 4-38. 2, 59. 1.
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- d. of Pelops, mother of Alcmena, II, 4. 9. 1.
- Adela wife of Philip Arrhidæus: (321) opposes guardians of Philip, IX, 18. 39. 2-4; (317) assumes regency; seeks aid of Cassander against Olympias, 19. 11. 1; captured when army goes over to Olympias, 11. 2-3; Olympias forces, to kill herself, 11. 4-8, 35. 5; buried at Aegae, 52. 5.
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- Eurymedon of Athens:** (427) sent with fleet to aid Leontini, V, 12. 54. 6; (414) brings ships and supplies to Athenians at Syracuse, 13. 8. 7, (413) 11. 1-2; killed, 13. 2-4.
- Eurymedon riv., in Pisidia:** (470) Athenians defeat Persians near, IV, 11. 61. 1-7; (390) Athenian fleet at, VI, 14. 99. 4.
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- Euthippus:** (461) archon, IV, 11. 75. 1.
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- Euthyrcritus:** (328) archon, VIII, 17. 82. 1.
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- Euthydice:** (368) wife of Ophellias of Cyrenê, X, 29. 40. 5.
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- Euxineus:** the Pontus called, II, 4. 16. 1.
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(291) Affairs of, XI, 21. 14. 1-2 (Demetrius takes Thebes); (279) 22. 8. 6-9. 5 (Gauls invade); (c. 276) Ethiopia first entered by, I, 1. 37. 5; Ptolemy II brings strange animals to knowledge of the, II, 3. 36. 3; Ergamenes king of Ethiopia receives, education, 6. 3; (264) Romans have learned siegecraft from, XI, 23. 2. 1; (241) Greek slaves in Punic army revolt (Truculent war), 25. 2. 2; (219) affairs of, 26. 7. 1; (217) 9. 1; (207) 27. 1. 1-2 (Nabis); (200) 25. 7. 1 (Phillip V.); (198) 11. 1; (195) 13. 1, 15. 1-4 (Antiochus III); (192-190) 29. 1. 1-4. 1; (189) 9. 1 (p. 257); (185) 16. 1-18. 1 (Achaean

league); (c. 175) Ariarathes V of Cappadocia educated in, 31. 19. 7; (173) affairs of, 29. 33. 1 (Perseus); (170) 30. 5. 1, 5a. 1; (169) 8. 1-9. 2; (163) Ariarathes welcomes, to Cappadocia, 31. 19. 8; (160) influence of, on Romans including Scipio Aemilianus, 21. 26. 5-7; (156) Rhodians maintain best government in, 36. 1; (153) wars in, decided by single battle, 40. 1; (146) affairs of, 32. 26. 1-27. 3 (pp. 437-446); (144) XI, 33. 14. 2-4 (Thracian invasion); (139) 20. 1; (123) 34/5. 28. 1; (87) 38/9. 6. 1-7. 1 (Sulla). *Et passim*.

Greeks of Asia, of Italy, of Sicily; see under Asia Minor, Italy, Sicily.

Greek language: the Greeks call Ostris, "Dionysus," I, 1. 11. 3, II, 4. 1. 6; Oairis, "many eyed," I, 1. 11. 2; Demeter, "Thesmophorus," 14. 4; Oceané, "Oceanus," 19. 4; Astapus, "Water from Darkness," 37. 9; Diospolis, "Thebes," 45. 4; King Cetes of Egypt, "Proteus," 62. 1-4; divisions of Egypt, "nomes," 73. 1; King Aspandus of the Medes, "Astyages," 2. 34. 6; Trogodytes, "Nomades," II, 3. 32. 1; Agrii, "Cynomolgi," 31. 1; warrior women, "Amazones," 53. 3; a mountain, "Atlas," 53. 4; Corsica, "Cyrnus," III, 5. 13. 3; islands opposite Iberia, "Gymnesiae," 17. 1; agreement to marry, "a pledge," IV, 9. 10. 4; a city of Aesep, "Pithechusae," X, 20. 58. 2.

Greek mercenaries: (401) In army of Cyrus the Younger, VI, 14. 19. 7-24. 7; under their own leaders, 25. 1-31. 5, 37. 1; (398) Dionysius of Syracuse hires, 44. 2; (374) under Iphicrates in Persian army, VII, 15. 41. 1, 3; (362) Trochus of Egypt enlists, 90. 2, 92. 2, 93. 5; (344) in army of Nee-

tanebós of Egypt, 16. 42. 2, 47. 6, 48. 3, 39. 1-51. 1, and in opposing Persian army, 44. 1-4, 46. 6-51. 3; (340) used by Carthage, VIII, 16. 81. 4; (333) in army of Darius, 17. 30. 3, (330) 75. 2; (329) in army of Alexander, 74. 3-4, 76. 2; (326) veteran, who have been settled by Alexander in upper satrapies, revolt, 99. 5-6, (323) and are defeated and slaughtered, IX, 18. 4, 8, 7. 1-9, 36. 5; (318) in armies of Eumenes, 61. 5, (317) of Peucestes, 13. 14. 5, (302) and of Demetrius, X, 20. 110. 4; (310) in army of Cliternius Agathocles, 22. 4; in armies of Agathocles, 11. 1, (308) of Carthage, 38. 6, 39. 4-6, and of Opheclaus, 40. 6; conditions in Greece make service as, attractive, 40. 6; (241-237) Greek slaves serve as, in Punic army, XI, 25. 2. 2.

Gryllus of Chalcis: (332) stadion winner, VIII, 17. 40. 1.

Gryllum, in Acolis: (335) Parmenion takes, VIII, 17. 7. 9.

Gulussa s. of Masinissa: (147) offers asylum to Hasdrubal, XI, 22. 22. 1.

Gurastum: (388=V391) Romans defeat Volsci at, VI, 14. 109. 7.

Gylippus s. of Clearchus, of Lacedaemon: (414) Lacedaemonians send, to Syracuse with troops, V, 13. 7. 2, 34. 1, 100. 8; gathers soldiers in Sicily; reaches Syracuse, 7. 0-7. 8. 4; recovers Epipolae from Athenians, 8. 1-2; (413) demands death for captured Athenians, 28. 1-33. 1; (405) condemned at Sparta for misappropriating booty, 100. 8-10.

Gymnasia, in Paphlagonia: (401) Greek mercenaries (the Ten Thousand) reach, VI, 14. 29. 2.

Gymnesiae, Greek name for Bitharic isls., III, 5. 17. 1.

Gythium, in Laconia: (456) Athenians burn, IV, 11. 84. 6.

## H

Hacori: see Acoris, king of Egypt.

Hades: s. of Cronus and Rhea, III, 5. 68. 1; institutes funeral customs in Crete; regarded as lord of the dead, 69. 5; accuses Asclepius, 4. 71. 2.

Hades: myths of, encourage piety, I, 1. 2. 2; Egyptian beliefs re, 31. 2, 92. 5; Osiris in, 88. 6; Orpheus' account of, based on Egyptian burial customs, 92. 3, 96. 4-9; visited by Heracles, II, 4. 25. 1, 26. 1, VI, 14. 31. 3, by Orpheus, by Dionysus, II, 4. 25. 4, by Theseus and Perithoüs, III, 4. 63. 4; Tantalus condemned to, 74. 2; Pluto carries Coré to, 5. 4. 2; Minos and Rhadamantus become judges in, 79. 2; (480) Leonidas tells his men they will dine in, IV, 11. 9. 4.

Hadraron, village in Sicily: (263) Romans fail to take, XI, 23. 4. 2.

Hadraron, city in Sicily: (263) Romans take, XI, 23. 4. 1.

Hadruntum, in Libya: (310) Agathocles takes, X, 20. 17. 1-5.

Haemus mts., in Thrace: Aristaeus dwells near, III, 4. 82. 6; (313) Lysimachus defeats Seuthes of Thrace at pass of, X, 19. 73. 3, 8-9.

Hagnou s. of Nicias: (c. 437) recovers Amphipolis for Athenians, V, 12. 68. 1; (429) unsuccessful leader against Potidaea, 46. 1-6.

hail: (340) aids Timoleon in defeat of Carthaginians, VIII, 16. 80. 1.

Halaesa Arethionidion, in Sicily: (403) founded, VI, 14. 16. 1-4; (269) surrenders to Hiero, XI, 22. 13. 2; (268) goes over to Romans, 23. 4. 1.

Halcyoné, d. of Atlas, II, 3. 60. 4.

Halia, d. of Thaletas: bears children to Poseidon; deified as Leucothea, III, 5. 55. 4-7.

Haliartus, in Boeotia: (396), Ly-sander besieges, VI, 14. 81. 1-3.

Halicarnassus: chief city of Caria, VII, 15. 90. 3; (411) Alcibiades exacts money from, V, 13. 42. 2; (334) Persians under Memnon garrison at, VIII, 17. 23. 4. 6; Alexander takes, 24. 1-27. 6. See Hegesippus.

Halicysae, in Sicily: (397) loyal to Carthage; Dionysius raids, VI, 14. 48. 4-5; (396) makes alliance with Dionysius, 54. 2; ordered by him to abandon city; goes over to Carthage, 55. 7; (278-276) yields to Pyrrhus, XI, 22. 10. 2; (c. 263) turns to Rome, 23. 5. 1; (104) slaves in region of, revolt, XII, 36. 3. 4.

Haliets, in Peloponnese: (459) Athenians defeat Corinthians at, IV, 11. 78. 1-2.

Hallium, in Elis: (402) supports Pausanias, VI, 14. 17. 8.

Halycus riv., in Sicily: (383) limits Dionysius' grant to Carthage, VI, 15. 17. 5; (339) separates Greeks and Carthaginians, VIII, 16. 82. 3; (258) XI, 23. 9. 5; (249) Punic fleet in, 24. 1. 8.

Halsy riv., in Asia Minor: (547) deceptive oracle re. IV, 9. 31. 1; (333) Darius offers all west of, to Alexander, VIII, 17. 39. 1. 54. 1.

Hamaxitus, in Troad: (399) Lacedaemonians take, VI, 14. 38. 3.

Hannibal s. of Mago: (480) leads Punic force in Sicily; defeated and killed by Geleon, IV, 11. 20. 1-23. 2, 24. 2, 25. 1, V, 13. 43. 5, 59. 4-5, 62. 4.

—: (314) negotiates peace between Agathocles and Greek cities, X, 19. 71. 6-7; censured, 72. 2.

— s. of Giseco: (311) Punic force under, reaches Sicily after losses at sea, X, 19. 106. 1-5; defeats Agathocles at Himera riv., 108. 1-109. 5, 20. 30. 1;

wins over many cities, 19. 110. 3-5; (310) falsely reports Agathocles defeated in Libya, 20. 15. 1-2; abandons attack on Syracuse when true report reaches city, 13. 6-16. 9; (309) misled by ambiguous oracle, attacks Syracuse, 23. 2-7; captured and put to death, 29. 8-30. 2, 31. 1-2; head of, sent to Agathocles, 30. 3, 33. 1-2.

— (not Barca): (262) Punic commander in Sicily, XI, 23. 9. 2; (260) captures cities, defeats Romans at Thermae, 9. 4.

—: father of Hanno, XI, 23. 12. 1.

—: Barca: (247-241) commander in First Punic War, XI, 25. 6. 1. 8. 1, 26. 24. 1; (c. 246) attacks Italium in Sicily, 24. 6. 1; (244) ascends Mt. Eryx; captures city of Eryx, 8. 1; forbids plundering, 9. 1; (243) permits Roman burial of dead, 9. 2-3; (241) rejects Roman terms, 13. 1; (241-237) commands against mercenaries (Truceless war), 25. 8. 1; lenient policy toward mercenaries negated by their commander Spondius, 3. 1; crucifies Spondius, 5. 2; slaughters mutinous mercenaries, 6. 1; ends Truceless war, 26. 24. 1; (237-228) commands in Iberia, 25. 8. 1, 9. 1, 26. 24. 1; extends Punic power to Gades, 25. 10. 1; wins much of Spain by diplomacy and arms, 10. 1-2; captures Indortes, 10. 2; founds Aera Leuce, 10. 3, 12. 1; sends son-in-law Hasdrubal to Carthage for Numidian war, 10. 3; (229) defeated by Oriss; saves sons; drowned during flight, 10. 3-4, 12. 1, 19. 1 (pp. 165-167); Hasdrubal succeeds, in Spain, 12. 1; (221) Hannibal s. of, succeeds Hasdrubal, 14. 1. Character of, 23. 22. 1, 24. 5. 1-2, 7. 1, 25. 8. 1, 10. 5.

— (after 247) Atillib mistreat, a captive, XI, 24. 12. 1-3.

Hanging gardens (of Babylon): described, 1, 2. 10. 1-6.

Hannibal s. of Gesco: (410) foremost citizen of Carthage, V, 13. 43. 5; lalls to alienate Sembruntians and Syracusans, 43. 6; raises forces to protect Aegesta, 44. 4-6; (409) crosses to Sicily, 54. 1-5; takes and razes Selinus, 54. 6-47. 6, 80. 1; permits survivors to reoccupy territory on payment of tribute, 59. 1-3; bitter against Himera because of defeat of grandfather, Hamilcar, 59. 4-5; takes and razes Himera, 59. 6-62. 4, 80. 1; leaves Campanian mercenaries behind in Sicily, 62. 5, 85. 4; honoured on return home, 62. 6; (406) general for conquest of Sicily, 80. 1-2; raises troops; sets out, 80. 2-81. 1; lays siege to Acragas, 84. 1-5; desecrates tombs; dies of plague, 86. 1-3.

—: father of Hanno the Elder, XI, 23. 1. 2.

—: (c. 269) introduces troops into Messana, XI, 22. 13. 6-8; (263) moves to aid Hiero, 23. 4. 1; (260) defeated at Myiae, 10. 1.

—: the trierarkh: (249) plunders Panormus, XI, 24. 1. 6.

—: (241-237) taken prisoner in Truceless war; crucified, XI, 25. 5. 2.

— s. of Hamilcar: (229) escapes when Hamilcar drowns, XI, 25. 10. 4, 19. 1 (p. 167); training in war, 26. 2. 1; (221) commands in Spain after Hasdrubal's death, 25. 15. 1, 19. 1 (p. 165); starts from Pillars of Hercules, 26. 13. 1; (219) takes Zacantha (Saguntum); Carthage refuses Roman demand for surrender of, 25. 15. 1; crosses Alps, 19. 1 (pp. 167-169), leaving brother Hasdrubal in Spain, 26. 24. 1; number of Roman soldiers available against, 1, 2. 5. 7; (217) vainly challenges dict. Q. Fabius Maximus, XI, 26.

3. 1; defeats M. Minucius Rufus, 3. 3; (216) defeats Romans at Cannae; falls to attack Rome, 25. 19. 1 (pp. 169-173); Panceylus Paucus of Capua driven mad by fear of, 26. 10. 1; army of, corrupted by Campanian luxury, 13. 1; treats prisoners with extreme cruelty, 14. 1-2; (212) honours body of T. Sempronius Gracchus, 16. 3; Campanians hope for aid from, too long, 17. 1; prevented by Fortune from joining Hasdrubal, 24. 2, 25. 19. 1 (p. 169); (201) Carthage falls to support, 19. 1 (pp. 173-175); (203) returns to Libya; kills allies who refuse to follow, 27. 9. 1; kills cavalry who had joined Masinissa, 10. 1; (202) defeated by P. Cornelius Scipio, 25. 19. 1 (p. 175), 29. 1, 30. 22. 1, 31. 23. 4, XII, 34/5. 5. 1, 37. 1. 4; (195) with Antiochus III, XI, 28. 10. 1 (p. 239), (191) 29. 3. 1; (189) Rome demands surrender of, by Antiochus, 10. 1; (183) dies in Bithynia, 25. 19. 1 (p. 174). Character and reputation of, 23. 22. 1, 26. 2. 1, 24. 1, 29. 19. 1.

Hannibalic war: Rome begins, when Carthage refuses to surrender Hannibal, XI, 25. 15. 1, XII, 37. 1. 4; after, M. Porcius Cato demands destruction of Carthage, 34/5. 33. 3; history of, by Sossylus of Elis, XI, 26. 4. 1.

Hanno: (496) Hamilcon s. of, appointed general, V, 13. 80. 2.

—: (340) father of Gisico, VIII, 16. 81. 3.

—: (345) sent to Sicily with army, VIII, 16. 67. 2.

—: (310) with Bomilcar, commands against Agathocles, X, 20. 10. 1-6; killed, 12. 3-7.

—: (307) defeats general of Agathocles, X, 20. 80. 3.

— the Elder, s. of Hannibal: (264) in Sicily; makes alliance

- with Acragas, XI, 23. 1. 2; with Hiero, besieges Messana, I. 8; (262) at Lilybæum and Heracleia, 8. 1; destroys malcontents, 8. 3; recalled (after Romans take Acragas), stripping of civic rights, and fined, 9. 2.
- s. of Hamilcar: (256) rejects demands of cos. M. Atilius Regulus, XI, 23. 12. 1.
- the Great: (after 247) takes Hecatompylus, XI, 24. 10. 1-2.
- : (241) procos. C. Lutatius Catulus defeats, XI, 24. 11. 1.
- Harmatelia, in India: city of the Brahmins; (326) Alexander takes, VIII, 17. 103. 1-8.
- Harmodius of Athens: (514) Aristogiton and, try to destroy the Peisistratids, IV, 9. 1. 4, 10. 17. 2-3. Statue of in Athens, X, 20. 46. 2.
- Harmonia: d. of Aphroditè and Ares, or of Zeus and Elektra; wife of Cadmus, II, 4. 2. 1, III, 5. 48. 2, 48. 5-49. 1; gods give presents to, 4. 65. 5, 66. 3, 5. 49. 1, 4.
- Harpagus, admiral of Cyrus the Great: (545) rejects offer of friendship by Greeks of Asia, IV, 9. 35. 1-3.
- Harpagus riv., in Chaldaea: (401) the Ten Thousand reach, VI, 14. 29. 2.
- Harpalus: (335) father of Callas, VIII, 17. 17. 4.
- , treasurer of Alexander: (326) misuses funds, VIII, 17. 108. 4-6; goes to Athens, then to Taenarum, 108. 6-7; murdered by Thibron in Crete, 108. 8, IX, 18. 19. 2; (323) Athenians use money left by, in Laniian war, 9. 1. 4; Demosthenes in exile for taking funds of, VIII, 17. 108. 8, IX, 18. 13. 6.
- : (172) envoy of Perseus to Rome, XI, 29. 34. 1.
- Harpina, in Latium: see Arpinum.
- Harpinè d. of Asopus: mother of Oenomaüs by Ares, III, 4. 73. 1.
- Hasdrubal s. of Hanno the Elder: (251) moves against Panormus but does nothing, XI, 23. 21. 1.
- son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca: (237) Hamilcar sends, from Iberia against Numidians, XI, 25. 10. 3; (229) in Iberia; acclaimed general on death of Hamilcar: (229-221) campaigns of, in Iberia; founds New Carthage; killed by a slave, 12. 1, 15. 1. Preferred peace to war, 11. 1.
- s. of Hamilcar Barca: (229) escapes when father is slain, XI, 25. 10. 4, 19. 1 (p. 165); (208) leads army into Italy; defeated and slain, 19. 1 (p. 169); praise of, as worthy of father and brother, 26. 24. 1. Fortune saved Rome from united forces of, and Hannibal, 24. 2.
- , leader in Third Punic war: (150) punished as responsible for war with Masinissa, XI, 32. 3. 1; (149) at war with Carthage, 6. 2; grants burial to three Romans, 8. 1; (147) during siege of Carthage, refuses asylum with Gullussa; lives in luxury as citizen; starve, 22. 1; (146) conduct of, after fall of city, 23. 1.
- hawk: held sacred in Egypt, I, 1. 83. 1, 3, 84. 3, 87. 6-8.
- healing, art of: Apollo discovers, and teaches, to Asclepius, III, 5. 74. 5-6.
- heaven: theories on formation of, I, 1. 6. 3-7. 7; Jews regard, as divine, XII, 40. 3, 4.
- Hemithea: worshipped in Castuba, III, 5. 62. 4-63. 3.
- Hebè: Heracles after apotheosis marries, II, 4. 39. 3.
- Hebrus riv., in Illyria: (314) Cassander crosses, X, 19. 67. 6. Hecabè: see Hecuba.
- Hecataeus of Milcius, historian: cited, I, 1. 37. 3; (?) II, 2/47. 1; (494) envoy from Ionians to Artaphernes, IV, 10. 25. 4.
- of Abdera, historian: cited, I, 1. 46. 8-49. 5; (?) II, 2. 47. 1; XII, 40. 3. 1-8.
- , agent of Alexander: (335) assassinate Attalus, VIII, 17. 2. 5-6, 5. 2; (323) Antipater sends, to Leonnatus for aid, IX, 18. 14. 4.
- Hecaté d. of Perses: wife of Aëtes, and mother of Circe, Medea, and Aegleleus, II, 4. 45. 1-3, 46. 1; teaches use of drugs to Circe, 45. 3, and to Medea, 46. 1, 50. 6; temple of, near Memphis, I, 1. 96. 9.
- Hecatomnus of Caria: (301) Artaxerxes sends, against Evagoras, VI, 14. 98. 3-4; (386) supports Evagoras against Artaxerxes, 15. 2. 3.
- Hecatompylus, in Africa: Heracles founds, II, 4. 18. 1; (after 247) Carthaginians capture, 18. 1, XI, 24. 10. 2.
- Hecatontapylus (Hecatompylus), in Parthia: (329) Alexander camps at, VIII, 17. 75. 1.
- Hecctorus of Thrace: Sicehus and, kill each other, III, 5. 50. 7.
- Hector: s. of Priam, wins distinction, III, 4. 75. 4; Ajax defeats, 5. 28. 4; dying, foretells Achilles' death, IX, 18. 1. 2; Amazons aid Troy after death of, II, 2. 46. 5.
- Hecuba: wife of Priam, III, 4. 75. 4; (411) monument of, V, 13. 40. 6.
- Hegiochus, Egyptian general: (127) defeats Alexandrians, XII, 34/5. 20. 1.
- Hegesibœus of Athens: (363) brings reinforcements to Mantinea, VII, 15. 84. 2.
- Hegesippus of Halicarnassus: (307) officer of Demetrius, X, 20. 50. 4.
- Hegestoria, a nymph: Ochimus marries, III, 5. 57. 7.
- heresses: law of Charondas on, IV, 12. 18. 3-4.
- Helen of Troy: Peleithoia and Theseus carry, to Athens; Dioscuri rescue, III, 4. 63. 1-3, 5; drink given by, shows
- Homer's knowledge of Egypt, I, 1. 97. 7; a contemporary of Homer, III, 7. 1. 1; (346) necklace of, stolen from Delphi, VII, 16. 64. 2.
- Heleneus: Orpheus and Homer live just after, III, 7. 1. 1.
- heliopolis: (307) Demetrius constructs, for siege of Cypran Salamis, X, 20. 48. 2-3, (304) and for siege of Rhodes, 91. 2-8, 95. 1-2, 96. 4-7; (307) Agathoeus of Utica hangs living prisoners on, 54. 2-6.
- Heliadae of Rhodes: spring from soil of Rhodes as flood recedes, III, 5. 56. 3; are first to sacrifice to Athens, 56. 5-7; skill of, in astrology, 57. 1; some of, leave Rhodes after murder of Tenages, 57. 2-6.
- Heliades: (145) kills Alexander Balas, XI, 32. 9d. 1-10. 1 (p. 447).
- Heliadè, in Achaia: (373) earthquake destroys, VII, 15. 48. 1-3, possibly as punishment for sacrilege, 49. 1-3.
- , in Iberia: (229) Hamilcar camps before, XI, 25. 10. 3.
- Heliopolis, in Egypt: Actis s. of Ilielus founds, III, 5. 57. 2; Sesoësis builds wall from Pelusium to, I, 1. 57. 4; god of, honoured with obelisks, 59. 3-4; ten judges chosen from, 75. 3; called Heliopolis by Homer, 96. 7. See Minerva of.
- Heliopylai, Homeric name for Heliopolis, I, 1. 96. 7.
- Hells, in Thrace: (292) Lysimachus at, XI, 21. 12. 2.
- Helissus, in Arcadia: (352) Lacedaemonians plunder, VII, 16. 39. 5.
- Helius: first king of Egypt, becoming a terrestrial god, I, 1. 13. 1-2; founds cities in Egypt, 12. 6; 23,000 years from, to Alexander, 26. 1.
- s. of Hyperion, II, 3. 57. 3-4; permits son Phaëthon to drive chariot of sun, III, 5. 23. 2; honoured by Rhodians as



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- Helius, star of Chaldaean name for planet Saturn, I, 2. 30. 3.
- Hellenicus, historian: cited, I, 1. 37. 3.
- Hellas: *see* Greece.
- Hellé d. of Athamas: drowns in Hellespont, II, 4. 47. 1, 4-6.
- Hellen s. of Deucallon: father of Dorus, III, 4. 60. 2, and of Aëolus; ancestor of Nestor, 67. 3, 68. 1.
- Hellenic League, General Council of (479) shows hostility for Athens in awards for valour, IV, 11. 27. 2, 55. 6; (471) Lacedaemonians control, 55. 6; they demand trial of Themistocles before, 55. 4-5.
- Hellenic League (Council at Corinth); (395) Boeotians, Athenians, and others establish Council at Corinth against Lacedaemonians, VI, 14. 82. 1-4; send force to aid Medius of Larissa, 82. 5; gather forces at Corinth, 82. 10; Conon admiral of Persian fleet confers with, 84. 5; (337) Philip summons a congress at Corinth which elects him general for war on Persia, VIII, 16. 80. 1-3; (335) elects Alexander in his place, 17. 4. 9; (332) sends wreath to Alexander, 48. 6; (330) refers to him matter of the Lacedaemonians, 73. 5-6.
- Hellenica of Callisthenes: (337) begins, VI, 14. 117. 8; (357) ends, VII, 16. 14. 4.
- of Xenophon: (411) begins, V. 13. 42. 5; (363) ends, VII, 15. 89. 3.
- of Theopompus: (411) begins; (394) ends, V, 13. 42. 5.
- Hellespont: opened by flood, III, 5. 47. 3-4; named for Hellé, II, 4. 47. 1; currents in, V, 13. 39. 5, 40. 3. Mt. Ida near, VIII, 17. 7. 4; crossed by Oëtris, I, 1. 20. 1, by Dionysus, II, 3. 65. 4-5; Argonauta sail through, 4. 49. 3; (before 480) people of, build ships for Xerxes, IV, 11. 2. 1, 3. 8; (480) he crosses, on bridge of boats, 2. 4. 3, 6, I, 2. 5. 5; fearing destruction of bridge, he returns over, IV, 11. 19. 5-6, 59. 2; (477) Pausanias goes to, 44. 3; (431) peoples of, allied to Athens, V, 12. 42. 5; (411) Mithradus of Lacedaemon sets out for, 13. 38. 6-7; Athenian naval victory in, 39. 1-40. 5; (410) fleet sails from Italy for, to aid Mithradus, 45. 1; Alcibiades comes to, with fleet, 46. 2; (409) 66. 3; Athenian fleet in, 64. 5; (408) 68. 1-2; (405) 104. 2; (392) VI, 14. 94. 3; (356) VII, 16. 21. 3; (353) 34. 3; (348) Philip wishes to subdue cities of, 53. 2; (343) Thracians plunder cities of, VIII, 16. 71. 1-2; (334) Alexander crosses, 17. 17. 1; (322) Perdicas sends Eumenes to hold, IX, 18. 25. 6; (321) 29. 1-3; (319) Cassander asks Ptolemy to send fleet to, 49. 3; he sends friends to, and crosses, 54. 2-3; (318) Polyperchon sends Cleitus to hold, 72. 2-3; (315) Antigonus sends nephew Ptolemy to hold, 19. 57. 4; ships brought to Antigonus from, 62. 7; (313) negotiations of Antigonus and Cassander *re. fail*, X, 10. 75. 6; Cassander moves *in*, 77. 5; (310) Antigonus sends son Philip to, against Phoenix, 20. 19. 2, 5; (302) Demetrius moves to, 111. 3; (86) G. Flavius Fimbria crosses, XII, 38/9. 8. 2. *See* Phrygia on the helmets: Curetes invent, III, 5. 65. 4.
- Heloris: (404) advises Dionysus, VI, 14. 8. 5, X, 20. 78. 2; (?) Dionysus exiles, VI, 14. 103. 5; (394) general at Rhegium defeated by Dionysus, 87. 1-2; (399) saves Rhegium, 90. 5-6; (389) chosen general at Croton; defeated and slain by Dionysus, 103. 5-104. 4.
- Helorum, in Sicily: (203) Hiero retains, XI, 23. 4. 1.
- Helorus riv., in Sicily: (*c.* 491) Hippocrates of Gela defeats Syracusans at, IV, 10. 28. 1<sup>a</sup>.
- helots: (464) join Messenians against Lacedaemonians (Third Messenian war), IV, 11. 63. 4, 64. 4, VII, 15. 66. 4; overrun Laconia, IV, 11. 64. 1, 4; (456) punished or enslaved, 84. 8; (424) Spartans wish to destroy, by killing or sending to Thrace under Brasidas, V, 12. 67. 3-5; (421) those having served under Brasidas are freed, 76. 1; (369) some, freed, serve in army, VII, 15. 65. 6.
- Hemitheia: Molpadia d. of Staphythes deified as, III, 5. 62. 3-5; temple of, in Castabus in Curia, 62. 1; aids women in labour, 63. 1-3.
- Hemiochians, Pontic pirates: (310) driven from sea by Eumelus, X, 20. 25. 2; (before 61) subdued by Cn. Pompey, XII, 40. 4. 1.
- Hephaestion: (333) Sisymbrius takes, for Alexander, VIII, 17. 37. 5-6, 88. 2, 114. 2; (332) nominates king for Tyre, 47. 1-6; (331) commands bodyguards at Arbela: wounded, 61. 3; first commander of the cavalry of the Companions, IX, 18. 3. 4; (326) sent into India, VIII, 17. 91. 2, 93. 1; with Craterus, commands part of army following route down the Indus, 96. 1; Alexander gives, Darius' daughter as wife, 107. 6; boldly answers Olympias, 114. 3; (325) dies; body sent to Babylon, 116. 8; (324) funeral of, 114. 1-115. 6; Alexander's love for, 114. 1-3; he deceives worship of, 115. 6; (323) Perdicas cancels Alexander's plans for paræ of, IX, 18. 4. 2, 6.
- Hephaestus: s. of Zeus, III, 5. 72. 5; first king of Egypt, 1. 13. 2-3; discovers fire and metal-working, 13. 3, III, 5. 74. 2-3; identified with fire, I, 1. 12. 3, III, 5. 74. 3; gives Hercules club and mail, II, 4. 14. 3; wears Ariadne's wreath, III, 6. 4. 1; foretells birth of Sesoösis, I, 1. 53. 9; saves him from death, 57. 8; tripod worked by, as prize for wisest, IV, 9. 3. 2; (304) Agathoëtes dies after removing dedications to, X, 20. 101. 2-3.
- Temple of, in Memphis: Isis buried at, 1. 1. 22. 2; Sesoösis dedicates statues in, 57. 5; Daedalus builds propeyion of, 97. 6; bull that is to be Apis taken to, 85. 2.
- hepteres: (307) largest ships in fleet of Dionysus, X, 20. 50. 2.
- Hera d. of Cronus and Rhea, I, 1. 13. 4, III, 5. 68. 1, 6. 1. 9; calls Oceanus and Bëthys parents of all gods, II, 3. 56. 2; a terrestrial god, I, 1. 13. 2; Isis also called, 25. 1; marries brother Zeus, 13. 4, III, 5. 72. 4, 6. 1. 9, IV, 10. 31. 1; myth of dalliance of Zeus and, brought from Egypt, I, 1. 97. 9; another of Oëtris (Dionysus), Isis (Demeter), Iyphion, Apollo, Aphroditë, 13. 4-5, and the Curetes, III, 6. 1. 9; Oëtris builds temple to, I, 1. 15. 3; destroys Semelë, II, 3. 60. 3-4, 4. 2. 2; birth of Dionysus concealed from, 3. 60. 3, III, 5. 52. 2; Aëleus s. of Akemeñ did not win name Heracles by gaining glory from, 1. 1. 24. 4; delays birth of Heracles, II, 4. 9. 4-6; in spite of Athena, casts Heracles

- aside, 9. 6-7; sends serpents to destroy him; he wins name by gaining glory from, 10. 1; drives him mad, 11. 1; adopts him after apotheosis and gives him Hebe as wife, 33. 2-3; Eurystheus consecrates horses of Diomedes to, 15. 4; Ixion makes advances to, III. 4. 60. 4-5; all pray to, as the Perfectress, 5. 73. 2; statues of, in monuments of Rameses II., 1. 49. 4, and of Zeus Belus in Babylon, 2. 9. 5-6.
- Temples of: children of Medea buried in, in Corinth, II. 4. 55. 1; (468) Argives and Mycenaean dispute over, in Argolis, IV. 11. 66. 2; (410) Conon anchors at, after leaving Coreva, V. 13. 48. 0; (387-389) geese of, on Capitol waken guards, VI. 14. 116. 0; (399) Carthaginians drive Syracusans ashore at, in Sicily, X. 20. 32. 4-5.
- Lacinia: (415) Athenians sail past shrine of, V. 13. 3. 4.
- the Perfectress: all make first sacrifice to, III. 5. 73. 2.
- Telechla, name of statue made by early folk of Rhodes, III. 5. 55. 2.
- Heracleia, in Sicily near Mt. Eryx: foundation and destruction of, II. 4. 23. 3.
- in Lucania: (432) Tarantini found, IV. 12. 36. 4; (415) Athenians sail past, V. 13. 3. 4.
- Lycostis: (167) in 5th Macedonian canton, XI. 31. 8. 3.
- Minoa, in Sicily: (314) remains subject to Carthage, X. 19. 71. 7; (307) again submits to Agathocles, 20. 56. 3; (278-276) Pyrrhus takes from Punic garrison, XI. 22. 10. 2; (262) Hanno s. of Hannibal at, 23. 8. 1; (104) pr. P. Licinius Nerva at, XII. 36. 4. 3-3.
- Pontica, in Bithynia: a Megarian colony, VI. 14. 31. 3; (423) Athenian fleet lost near, V. 12. 72. 4; (401) receives the Ten Thousand mercenaries, VI. 14. 31. 1-3; (364) Clearchus becomes tyrant of, VII. 15. 81. 5; (353) Timotheus s. of Clearchus succeeds, 16. 36. 3; (338) Dionysius brother of Timotheus succeeds, VIII. 16. 88. 5; (306) Oxathras and Clearchus ss. of Dionysius succeed, X. 20. 77. 1; (302) Amestris regent of, sends supplies to her husband, Lysimachus, 109. 6-7; part of army of Heliastarchus reaches; Lysimachus at, 112. 2-4; false report that he has been driven to, in defeat, 113. 1-2.
- Sintica: (107) in 1st Macedonian canton, XI. 31. 8. 8.
- Tracheia, in Malis: (426) Lacedaemonians found, exiling Trachinians, V. 12. 59. 3-5, VI. 14. 82. 7; (420) with Theban aid, checks attack of Aenianians and others, V. 12. 77. 4; (399) Herippidas quells civil discord in, VI. 14. 38. 4; (395) Boeotians and Argives seize, and restore exiles, 82. 7; (370) Jason of Phrae takes, VII. 15. 57. 2; (323) Oetaseus except those from, join Athens against Antipater, IX. 18. 11. 1; (319) exiles of, not to be restored, 50. 5.
- Heracleia, a street in Thurium, IV. 12. 10. 7.
- Heracleian gate, at Agrinum, II. 4. 24. 6.
- Heracleidae, the: Heracles bids Tyndareus keep Sparta for, II. 4. 33. 5; Asginius holds Doris for, 37. 3-4, 58. 6; Eurystheus in bids Ceix banish, 57. 2-3; in Attica, 57. 4, V. 12. 45. 14; with aid of Theseus, defeat Eurystheus, II. 4. 57. 5-58. 1; return to Peloponnese, 58. 1-59. 1; displace all but Arcadians, III. 7. 9. 1; give Corinth to Aletes, 9. 2; Ixion first of, to rule Corinth, 9. 3; after Bacchus the kings of Corinth not called, 9. 4; Lacedaemonians regard, as ancestors, V. 12. 45. 1; (403) Iysander plots to end reign of, in Sparta, VI. 14. 13. 2. 8.
- Return of, as date: I. 1. 5. 1, II. 4. 1. 3, III. 5. 80. 3, 7. 2. 1. 8. 1, 2. 9. 3, V. 12. 75. 6, VII. 15. 66. 2, VIII. 16. 76. 5.
- Indian: long, quiet reign of, II. 2. 39. 4.
- Heracleides, of Syracuse: (415) general against Athens, V. 13. 4. 1.
- of Syracuse: (358) escapes from Sicily with Dion, VII. 16. 6. 4-5; (350) returns to Syracuse; elected general against Younger Dionysius, 16. 2; a faction supports, as supreme ruler, 17. 3.
- of Syracuse: (before 317) rears his nephew Agathocles, IX. 19. 2. 5-6. (*Perhaps same as the following.*)
- of Syracuse: (before 317) with Sostratus, commands expedition to aid Croton, IX. 19. 3. 3; heads aristocratic faction in Croton, 10. 3; attacks Rhegium, 4. 2.
- s. of Agathocles: (307) Agathocles vainly tries to take, from Libya, X. 20. 68. 3-4; killed by soldiers after Agathocles leaves, 69. 3, 72. 1, 77. 2.
- ruler of Leontini: (278) promises Pyrrhus aid, XI. 22. 8. 5.
- of Tarentum: (c. 204) corrupts Philip V, XI. 28. 2. 1. 9. 1; (199) Philip arrests, 9. 1.
- of Byzantium: (190) envoy of Antiochus III, XI. 29. 7. 1. (after 175) and of Antiochus IV, corrupts Senators, XI. 27a. 1.
- Heracleium: (480) Greek fleet drawn up between, and Salamis, JV. 11. 18. 2.
- citadel of Caunus in Caria: (309) Ptolemy storms, X. 20. 27. 2.
- Heracleotic mouth of Nile: Canopic mouth sometimes called, I. 1. 33. 7.
- Heracles, Egyptian: s. of Zeus and unknown mother, 10,000 years earlier than s. of Alcmene, I. 1. 24. 1-7; contemporary of Osiris, 17. 3, 21. 4; deeds of, chiefly concern Egypt, III. 5. 76. 2; ends Nile flood, I. 1. 19. 1-3; clears earth of wild beasts, 24. 5-7, III. 5. 76. 1-2; sets up pillar in Libya, I. 1. 24. 1, II. 3. 74. 4; later confused with the s. of Alcmene, I. 1. 24. 4, III. 5. 76. 1-2.
- Cretan: s. of Zeus (but not of Alcmene), one of Idaeon Dactyls; establishes Olympic games, II. 3. 74. 4, III. 5. 64. 6-7, 72. 5; institutes rites for women, 64. 7; deeds of, ascribed to s. of Alcmene, 64. 6, 76. 1-9.
- Greek: s. of Zeus and Alcmene, II. 3. 74. 4-5, 4. 9. 1; account of, 7. 4-39. 4; a contemporary of Orpheus, III. 7. 1. 1; lived a generation before Trojan war, I. 1. 24. 2; difficulty of relating story of, II. 4. 8. 1-5; poets have assigned to, the deeds of the Egyptian and Cretan Heracles, I. 1. 24. 4, III. 5. 64. 6-7, 76. 1-2; deprived of kingship by earlier birth of Eurystheus, II. 4. 3. 4; called Alcaeus, a name changed to Heracles after he had gained "glory from Hera," 10. 1 (*but see I. 1. 24. 4*); exposed by Alcmene, II. 4. 9. 6-7; strangles Hera's snakes, 10. 1; wipul of music of Linus, whom he kills, 3. 67. 2; restores freedom to Thebes and punishes the Minyans, 4. 10. 2-3, 18. 7, VII. 15. 73. 5; drains marshes along the Peneius riv., II. 4. 18. 6-7; marries Megara d. of Creon, 10. 6; Eurystheus summons, to perform labours; Zeus promises immortality, 9. 3, 10. 6-7, 20. 4, 48. 4; becomes mad; slays children by Megara; cured by Medea; goes to Eurystheus, 11. 1-2, 50. 4; first three Labours, the Nemean lion,

the Lernaean hydra, the Erymanthian boar, II. 3-12. 2; slays Centaurs including, by mischance, Cleiron, 12. 3-8; Fourth to Sixth Labours, hart with gilded horns, the Strymphanian birds, the stable of Augeas, 13. 1-3, 3. 30. 4; Seventh Labour, the bull of Pasiphaë (Marathonian bull), 4. 13. 4, III. 4. 59. 6; establishes Olympic games, II. 4. 14. 1-2, 53. 4-6 (*but see* 3. 74. 4, III, 5. 64. 6); honoured by the gods, II. 4. 14. 3; aids gods against Giants of Pallênê, 15. 1; reconciles Zeus and Prometheus, 15. 2; Eighth Labour, the horses of Thracian Diomedes, 15. 2-4; sails with Argonauts, 15. 4, 32. 1, 40. 1; chosen general, 41. 2-3; frees Hesione d. of Laomedon; leaves promised reward (mares) and Hesione with Laomedon, 42. 5-7; kills Phineus and frees Cleopatra, 43. 4-44. 3; witnesses agreements of Medea and Jason, 54. 7; according to some, left in Asia by Argonauts, 44. 5; Glaucus foretells labours and immortality of, 48. 6; when Laomedon refuses to give mares and Hesione, kills him; makes Priam king, 49. 3-6; according to some, took Troy on separate campaign, 49. 7, 32. 1-5; with Argonauts, institutes Olympic games, 53. 4-6; Medea flees to, in Thebes, 54. 7, and restores his sanity, 55. 4; Ninth Labour, defeats Amazons and brings back girdle of Queen Hippolyte, 2. 16. 3-5, 4. 16. 1-4; frees Melanippê; gives Antiope to Theseus, 16. 3-4; Tenth Labour, secures cattle of Geryones, 17. 1-25. 1, III, 5. 17. 4; gathers forces in Crete, II. 4. 17. 1-4; frees Crete of wild beasts, kills Antaeus; subdues and brings civilization to Libya, 17. 4-18. 1, 3. 9. 1-2, except Ethiopia above Egypt,

3. 1; kills Busiris of Egypt; founds Hecatompylos, 4. 18. 1; destroys Gorgons and Amazons, 3. 55. 3; sets up pillars at Gadeira, 55. 3, 74. 5, 4. 18. 2, 4-5; subdues Iberia; drives away cattle of Geryones, 18. 2-3; enters Celtica, 19. 1, III, 5. 35. 2; founds Celtica; crosses Alps into Galatia (Cis-Alpine Gaul) and Liguria, II. 4. 19. 1-4, III, 5. 24. 2-3; crosses Liguria and Tyrrænia, II. 4. 19. 4, 21. 1; Cacus welcomes, at Rome and foretells future titles to Hercules, 21. 1-4; slays Giants of Ptelegraean plain, 21. 5-7; founds Naples, IV, p. 109, frag. 2; at Lake Avernus, Paestum, and Locris, II, 4. 22. 1-5; swims strait to Sicily with cattle, 22. 6-23. 1; nymphs form warm springs for, at Himera and Aegesta, 23. 1, III, 5. 3. 4; defeats Eryx, II, 4. 23. 2-3; in Syracuse, institutes sacrifice at fountain Cyanê, 23. 4, III, 5. 4. 2; defeats Sicani, II, 4. 23. 5; at Agrigium, honoured as Olympian god, 24. 1-6; in Italy, slays Lacinus and Croton, 24. 7; returns by land to Peloponnese, 25. 1; takes part in Eleusinian mysteries, 25. 1; Eleventh Labour, brings Cerberus from Hades, also Theseus and Perithous, 25. 1-26. 1, III, 4. 63. 4, VI, 14. 31. 3; Twelfth Labour, brings golden apples from Garden of the Hesperides, II, 4. 26. 2-28. 1; stays Antaeus, punishes Busiris, 27. 3; releases Atlantis (Hesperides) securing aid of Atlas; is taught astronomy by Atlas, 27. 4-5. Awaits promised immortality, II, 4. 26. 4; Amazons seek revenge for acts of, 28. 1, 4; sends colony to Sardinia led by Iolais and his sons by daughters of Theseus, 29. 1-6, III, 5. 15. 1; gives wife Megara to Iolaüs, II, 4. 30. 6-31. 1; seeks hand of Iolê d. of Eury-

tus; is rejected, 31. 1-3, 37. 5; plague-stricken after murder of Iphitus s. of Eurystus, sells self to Omphale, 31. 4-6, who frees him and bears him sons, 31. 6-8; makes war on Troy; gives city to Priam, 32. 1-5, 49. 3-7; kills Centaur Eurystion; in Peloponnese, makes vain attack on Augeas, 33. 1; in Tiryns, exiled for plotting to seize kingdom; makes Arcadia his home, 33. 2, 7; Arcadians accompany him henceforth, 34. 1, 36. 5, 37. 3, 5, 57. 3; kills Augeas and Hippocoon, 33. 2-6; moves to Calydon, 34. 1; marries Deianeira d. of Oeneus, 34. 1; diversifies river Acheirotis, 35. 3-4; with Calydonians defeats Thesprotians, 36. 1; exiles self from Calydon for homicide, 36. 2-3; kills Centaur Nessus, who gives pretended love charm to Deianeira, 36. 3-5; makes home at Trachis, 36. 5, 37. 4, V, 12. 59. 4; gives land of Dryopes to people of Melis, II, 4. 37. 1-2; slays Coronus, Cycnus, and Armenius; gives third of Doris to Aeglimia in trust for Heraclidae, 37. 3-4; at Oechalia, captures Iolê; comes to Ceneæum, 37. 5; dons cloak of Nessus; in anguish slays Lichas; returns to Trachis, 38. 1-2; as ordered by Apotto, mounts funeral pyre; passes to the gods, 38. 3-5; honoured as hero, 39. 1; adopted by Hera and given Hebe as wife, 39. 2-4; visited all inhabited world, 3. 3. 1, except Britain, III, 5. 21. 2; failed to take "root" Aornus, VIII, 17. 85. 2, 96. 2; initiated in Samothracian mysteries, III, 5. 49. 6; unconquered by others but conquered by love, 8. 9. 1; a terrestrial god, deified for his unsurpassed works, I, 1. 2. 4, II, 4. 8. 1, 5. 53. 7, 57. 2, III, 6. 1. 2, performed single-handed, II, 4. 53. 7; Theseus

emulates labours of, III, 4. 59. 1. (511) Milo of Croton wears gear of, IV, 12. 9. 6; (404) Greek mercenaries (the Ten Thousand) sacrifice to, at Trapezus, VI, 14. 30. 3; (377) rumour that arms of, have left temple in Thebes, VII, 15. 53. 4; (351) Nicostatus of Argos imitates, by lion's skin, 16. 44. 3; (336) Alexander reminds Thessalians of common kinship with, VIII, 17. 4. 4; (326) Dioxippus resembles, in strength and garb, 100. 3; (324) Alexander commends death of, 117. 1; (278) Pyrrhus vies with, XII, 22. 10. 3. Cattle sacred to, still maintained in Iberia, II, 4. 18. 3. Temple of, in Cleonæ, 33. 3. Father of fifty sons by fifty daughters of Theseus, II, 4. 29. 3, III, 5. 15. 1; two sons by Omphalê, and Cleodæus by a slave, II, 4. 31. 6-8; Teleptus by Auge, 33. 7-12; Heculemus by d. of Phylus, 36. 1; Ctesippus by Aetudameia, 37. 4; Hydnus, Gioneus, and Hodites by Deianeira, 38. 3, 37. 1; Antiochus by d. of Phylas, 37. 1. Ancestor of: Pentathlus of Cnidus, III, 5. 9. 2; Galates by a woman of Celtica, 24. 2-3; the Bacchidae who ruled Corinth, 7. 9. 6; the Laedaemontians, IV, 11. 59. 6, V, 12. 59. 4, and their kings, VI, 14. 13. 8, VII, 15. 55. 1; the kings of Macedon, III, 7. 15. 3. 17. 1, VIII, 17. 1. 5. Ancestral friend of the Debae (Arabs), II, 3. 45. 5. See Hydnus, Heculemus, Thettalus s. of. —, Indian: born in India; rids land of beasts; founds cities, II, 2. 39. 1-3; descendants of, rule India, 39. 4. —, Tyrian (i.e., Melkart): temple of at Gadeira, III, 5. 20. 2, and at Tyre, VIII, 17. 4. 4; (322) here Alexander wishes to sacrifice, 40. 2, and does so

- after fall of city, 46. 6; (310) Carthaginians make offerings to, in Tyre, X, 20. 14. 1-3.
- s. of Alexander and Barsine: (310) Polyperchon summons, from Pergamon, X, 20. 20. 1-4; 28. 1; (309) Cassander fears Macedonians will support, 28. 1; Polyperchon kills, 28. 2-3.
- , Field of Heracles exposed in what is now called, II, 4. 9. G.
- , Pillars of set up by Egyptian or Greek Heracles, II, 3. 74. 4-5, 4. 18. 2-5; account of islands beyond, III, 5. 16. 1, 19. 1-20. 4; (324) envoys from as far as, come to Alexander, VIII, 17. 113. 2; (323) Perdicas cancels Alexander's plan for road to, IX, 18. 4. 4, 6; (237-228) Hamilcar Barca extends Punic power to, XI, 25. 10. 1; (216) Hannibal said to have come from, 26. 13. 1.
- , Strait of: Phoenicians pass through, and establish Oadeira at, III, 5. 20. 1-3.
- Heraca, in Arcadia: (375) exiles from Phialafa recover, VII, 15. 40. 2.
- Heracian mts., in Sicily, III, 4. 84. 1-2.
- Heracum, Argive: (408) Argives and Mycenaeans dispute over, IV, 11. 65. 2.
- Heracles of Abae, d. of Diophantus: becomes a man, XI, 32. 10. 2-9 (pp. 447-453).
- Heraclesus, in Sicily: (404) Dionysius besieges, VI, 14. 7. 6; (396) he makes peace with, 78. 7; (262) betrayed to Hanno s. of Hannibal, XI, 23. 8. 1; (258) abandoned, 9. 5.
- Herbité, in Sicily: (403) Dionysius makes peace with, VI, 14. 15. 1, 16. 1; joins in founding Halaesa Archonidion, 16. 1-3; (396) Dionysius makes treaty with, 78. 7. See Archonides, ruler of.
- Herctae (Hercté), in Sicily: (278-276) Pyrrhus takes, XI, 22. 16. 4; (252) withstands Roman siege, 23. 20. 1.
- Herctian forest, largest in Europe, III, 5. 21. 1.
- mts.: peoples of, properly called Gauls, III, 5. 32. 1.
- herdsman, form third caste in India, II, 2. 40. 6.
- Heripidas of Lacedaemon: (349) quelle disorder in Heracia Trachea, VI, 14. 38. 4-5.
- Hernae: (415) mutilation of, in Athens, V, 13. 2. 3, 5. 1.
- hermaphrodites: as prodigies, II, 4. 6. 5; discussion of, XI, 32. 10. 2-12. 3 (pp. 447-457).
- Hermaphroditus: child of Hermes and Aphrodité, II, 4. 6. 5.
- Hermias of Methymne: (376) history of Sicily by, ends, VII, 15. 37. 3.
- , a slave: (135) kills his master Darnophis, XII, 34/5. 2. 14, but saves master's daughter, 2. 99.
- Hermes, Egyptian: a terrestrial god, I, 1. 13. 2; founds cities, 12. 6; inventions of, 15. 9-16. 2, 49. 6; olive discovered by, not by Athena, 16. 2; scribe of Osiris, 16. 2; counsellor and instructor of Isis, 17. 3, 27. 4; sacrifices to Osiris, 20. 6; gives laws to Mueves (Menes), 94. 1; conduct souls as does Greek Hermes, 96. 6.
- , Greek: s. of Zeus and Maia, II, 3. 66. 4, III, 5. 72. 5; inventor of lycr, II, 3. 59. 2, III, 5. 49. 1, 4, 75. 3, of names, 67. 3, and of all belonging to embassies and trade, 75. 1-2; conductor of souls, I, 1. 96. 6; carries infant Dionysus to Nyssa, II, 4. 2. 3; presents sword to Heracles, 14. 3; adds deeds of Artemis and Apollo to inscription on Panchaea, III, 5. 46. 7. Father of Hermaphroditus, II, 4. 6. 5, of Dapluis, III, 4. 84. 2, and of Saon, 5. 48. 1. (415) Statues of, in Athens mutilated, V, 13. 2. 3, 5. 1. See Fannus s. of Pleus, who is called Hermes.
- Hermes, the planet Mercury:
- Greeks and Chaldeans agree in naming, I, 2. 30. 3.
- Hermias, tyrant of Atarnes: (349) Mentor deceives, VII, 16. 52. 5-7.
- Hermiasus Corithnesanus, Lars: (441-V448) consul, IV, 12. 27. 1.
- Hermioné (Hermionis), in Argolis: Dryopes found, II, 4. 37. 2; (316) Cassander gains, IX, 19. 54. 4.
- Hermocrates of Syracuse: (415) general against Athenians, V, 13. 4. 1; (413) drives them from Epipolae, II, 4; urges seizure of roads to forestall their retreat, 18. 3-4; vainly urges moderation for captives, 19. 5-6; (412) commands fleet sent to aid Lacedaemonians, 34. 4, (411) 39. 4; (409) after exile by political enemies, returns to Sicily and begins war with Carthage, 63. 1-6; (408) sends bones of those slain at Himera to Syracuse; is not recalled, 75. 2-5; killed trying to enter city, 75. 6-8; (406) Dionysius marries d. of, 96. 3; (403) she is slain by mutinous cavalry, 132. 4, VI, 14. 44. 5.
- , father of Dionysius, V, 13. 91. 3.
- , the sophist: (336) encourages plot against Philip, VIII, 16. 94. 1-2.
- Hermion of Lemnos: (c. 520) gives Lemnos to Miltiades, IV, 10. 19. 6.
- Hermus riv., in Lydia, IV, 9. 31. 2.
- Heroa: (446) street in Thurium, IV, 12. 10. 7.
- Herodes: (60) archon, I, 1. 4. 7.
- Herodotus, the historian: contemporary with Xerxes, I, 2. 32. 2; wrote history of world, IV, 11. 37. 6; criticism of, I, 1. 37. 4, 69. 7, IV, 19. 24. 1; cited, I, 1. 37. 4, 11. 38. 8-12; 2. 75. 1-2; 32. 1-3.
- Heolod: invented tales of the gods, III, 6. 1. 8, 11; cited,
4. 85. 5; 5. 81. 4; quoted, II, 4. 7. 2; III, 5. 66. 6.
- Hesiod: d. of Laomedon: offered as food for monster: freed by Heracles, II, 4. 42. 3-7; Laomedon refuses to give, to Heracles, 49. 3; Heracles gives, to Telamon, 32. 5.
- Hespera, in Lako Tritonis: home of the Libyan Amazons, II, 3. 53. 4-6.
- Hesperides (Atlantides): dd. of Atlas and Hesperis, II, 4. 27. 1-2; Heracles gets golden apples from garden of the, 26. 2-28. 1; ancestresses of gods and heroes, 3. 60. 4-5. See Atlantides.
- Hesperides, in Cyrené: see Hesperis.
- Hesperis d. of Hesperus: mother of the Hesperides or Atlantides, II, 4. 27. 2.
- Hesperis (Hesperides, Euhesperis) in Cyrené: Argonauts set up tripod in, II, 4. 50. 6; (322) allied to Tisifron, IX, 18. 20. 3.
- Hesperis, home of Atlas, II, 4. 27. 1-2.
- Hesperoukeras: Ammon finds Amalthia in, II, 3. 68. 2.
- Hesperus, brother of Atlas, II, 4. 27. 1-2.
- , s. of Atlas: deified; name given to brightest star, II, 3. 60. 2-3.
- Hestia: a terrestrial goddess according to Egyptians, I, 1. 13. 2; gives laws to Zalmoxis, 94. 2; d. of Cronus and Rhea according to Cretans, III, 5. 68. 1; by Uranus, becomes mother of Cronus, Titan, Demeter, and Rhea according to Eubemerus, 6. 1. 9; (404) Thorameus dragged from altar of, VI, 14. 1. 7.
- Hestiaea (Hestiaea, Hestiaecotis), in Euboea: (480) Persians sack, IV, 11. 13. 5; (446) revolts from Athens; reduced and depopulated, 12. 7. 1, (445) 22. 2, VII, 15. 30. 1; (before 377) Neogenes tyrant of, expelled by Lacedaemo-

- nians, 30. 3; (377) loyal to Sparta, 30. 1, 4; laid waste by Athens, 30. 5.
- Hestiaeotis, in Thessaly: inhabited by Doricis, II. 4. 37. 3.
- Hetoemaridas of Lacedaemon: (475) a descendant of Heracles; opposes war with Athens, IV. 11. 50. 5-8.
- Hexapyla, gate of Syracuse: (356) Dion with mercenaries comes to, VII. 18. 20. 2.
- hexeres: (302) in fleet of Cassander, lost with 500 men, X. 20. 112. 4.
- Hicetas, tyrant of Leontini: (345) allied with Carthage, VIII. 16. 67. 1; attacks Syracuse; defeats Dionysius II; seizes city except Island, 68. 1-4; Timoleon takes camp of, and moves on Syracuse, 68. 9-11; (344) holds Achradina and Neopolis in Syracuse, 69. 3; Carthaginians abandon, 69. 5-6; (342) takes refuge in Leontini, 72. 2-4; (340) Timoleon makes peace with, 77. 5; (339) Timoleon kills, 82. 4.
- tyrant of Syracuse: (289) Syracuse sends, against Menon, XI. 21. 18. 1; (c. 287) becomes tyrant, 22. 7. 2; defeats Phintias; defeated by Carthage, 2. 1; (279) Thocmus s. of Mameus displaces, 7. 2-3.
- Himpsalus s. of Alcippa: *see* Iampsamus.
- Hiera (Sacred) isl., off coast of Arabia Felix: *see* Panchnaea isl.
- Hephaestus (Hephaeston) isl., one of Aeolides: subject to volcanic activity, III. 5. 7. 1, 3; (241) Hanno sails to, on way to Eryx, XI. 24. 11. 1.
- Hieras: (before 175) misdeeds of, against Selouchus IV, XI. 32. 9c. 1 (p. 445); (c. 146) holds Antioch for Alexander Balas, XII. 33. 3. 1; offers crown to Ptolemy VI, XI. 22. 9c. 1 (p. 445); (139) holds Egypt for Ptolemy VIII, XII. 23. 22. 1.
- hieroglyphic writing, of Egyptians and Ethiopians, II. 3. 5. 4. 1-4, III. 5. 46. 7.
- Hieronymemon: (310) archon, X. 20. 3. 1.
- Hieron I, tyrant of Syracuse, 478-467; (478) succeeds brother Gelon, IV. 11. 38. 3, 7, 48. 3; (476) suspects brother Polyzeus; prepares war on Theron of Acragas, 48. 3-5; makes peace with Theron, betraying Himeraeans, 48. 6-8; removes people of Naxos and Catania, bringing in colonists, 49. 1-2, 67. 7, 78. 3-4; (474) aids Cumae against Tyrtherians, 51. 1-2; (472) defeats Thrasydaeus of Acragas; makes peace with Acragantini, 53. 3-5; (467) rouses sons of Anaxilas against Micythus, 66. 1; dies in Catania; honoured as founder, 66. 4; Thrasybulus brother of, succeeds to throne, 67. 5; (461) those expelled from cities by return, 76. 4. Character of, 67. 3-5.
- II, tyrant of Syracuse, 265-215: (c. 270) takes Mylae and Ameselum, XI. 22. 13. 1; (c. 269) defeats Mamertines, 13. 2-3; abandons siege of Messina, 13. 6-8; (c. 264) allied with Carthage against Messina, 13. 9, and against Rome, 23. 1, 2; with Hanno s. of Hannibal, besieges Messina, 1. 2-3; rebukes Rome for coveting Sicily, 1. 4; flees to Syracuse; (263) makes peace with Rome, 3. 1-4, 1; (258) aids Rome against Camarina, 9. 5; (255) welcomes survivors of wrecked Roman fleet, 18. 1; (250) supplies grain to Romans, 24. 1, 4; (249) coa. L. Junius Papius seeks refuge with, 1. 3; (225) sends Rome grain during Celtic war, 25. 14. 1; (226?) aids Rhodes after earthquake, 26. 8. 1; (215) on death of Hieronymus succeeds, 15. 1. Built Olympieum, VIII. 16. 83. 2; interpreted laws of Diocles, V. 13. 35. 3.
- Hieron, in Thrace: (313) Pausanias general of Antigonus camps at, X. 19. 73. 6.
- Hieronymus of Athens: (396) commands Persian fleet under Conon, VI. 14. 81. 4.
- of Cardia: (320) historian and friend of Eumenes; envoy of Eumenes to Antipater, IX. 18. 42. 1; (319) sent by Antigonus to win support of Eumenes, 50. 1; (317) enjoys favour of Antigonus after Eumenes' death, 19. 44. 3; (312) Antigonus places, in charge of asphalt industry, X. 19. 100. 1-3.
- , tyrant of Syracuse, 215: (215) succeeds Hieron; overthrown because of crimes, XI. 26. 15. 1-2.
- high priest: Jews ruled by a, XII. 40. 2. 1; powers of, 3. 5-6.
- Himalla, a nymph: mother of Spartacus, Cronus, and Cytus by Zeus, III. 5. 55. 5.
- Himera, in Sicily: given to Athena; springs gush forth at visit of Heracles, III. 5. 3. 4; (480) Hamilcar camps before, and defeats people of, IV. 11. 20. 3-5; Gelon of Syracuse comes to aid of, 21. 1-2; and defeats Carthaginians before, 22. 1-23. 1, 24. 2, V. 13. 43. 5. 59. 4-5, 94. 5, VI. 14. 67. 1, on same day as battle at Thermopylae, IV. 11. 21. 1; Gelon embellishes temples in, with spoils, 25. 1; (476) people of, offer to give city to Hieron of Syracuse; he betrays them to Theron, 48. 6-8; Theron enrolls new citizens for, 49. 3; (472) Thrasydemus enrolls citizens of, for war on Syracuse, 58. 3; (466) helps Syracuse expel Thrasybulus, 68. 1; (461) exiles return to, and expel new citizens, 76. 4; (415) aids Syracuse against Athens, V. 13. 4. 2; (414) 7. 6-7. 8. 4; (413) 12. 4; (409) Hannibal s. of Gescio blter against, for defeat of grand-
- father Hamilcar, 59. 4-5; he attacks, 59. 6-69. 7, 87. 2; returns from Sicilian Greeks throne to, 61. 1; Diocles abandons defence of; most people of, leave, 61. 2-6; Hannibal takes, by storm, 62. 1-4, 80. 1, 86. 4, III. 4, IV. 11. 49. 4; Campanian mercenaries claim credit for capture of, V. 13. 62. 5; Hermocrates enlists survivors of, and continues war with Carthage, 63. 3; (408) he carries to Syracuse bones of Syracusans slain at, 75. 2-4; (405) Sicilians terrified at fate of, 111. 4; by terms of peace, unfortified and tributary to Carthage, 114. 1; (397) Dionysius calls levy from, against Motye, VI. 14. 47. 6; (396) Himilcon establishes friendship with, 56. 2; (314) remains subject to Carthage, X. 19. 71. 7. *See* Crison of.
- Himera riv., in Sicily: (446) Syracusans defeat Acragantini at the, IV. 12. 8. 4, 26. 3; (406) Syracusans defeat Carthaginians at the, V. 12. 37. 1-2; (311) Hamilcar s. of Gescio defeats Agathocles at, X. 19. 108. 1-109. 5, IX. 19. 1. 10, X. 20. 3. 1, 13. 4, 30. 1.
- Himeraea, warm bath formed for Heracles, II. 4. 23. 1.
- Himerus, tyrant of Babylon: *see* Eubemerus, king of Partians.
- Himilcar (*perhaps identical with the following*): (406) with Hannibal, moves to Sicily; lays siege to Acragas, V. 13. 85. 1-5; offers human sacrifice, 86. 3; fails to retrieve defeat at Himera riv., 37. 1-2; captures Syracusan supply ships, 88. 1-5; takes Acragas; sends booty to Carthage, 90. 1-5, 91. 1; winters in Acragas, 91. 1; (405) makes peace with Dionysius; returns to Libya, 114. 1-3.
- Himilcon s. of Hanno (*perhaps identical with preceding*): (406) with Hannibal, general against

- Sicily, V. 13. 80. 1-2; raises citizen and mercenary forces, 80. 2-5; sends force that is defeated by Syracuseans at Himera riv., 97. 1-3; Dionysius states that, has bribed Syracuseans, 94. 2-3; (405) razes Aeragas; plunders territory of Gela and Camarina, 108. 2-3; makes peace with Dionysius, VI. 14. 16. 4; departing, leaves Campanian mercenaries, 8. 5; (397) fleet of, destroys ships in Syracusean harbour, 49. 1-2; fails to destroy ships at Motyé; returns to Libya, 50. 1-4; (396) given supreme command against Syracuse, 54. 5; fleet of, takes Eryx and Motyé, 55. 1-5; occupies Messenê, 56. 1-3, 57. 1-6; destroys Messenê, 58. 3-59. 1; moves to Taurus (Tauromenium), 59. 1-5; Dionysius refuses battle, 61. 1-3; fails to win Campanians of Actnê, 61. 4-6; before Syracuse, vainly challenges Dionysius, 62. 2-5; fortune changes after, plunders temples and tombs, 63. 1-4, 76. 3; Dionysius permits, to sail with citizen soldiers only, 75. 1-4, 7; disgrace and death of, 76. 3-4.
- of Carthage. (307) defeats army of Agathocles, X. 20. 60. 4-8, 61. 2-3.
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- Hippalcinus s. of Itonus, father of Peneios, III. 4. 67. 7.
- Hipparchus s. of Peisistratus, tyrant of Athens, 527-514; with brother Hippia maintains the tyranny; commits lawless acts, IV. 10. 17. 1.
- Hipparchus of Syracuse: father of Dion and of Aristomachê wife of Dionysius I, VII. 16. 6. 1-2.
- s. of Dionysius I, half-brother of Dionysius II, VII. 16. 6. 2; (353) defeats Callippus; recovers father's realm; rules two years, 36. 5.
- Hippias s. of Peisistratus, tyrant of Athens, 527-510; with brother Hipparchus maintains tyranny, IV. 10. 17. 1.
- Hippus, name of Poseidon, III. 5. 69. 4.
- Hippo. in Libya: (241-237) Utica and, revolt from Carthage, XI. 25. 3. 2, 5. 3.
- Hippocentaurus, offspring of Centaurs and mares, III. 4. 70. 1.
- Hippocoon, king of Sparta: Heracles kills, II. 4. 33. 5-6. *See* Zeuxippê.
- Hippocrates, tyrant of Gela, 498-491; (491) plots of, after defeating Syracuseans, IV. 10. 28. 1-2.
- of Athens: (424) accepts invitation to send force into Nêgara, V. 12. 60. 1-2; certain Boeotians agree to deliver Boeotia to, 69. 1-2; moves against Delium; Boeotians defeat, 69. 3-70. 5.
- of Laedæmon: (409) harmost at Chalcidon, defeated and killed, V. 13. 66. 1-2.
- Hippodamas: (375) archon, VII. 15. 38. 1.
- Hippodameia wife of Peirithoos: violence at marriage of, leads to war of Centaurs and Lapiths, III. 4. 70. 3-4; dies, 63. 1.
- d. of Oenomaüs: Pelops wins hand of, III. 4. 73. 1-6.
- Hippolyta, queen of Amazons: Heracles defeats, securing her girdle, II. 2. 46. 3-4, 4. 16. 1; enslaved by Theseus, 28. 1.
- d. of Dexamenus: Heracles kills Centaur Eurytion at marriage of, II. 4. 33. 1.
- Hippolytus, s. of Theseus and Antiopê (or Hippolytê), II. 4. 28. 3; rejects love of step-mother Phædra; death of, III. 4. 62. 1-4.
- , father of Deiphobus, II. 4. 31. 5.
- Hippomedon: joins Adrastus against Thebes, III. 4. 65. 4.
- Hippomenes of Athens: savage punishment of daughter by, III. 8. 22. 1.
- Hippodocus, father of Callias, IV. 12. 4. 5.
- s. of Callias: (424) with Nieias, defeats Thebans, V. 12. 65. 3. 5.
- Hippomium, in Brutium: (388) Dionysius razes, and transports people, VI. 14. 107. 2, (379) who are restored by Carthage, VII. 15. 24. 1; (356) slaves occupy, 16. 15. 1-2; (c. 294) Agathocles takes, XI. 21. 8. 1.
- Hippotion of Olenus: orders death of daughter Periboea, II. 4. 35. 1.
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- Hippotes s. of Creon: demands return of Medea from Athens, II. 4. 55. 5.
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- Holophernes (Orophernes) s. of Ariamnes (Ariarannes): brother of Ariarathes I, of Cappadocia, XI. 31. 19. 2-3.
- , supposititious s. of Ariarathes IV of Cappadocia, XI. 31. 19. 7.
- Holy Mount: (310=V311) Rome defeated Samlites at, X. 20. 26. 3.
- Honadus, a Centaur: escapes Heracles; killed in Arcadia, II. 4. 12. 7.
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- Hycara, in Sicily: (415) Athenians capture, V, 13. 6. 1.
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- Hyrcanus: (63) rebuked by Pompey for treatment of the Jews, XII, 40. 2. 1.
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Zeus battles Giants in, III, 5, 71. 4; Pegasus (Zeus) king of, 6. 5. 1; Heracles in, II, 4, 19. 3-22. 6, 24. 7-25. 1; Circe settles in, 45. 5; Argonauts visit, 56. 5-6; Siceli crossa from, to Sicily, III, 5. 2. 1. 6. 3; Liparus flees from; he returns to, 7. 5-8; Jocastus s. of Aeolus holds coast of, 8. 1; Aeneas and his successors in, 4. 83. 4, 7. 5. 2-7. 1; Tyrrhenians once controlled sea along, 5. 40. 1; (before 480) Carthage enlists mercenaries in, IV, 11. 1. 5; (438) the Campanian nation formed, 12. 51. 1; (421) Campanians plunder Cymé, V, 12. 76. 4; (406) Carthage hires Campanian mercenaries in, 13. 80. 4; (399) Dionysius brings timber from, VI, 14. 42. 4; (396) mercenaries from, in army of Dionysius, 68. 8; (392) in Punic army, 95. 1; (390) ambush Thurians; Leptines of Syracuse brings peace between Greeks and, 101. 1-102. 3; (356) outlaws from, gather in Lucania; they earn name, "Bruttians," VII, 16. 15. 1-2; (339) Bruttians kill those driven from Syracuse by Timoleon, VIII, 16. 32. 1-2; (338) battle between Lucanians and Tarantines, 88. 3; (c. 330) Alexander of Epirus in, IX, 19. 51. 6. X. 20. 37. 3; (317) Bruttians make peace with Croton, IX, 19. 10. 3; (307) Agathocles sells captives in, X, 23. 71. 5; (280) Campanians in Roman garrison in Rhegium emulate Mamertines, XI, 22. 1. 2-3; Pyrrhus in, 6. 1-3, (278) 8. 1-2; (218) Hannibal enters, 25. 19. 1 (n. 169); (203) he leaves, 27. 9. 1, 29. 20. 1; Italians share in defeat of Hannibal, XII, 37. 1. 4; (196) Antiochus has not meddled in, XI, 25. 132. 1; (194) Flaminius asks freedom for Italian slaves in Greece, 13. 1; (171) Roman Senate orders Macedonians to

leave, 30. 1. 1; (167) L. Aemilius Paulus brings army back to, 31. 11. 1-2; (161) envoys of Ptolemy VI ordered to leave, 23. 1; (c. 149) Andrisicus confined in, 32. 15. 1; (145) hermaphrodites in, 12. 1-2 (pp. 435-437); (136) financiers from, in Sicily, XII, 34/5. 2. 27-28, 32. 34; (112) Jugurtha kills many, 31. 1; (105) desolate after victory of the Cimbr, 37. 1. 5; (before 104) slave wars in, 36. 2. 1-2a. 1; (91) buffoon Scantio plays throughout, 37. 12. 3; (91-88) Social war in, see Italia, Italians; (87) by plundering Greece Sulla prepares for war in, 32/9. 7. 1; Marius by his greed for wealth brings woes on, 37. 29. 4-5; (83) Sulla returns to, 33/9. 8. 1; (82) cities of, ally selves with pungent Mastus or Sulla, 13. 1. Traders from, in Iberia, III, 5. 36. 3-4, 38. 3, and in Gaul, 26. 3; plague of mice in, II, 3. 30. 3; See Italia; Italy, Greeks of; Rome; Tyrrhenians; Italy, Greeks of; Iakotae; Theopadae settle at Cymé (Cumae), III, 8. 15. 6; home of Pythagoras and his school, IV, 10. 3. 1-11. 1; (before 480) Xerxes persuades Carthage to attack, 11. 1. 4-5; (474) Hieron of Syracuse aids Cumae, 51. 1-2; (471) Pyxus founded, 59. 4; (453) Sybaris re-established, 90. 3-4; (446) Thurii founded, 12. 9. 1-11. 4; the laws of Charondas, 11. 4-12. 3; the laws of Zaleucus of Locri, 20. 1-21. 2; (445) Brettii kill fugitives from Sybaris, 22. 1; (444) war of Thurians and Tarantini, 23. 2; Clearchus, condemned in Sparta, spends rest of life in, V, 13. 106. 10; (442) peace in, IV, 12. 26. 4; (434) civil war in Thurii, 35. 1-3; (433) Tarantini found Heracleia, 30. 4; (431) Lacedaemonians receive triremes

from, V, 12. 41. 1; (421) Campanians plunder Cymé, 76. 4; (415) Athenian fleet skirts coast of, 13. 3. 3-5; (411) Lacedaemonians receive slaves from, 38. 6. 45. 1; (406) Syracuse makes alliances with, 81. 2; troops come to Syracuse from, 86. 4-5. 92. 5; generals of, abandon Aeraeras, 88. 7-8; many Sicilian Greeks move to, 91. 1; (405) Dionysius enrolls, against Carthaginians, 100. 1; in his array in battle before Gela, 109. 4-110. 5; they desert him when he re-treats, 112. 3; (399) Dionysius hires workmen in, VI, 14. 41. 3; (396) Himilcon hopes to bar aid from, 56. 1; Messenians swim straits to, 57. 5; Dionysius seizes ships from, 62. 1, 63. 4; Carthaginians intercept reinforcements from, 63. 5; (393) form alliance, 91. 1; (390) Dionysius moves against, 100. 1-5, 102. 2-3, have agreement for mutual aid against Lucanians, 101. 3; ambushed while aiding Thurii; saved by Syracusans under Leptines, 101. 1-102. 3; (389) Dionysius moves against, 103. 1-3; give chief command to Croton, 103. 4; Dionysius defeats, but grants generous terms to, 103. 4-106. 3; (388) he lays siege to Rhegium, 107. 2-108. 6; ship of Dionysius wrecked on shore of, 109. 4; (387) he takes Rhegium, 111. 1-112. 5; (386) welcome those exiled by Dionysius, 15. 7. 3-4; (383) make alliance with Carthage against Dionysius, 15. 2-3; (379) Carthaginians invade, VII, 15. 24. 1; (357) support Dion, 16. 9. 6; Dionysius II in, 1. 3; (356) outlaws gather in Lucania and plunder; they are called Bruttians, 15. 1-2; Dionysius II withdraws to, 17. 1-2; (346) Phalaecus fails to bring his mercenaries to,

61. 4-62. 2; Archidamus comes to aid Tarentum, 62. 4. 63. 1; (345) Timoleon stops in, VIII, 16. 66. 3-5; (338) battle between Tarantines and Lucanians on day of Chacronia, 88. 3; (c. 330) Alexander of Epirus in, IX, 19. 51. 6. X, 23. 37. 3; (before 317) Agathocles leads exiles from, to aid of Rhegium, IX, 19. 4. 1-2; (317) Croton makes peace with the Bruttii war with own exiles continues, 10. 3-4; (316) share in rebuilding of Thebes, 54. 2; (316) a possible field for Agathocles, X, 20. 5. 1; (308) 40. 3; (303) Cleonymus of Sparta in, 104. 1-105. 3; (295) Agathocles in, XI, 21. 2. 2, 4. 1. 8. 1, 17. 2. IX, 19. 1. 2, 7; (295) temple of Persephone at Locri the most renowned in, XI, 27. 4. 2; (104-103) serve in Roman army in Sicily, XII, 36. 4. 6, 8. Ithaca; Odysseus returns to, III, 4. 72. 4. Ithome; in Messenia; (469) Messenians and Helots occupy, IV, 11. 64. 1, VII, 15. 86. 4; Lacedaemonians besiege, IV, 11. 64. 4; (456) Messenians depart from, 84. 8; (316) does not join Cassander, IX, 19. 54. 4. Ithycales; (398) archon, VI, 14. 44. 1. Ithyphallus, name of Priapus, II, 4. 6. 4. Itone d. of Lyctius, III, 4. 60. 3. Itoni; Heracles drives, from lands of Omphale, II, 4. 31. 7. Itonus s. of Boeotus; grandsons of, lead Boeotians at Troy, III, 4. 67. 7. Itonus, in Thessaly; Heracles leaves, II, 4. 37. 4. Iulius, Iulius; see Julius. Iunius; see Junius. Ivy; discovered by Osiris or Dionysius, I, 4. 17. 4-5; Osiris plants, in India, 19. 7. Ixion s. of Antion; father of

Centaurus, or of Hippocentaurus; bound to wheel by Zeus, III, 4. 69. 3-70. 1. See Peirithoüs s. of.

— first of the Heracleidae to reign in Corinth, III, 7. 9. 3.

## J

January: festival of Rhea on first of XII, p. 301.

Jason s. of Aeson: of Iolcus, II, 4. 55. 2; account of Jason, Medea and the Argonauts, 40. 1-57. 1; Heracles a companion of, 15. 4, 32. 1-2; success of, followed initiation in Samothracian mysteries, III, 5. 49. 6; (401) Greek mercenaries (the Ten Thousand) hold games where, landed, VI, 14. 30. 3.

— of Phraec: (before 377) makes Neogenes tyrant of Histiae, VII, 15. 30. 3; (371) comes to aid Thebes before Leuctra; persuades Thebes and Lacedaemon to make truce, 54. 5-6; (370) invades Malis and Locris; wins cities of Perrhaebia, 57. 2; Thessalians suspect, 57. 2; they make him chief commander; makes alliance with Amyntas of Macedonia, 60. 1-2; assassinated, 60. 5.

Jaxartes riv.: see Tanais riv.

Jerusalem: Moses leads Jews from Egypt and founds, XII, 34/5. 1. 1-3, 40. 3. 2; he builds Temple in, 3. 3; (124) Antiochus VII Sidetes takes, by siege and dismantles walls, 34/5. 1. 1-5.

Jews: colonists from Egypt living between Arabia and Syria, 1. 1. 28. 2, XII, 34/5. 1. 1-2; led from Egypt by Moses, 40. 3. 1-2, who transmitted to them laws given by Iao (= Yahweh), 1. 1. 94. 2, XII, 40. 3. 6; led in wars of conquest by Moses, 3. 7; under Persian and Macedonian rule, 3. 8; religion of, 3. 4-5; practise circumcision like Egyptians, 1. 1. 28. 3, 55. 5; ruled by a high priest, XII, 40. 2. 1;

(175-163) Antiochus IV Epiphanes, after defeating, tries to change outlandish customs of, XI, 31. 18a. 1, XII, 34/5. 1. 3-4; (161) revolt from Demetrius I.; send embassy to Rome; recognized as free, 40. 2. 1; (134) Antiochus VII Sidetes defeats; he dismisses charges against, 34/5. 1. 1-5; (63) Aristobolus king of, subdued by Pompey, 40. 4. 1; complain to Pompey of misgovernment by Aristobolus, 2. 1.

Jocastê d. of Creon: marries Laius, III, 4. 64. 1; then marries Oedipus, 64. 3-4.

Jocastis s. of Aecolus: king of Italian coast, III, 5. 8. 1.

Joppa (Ioppê, Iopê), in Coelê Syria: harbour of, 1. 1. 31. 2; (315) Antigonus takes, IX, 19. 59. 2; (312) Ptolemy destroys, X, 19. 93. 7.

Judaea: see Jews.

Judges of the Universe: Chaldean name for certain stars, 1. 2. 31. 4-5.

Jugurtha of Numidia: (112) defeats and assassinates Adherbal, XII, 34/5. 31. 1; marvels at Roman courage, 32. 1; (110) in Rome, assassinates claimant to Numidian throne, 35a. 1; (105) betrayed by Bocchus and captured by C. Marius, 39. 1, 36. 1. 1.

— (c. c., Massiva): (110) claims Numidian throne; Jugurtha assassinates, XII, 34/5. 35a. 1. Jugurthine war: (109-108) C. Marius only successful leader in, XII, 34/5. 35. 1-2.

Julian gens, descended from Julius s. of Ascanius, III, 7. 5. 8.

Julius s. of Ascanius: becomes pontifex maximus on Ascanius' death; ancestor of Julian family, III, 7. 5. 8.

— C. or L.: (440 = V447) cos., IV, 12. 29. 1.

— C.: (428 = V435) cos., V, 12. 49. 1.

— C.: see C. Junius Bubuleus Brutus, cos. 319 = V311.

— T.: see L. Julius Iulius, tr. mil. c. p., 371 = V379.

— Caesar, C., cos. 59, 48, 46-44: (58-49) wars of, in Gant and Britain, I, 4. 7, 5. 1, II, 3. 38. 2, 4. 19. 2, III, 5. 21. 2, 22. 1, 25. 4; (44) reforms Corinth, XI, 32. 27. 1-3; deified for his great deeds, I, 4. 7, II, 4. 19. 3, III, 5. 21. 2, 25. 4, XI, 32. 27. 1, 3.

— L.: (90) cos., XII, 37. 18. 1. — Sex.: (91) cos., fails to extend citizenship to Italians, XII, 37. 2. 2.

— Strabo, C.: (88) seeks Mithridatic command, XII, 37. 2. 12.

— Iulius, C.: (444 = V451) decemvir, IV, 12. 23. 1.

— C.: (431 = V438) tr. mil. c. p., IV, 12. 28. 1.

— C.: (405 = V408) tr. mil. c. p., V, 13. 104. 1; (402 = V405) VI, 14. 17. 1.

— L.: (468 = V473) cos., IV, 11. 65. 1.

— L.: (425 = V432) mag. eq., V, 12. 64. 1; (425 = V430) cos., 72. 1.

— L.: (400 = V403) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14. 35. 1.

— L.: (398 = V401) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14. 44. 1.

— L.: (380 = V388) tr. mil. c. p., VII, 15. 23. 1; (371 = V379) 51. 1.

— Sex.: (416 = V424) tr. mil. c. p., V, 12. 82. 1.

— Manto, C.: (424 = V431) cos., V, 12. 65. 1.

Junius, L.: see L. Julius Iulius, cos., 423 = V430.

— Brutus, D.: (138) cos., exhorts men, XII, 33. 26. 1.

— L.: (before 510) plays the drollard, IV, 10. 22. 1.

— Damasippus, L.: (83) defeated by Pompey, XII, 33/9. 9. 1.

— Scaeva, D.: (323 = V325) cos., IX, 18. 2. 1.

— Bubuleus Brutus, C.: (316 =

V317) cos., IX, 19. 17. 1; (312 = V313) X, 19. 77. 1; (310 = V311) 20. 3. 1.

— Pullus, L.: (249) cos.; fleet under, wrecked near Pachynus, XI, 24. 1. 8-10. 4. 1.

— Sihanus, M.: (109) cos., defeated by Cimbri, XII, 34/5. 37. 1 (p. 141).

Junco: (387 = V390) geese of, save Capitol, VI, 14. 116. 6. See Hera.

Jupiter Capitolinus: (91) invoked in oath, XII, 37. 11. 1. See Zeus.

Justice: headless statue of, in Egypt, I, 1. 96. 9.

justice: idea of, introduced by Demeter, III, 5. 5. 2, by Zeus, 7. 1-2.

Juventius Thalma, M.: (167) praetor, proposes war with Rhodes, XI, 31. 5. 3.

— P.: (148) defeated by Andrius, XI, 32. 9a. 1 (p. 429).

## K

Khafrê: see Cephren of Egypt. Khufu: see Cephren of Egypt. king: (307) Antigonus and others assume title, X, 20. 53. 1-54. 1.

knights, Roman: see equestrian order.

"Know thyself": precept of Chilon, IV, 9. 10. 1-2.

Koinos, a name of Hermes, III, 5. 75. 1.

kolumbethra: (480) built in Aegera, IV, 11. 25. 4-5.

Kourotropos a name of Artemis, III, 5. 73. 5.

## L

Labdulum, in Sicily: (414) Athenians build fort at, V, 13. 7. 4.

Labici, a Latin city: founded by Latinus Silvius, III, 7. 5. 9; (415 = V413) Romans take, from Aegul, V, 13. 6. 8.

Labotas, early Lacedaemonian king, III, 7. 8. 2.

labour, organization of (401) by Dionysius, VI, 14, 18, 2-8, (399) 41, 4-43, 4.

Labyrinth, in Crete: Daedalus builds, to house the Minotaur, III, 4, 77, 4, I, 1, 61, 3, 97, 5.

— In Egypt: various tales of building of, I, 1, 61, 2-4, 66, 2-6, 89, 3, 97, 5; Daedalus used, as model for labyrinth in Crete, 61, 2-4, 97, 5.

Laculum, small harbour of Syracuse, VI, 14, 7, 3.

Lacedaemonians: Heracles as ancestor of, V, 12, 45, 1, 59, 4; Dorians of Doris the original stock of, IV, 11, 79, 4, V, 12, 59, 4; kings of, as chronological framework, I, 1, 5, 1, III, 7, 8, 1-2; list of kings to first Olympiad, 8, 2; 14th in list of thalassocracies, 11, 1; Lycurgus received laws for, from Apollo, I, 1, 94, 1, III, 7, 12, 1-3, VII, 16, 57, 4; Egyptian judges not inferior to those of, I, 1, 75, 3; Theseus carries Helen from, III, 4, 63, 2; Dioscuri bring her back, 63, 3; colonize Syme, 5, 53, 2-3, Crete, and other islands, 80, 3; defeat the Argives, 7, 13, 2; with others, make Eleans "sacred" to Zeus, 8, 1, 1; (c. 743-723) episodes from First Messenian war, 7, 1-8, 3, 12, 1-13, 2, VII, 15, 66, 3; abortive revolt of the Epeunactae (Partheniae); colonization of Tarentum, III, 8, 21, 1-3; (685-668) episodes of Second Messenian war; Tyrtaeus, 27, 1-2, VII, 15, 66, 3; Terjander's songs quiet civil strife in, III, 8, 28, 1; offer the Epizephyrian Locrians aid of the Dioscuri, III, 8, 32, 1; (560) Delphi gives, ambiguous response re conquest of Arcadia, IV, 9, 36, 2-3; (545) order Cyrus not to enslave Asiatic Greeks, 36, 1.

(480) Command against Xerxes, VII, 15, 78, 4; send force to hold Tempé; withdraw,

IV, 11, 2, 5-6; hold Thermopylae, 4, 1-8, 3, with Mycenaeans but not Argives, 65, 2; Persians burn pass and destroy, 8, 4-10, 4; their fame, 11, 1-12, 1, 33, 2; on left wing at Salamis, 18, 1; (479) prevent giving award of valour to Athens, 27, 2, but honour Themistocles, 27, 3; delay aid to Athens, 28, 1-5; fail to aid Megarians, 30, 3-4; with others, defeat Persians at Plataea, 30, 5-33, 1, and at Mycaele, 34, 1-37, 1; return home after Mycaele, 37, 4, 12, 2, 1; (478) Athens ravaged in spite of, 11, 39, 2-40, 4, 43, 1; (477) do not hinder improvements at Peiraeus, 41, 5-42, 1, 43, 1-2; liberate Greek cities, 44, 1-3; treachery of Pausanias; his fate, 44, 3-46, 5; (476) King Archidamus succeeds Leotychides, 48, 1; (475) dissuaded from war with Athens, 50, 1-3; (471) demand trial of Themistocles before council of Greeks, 54, 2-55, 3, which they control, 55, 6; he eludes agents of, 56, 2-4; (464) after earthquake the Helots and Messenians rebel, 63, 1-7; (462) Athenian aid sought, then rejected, 64, 1-4; cannot protect Mycenae from Argives, 65, 3-4; refuse Artaxerxes' request for war on Athens, 74, 5-6; (458) aid Doris against Phocis, 79, 4-6; on return, fight drawn battles with Athens; make truce, 80, 1-6; (457) allied with Thebes against Athens, 81, 1-4; (456) Athenians destroy dockyards at Gytheum, but cannot hold Methone, 84, 6; war with Helots and Messenians ends; Athenians settle at Naupactus the Messenians expelled by, 84, 7-8, V, 12, 44, 3, VII, 15, 66, 1, 4-5; (454) Cimon negotiates peace between Athens and, IV, 11, 86, 1; (453) aid Sicyon against Athens, 88, 2.

(448) Megarians revolt from Athens and make alliance with, IV, 12, 5, 2; (447) invade Attica, 6, 1; (446) 30-year truce with Attica negotiated, 7, 1; refuse to aid re-establishment of Sybaris, 10, 3-4; (442) truce with Athens in effect, 26, 2; (441) 28, 4; (434) King Agis succeeds Archidamus, 35, 4; (431) war with Athens begins, 37, 2, 38, 1; its causes, 38, 2-39, 5; resources of Athens and, 40, 1-6; list of allies of, V, 12, 42, 4; preparations of, for war, 41, 1-2; raid Attica; Athenians raid Lacedaemonian coast, 42, 3, 6-8; (430) raids continue, 43, 1-45, 5; settle at Thyraeae the Aeginetans expelled by Athens, 44, 2-3; reject Athenian peace proposals, 45, 5; (429) raids continue, 46, 1-48, 3; fail to take Plataea, 47, 1-2; move against Acarnania, 47, 4; inferior to Athens at sea, 47, 1, 48, 1-3; (428) war continues, 49, 2-5, 52, 1-2; fail to take Peiraeus, 49, 2; (427) Athens hopes to win supremacy over all Greece by defeating, 54, 3; war continues, 55, 1-57, 4; make alliance with Lesbos, 55, 2-6; take Plataea and put all to death, 56, 1-6; (426) war continues, 58, 1-59, 2; earthquake halts raid on Athens, 59, 1-2; found Heraclaea at Trachis, 59, 3-5; Agis becomes king, IV, 12, 35, 4; (425) war continues, V, 12, 60, 1-63, 5; with Aetolians, attack Naupactus, 60, 2; Ambracia asks a garrison, 60, 6; try to recover Pylos, 61, 1-63, 5; place garrison on Sphacteria, 61, 4, which Athenians capture, 63, 3, 75, 5; send peace mission to Athens, 63, 2-3; (424) war continues, 65, 1-68, 6; Melos only island loyal to, 65, 1-2; lose, then recover Megara and Nisaea, 66, 3-67, 1; Brasidas in Thrace, 67, 2-68, 6; (423) war continues, 72, 1-10; truce with

Athens made and broken, 72, 5-6; (422) war continues, 72, 1-74, 6; under Brasidas, defeat Athenians under Cleon, both generals falling, 73, 3-74, 4; make 50-year truce with Athens with general release of prisoners, 74, 5-75, 2, 13, 24, 2-3; (421) free helots who had served under Brasidas; restore rights to those captured at Sphacteria, 12, 76, 1-2; other states confer on alliance against Athens and, 75, 2-5; (420) Athens still withholds Sphacteria from, 77, 2; alliance with Corinth, 77, 3; (419) Argives declare war, then make truce, 78, 1-4; board of ten to advise king, 78, 6; defeat Mantineaans and Argives, 79, 3-7; (418) make alliance with Argives; Mantineaans submit to, 80, 1-2; (417) Athenians and, compete for Argolis, 81, 1-5; (416) Athens still at war with, as she begins Sicilian campaign, 83, 6.

(415) Alcibiades spurs, against Athens, V, 13, 5, 4; (414) aid Syracuse, 7, 1-2, 8, 3, 32, 4, 34, 4; break truce with Athens, 8, 8; (413) occupy Decelcia, 9, 2, 12, 2; (412) war continues, 34, 2-4, 36, 3-37, 6; many Athenian allies join, 34, 2, 36, 5; Alcibiades advises, 37, 2, 68, 6; Syracuse sends fleet to aid, 34, 4, 40, 5, 61, 1, 63, 1; with Persian aid defeat Athens off Oropus, 34, 2-3, 36, 3-5; Alcibiades advises Persia against, 37, 4-5; (411) war continues, 38, 3-42, 4; fleet of, moves to Hellespont, 38, 4-39, 1, where, lacking Persian aid, it is defeated, 39, 1-41, 4, 42, 4; expel Persians from Antandros, 42, 4; (410) war continues, 45, 1-53, 4; defeated on land and sea near Dardanus, 45, 5-46, 6; fleet of, rebuts at Abydos, 47, 2; oligarchic party in Corcyra supports, 48, 4-7;

defeated near Cyzicus, 49. 5-52. 1, 70. 1, 37. 5-6; Athens rejects peace offer of, 52. 2-53. 4; (409) war continues, 64. 1-67. 7; recover Pylos, 64. 5-7; defeated in Megara, 65. 1-2, and at Chalcodon, 66. 1-2; send fleet under Cratesippidas to Ionia, 65. 3-4; lose Byzantium, 68. 3-67. 7; (408) war continues, 68. 1-74. 4; make Lysander admiral, 70. 1; Persians aid, 70. 3; defeat Athenians at Notium, 71. 2-4; from Decelea, raid Athens, 72. 3-73. 2; Alcibiades charged with favouring, 73. 6; King Pausanias succeeds Pictonax, 75. 1; (407) war continues, 76. 1-79. 7; force entrance to harbour of Mitylene against Conon, 77. 3-79. 7; (406) allied with Syracuse against Carthage, 81. 2; war with Athens continues, 97. 1-103. 2; fleet defeated at Arginusae, 97. 3-100. 5; allies of, ask for Lysander as general; send Aracus with Lysander as adviser, 100. 7-8; (405) last year of war with Athens, 104. 1-107. 4; fleet under Lysander at Ephesus, 104. 3-4; oligarchy set up in Miletus, 104. 5-6; take Iasus and Lampascus; fail to take Athens, 104. 7-105. 1; Athens rejects Alcibiades' aid against, 105. 3-4; destroy Athenian fleet at Aegospotami, 105. 1-106. 10; invade Attica; blockade Athens, 107. 2-3, which surrenders on terms, agreeing to destroy walls, 107. 4, VI, 14. 3. 2, 85. 2, VII, 15. 63. 1.

(404) Set up oligarchy in Athens, supported by garrison, VI, 14. 3. 3-4. 7; order return of Athenian exiles, 8. 1-3; send Aristus (Aretes) to support Dionysius, 10. 2, 70. 3; set up harmonists in Greek cities and levy tribute, 10. 1-2, 2. 1; Persians kill Alcibiades to please, 11. 1-2; (403) send

Clearchus to Byzantium; overthrow him when he acts the tyrant, 12. 2-7; establish oligarchies, 13. 1; give heed to oracles, 13. 3; dismiss charges against Lysander, 13. 7-8; (402) move against Elis, 17. 4-12; (401) send aid to Cyrus against Artaxerxes, 11. 2, 19. 4-5, 21. 1-2; mercenaries from, in army of Cyrus, 22. 5, 23. 3-4, 24. 5, 27. 1; Athenian oligarchs ask aid of, 33. 5-6; Etelans end war with, 34. 1; drive Messenians from Cephalonia and Naupactus, 34. 2-3; (400) make Thibron general to free Greeks of Asia, 35. 6-36. 1; survivors of the Ten Thousand join, 37. 4; (399) Dercylidas replacing Thibron drives Thracians from Chersonese, 38. 2-7; he makes truce with Pharnabazus, 38. 3, 39. 1; quell discord in Heraclia Tracheia; subjugate people about Oeta, 38. 4-5, 82. 7; Conon of Athens hopes to subdue, with Persian aid, 39. 3; make truce with Pharnabazus and Tissaphernes, 39. 4-6; (398) Dionysius hires mercenaries, 44. 2; (396) 58. 1; send fleet to aid him against Carthage, 62. 1, 63. 4, 70. 2; he sends mercenary leader to, for trial, 78. 2; to avoid offending, he removes from Messene (in Sicily) those exiled from Messenia by, 78. 5-6; plunder Phrygia; move to Ephesus; seek alliance with Egypt, 79. 1-4; fleet of, moves against Conon, returns to Rhodes, and is expelled thence, 79. 4-6; Conon captures supply ships of, 79. 7; defeat Tissaphernes, 80. 1-5, VII, 15. 31. 3; aid Phocians against Boeotians, VI, 14. 81. 1-3; Conon promises Artaxerxes to destroy power of, 81. 5; (395) enemies of, set up Council in Corinth, 82. 1-7; after drawn battle with Boeotians, 83. 1-2, defeat

them at Coronela, 84. 1-2; defeated at sea by Conon, 83. 4-7; expelled from cities of Aegean and Asia, 84. 3-4; (394) defeat Corinthians; secure presidency of Isthmian games for exiles, 86. 2-6; banish King Pausanias; Agesipolis succeeds, 89. 1; (393) Iphicrates defeats, 91. 2; (391) recover Samos and Rhodes; gather fleet, 97. 1-4; raid Argolis, 97. 5; (390) Persians defeat, 99. 1-3; (387) Antalcidas, envoy of, makes peace with Persia, 110. 1-5, abandoning the Greeks of Asia, IV, 12. 26. 2, VI, 15. 10. 2, VII, 15. 29. 5.

(386) Folly of policy of, VI, 15. 1. 1-6; provoke war with Mantinea, 5. 1-5; friendship of, and Tiribazus, 8. 4, 10. 2; join revolt of Gl6s against King, 9. 4-5, 18. 1, 19. 1; take and raze Mantinea, 12. 1-2; aid Epidauri against Illyrians, 13. 3; seek foothold in Thrace, 19. 3; kings of, disagree on foreign policy, 19. 4; (382) seize Cadmeia; control Thebans, VII, 15. 20. 1-3, 25. 1, 16. 29. 2; Olynthians defeat, 15. 21. 1-3; (381) send King Agesipolis against Olynthus, 22. 2; (380) King Cleombrotus succeeds Agesipolis, 23. 2; subdue Olynthians, 23. 2-3; win overlordship of Greece, 23. 3-5; (378) causes of war with Boeotia, 25. 1-3; Thebans and Athenians defeat, and recover Cadmeia, 25. 3-28. 1; (before 377) expect tyrant from Hestiaeae, 30. 3-4; (377) alienate allies by harshness, 28. 2-5; attack Peiraeeus, breaking truce, 29. 5-7; lose many allies; Hestiaeae loyal, 30. 1-5; treat allies more humanely; reorganize army, 31. 1-4; enter Boeotia; plunder but avoid battle, 32. 1-33. 3, 52. 5; repel Thebans, 33. 5-6; Thebans defeat, 34. 1-2; Athenians defeat fleet of, off Naxos,

34. 3-35. 2, (370) and off Leucas, 36. 5-6; Thebans defeat, at Orchomenus, 37. 1; (375) Athenians and, try to shake Theban confederacy, 38. 4; supporters of hegemony of, attacked, 40. 1-5; (374) aid oligarchs; send fleet to Zacynthus and Coreyra, 43. 1-46. 3, 47. 1; Athenians defeat, at Coreyra, 47. 3-7; (372) blazing torch in sky foretells decline of, 50. 2-3; prepare for Theban war, 50. 5-6; (371) move through Phocis to Leuctra, 51. 1-52. 2; Thebans deny right of, to meddle in Boeotia; allies of, confident of victory, 51. 4; Pelopidas defeats, at Tegyra, 51. 2; old prophecy of defeat of, at Leuctra, 54. 1-4; make peace; return to Leuctra after receiving reinforcements, 54. 5-7; Boeotians defeat, at Leuctra, 55. 1-56. 4, 33. 2-3, 39. 1-3, 60. 1-2, 63. 1, 16. 23. 2, 29. 2, IV, 11. 82. 3; Amphictyonic Council fines, for seizing Cadmeia, VII, 16. 23. 2-3; (370) King Cleomeles succeeds Agesipolis, 15. 69. 4; (369) Arcadians defeat, 59. 3, 62. 1-2; Arcadians, Thebans, Boeotians, and others allied against, 62. 3-5; make alliance with Athens, 63. 1-2; move to meet invading Boeotians and Arcadians, 63. 3-65. 1, 81. 2; attack them at Eurotas riv., 65. 2-5; strengthen forces, 65. 6; agree with Athens on spheres of power, 67. 1; lose Pelten6, 67. 2; Arcadians, Argives, and Elisians join Boeotians against, 68. 1; Athenians and, fail to check Epameinondas at Isthmus, 68. 2-5, 72. 1-2; hire mercenaries from Dionysius; dismiss them, 70. 1; envoy of Artaxerxes II fails to make peace, 70. 2; (368) defeat Arcadians, 72. 3-6; (366) Artaxerxes intervenes to end Boeotian war, 76. 3; (363) at request of Mantinea, enter

Arcadia, 82. 4-5; return when Boeotians attack Sparta, 82. 5-84. 1; on side of Mantinicians in battle at Mantinea, 84. 3-87. 4, IV, 11. 82. 3; after battle, send herald asking to bury dead, VII, 15. 87. 4; remain outside general peace, 89. 1-2; (362-361) join Tachos of Egypt against Artaxerxes, 90. 2-3, 92. 2.

(355) Support Philomelus and Phocians against Amphictyonic League, VII, 16. 23. 1-24. 2, 29. 1 2. 27. 3-5; Amphictyonic Council doubles fine of, 29. 2-4; (353) defeat Argives near Orneae, 34. 3; (352) send aid to Phocians, 37. 3; invade Arcadia; fight indecisive battles with Thebans; make armistice with Megalopoliitans, 39. 1-7; (351) refuse troops to Artaxerxes III, 44. 1; (347) share with Phocians in spoil of Delphi and in gulf, 57. 1, 4, 64. 1; (346) aid Phocians, 59. 1; Tarentum claims kinship with, 62. 4; send army to aid Tarentum; it goes first to Crete, 62. 4; King Archidamus dies in service of Tarentum, Agis succeeds, 63. 1-2, VIII, 16. 88. 3-4; (335) move to recover independence on accession of Alexander, 17. 3. 5; Alexander checks revolt of, by sack of Thebes, XI, 32. 4. 3; (330) Antipater subdues new revolt of, VIII, 17. 62. 0-63. 4; send envoys to Alexander, 73. 5-6, X, 19. 70. 4-5; (314) Acragas asks, for leader against Agathocles, 70. 2; (309) King Cleomenes dies, 20. 29. 1; (303) at request of Tarentum, send Cleonymus as leader, 104. 1-2; (c. 207) Nabis kills abject of, XI, 27. 1. 1-2; (195) he makes treaty with Rome, 28. 13. 1; (188) forced to join Achaean League, 29. 17. 1; (185) Rome protests Achaean dismantling of walls of, 17. 1; Achaean League declares war on, 32. 26. 5. See Clearchus, Ucxip-

pus, Dorieus, Pharacides of. See also Laconia, Sparta.

Lachares: descendant of Heracles and ancestor of Macedonian kings, III, 7. 17. 1.

Laches of Athens: (427) general, sent to Leontini, V, 12. 54. 4, (419) to Argos, 79. 1.

—: (409) archon, VI, 14. 35. 1. —: (364) general, overawed by Epameinondas, VII, 15. 79. 1.

Lacinia, Cape, in Italy, III, 8. 17. 1.

Lacinius: Heracles slays, II, 4. 24. 7.

Laconia: Achaeans from, invade Crete, III, 5. 80. 2; (479) after Mycaë, Lacedaemonians return to, IV, 11. 37. 4; (477) Pausanias abhors manner of life of, 46. 3; (469) Helots and Messenians overrun, 64. 1;

(458) Athenians raid, 84. 1-6; (430) V, 12. 43. 2-3; (425) Athenians at Pylos hold soil of, 62. 2, 7; Messenians raid, 63. 5;

(424) Nicias takes Thyrae on frontier of, 65. 9; (415) Athenian fleet off coast of, 43. 9, 2; (410) Lacedaemonian envoy speaks in Laconian fashion, 52. 2; one Laconian to be exchanged for one Athenian, 52. 3; war has brought allies to the, 52. 4; (409) call a garrison commander a "har-

most," 66. 2; (395) Conon sends Cytherians to, under truce, VI, 14. 84. 4-5; (371) Thebans claim never to have meddled in affairs of, VII, 15. 51. 4; (369) Boeotians and others plan to waste, 62. 5; they take positions on frontier of, 63. 3; held undevastated for 500 years, 65. 1; Boeotians and others devastate, 65. 4-5; (366) war of Boeotians and, ends, 76. 3; (315) mercenaries recruited in, IX, 19. 60. 1; (314) envoys of Acragas come to, X, 19. 70. 4;

Acrotatus returns to, 71. 5; Cleonymus discards dress of, 20. 104. 3. See Alcisthenes, Deionomencs, Epiteldias, Demaratus,

Gylippus, Lysander of; Malean cape, Pellonë, Taenarum in. See also Lacedaemon, Sparta.

Lacrats of Thebes: (c. 344) commands mercenaries in Artaxerxes' army, VII, 16. 44. 2, 47. 2, 49. 1-6.

Ladder, a pass in Persia, IX, 19. 21. 2.

Ladë, isl. off Miletus: (494) Persians defeat Ionian Greeks near, IV, 10. 25. 3<sup>2</sup>.

Ladon: father of Metopë, III, 4. 72. 1.

Laeonites, Gulf of (Gulf of Akaba), II, 3. 43. 4.

Laelius, C., cos., 190: (203) warns Scipio Africanus against Sophonba, XI, 27. 7. 1.

Laertes, in Spain: (140) Q. Pompeius takes, XII, 33. 17. 1-3.

Lagus, father of Ptolemy, IX, 18. 3. I, XI, 21. 1. 4b.

Lajus, king of Thebes, father of Oedipus, III, 4. 64. 1-2.

Lamachus of Athens: (423) general; loses ships near Heraclaea Pontica, V, 12. 72. 4; (416) one of the commanders of Sicilian expedition, 84. 3; (415) II, 2. 1, (414) 7. 3; killed in Sicily, 8. 1, 6.

Lamia: myth of, X, 20. 11. 3-6.

Lamia, in Malis: (323) does not join Athens against Antipater, IX, 13. 11. 1; he takes refuge in, 12. 3-4; Leosthenes besieges, 13. 1-3, 18. 3; (322) siege of, abandoned, 15. 1.

Lamian war: (325) beginnings of, VIII, 17. 111. 1-4; (323-322) Athens and allies defeated by Antipater, IX, 18. 8. 1-13. 6, 14. 4-15. 9, 16. 4-19. 1, 24. 1, 56. 3, 66. 5, X, 20. 46. 3.

Lamius of Sparta: (c. 344) leader in army of Nectanobos, devastates Artaxerxes III Ochus, VII, 16. 48. 2.

Lampêa, Mt., in Arcadia: home of Erymanthian boar, II, 4. 12. 1.

Lampon of Athens: (446) a founder of new Sybaris (Thurii), IV, 12. 10. 3-4.

Lamponius (L. Aponius): (88) Lucanian leader in Social war, XII, 37. 2. 11, (90) 23. 1.

Lampsacus, on Hellespont: (after 471) Xerxes gives, to Themistocles to supply wine, IV, 11. 57. 7; (469) Athenians fortify, V, 13. 66. 1; (405) Lysander frees, 104. 8-105. 1; he executes Philoetes at, 106. 7; (302) joins Lysimachus; is left free, X, 20. 107. 2; Demetrius recovers, 111. 3; (before 190) one of first cities of Asia to seek Roman aid; (190) Antiochus III offers to give up, XI, 29. 7. 1. See Anaximenes.

Lamus s. of Hercules, II, 4. 81. 8.

Lanassa d. of Agathocles: (c. 295) Agathocles hides plot behind pretended marriage of, XI, 21. 4. 1; (278) wife of Pyrrhus, 22. 8. 2.

Lanuvium, in Latium; Latinus Silvius founds, III, 7. 5. 9.

Laodicea, in Syria: (145) Demetrius II Nicator wastes time in, XII, 33. 9. 1; (128) Alexander II Zabinas recovers, 34/5. 22. 1.

Laomedon: father of Thymoetes, II, 3. 67. 5.

— s. of Ius: defrauds Poseidon, who demands sacrifice of Hesione d. of, II, 4. 42. 1-4; refuses Heracles pay promised for saving her; Heracles kills, 32. 1-4, 42. 6-7, 49. 3-7; Priam s. of, III, 4. 75. 4, opposes father's refusal, II, 4. 32. 5, 49. 3.

— of Messana (in Sicily): (399) leader of mutiny, VI, 14. 10. 1-5.

— of Mitylenë: (323) Syria assigned to, by Perdicas, IX, 18. 3. 1, (321) by Antipater, 30. 6; (320) Nicanor takes, captive, 43. 2.

Laesthenidas, historian, III, 5. 80. 4.

Lapithae: named for Lapithes s. of Apollo, III, 4. 69. 2; defeated by Heracles and the Dorians, II, 4. 37. 3; war of the

- Centaurus and the, III, 4. 69. 1-70. 4; driven to Cape Malca, 70. 4.
- Lapithes s. of Apollo: people dwelling by Peneius riv. called from, III, 4. 69. 1-3. See Periphas, Phorbus, Triopas ss. of.
- s. of Aeolus: father of Lesbos, III, 5. 81. 6.
- Lapitha (Lapithus), on Cyprus: (315) makes alliance with Antigonus, IX, 19. 59. 1; taken by Seleucus, 62. 6; (318) Ptolemy arrests Praxippos king of, X, 19. 79. 4.
- Laranda, in Lycania: (before 323) puts to death satrap appointed by Alexander, IX, 18. 22. 1; (322) razed by Perdiccas, 22. 2.
- Larissa (Larisa), in Syria: colonized from Thessalian Larissa; (145) joins Diocetes Tryphon against Demetrius II Nicator, XII, 33. 4a. 1.
- , in Thessaly: mother city of Larissa in Syria, XII, 33. 4a. 1; (395) Council in Corinth aids, against Lycophron of Phraea, VI, 14. 82. 5; (369) Alexander II of Macedon holds, after expelling Alexander of Phraea, VII, 15. 61. 3-5; Macedonian garrison in, surrenders to Pelopidas, 67. 3-4. See Corinians, Menon of.
- Cremasté, in Phthiotia: (302) Demetrius takes, X, 20. 110. 2.
- Lasion, in Elis: (492) Lacedaemonians take, VI, 14. 17. 8; (365) Arcadian exiles in, VII, 15. 77. 1; Elisians and Arcadians dispute control of, 77. 1-4.
- Lasthenes of Thebes: (404) an Olympic victor; defeats a race horse, VI, 14. 11. 5.
- of Olynthus: (348) bribed by Philip, VII, 16. 53. 2.
- , (145) minister of Demetrius II Nicator, XII, 33. 4. 1.
- : (69 ?) Rome bids Cretans surrender, XII, 40. 1. 3.
- Latin (language): meaning in, of Alba, III, 7. 5. 6, of Mt. Silva, 5. 8. 6. 1; both Greek and, spoken in Sicily (in time of Diodorus), I, 1. 4. 4.
- Latin cities: Latinus Silvius founds, III, 7. 5. 9.
- Latins, Latium: Romans, by origin are, III, 8. 26. 1; Aeneas becomes king of, 7. 5. 2; kings of, ruling from Alba Longa, 5. 3-7. 1; (337-V340) Romans defeat, VIII, 16. 90. 2; (91) Saunio, a buffoon from, XII, 37. 12. 2.
- Latinus, king of Latium: Aeneas marries Lavinia d. of, III, 7. 5. 8.
- Silvius: king of Alba Longa, founds Latin cities, III, 7. 5. 9-10.
- Latula, in Caria: Carlians move from, to Naxos, III, 5. 51. 3.
- Latoniae, in Libya: (310) Agathocles lands at, X, 20. 6. 3.
- Laurel: Apollo discovers, I, 1. 17. 4. 5.
- Leds, in Lucania: (390) Thurians advance against, VI, 14. 101. 3.
- Laustolae (Laustiac), in Latium: (314) Samnites defeat Romans at, X, 19. 72. 7-8.
- Lavinia d. of Latinus: wife of Aeneas and mother of Silvius, III, 7. 5. 8.
- Lavinius, L.: see M. Albinus, tr. pl. c. p., 371-V379.
- Laws: of Egypt called the best, I, 1. 69. 5; given to mankind by Themis, III, 5. 67. 4; various accounts of origin of Egyptian, I, 1. 14. 3-4, 75. 6, 94. 1-95. 5; given to various peoples by various gods and lawgivers, 94. 1-2; Egyptian influence on laws of Lycargus, Plato, Solon, 98. 1; Macareus gives, for Lesbos, III, 5. 82. 4; (c. 600) Charondas gives, for Thurii, IV, 12. 11. 3-19. 2; his provision for revision of, 17. 1-3; Zaleucus gives, for Loeri (in Italy), 20. 1-21. 1; (444-443-V451-450) Xvtil gives, for Rome, IV, 12. 23. 1-25. 1; (412) Diocles draws up, for Syracuse, V, 12. 35. 1-5; (399) laws of Diocles revised by
- Timoleon, VIII, 16. 82. 6-7, V, 12. 35. 3, (c. 250) and by Polydorus, 35. 3.
- Leandria of Sparta: (371) exiled; with Epameinondas, VII, 15. 54. 1.
- Lebedaei, in Boeotia: festival of Zeus at, VII, 15. 53. 4.
- Lebanon, Mt., in Syria: location of, IX, 19. 58. 3; Aegias burns forests of, II, 3. 70. 4; Antigonus gets ship timber from, IX, 19. 58. 2-3.
- Lechaem: port of Corinth, XI, 22. 8. 6; on one side of Isthmus, IV, 11. 16. 3, VII, 15. 68. 3; (394) Corinthians and Lacedaemonians hold, in turn, VI, 14. 80. 3-6; (393) Corinthian exiles in, 91. 2.
- Leda, mother of Helen by Zeus, III, 4. 63. 2.
- Lettus s. of Electryon: Boeotian leader in Trojan war, III, 4. 67. 7.
- Leunoe: Rhadamanthys gives, to Thoas, III, 5. 79. 2; (c. 520) Tyrrhenians give, to Miltiades, IV, 10. 19. 6; (441) Pericles places Samian hostages on; Samians recover them, 12. 27. 2-3; (356) Chians and others ravage, VII, 16. 21. 2; (314) attacked by Seleucus for loyalty to Antigonus; relieved by Diocurides, X, 19. 68. 3-4.
- Lenaea, Athenian festival: (368) Dionysius wins victory with tragedy at, VII, 15. 74. 1.
- Lenaeus, name of Dionysus, II, 3. 63. 4, 4. 5. 1.
- the Syrian: (169) minister of Ptolemy VI Philometor, undertakes war with Antiochus IV Epiphanes, XI, 30. 15. 1-16. 1.
- Leocrates: (459) Athenian general, defeats Aegina, IV, 11. 78. 3-4.
- Leocrinus: (c. 180) general of Pharnaces, forces mercenaries in Tius to surrender, XI, 29. 23. 1.
- Leonidas, king of Sparta: (480) commands forces sent to Thermopylae, IV, 11. 4. 2-7; rejects Xerxes' offer, 5. 4-5, VI, 14. 25. 2-3; checks Persian attacks, IV, 11. 6. 3-8. 3; remains after Persians turn his position, 8. 4-9. 2; Lacedaemonians and Thespians under, perish in night attack on Persian camp, 9. 3-10. 4, VII, 15. 64. 4, on same day as battle at Himera, IV, 11. 24. 1; praised by Simonides, 11. 6; (479) Pausanias commands as guardian for son of, 29. 4.
- Leonides, officer of Ptolemy: (310) subdues cities of Cilicia; Demetrius defeats, X, 20. 19. 4-5.
- Leonnatus, a Macedonian: (336) kills murderer of Philip, VIII, 16. 94. 4; (333) a "Friend" of Alexander; sent to reassure captured wife of Darius, 17. 37. 3; (326) Alexander sends, to lay waste interior (on return from India), 104. 5-6; Oretiae attack, 105. 8; (323) Perdiccas assigns Hellespontine Phrygia to, IX, 18. 3. 1; brings aid to Antipater, 12. 1<sup>a</sup>, 14. 4-5; (322) defeated and killed by Greeks, 15. 1-4, 16. 5.
- Leonteus, brother of Andramon, II, 4. 53. 2.
- Leontini, Leontines, in Sicily: Heracles leaves memorials at, II, 4. 24. 1; wild wheat still grows in, III, 5. 2. 4; colonized by Chalcids and Athens, V, 12. 53. 1, 83. 1. 3; land near, called Nuthia, III, 5. 8. 2; (476) Hieron moves people of Catania and Naxos to, IV, 11. 49. 2; (427) Gorgias as envoy from, secures alliance with Athens against Syracuse, V, 12. 53. 1-54. 4; make peace with Syracuse securing Syracusean citizenship, 54. 7; (before 416) Syracuseans force people to leave, 83. 1; (416) seek Athenian aid, 83. 1-3; (413) Syracuseans pretending to be from, trick Athenians, 13. 18. 5; (406) Syracuse settles fugitives from Acragas in, 89. 4; by



- ruse in, Dionysius wins a bodyguard, 95. 3-8; (405) Geloans and Camarinaeans leave Dionysius and go to, 113. 4; left free by terms of peace, 114. 1; (403) Dionysius seeks control of, he fails to take, VI, 14. 14. 1-4; abandon city and move to Syracuse, 15. 4; (396) Dionysius fortifies, 58. 1; he gives, to his mercenaries, 75. 2-3; (356) general of Dionysius II briefly holds, VII, 16. 16. 1; Dion and his mercenaries in, 17. 4, 20. 1; (353) supporters of Dion flee to, 36. 5; (345) Hicetas, tyrant of Syracuse, makes his base, VIII, 16. 68. 1-2, (342) 72. 2, 4; Timoleon fails to take, 72. 2; (339) Timoleon transports, to Syracuse, 82. 7; (311) goes over to Carthage, X, 19. 110. 3; (309) soldiers of Agathocles plunder, 20. 32. 1-2; (278) Pyrrhus in, XI, 22. 8. 5, 10. 1; (263) subject to Hiero, 23. 4. 1; (104) Salvius, slave leader, assembles army near, XII, 36. 7. 1.
- Leontopolis, in Egypt: lion ceremonies at, I, 1. 84. 4-8.
- Leōs of Athens: sacrifices daughters for good of city, VIII, 17. 15. 2.
- Leosthenes of Athens: (361) loses ships; condemned as traitor, VII, 15. 95. 1-3.
- : (325) mercenaries at Taenarum choose, as leader, VIII, 17. 111. 3-4; (323) Athens sends, to Taenarum to enrol men against Antipater, IX, 18. 9. 1-3; goes to Aetolia, 9. 4-5; occupies Thermopylae, 11. 3-5; Thessalians join, 12. 3; forces Antipater to retire to Larnia, 12. 3-4; killed while besieging Larnia, 13. 1-6.
- Leostatus: (303) archon, X, 20. 102. 1.
- Leotrophides of Athens: (409) defeats Megarians, V, 13. 65. 1-2.
- Leotycheides, king of Sparta: (479) collects fleet after Salamis, IV, 11. 34. 2-3; moves to Mycale; proclaims liberation of Greeks of Asia, 34. 4-35. 1; Greeks under, defeat Persians at Mycale, 35. 1-38. 7; tries to persuade Greeks of Asia to move to Europe, 37. 1-2; (478) dies, 48. 2.
- Leptines of Syracuse, brother of Dionysius: (397) in command of siege of Motyē, VI, 14. 48. 4, and of fleet, 53. 5, (396) 54. 4, 55. 2-3; Punic fleet defeats, 59. 7-60. 7; escorts provisions, 64. 1; defeats Punic fleet, 72. 1, 4-6; (390) reconciles Italian Greeks and Lucanians; is removed from command, 102. 1-3; (386) exiled; recalled, 15. 7. 3-4; (383) killed at Cronium, 17. 1-2.
- : (351) takes Rhegium from Dionysius II, VII, 16. 45. 9; (342) tyrant of Engyium and Apollonia, submits to Timoleon, VIII, 16. 72. 3-5.
- , general of Agathocles: (397) defeats Acragantines; governor of Cephaloedum, X, 20. 56. 1-3; in command of Sicily, 61. 5; defeats Acragantines, 62. 2-5.
- : (163) murders Cn. Octavius, XI, 31. 29. 1.
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- Lycophon, tyrant of Phœacæ: (395) Council at Corinth aids Medius against, VI, 14. 82. 5-6.
- II, of Phœacæ: (357) assassinations Alexander of Phœacæ, VII, 16. 14. 1-2; (333) with Phocians, defeats Philip, 36. 1-2; then is defeated by him, 35. 3-5; (352) yields Phœacæ to Philip and flees to Phocians, 37. 3; aids Lacedæmonians against Megalopolitans, 39. 3.
- Lycopolité, in Egypt I, 1. 88. 7.
- Lycytis: Minos weds daughter of, III, 4. 60. 3.
- Lycytis, in Crete: (346) Lacedæmonians drive Phalacrus from, VII, 16. 62. 3-4, 63. 2.
- Lycurgus s. of Dryas, king of Thracæ: exiles Mopsus, II, 3. 55. 10; plots against Dionysus (Osiris); crucified, 65. 4-6, 4. 3. 4, I, 1. 20. 2. Also called king of Arabia, II, 3. 65. 7.
- s. of Boreas: exiles brother Isetes, III, 5. 30. 2.
- of Lacedæmon: advised by Delphi, gives laws to Lacedæmonians, III, 7. 12. 1-8, I, 1. 94. 1; borrowed much from Egypt, 98. 2-98. 1.
- of Athens: (338-327) conducted finances of Athens, VIII, 16. 88. 1; (336) persuades Athenians to condemn Lysicles, 88. 1-2; (335) Alexander de-
- nands surrender of, but yields to Demades, 17. 15. 1. 5.
- king of Lacedæmon: (*c.* 297) Nabis puts orphaned son of, to death, XI, 27. 1. 1.
- Lycus, one of Pelchines: dedicates temple to Apollo in Lycia, III, 5. 50. 1.
- Lycus riv., in Sicily: (330) separates Greeks and Carthaginians, VIII, 16. 82. 3. *See* Halyx riv.
- Lydia: location of, IX, 18. 5. 4; people of, once called Mædonians, II, 4. 31. 5; Minus subdued, 1. 2. 2, 3; first in list of thalassocracies, III, 7. 11. 1; (*c.* 547) Cyrus the Great offers to leave Croesus as satrap of, IV, 9. 31. 3; (540-523) Polycrates kills fugitives from, 10. 16. 4; (491) Cyrus makes a kinsman governor of, VI, 14. 10. 6; he crosses, 20. 1; (334) Alexander crosses, VIII, 17. 21. 7. (323) assigned to Menander by Perdiccas, IX, 18. 3. 1. (321) to Cleitus by Antipater, 29. 6; (313) Antigonus moves against Cleitus, 52. 5; (315) Ptolemy nephew of Antigonus moves to coast of, 19. 60. 8-4. Men from, in armies of: (403) Cyrus at Cunaxa, VI, 14. 22. 5; (317) Antigonos, IX, 19. 29. 2. *See* Autophradates, Rhosaces satraps of; Croesus, Meion kings of; Blanda in.
- Lyncæstians, in Macedonia: (471) two, aid Themistocles, IV, 11. 50. 3; (331) at Arbeia, VIII, 17. 57. 2. *See* Alexander of.
- lyre: invented by Hermes, I, 1. 16. 1, II, 3. 59. 2, III, 5. 49. 4, 75. 3, or by Apollo, 5. 74. 5; strings added by Musæus, Linus, Orpheus, Thamyra, II, 3. 59. 6; Corybas takes, to Lynceus, whence Achilles takes, III, 5. 49. 4.
- Lyncestis, in Mysia: Achilles sacks, and takes lyre, III, 5. 49. 4.
- Lysander: (408) Lacedæmonian

admiral, gathers fleet in Asia Minor, V, 13. 70. 1-4; defeats Athenians at Notium; refuses battle with Alcibiades, 71. 1-4, 100. 7; (407) Calliercidas replaces, 76. 2-3; (406) ineligible for command, advises Aracus, 100. 7-8; (405) gathers fleet with Persian aid; fails to take Athens, 104. 3-8; defeats Athenian fleet at Argospotami, 106. 1-8, VI, 14. 13. 1; puts in at Pelraeus, V, 13. 107. 1-2; (404) establishes oligarchies in many cities, including Athens, VI, 14. 10. 1, 3, 4-7, 13. 1; (403) plots overthrow of Lacedaemonian monarchy; tries to bribe oracles; charges against, dismissed, 13. 1-8; (401) prevented from aiding the Ten in Athens, 33. 5-6; (398) sent to aid Phocians; killed in battle with Boeotians, 81. 1-2. Taught disregard of oaths, IV, 10. 6. 1.

— of Athens; (312) governs Leucas for Cassander; slain in defeat of Lyciscus, X, 19. 88. 3.

Lysianus; (466) archon, IV, 11. 67. 1.

—; (443) archon, IV, 12. 24. 1.

—; (317) general of Antigonus, IX, 19. 29. 2.

Lysiades (Sunlades); (397) archon, VI, 14. 47. 1.

Lysias of Athens; (408) general, V, 13. 74. 1; (406) at Arginusae, 93. 3; condemned to death, 101. 1-102. 5.

—, the orator; (388) at Olympic games, assails Dionysius, VI, 14. 109. 3.

Lysicles of Athens; (388) general, VIII, 16. 85. 2; condemned for failure at Chaeroneia, 88. 1-2.

Lysiterates; (453) archon, IV, 11. 88. 1.

Lysimachus, on Thracian Chersonesus; (369) Lysimachus founds, X, 20. 29. 1; (196) Antiochus III retounds, XI, 28. 12. 1; envoys from Rome come to him at, 15. 2; (190) he orders, abandoned; Scipio occupies, 29. 5. 1; (c. 145)

Thracians take, XII, 33. 14. 2-3.

Lysimachides; (445) archon, IV, 12. 22. 1.

—; (399) archon, VIII, 16. 82. 1.

Lysimachus; (436) archon, IV, 12. 33. 1.

—, general and successor of Alexander; (323) Perdicas assigns Thrace to, IX, 18. 3. 2; claims victory over King Sentes of Thrace, 14. 2-4; (321) vainly seeks hand of Cleopatra, sister of Alexander and widow of Perdicas, X, 20. 37. 4; (318) soldiers of, kill Cleitus, IX, 18. 72. 9; (316) Seleucus and Antigonus seek aid of, 19. 58. 3-4; with Ptolemy and Cassander, prepares for war with Antigonus, 57. 1-2; (313) Callantia expels garrison of, X, 19. 73. 1-2; campaign of, in Thrace; besieges Callantia, 73. 3-10, 20. 25. 1; sends envoys to Byzantium, 19. 77. 7; (311) comes to terms with Antigonus, receiving rule of Thrace, 105. 1; hopes to be king, 105. 3-4; (310) Ptolemy seeks co-operation of, against Antigonus, 20. 19. 4; continues siege of Callantia, 25. 2; (309) founds Lysimachia, 29. 1; (307) assumes regal title, 53. 4; (306) Ptolemy tells of success against Antigonus, 76. 7; (304) sends aid to Rhodes, 84. 1; 96. 3; Rhodes sets up statue of, 100. 2; (302) joins consortium against Antigonus, 106. 2-107. 1. 2. 8; sends Prepelads to win cities of Aeolis and Ionia, 107. 1-2, 4, 111. 3; moves into Asia, taking cities, 107. 2-3, 108. 1; retires before advance of Antigonus; winters near Hieracleia Pontica, 108. 4-109. 6, whose ruler, Amestris d. of Oxyartes, he has married, 109. 7; Pleistarchus general of Cassander reaches, without army, 112. 1-4; Ptolemy leaves Syria on false news of defeat of,

113. 1-2; some unpaid soldiers of, desert, 113. 3; (301) Antigonus killed in war with Ptolemy, Seleucus, and, XI, 21. 1. 2, 4b; (c. 294) Thracians capture son of, release him, 11. 1; (292) refuses to abandon army when food fails, 12. 1; captured by Thracians but protected by King Dromichaetes, 12. 2-3; makes peace returning captured parts of Thrace, 12. 4-6; Xermodigestus reveals treasure to, 13. 1; (after 285) vainly urges Seleucus to do away with Demetrius, 20. 1.

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Lysistratus; (467) archon, IV, 11. 66. 1.

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Lysithides; (c. 480) entertains Xerxes' entire host, IV, 11. 56. 5; (c. 470) brings Themistocles to Xerxes, 56. 4-8.

Lysithides; (465) archon, IV, 11. 69. 1.

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Macaer; s. of Helius, III, 5. 56. 5; flies to Lesbos, 57. 1-2.

Macaereus s. of Crinacus; after Deucalion's flood, makes home in Lesbos, III, 5. 81. 3-5; issues law called "Lion," 82. 4; sends colonies to Aegean isls., 81. 7-8; Islands of the Blessed named for, 82. 3. See Methymna, Mytilene, dd. of.

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(352) 58. 1-2; (349) 52. 9; (348) 53. 2-55. 4; (346) 59. 2-60. 5; (344) VIII. 16. 60. 7-8; (343) 71. 1-2; (341) 74. 2-76. 4; (340) 77. 2-3; (338) Athenians defeated, 84. 1-87. 3, XI. 32. 4. 1; (337) affairs of, VIII. 16. 89. 1-3; (336) 91. 2-95. 5; (335) 47. 2. 1-16. 4; (335-324) see Alexander III, the Great; (335) Deinosthenes agitates against, 3. 2, 4. 7-8; after death of Attalus, Macedonians in Asia are quiet, 3. 2. Barius hopes to make war on, 7. 1; in Aeolis, take Grynum but lift siege of Pitane and withdraw in Troad, 7. 9-10; many Greek cities throw off alliance with, 8. 2-7; Theloes razed by, 8. 7-14. 4, IX. 19. 61. 2; (334) affairs of, 17. 1-28. 4; (333) 30. 1-39. 4; (332) 40. 1-48. 7; (331) 49. 1-61. 3, 1. 1, 44. 2, 4. 95. 6, 2. 3, 5, 11, 2, 48. 5; (330) VIII. 17. 62. 1-73. 6; Antipater suppresses rising against, in Greece and Thrace, 62. 1-63. 5; (329) affairs of, 74. 1-81. 3; Philotas and Alexander the Lyncestian condemned by court of, 79. 6-80. 2; (328) affairs of, 82. 1-83. 9, p. 111; (327) pp. 111-113, 84. 1-86. 7; (326) 87. 1-109. 3; (325) 110. 1-112. 6; (324) 113. 1-118. 4; Alexander dies without leaving a successor, 117. 1-118. 4, IX. 48. 1. 1-2. 4.

(323) Leaders of, seek hand of Cleopatra, X. 20. 37. 4; Macedonians in the army name Philip Arrhidæus king, IX. 18. 2, 2-4, and cancel plans of Alexander, 4. 2-8; Perdiccas assigns, to Antipater, 3. 2; slaughter Greeks of upper satrapies who have rebelled, 7. 3-9; Rhodians expel garrison of, 8. 1; many Greeks form alliance against, 8. 1-11. 5, 36. 3; Thracians out of hatred for, support Greeks, 11. 1; under Antipater, are defeated

and retire to Lamia, 12. 1-13. 6; Lamian war continues, 14. 4-5; (322) 15. 1-9; Craterus arrives in, 16. 4; defeat, Greeks at Crannon, 16. 4-17. 8; Antipater returns to, 18. 7; Perdiccas seeks support of, for kingship, 23. 3; he plans to occupy, 25. 3, 6; (321) Macedonians pictured on funeral car of Alexander, 27. 1; mutiny against Perdiccas, condemn Eumenes, 36. 1-5, 37. 1-2, 19. 12. 2, then elect Pithon and Arrhidæus regents, 19. 36. 6-7; elect Antipater regent, 39. 2-4; confer Bablyonia on Seleucus, 19. 55. 3; Polyperchon commands in, 18. 38. 6; Antipater goes to, 39. 7; (320) "kings" of, have mere pretence of royalty, 42. 2; (319) Pisidians refuse to make war for sake of onc, 48. 4; Athens sends Demades to, 48. 1-3; Polyperchon honoured by the, 48. 4, 54. 2; he asks Olympias to live in, 49. 4, 57. 2, 65. 1, 19. 35. 1; Cleitus satrap of Lydia goes to, for aid, 18. 52. 6; Antigonus captures treasure ships sailing for, 52. 7-8; Cassander leaves, 54. 1, 3, 64. 1; Polyperchon plans defence of, against Antigonus, 55. 1-57. 4.

(318) Eumenes advises Olympias not to return to, IX. 48. 58. 3-4; after condemning Eumenes the Macedonians give him supreme command, 59. 4, 62. 1; Eumenes expects envy of leaders of, 60. 1-3; he retains loyalty of, in spite of Antigonus, 62. 3-63. 6; he gathers ships for transport from, 63. 6; Cleitus killed fleeing to, 72. 9; Cassander campaigns in, 75. 1, 19. 35. 7; (317) Olympias restored to throne of, 11. 1-2, 35. 1; many, hate her for her cruelty, 11. 5-9; Eumenes retains loyalty of the, in his army, 12. 1-13. 7; he feigns that Olympias has control of,

23. 2; Cassander sets out for, 35. 1, 4; Olympias hopes for aid from Greeks and, 35. 6; Epirotes reluctant to aid her, 36. 3; many throughout, abandon her and join Cassander, 36. 5; (316) desire punishment of Eumenes, 44. 2; Cassander shuts up Olympias in Pydna, 49. 1; despair of Olympias' cause; condemn her to death, 50. 2-3, 51. 1-6; Cassander aspires to be king of, 52. 1-53. 1; he returns to, 54. 4; Antigonus charged with seeking entire kingdom of, 56. 2; Olynthians bitter enemies of the, 61. 2; decree of the, with Antigonus against Cassander, 61. 1-62. 1; Cassander returns to, 64. 1, X. 19. 67. 3, 7, 68. 2; expelled from Cappadocia, XI. 31. 19. 5; (313) Antigonus plans to occupy, X. 19. 77. 5-6, 78. 2; (312) Cassander winters in, 80. 2; (311) word spread in, that Alexander is of age to rule, 195. 2; (310) Cassander in, 20. 19. 1; Polyperchon seeks support of, 20. 1, 4; (309) favours Heracles s. of Barsine, 28. 1-2; Polyperchon recovers grants in, 28. 2-3; (307) Cassander assumes title king of, 53. 4, 106. 1, 21. 2. 1; (303) Demetrius plans to move to, against Cassander, 20. 102. 1; (302) 106. 1-4.

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Romans permit him to hold no city outside, 29. 16. 1; (179-167) see Perseus; (179) aims of Perseus as king of, 30. 1; (171) Rome declares war on, 30. 7. 1 (p. 283), 1. 1; (170) episodes of the war, 4. 1-5a. 1; (169) 8. 1-13. 1, 19. 1-24. 1, 31. 2. 2; (168) L. Aemilius Paullus defeats the, 30. 20. 1, 31. 9. 1, 11. 1-3, 32. 4. 5, XII. 37. 1. 4; (167) Romans free, and divide, into four cantons, XI. 31. 8. 1-9; Aemilius triumphs over, 8. 9-13; he keeps none of treasure of, 26. 1; Demetrius of Phalerum on the fortunes of the, 10. 1-2; kings of, devoted to hunting, 27. 8; (after 167) Jews lose peculiar customs under rule of, XII. 40. 3. 8; (160) Rome curbs some supporters of, XI. 31. 31. 1; (c. 153) Andricus claims throne of, 40a. 1; (149) 32. 15. 1-7, 9a. 1, 9b. 1; he is defeated by Macedonians, 15. 7; (c. 90) Euphenes proclaims self king of, XII. 37. 5a. 1. History of, written by Marsyas, X. 20. 50. 4. No predecessor of Diodorus continued history beyond period of, 1. 1. 3. 3.

See Alexander I, II, III, IV, Archelaus, Cassander, Perdiccas, Perseus, Philip II, III, V kings of, Alexander (friend of Demetrius), Amyntas s. of Antiochus, Amyntas (a general), Antigonus (official of Ptolemy), Archelaus, Cilles, Diophantus, Tlepolemus of Aegae, Euia, Pydna in.

Macedonians serving in armies of the "Successors": (323) of Antipater, IX. 18. 12. 2-4, 15. 4-7; Leonnatus, 14. 5; (322) Perdiccas, 22. 6-7, XI. 31. 19. 4; Antipater, Craterus, IX. 48. 25. 1; (321) Neoptolemus, Eumenes, 29. 4-25. 18. 1; (221-179) see Philip V; (214-198) various activities of Philip, 28. 1. 1-11. 1; (185)

- Antigonus, 40. 7; (319) Arrhidæus of Phrygia, 51. 1; (318) Polyperchon, 68. 3, 70. 4-6; (317) Eumenes, 19. 12. 1-3; 13. 1-4, 15. 2-6, 25. 2-4; Antigonus, 18. 5, 29. 3, 41. 1; (315) Antigonus, 61. 3-4, 62. 1; (312) Ptolemy, Demetrius, X, 19. 49. 1, 50. 4, 82. 4; Seleucus, Demetrius, 91. 1, 100. 4; (309) Polyperchon, 20. 28. 1-3; (302) Demetrius, 110. 4. *See* Silver Shields. Men of all races in Macedonian array in armies of: (317) Peucestes, IX, 19. 14. 5; Eumenes, 27. 6, 40. 3; Antigonus, 29. 3.
- Maecella, in Sicily, (263) withstands Roman siege, XI, 23. 4, 2.
- Machaon s. of Asclepius: at Troy with Agamemnon, III, 4. 71. 4.
- Macronians, of Pontus: (401) the Ten Thousand cross country of, VI, 14. 29. 4-5.
- Madetes: (330) general of Darius, VIII, 17. 67. 4-5.
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- Maender riv., in Phrygia: alluvial plain of, I, 1. 39. 12-13; *see* Magnesia on the.
- Maedice, in Thrace: (168) Perseus recruits Gallic mercenaries at, XI, 30. 16. 1.
- Maebus, Sp.: (432 = V439) killed while seeking despotic power, IV, 12. 37. 1.
- Capitollnus, P.: (397 = V400) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14. 47. 1; (393 = V396) 90. 1.
- Maemacterion, Athenian month, II, 3. 48. 1.
- Maemilius Imperiosus, Cn.: *see* Cn. Manlius Capitolinus Imperiosus, cos., 356 = V359.
- Maenads, companions of Dionysius: Lycurgus slays, II, 3. 65. 4-5; Bacchantes act part of, 4. 3. 3.
- Maenalians, in Arcadia: (368) villages of, combined into Megalopolis, VII, 15. 72. 4.
- Maenius, C.: (335 = V338) cos., VIII, 17. 2. 1; (313 = V314) dictator; Samnites yield to, X, 19. 76. 3-5.
- Maeonians, in Lydia: Omphale rules, II, 4. 31. 5; Lydians and, first in list of thalassocracies, III, 7. 11. 1.
- Maecotis, Lake (Sea of Azof): Egyptians left at, by Sesoösis become Colchi, I, 1. 55. 4-5; Scythians acquire territory about, II, 2. 43. 2-5, 3. 34. 7; (c. 310) Eumelus of Pontus defeats brother at, X, 29. 24. 2; (before 61) Pompey subduces tribes between Colchis and, XII, 40. 4. 1.
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- on the Maeander, in Ionla: (c. 470) Xerxes gives, to Themistocles; richest city of Asia in grain, IV, 11. 37. 7; (c. 450) funeral of Themistocles in, 58. 1; (400) Thibron takes, from Tissaphernes, VI, 14. 36. 2-3.
- Mago (Magon), Punic admiral: (396) defeats fleet of Dionysius at Catania, VI, 14. 59. 1-60. 7; prevents Dionysius' attack on Himilcon, 61. 2; (393) plunders about Messene; Dionysius defeats, near Abacænè, 90. 2-4; (392) in Sicily, wins over Sicil but not Agrinæans, 95. 1-2; lacking supplies, withdraws, 96. 1-4; (383) "king" of Carthage, made general against Dionysius, 15. 15. 2; killed in battle, 15. 3-4; son of, defeats Dionysius, 16. 1-3.
- s. of Hamilcar: (212) sends body of Gracchus to Hannibal, XI, 26. 16. 1.
- Maia (Maes), d. of Atlas: mother of Hermes, II, 3. 60. 4.
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- Malea, Cape, in Laconia: Lapiths flee to, III, 4. 70. 4; Dorus takes, as base, 5. 80. 2; (480) at, Cœrcyraean fleet awaits outcome of Salamis, IV, 11. 15. 1; (400) storms at, half Athenian fleet for Pylos, V, 13. 64. 6; (346) mercenaries hired at, VII, 16. 62. 3.
- Malis: *see* Melis, Melians.
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- Mallius, A.: *see* A. Manlius Capitolinus, cos., 389 = V392, 384 = V392.
- , M.: *see* M. Manlius Capitolinus.
- , Popilius: *see* P. Manlius Vulso, tr. mil. c. p., 397 = V400.
- , Maximus, Cn.: (165) cos., defeated by Gauls, XII, 34/5. 37. 1<sup>2</sup> (p. 141).
- Malta: *see* Melitè.
- Malus, in Cilicia: (316) Antigonus winters near, IX, 19. 56. 4-5; (313) Ptolemy takes, X, 19. 79. 6-7; Demetrius too late to save, 80. 1-2.
- Mamercus (Marcus), tyrant of Catania: (344) supports Timoleon, VIII, 16. 69. 4.
- Mamertines: (289) mercenaries seize Messana, XI, 21. 18. 1, 22. 1. 2, 3. 7. 4, 23. 1. 4; call city Mamertina, 21. 18. 1; (289) in Rhegium, Roman tribune Decius Imilius, 22. 1. 2-3; (279) allied with Carthage against Pyrrhus, 7. 4; (c. 270) increase in power, 13. 1; defeated by Hiero but saved by Carthage, 13. 2-8; Hiero rebukes Rome for supporting, 23. 1. 4.
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- Mandanè d. of Astyages: mother of Cyrus the Great, IV, 9. 22. 1. — sister of Xerxes: (480) sons of, killed at Salamis, IV, 11. 57. 1; (after 470) rouses Persians against Themistocles, 57. 2-4.
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- , M.: *see* M. Manlius Capitolinus, tr. mil. c. p., 427 = V434.
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- Manlius, A.: (379 = V387) tr. mil. c. p., VII, 15. 24. 1.
- , C.: (371 = V379) tr. mil. c. p., VII, 15. 51. 1.
- , P.: (371 = V379) tr. mil. c. p., VII, 15. 51. 1.
- , Capitolinus, A. (or M.): (389 = V392) cos., VI, 14. 103. 1; (384 = V392) 15. 14. 1.
- , A. (or L.): (381 = V389) tr. mil. c. p., VII, 15. 22. 1; (375 = V388) 38. 1; (366 = V370) 76. 1.
- , M.: (427 = V434) tr. mil. c. p., V, 12. 53. 1.
- , M.: (387 = V390) drives Celts from Capitoline, VI, 14. 116. 6; (377 = V385) aspires to tyranny; slain, VII, 15. 35. 3.
- , Imperiosus, Cn.: (356 = V359) cos., VII, 16. 15. 1; (354 = V357) 28. 1.
- , Cincinatus, Cn.: (475 = V480) cos., IV, 11. 50. 1.
- , Imperiosus, Torquatus, T.: (343 = V347) cos., VIII, 16. 79. 1; (341 = V344) 74. 1; (337 = V340) 89. 1; defeats Latins and Campanians, 90. 2; colleague of P. Decius Mus, XI, 21. 6. 2<sup>2</sup>.
- , Cn.: (or M.): (469 = V474) cos., IV, 11. 63. 1.
- , Cn., cos., 189; (188) procos., refuses to treat with Galatian envoys, XI, 29. 12. 1; receives grain and money from Antiochus III, 13. 1.
- , L.: (149) envoy to Bithynia, XI, 32. 20. 1.

- , P.: (397=V400) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14, 47. 1.
- Capitoliuus, A.: (402=V405) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14, 17. 1; (399=V402) 38. 1; (394=V397) 85. 1.
- , Q.: (393=V396) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14, 90. 1.
- Mantias of Athens: (360) commander of fleet sent to restore Argeus to Macedonian throne, VII, 16, 2, 6, 9. 5.
- officer of Demetrius: (304) killed in siege of Rhodes, X, 20, 98. 9.
- Mantineia, in Arcadia: (419) joins Argos against Lacedaemon, V, 12, 78. 4-5; friendship of Alcibiades and, 79. 1; defeated by Lacedaemonians, 79. 3-7; abandoned by Argives; yield to Lacedaemonians, 80. 2; (386) seek aid from Athens after Lacedaemonian attack, VI, 15. 5. 1-5; (385) Lacedaemonians raze, and distribute people, 12. 1-2; (363) to avoid accounting for Olympian funds, stir up war with Tegea, VII, 15. 82. 1-2; gain Lacedaemonian and Athenian aid, 82. 4; move to protect Sparta from Epameinondas, 82. 5, 84. 1; with allies, meet Tegeans, Thebans, and allies at, 84. 1-87. 6, IV, 11. 82. 3, VI, 15. 1. 1-5, VII, 15. 33. 2-3, 79. 2, in greatest battle between Greeks, 86. 1; Epameinondas, dying, calls, his "daughter," 87. 6; general peace made after battle at, 89. 1-2, 94. 1; histories of Xenophon, Anaximenes, and Philistus end with battle at, 89. 3; (362) peoples of Megalopolis seek aid of, 94. 2; (352) Lacedaemonians camp near, 16. 39. 3; (335) Thebans remember battle at, VIII, 17. 11. 5. *See* Demonax, Lycomedes of.
- Mantitheis of Athens: (408) commands on Hellespont, V, 13. 68. 2.
- Manto d. of Melampous, III, 4, 68. 5.
- Maranitae, of Red sea coast: Garindanes destroy, II, 3, 43. 1-3.
- Marathon: bull of, III, 4, 59. 6; (490) Athenians defeat Persians at, IV, 11. 2. 2, 82. 1, 20. 40. 5; (480) kin of Persians slain at, with Xerxes, IV, 11. 6. 4.
- Marathus, on Phoenician coast: (before 145) Aradians 5. Ijan plot to destroy, XII, if 33. 1-6. march, speed of forced, IX, 18, 44. 2.
- Marcus: *see* Ancus Marcius.
- Marcus Philippus, L.: (19) cos.; Social war begins, XI, 137. 2. 2.
- Rutilus, C.: (354=V357) cos., VII, 16. 28. 1; (349=V352) 52. 1; (341=V344) VIII, 16. 74. 1; (339=V342) 82. 1.
- Censorinus, C.: (309=V310) cos., X, 20. 27. 1; defeats Samnites, 35. 1-2; ignores new album of cens. Ap. Claudius, 36. 5.
- Tremulus, Q.: (306) cos., X, 20. 73. 1; invades Iapygia and Samnium, 80. 1-4.
- Marcus, tyrant of Catania: *see* Mamercus.
- Mardi (Amardi), a people of Media: (331) in Persian army, VIII, 17. 59. 3; (329) Alexander drives, into mountains, 76. 3-8.
- Mardonius, cousin of Xerxes: (before 480) urges Xerxes to invade Greece, IV, 11. 1. 3, 2. 2; (480) Xerxes leaves, in command in Greece, 19. 6; (479) Athenians and Peloponnesians reject offers of, 28. 1-3; plunders Attica and Athens, 28. 3-29. 1; slain as Pausanias defeats Persians at Plataea, 30. 1-33. 1.
- Margana, in Elis: (365) Arcadians take, VII, 15. 77. 4.
- Maria, in Egypt: (569-566) Amasis defeats King Apries near, I, 1. 68. 5.
- Marium, Marienses, in Cyprus: (450) Athenians reduce, IV, 12. 3. 3; (315) allied with Antigonus, IX, 19. 59. 1. *See* Stasioecus of.
- Marius, C., cos., 107, 104-100, 86: early career of, XII, 34/5. 38. 1; (109) leg. of Q. Caecilius Metellus in Africa, 38. 1-2; (106) defeats Bocchus and Jugurtha, 36. 1. 1; (105) Bocchus betrays Jugurtha to, 34/5. 39. 1, 36. 1. 1; (104) cos., campaigns against Cimbri, 36. 3. 1; (101) cos. for 5th time, 10. 1; (90) commands against Marsi, 37. 15. 1-3; (88) seeks to regain youthful vigour, 29. 1; seeks to gain Mithridatic command, 2. 12, 29. 2-3; driven from Italy, 29. 3; (87) returns; rule of L. Cornelius Cinna and, 38/9. 2. 1, 4. 1-3, 6. 1; (86) cos., kills self before return of Sulla, 37. 29. 4. Character of, 29. 1-5.
- Marius, C., the Younger: (82) cos., supported by veterans, 38/9. 12. 1, 15. 1; orders death of Scaevola, 17. 1; defeated by Sulla, kills self, 13. 1-15. 1, 37. 2. 14, 29. 4.
- Marmares, in Lycia: (334) attack Alexander; escape to mountains, VIII, 17. 28. 1-5.
- Marmaridae, a Libyan tribe, II, 3. 49. 1.
- Maron: companion of Osiris, I, 1. 18. 2; founds Maroneia in Thrace, 20. 2.
- Maroneia, in Thrace: Maron founds, I, 1. 20. 2; Rhadamantys gives, to Euanthes, III, 5. 79. 2; (167) not in first Macedonian canton, XI, 31. 8. 8.
- Marpé, an Amazon, slain by Heracles, II, 4. 16. 3.
- marriage: customs of, in Egypt, I, 1. 27. 1-2, in India, IX, 19. 33. 2-3; law of Charondas on, IV, 12. 12. 1, 18. 1-2.
- Marrucini, Samnite tribe: (311) Romans move against, X, 19. 105. 5; (304) make alliance with Rome, 20. 101. 5.
- Marrus: *see* Mendes, king of Egypt.
- Mars: (91) Italians take oath by, XII, 37. 11. 1. *See* Ares.
- Marsi: (308) Samnites attack, X, 20. 44. 8; (304) make alliance with Rome, 101. 5; (91) war between Romans and, the greatest known to history, XII, 37. 1. 1-6; lead in revolt of Italians, 1. 6, 2. 1; march on Rome; withdraw, 13. 1-2; (90) Romans under Marius enter territory of; the soldiers fraternize, 15. 1-3; (89) yield to Rome, 2. 9. *See* Marsic war, Italia.
- Marsic war: (91) so-called since Marsi lead revolt against Rome, XII, 37. 1. 6, 2. 1; greater than any previous war, 1. 1-2. 1; Rome's power made firm by, 2. 3; bravery of both sides in, 22. 1; causes of, 2. 1-2; hermaphrodite burned in Rome at outbreak of, XI, 32. 12. 2 (pp. 455-457); Italian tribes participating in, XII, 37. 2. 4-5; their leaders, 2. 6-7; oath of Italians to Drusus, 11. 1; Domitius persuades Pompaedius Silo not to march on Rome, 13. 1-2; Q. Servilius threatens the Picentines, VIII, 2; (90) Marius leads army against Marsi; the men fraternize, 15. 1-3; Agamemnon, a Cilician leader guerrilla band, 16. 1; Aesernia resists Italian siege to the utmost, 19. 1-2; Italians kill children before eyes of their parents at siege of Pinna, 19. 3-21. 1; Lamponius attacks P. Licinius Crassus individually, 23. 1; Romans and Italians contest which is to harvest crops, 24. 1; (89) C. Pompius Strabo, L. Cornelius Sulla, and C. Cosconius win victories over Italians, 2. 8-9; Q. Pompaedius Silo holds out at Aesernia, 2. 9; (88) Italians defeated by M. Aemilius Lepidus and by Q. Caecilius Metellus Plus, 2. 10-11; Mithridates refuses to aid Italians, 2. 11; Sulla wins victories,



- 2, 12, 13, 25. 1; (88-82) some Italian forces remain in southern Italy, 2, 13-14; (82) war ends with Sulla's defeat of Marina the Younger, 2, 14, 38/9, 15. 1 (p. 261). See Italia.
- Marsyas the Phrygian; follower of Cybele; invents flute, II, 3, 58. 3; accompanies Cybele, 59. 1; defeated by Apollo; flayed alive, 59. 2-5, III, 5, 75. 3.
- : (307) historian of Macedon and general of Demetrius, X, 20, 50. 4.
- : (127) Alexandrian general, captured by Hegelochus general of Ptolemy VIII Physcon, XII, 34/5, 20. 1.
- Massinissa, king of Numidia; (203) cavalry of Syphax desert to, XI, 27, 10. 1; Sophonba wife of, urges him against Rome, 7. 1; Scipio makes alliance with, firm, 8. 1; (150) Carthage violates treaty with Rome by war on, 32. 1. 1, 3. 1; vigour of, as old man; dies, 16. 1. See Micipsa s. of.
- maska, funeral, in Rome, XI, 31, 25. 2.
- Massagetæ, Scythians, II, 2, 43, 5.
- Massalla, in Gaul; Celts live beyond, III, 5, 32. 1; British (in traded in, 38. 5; (393) Romans dedicate bowl in treasury of, in Delphi, VI, 14, 93. 4.
- Massani, on Indus riv.: (326) submit to Alexander, VIII, 17, 102. 4.
- Massiva: (110) claims Numidian throne; Jugurtha assassinated, XII, 24/5, 35a. 1.
- Matho: (241-237) mercenary leader in "Truceless war," XI, 25, 5. 1-2.
- Matris, writer on Heracles, I, 1, 24. 4.
- matrons, Roman; (357) patriotism of, rewarded, VI, 14, 116. 0.
- Maudaces, king of Medes, I, 2, 32. 6.
- Mauretania, see Maurusia.
- Maurusia (Mauretania), in Africa; (406) allied with Carthage, V, 13, 80. 3; auxiliaries from, under Goinon defeat slaves, XII, 38, 5, 3-4.
- Mausolus of Caria; (362) a leader in "satraps' revolt," VII, 15, 90. 3; (358) aids Chios against Athens, 16, 7. 3; (355) death of, 36, 2.
- Mazeus: (351) governor of Cilicia, defeated by Tennes of Sidon, VII, 18, 42. 1-2; (351) general of Dareius, falls to hold Alexander at Tigris, VIII, 17, 55. 1-3; commands cavalry at Arbela, 58, 2, 59, 5-8, 60, 5-8.
- Mazara (Mazarin), in Sicily; (260) Romans take, XI, 23, 6. 4.
- Mazars riv., in Sicily; (454) Eggesta and Lilybaeum at war over land by, IV, 11, 86. 2; (409) Hannibal takes post on, V, 13, 54. 6.
- Meander riv.; see Maeander riv.
- Meeyberna, in Chalcidice; (420) Olynthians take, V, 12, 77. 5; (348) Philipp takes, VII, 16, 53. 2.
- Medea; d. of Aëtes and Hecate, II, 4, 45. 3; learns drugs from mother and sister, Circe; rescues strangers from her father, 46, 1-2; Jason promises to marry, in return for aid, 46, 3-5, 54. 7; aids Jason; heals wounded, 48, 1-5; tricks daughters of Pelias into slaying father, 50, 5-52. 4; in Corinth, destroys Glauce, Creon, and own sons; flees to Heracles in Thebes, 54, 1-7; cures madness of Heracles; marries King Aegæus of Athens, 55, 4-5; children of, honoured in Corinth, 55. 1; various stories about, 55, 5-56, 2; Ptolemy VIII Physcon imitates cruelty of, XII, 34/5, 14. 1. See Medusa s. of.
- Media, Medes; location of, IX, 18, 5, 4; Tigris and Euphrates flow through, I, 2, 11. 2; Medus s. of Medea becomes
- king of, II, 4, 55. 5, 7, 56. 1, IV, 10, 27. 1, 3; Mius of Assyria conquers, I, 2, 1. 9-2. 1; Semiramis in, 11. 1, 13. 1-8; garb devised by her worn in, 6. 0; Assyrian empire overthrown by, under Arbaces, 24, 1-28, 8, 7, 2, 21. 8, 31, 10, 32. 2; become chief power in Asia, 32. 5; varying accounts of history of, 32. 1-34. 7; lists of kings of, 32. 5-6, 34. 1, 6; Cyaxares king of, 32. 2-3; Cadmus defeat King Artæus of, 33. 1-6; become allies of Sacaæ after long war, 34. 1-2; Scythians remove Sairomatæe from, II, 2, 48. 6; (c. 550) Persians under Cyrus the Great defeat, under Aspandas (Astyages); kingdom of, passes to Persians, I, 2, 34. 6, 35. 6, IV, 9, 31, 2-3, 10, 13. 1, V, 13, 22. 1, VIII, 17, 31. 1; (525-522) Persians build palaces in, from Egyptian spoil, I, 1, 46. 4-5; Persians and, fail to conquer Nabataean Arabs, II, 2, 48. 5; plague of birds in, 3, 30. 3; (490) Datis calls Athens a colony of the, IV, 10, 27. 1-3; (480) in Persian army in Greece, II, 6, 3-7, 2, 14. 4; (479) Median war ends with fall of Sestus, 37. 1, 6; value of booty taken from, by Athens, 12, 40. 2; list of men famous in time of, and Persians, VII, 15, 88. 2; (470) defeated off Cyprus, IV, 11, 62. 3; (401) Artaxerxes gathers army in, VI, 14, 22. 1; (331) on Persian right at Granicus, VIII, 17, 19. 4; (330) Dareius retires to, 04. 1; (329) Parmenion governor of, 80. 3; (328) Alexander founds city at pass leading to (?), 83. 1; (325) he returns to Babatana, capital of a, 110. 7; (324) assigned to Pithon of Bodyguard by Perdiccas, IX, 15. 3. 1. (321) by Antipater, 39, 6, 19, 12. 2, 14. 1; (317) Pithon withdraws to, 14. 3, and raises cavalry for Anti-
- gonus, 20, 2-3; Antigonus in, 19, 2-8, 21. 1, 24. 4, 32. 2; mounted archers from, in army of Antigonus, 29, 1-2, 39, 2, 40. 1, capture Bumes' baggage train, 42. 2; (317/6) Antigonus winters in, 37. 1, 44. 4, 46. 1; Pithon satrap of, plots against Antigonus, 46, 2-3; (316) Antigonus appoints satrap and general for, 46. 5; Meleager and Menoetas marry, 47, 2-4; Antigonus acquires wealth of, 48, 8; (312) Seleucus takes, X, 19, 92. 1, 5, 100. 3, 6; Antiochus s. of Seleucus in, XI, 21, 20. 1; (161) Timarchus satrap of, raises army against Demetrius I Soter, 31, 27a. 1; (127) Eumemerus (Himerus) sends Babylonians to, as slaves, XII, 34/5, 21. 1; (before 61) Cr. Pompey subdues Darius king of, 40. 4. 1. See Astyages, Datis, Delocæ, Dionysius, the Cossæans.
- Media Atropatene; (323) Perdiccas assigns, to Atropates, IX, 18. 3. 3.
- medicine; practice of, in Egypt, I, 1, 82. 1-3.
- Medius of Larissa; (395) with aid of Council at Corinth, seizes Pharsalus, VI, 14, 82. 5-6.
- of Thessaly; (324) "Friend" of Alexander, VIII, 17, 117. 1-5; (314) admiral of Antiochus, summoned from Phoenicia, X, 19, 69. 3; (313) frees Miletus, 75. 3-4; defeats Cassander; defeated, 75. 7-8; Antigonus sends, to Greece, then recalls, 77. 2, 5; (307) in battle against Ptolemy at Cyprian Salamis, 20, 50. 3.
- Medma, in Bruttium; (396) Dionysius settles folk of, in Messana, VI, 14, 78. 5.
- Medocus, king of Thraace; (405) Alcibiades promises to secure aid of, for Athens, V, 13, 105. 3; (392) becomes Athenian ally, VI, 14, 94. 2.
- Medullia, Latin city; Latinus Silvius founds, III, 7, 5. 9.

- Medus s. of Medea and Aegeus: slays Perses, II, 4. 56. 1; becomes king of Medes, 55. 5, 56. 1, IV, 10. 27. 1. 3; Datis claims, as ancestor, 27. 1.
- s. of Medea and an eastern king: becomes king of Medes, II, 4. 55. 7.
- Medusa, queen of Gorgons, subdued by Perseus, II, 3. 55. 3.
- Megabari, tribe of Trogodytes, II, 3. 33. 1.
- Megabates, admiral of Xerxes: (480) tries to encircle Greeks, IV, 11, 12. 2-3; moves to Euboea, sacking Histiaea, 13. 5.
- Megabyzus (Zopyrus), friend of Darius: (c. 520) betrays Babylon to Darius, IV, 10. 19. 2-3.
- , general of Artaxerxes: (461) commands force sent to Egypt, IV, 11. 74. 6-75. 2; (460) permits Athenians to depart, 77. 4; (450) Athenians defeat, in Cilicia, 12. 3. 2-4; (449) negotiates peace, 4. 4-5.
- Megacles s. of Hipparinus: (404) advice of, to Dionysius, X, 20. 78. 3; (358) accompanies his brother Dion in flight from Sicily, VII, 16. 6. 4; (357) made general with Dion; they enter Syracuse, 10. 3-5.
- Megalopolis, in Libya: (310) Agathocles destroys, X, 20. 8. 2, 6.
- Megallis (Metallis), wife of Damophilus of Enna: (c. 135) cruelty of, to slaves, XII, 34/5. 2. 10-14, 37; killed by maidservants, 2. 15.
- Megalopolis, in Arcadia: (368) Arcadians found, VII, 15. 72. 4; (362) departure of settlers in, hindered, 94. 1-3; (352) with Theban aid, repulses Lacedaemonians, 16. 39. 1-5; makes armistice, 39. 7; (319) certain exiles from, not restored by Polyperchon, X, 18. 56. 5; (318) loyal to Cassander, 68. 3, 69. 4; Polyperchon attacks, without success, 70. 1-72. 1, 74. 1; (315) Cassander makes Damis governor of, 19. 64. 1. See Polybius of.
- Megapenthes, father of Anaxagoras king of Argos, III, 4. 68. 4, and of Iphianaira, 68. 5.
- Megara d. of Creon: wife of Heracles, II, 4. 10. 6; he slays their children, 11. 1, and gives her to Iolaüs, 31. 1-2.
- Megara, Megarians, in Greece: establish Heracleia Pontica, VI, 14. 31. 3; (480) on right at Salamis, IV, 11. 18. 2; (479) Athenians aid, against Persians by Aesopus riv., 30. 3-4; (472) Thrasylaeus of Acragag flees to, 53. 5; (458) allied with Athens; defeat Corinthians, 79. 1-4; (448) make alliance with Lacedaemon; Athenians defeat, 12. 5. 2; (431) seek Spartan aid when excluded by Athens, 39. 4-5, 40. 6; allied to Lacedaemon, V, 12. 42. 4; (430) Pericles plunders, 44. 3; (428) Peloponnesian triremes at, launched, 49. 3; (424) at invitation of certain citizens, Athens occupies, 66. 1-4; Brasidas recovers, 67. 1; (409) seize Nisaea; Athenians defeat, 13. 65. 1-2; (377) in Lacedaemonian empire, VII, 15. 31. 2; (375) democracy survives in, 40. 4; (369) joins Athens against Boeotians, 68. 2; (316) Cassander builds boats at, IX, 19. 54. 3; (307) Demetrius makes, autonomous, X, 20. 46. 3.
- , in Sicily: (309) Syracusan triremes coast along to, X, 20. 32. 3; (263) remains subject to Hiero, XI, 23. 4. 1.
- Megarid, in Greece: Sceiron lives in rocks of, III, 4. 59. 4; (480) Persians block strait between Salamis and, IV, 11. 17. 2.
- , in Sicily: Daedalus builds *kolumbethra* near, III, 4. 78. 1.
- Meion, king of Phrygia and Lydia, father of Cybelé, II, 3. 58. 1, 59. 1.
- Melaus, P.: see P. Maenius Capitolinus.
- Melampous (Melampus) s. of Amythaon: heals women of Argos of disease sent by Dionysus; marries Iphianaira, III, 4. 68. 3-6; friend of Apollo, 6. 8. 1; brings rites of Dionysus from Egypt, I, 1. 96. 2, 97. 4.
- Melanchaetes, a Centaur, killed by Heracles, II, 4. 12. 7.
- Melanippé, an Amazon, released by Heracles, II, 4. 16. 3-4.
- wife of Hippotes: mother of Aeolus, III, 4. 67. 3, and of Boeotus, IX, 19. 53. 6.
- Meleager s. of Oeneus: an Argonaut; slays Aëtes, II, 4. 48. 4; story of, and the Calydonian boar hunt, 34. 1-35. 2.
- , general of Alexander: (331) at Arbela, VIII, 17. 57. 2; (323) supports Philip Arrhidaeus, IX, 18. 2. 2-4; Perdiccas puts, to death, 4. 7.
- , friend of Python of the Bodyguard: (316) killed by Antigonus, IX, 19. 47. 1-4.
- , brother of Ptolemy: (c. 279) briefly king of Macedon, XI, 22. 4. 1.
- Melictus of Athens: (400) accuser of Socrates, VI, 14. 37. 7.
- Melis (Malis), Melians: with aid of Heracles, occupy lands of the Dryopes, II, 4. 37. 1; (480) go over to Persians, IV, 11. 3. 2; 1000 of, join Leonidas at Thermopylae, 4. 7; Xerxes reaches Gulf of, 5. 1-2; (420) Thebans check, who have attacked Heracleia in Trachis, V, 12. 77. 4; (370) Jason of Pherae gives Heracleia to, VII, 15. 57. 2; (363) with Thebans at Mantinea, 85. 2; (331) cavalry from, at Arbela, VIII, 17. 57. 3; (323) join Athens against Antipater, IX, 18. 11. 1. See Myson, Porus of.
- Melisseus, king of Carian Chero-nesus: purifies Triopas, III, 5. 61. 1.
- , king of Crete, father of Ida, VIII, 17. 7. 4.
- Melissus of Corinth: see Actaeon s. of.
- Melitê (Malta): Phoenicians colonize, III, 5. 12. 1-3.
- Melitenê, part of Cappadocia: (c. 162) Ariarathes V drives Ptolemy of Commagênê from, XI, 31. 19a. 1 (p. 373).
- Melitia (Melitaca), in Achaia Phthiotis: (322) Greeks send camp followers from Lamia to, IX, 18. 15. 1.
- Melkart: see Heracles, Tyrian.
- Melkos a Spartan colony, V, 12. 65. 2; stypitic earth found at, III, 5. 10. 2; (431) loyal to Lacedaemonians, V, 12. 42. 5; (424) Nicias plunders, 65. 2-3; (418) Athens reduces, by siege, slaying all males, 80. 5. 13. 30. 6.
- Melpomenê, a Muse, II, 4. 7. 2, 4.
- Memmius, L.: see L. Mummius, praetor, 153.
- Memnon s. of Tithonus: claimed by both African and Asian Ethiopians; sent to aid Priam; slain by Thessalians, I, 2. 22. 1-5; grandson of Ilius; slain by Achilles, III, 4. 75. 4.
- of Rhodes: (349) Artaxerxes dismisses charges against, VII, 16. 52. 2-4; (335) general of Darius, fails to take Zycicus, VIII, 17. 7. 2-3, 8-9; (334) vainly advocates attack on Macedon, 18. 2-3; at Granicus, 19. 4; flees to Miletus, 22. 1; commands Persians in defence of Halicarnassus, 23. 5-27. 5; retires to Cos, 27. 5; (333) successful operations of, in Aegean area, 29. 1-4, 31. 3; dies of disease, 29. 4-30. 1, 30. 7, 31. 4.
- (330) Antipater moves against, leader of rising in Thrace, VIII, 17. 62. 4-6.
- Memnonian: palaces called, in Saus and in Aethiopia, I, 2. 22. 3-4.
- memory: Pythagorean training of, IV, 10. 5. 1.
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 —: Esquilinus Augurinus J.: (453—V458) cos., IV, 14, 88, 1; (451—V457) 31, 1; (443—V450) Xvir, 12, 24, 1.  
 —: Rufus, M.: (217) mag. eq. of dict. G. Fabius Maximus; folly of, XI, 26, 3, 8.  
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 —: I of Cius: (337) succeeds Ariobarzanes, VIII, 16, 90, 2; (302) shifts from Antigonus to Cassander, siasm, X, 29, 111, 4.  
 —: III of Cius and I of Pontus: (317) with Eumenes, IX, 19, 40, 2; (302) becomes king, X, 20, 111, 4.  
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- Nepheris, in Africa: (149) Scipio Aemilianus buries three slain in battle at, XI, 32. 8. 1<sup>a</sup>.
- Nessus, a Centaur: slain by Heracles for assault on Deianira; gives her pretended love charm, II, 4. 36. 3-5, 38. 1-2.
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Olympia, in Elis: Heracles games, in honour of Olympian Zeus, II, 4. 53. 2; (347) Athenians seize offerings being sent to, by Dionysius, VII, 16. 57. 2-3; (312) treasure at, seized by Telesphorus, restored by Ptolemy nephew of Antigonus, X, 19. 87. 1-3; (87) Sulla confiscates treasure at, XII, 38/9. 7. 1.

*Olympiacus*, by Lysias: (388) delivered at Olympia, VI, 14. 109. 3.

Olympians, as dates: 1st, I, 1. 5. 1, III, 7. 8. 1-2, 15. 1; 7th, III, 7. 5. 1; 17th, I, 2. 32. 3; 50th, III, 5. 9. 2; 55th, IV, 9. 21. 1; 61st, 10. 3. 1; 92nd, V, 13. 82. 7; 155th, XI, 31. 28. 1; 172nd, XII, 37. 2. 2; 180th, I, 1. 4. 7. 44. 1. 46. 7. *For dates of Olympiads from the Seventy-fifth through the One Hundred Nineteenth, see table preceding the Index.*

Olympian: (406) Pericles called the, V, 13. 98. 3.

— festival, Macedonian: (348) Philip II celebrates, VII, 16. 55. 1-4.

— gods: Heracles fought on side of, against the Giants, I, 1. 24. 1-2, II, 4. 15. 1; only Heracles and Dionysus of these born of mortal mothers become, 15. 1; Heracles first honoured as one of, at Agrinum, 24. 1.

Olympias d. of Neoptolemus, wife of Philip II: (342) helps brother Alexander to Molossian throne, VIII, 16. 72. 1; (336) Philip II prepares marriage of Cleopatra d. of, to Alexander brother of, 91. 4-6; (333) warns son Alexander against Lyncestian Alexander, 17. 32. 1; honoured during life of Alexander, IX, 18. 65. 1; (326) Antigonus and, bid Athenians surrender Harpalus, VIII, 17. 108. 7; (324)

criticized Hephæstion, 114. 3; some believe Antipater's quarrel with, led him to murder Alexander, 118. 1; (before 319) flees to Epirus because of quarrel with Antipater, IX, 18. 49. 4, and Cassander, 57. 2; (319) Polyperchon asks, to return to Macedon to care for Alexander s. of Roxané, 49. 4, 57. 2; (318) asks Eumenes to aid "kings" and herself, his reply, 58. 2-4, 19. 44. 2; urges commanders to obey Eumenes, 18. 62. 1-2; bids Nicænor restore Munychia to Athenians, 65. 1-2, without effect, 74. 1; (317) Polyperchon restores, to Macedon, 19. 11. 1-2, 35. 1; forces of Eurydice Adeia desert to, 11. 2-3; kills Eurydice, Philip Arrhidaeus, and others, winning hatred, 11. 4-9; Eumenes spreads false report of Macedonian successes of, 25. 2; fails to hold Thermopylae against Cassander, 35. 1-4; retires to Cydnæ, 35. 5-6; left without aid, 36. 1-6; deserted by all in Macedon except Aristonitis and Monimus, 50. 1-4; Cassander cuts supplies, 49. 1-4; surrenders to Cassander 50. 4-8; condemned by assembly; murdered by kin of her victims, 51. 1-6, 52. 4. 0, or by Cassander, 61. 1, VIII, 17. 112. 2.

Olympias: (446) street in Thurium, IV, 12. 10. 7.

Olympic games: founded by Heracles the Cretan Dactyl, II, 3. 74. 4, III, 5. 64. 6, or by Heracles s. of Zeus and Alcmena, II, 4. 14. 1-2, 53. 4-6; King Amasis of Egypt advises Elians not to compete in, I, 1. 95. 2; most honoured of games, II, 4. 14. 2; (526) Parmenides wins stadium at 68rd, I, 1. 68. 6 (c. 510) Milo of Croton wins six victories at, IV, 12. 9. 6; (480-304) 75th to 113th, celebrated by Elians, except the 104th in 364, see

*table preceding the Index;* (408) Alcibiades deprives Diomedes of glory of victory in, V, 13. 74. 3; two-horse chariot race added, 75. 1; (404) Lathenes wins race at; he defeats a race horse, VI, 14. 11. 5; (402) Lacedaemonians charge that Elians have hindered their participation in, 17. 4; (388) great display of Dionysus at, wins only scorn, 109. 1-6; his poems not well received, 109. 2. 6. 15. 7. 2; Lysias delivers his *Olympiacus* at, 109. 3; (364) Pisans and Arcadians celebrate 104th, VII, 15. 78. 1-3. 82. 1; (324) Alexander has return of exiles proclaimed at, VIII, 17. 109. 1, IX, 18. 8. 3.

Olympium, near Syracuse: (415) Athenians occupy, V, 13. 6. 2-4. 7. 5; (345) Hecatas fortifies, VIII, 16. 68. 1; (309) Hamilcar attacks region about, X, 29. 29. 3.

— in Syracuse: King Hiero builds, in market place, VIII, 16. 83. 2.

Olympus: guardian of Zeus, II, 3. 73. 4; Cybele joins herself to, and bears Alcê, III, 5. 49. 3.

Olympus, Mt.: Cadmus not earlier than the gods of, II, 3. 74. 6; Lapithae live about, 4. 37. 3; Titans first to dwell on, III, 5. 67. 5; Zeus accorded dwelling on, because of his benefactions, 71. 6; original home of Dorians who went to Crete, 80. 2; Lycourus "loved by all whose homes are on," 7. 12. 1.

Olympus, Triphylian, on Fanthaea, III, 5. 44. 5-6.

Olyndus, on Chalcidic: (435) cities of Chalcidic unite to form, IV, 12. 34. 2; (429) aids Bottiaecus in defeat of Athens, V, 12. 47. 3; (420) takes Micyberna from Athens, 77. 3; (393) Amyntas king of Macedon gives certain territory to, VI, 14. 92. 3, 15. 19. 2; (383) with Lacedaemonian aid

he tries to recover this land, 19. 3; (382) continues war with Lacedaemonians, VII, 15. 20. 2-3, 21. 1-3; (381) avoids battle with Agessilas, 22. 2; (380) made subject to Lacedaemon, 23. 2-3; (377) in Lacedaemonian empire, 31. 2; (358) rivalry of Athens and Philip II for; he gives Potidaea to, and makes alliance, 16. 8. 3-5; (348) he takes, by bribery, 53. 2-3, 55. 1, XI, 32. 4. 2; (316) Cassander scities survivors of, in Cassandrea, IX, 19. 52. 2, 61. 2. *See* Andronicus of.

Omphalê d. of Iardanus: Heracles a slave of, then marries, II, 4. 31. 5-8.

Omphaleum, plain in Crete: named from Omphalus, III, 5. 70. 4.

Omphalus, in Crete: named from umbilical cord of Zeus, III, 5. 70. 4.

Onchestus, marsh in Boeotia: (335) bellows before Alexander attacks Thebes, VIII, 17. 10. 4.

Onnes, governor of Syria: marries Semiramis, I, 2. 5. 1-2; summons her to Bactria, 6. 5; refuses to yield her to Ninus; kills self, 6. 9-10.

Onomarchus of Phocis: (354) succeeds to command on suicide of Iphimelus, VII, 16. 31. 5; (353) persuades Phocjans to continue war, 32. 2-3, 38. 6; gathers mercenaries, spending sacred funds, 32. 4, 36. 5; encouraged by dream, raises more troops and invades Boeotia; defeated before Chaeroneia, 33. 1-4; defeats Philip; defeats Boeotians and takes Coroneia, 35. 1-3; Philip defeats and hangs, 35. 3-6, 36. 1, 37. 1, 3, 38. 1, 61. 2. *See* Phayllus brother of, Phalaecus s. of.

Ophellias of Cyrenê: married to Euthydicê, descendant of Militades, X, 20. 40. 5; made campaign with Alexander

40. 1; (322) conquers Cyrené for Ptolemy, IX, 18. 21. 7-9; (308) Agathocles asks help of, against Carthage, X, 20. 40. 1-3; accepts his offer, 40. 5-7; moves to camp of Agathocles, 41. 1-2, 42. 1-2; Agathocles kills, and takes his army, 42. 3-5, at about time that Bormlicar tries for tyranny in Carthage, 43. 3; with aid of, Carthage might have defeated Agathocles, 43. 4-6; (307) Agathocles' disasters as punishment for this treachery, 70. 3-4.
- Ophiodos, isl. in Red Sea: suakelated, a source of topaz, II, 3. 39. 4-9.
- Opininus, L.: (121) coa., annunces coming attack of C. Gracelus, XII, 34/5. 28a. 1; offers reward for his head, 29. 1.
- Opus, in Elys: (402) Pausanias wins, over, VI, 14. 17. 8.
- , in Opuntian Loeris: annual sacrifice to Heracles instituted in, II, 4. 39. 1; (313) Ptolemy nephew of Antigonus lays siege to, X, 19. 78. 5.
- Orange (Arausio), in Gaul: (105) Gauls defeat Romans at, XII, 34/5. 37. 1\* (p. 141).
- Orbelus, Mt., between Thrace and Macedonia: (310) Cassander transports Antariatae to place near, X, 20. 19. 1.
- Orea, in Scotland, III, 5. 21. 3.
- Orchomenus, in Arcadia: (419) Argives and Athenians take, V, 12. 70. 2-3; (369) Arcadians defeat Lacedaemonians before, VII, 15. 62. 1-2; (315) faction in, admits Cassander, IX, 19. 68. 5; (303) Demetrius takes, by storm, X, 20. 103. 5-7.
- , in Boeotia: Heracles destroys, II, 4. 10. 5, 18. 7; (424) on Boeotian left at Delium, V, 12. 70. 1; (376) Thebans defeat Lacedaemonians who hold, VII, 15. 37. 1; (370) Thebes makes, an ally, 57. 1; (364) long hostility of Thebes and, 79. 5; Thebes destroys, 79. 3-6; (353) Phocians under Onomarchus take, 16. 33. 4; (352) Boeotians defeat Phocians near, 37. 5; (347) Phocians use, as base, 58. 1; (335) joins Alexander against Thebes, VIII, 17. 13. 5.
- , in Pithiotis (?): (302) Demetrius prevents Cassander's transporting people of, X, 20. 110. 3.
- Oreitae, in India: (326) Alexander subdues, VIII, 17. 104. 5, 105. 1-2; attack Leonnatus, 105. 8.
- Oreitans: see Oreith, in Kuboea.
- Oreithyia d. of Erechthens; wife of Boreas; mother of Phineus and Cleopatra, II, 4. 43. 3.
- Oreius, a Centaur: Heracles kills, II, 4. 12. 7.
- Orestae, in Macedonia: see Orestis.
- Orestes s. of Agamemnon: words of, quoted, X, 20. 14. 6; descendants of, rule Messenê to return of Heracleidae, VII, 15. 66. 2; (c. 560) Lacedaemonians ask Delphi where, is buried, IV, 9. 36. 3.
- , king of Macedonia: (400) killed by guardian, VI, 14. 37. 6.
- Orestis (Orestae), in Macedonia: king of, seeks aid of Caranus, III, 7. 15. 1; (331) at Arbela, VIII, 17. 57. 2. See Pausanias of.
- Oreus, in Euboea: (before 377) Lacedaemonians drive out Neogenes, tyrant of, VII, 15. 30. 3-4; (313) Cassander attacks, X, 19. 75. 7-8, 77. 5; Ptolemy nephew of Antigonus summons his ships from, 77. 4.
- Orion: account of, III, 4. 85. 1-7. Orion, the constellation: setting of, as date, IX, 19. 56. 5.
- Oriss, in Spain: (229) defeat Hamilcar Barca, XI, 25. 10. 3-4; Hasdrubal defeats, 12. 1.
- Ormenius, king of Pelasgiotis: Heracles kills, II, 4. 37. 4.
- Ornaea, in Argolis: (417) Argive exiles established in, by Lacedaemonians, expelled by Athenians, V, 12. 81. 4-5; (353) captured by Lacedaemonians, VII, 16. 34. 3; (352) 39. 4.
- Ornia, d. of Asopus, III, 4. 72. 1.
- Oroetes, satrap of Lydia: (c. 530) Polycrates receives Lydians fleeing from, IV, 10. 16. 4.
- Orontes, brother-in-law of Artaxerxes II: (386) commands land forces for attack on Evagoras of Cyrené, VI, 15. 2. 2; (385) arrests Tiribazus, 8. 3-5, 10. 2; Evagoras accepts terms offered by, 9. 1-2, 10. 2; condemned for bringing false charges against Tiribazus, II, 2.
- , satrap of Mysia: (362) a leader in Satraps' revolt, VII, 15. 90. 3; betrays others to Artaxerxes II, 91. 1.
- , satrap of Armenia: (317) Rumenes falsely circulates letter as if from, IX, 19. 23. 3.
- Orontes, Mt., in Media: Semiramis makes tunnel under, I, 2. 13. 6-8.
- Orontes riv., in Syria: (307) Antigonus founds Antigoncia on the, X, 20. 47. 5. See Antiocheia on the.
- Orontobates, a Mede: (316) Antigonus names, satrap of Media, IX, 19. 46. 5; Melcager and Menoetas attack, 47. 2.
- Orophernes (Holophernes): (c. 350) envoy of brother Ariarathes I of Cappadocia, XI, 31. 19. 2.
- of Cappadocia: (c. 158) drives brother Ariarathes V from throne, XI, 31. 32. 1; (157) agents of, fail to kill Ariarathes, 32b. 1; plunders temple of Zeus, 34. 1.
- Oropus, in Boeotia: (424) Niclas sails to, V, 12. 65. 3; Athenians flee to, after defeat at Delium, 69. 2, 70. 4; (412) Lacedaemonians defeat Athenians off, 13. 34. 2-3, 36. 3-4; (402) Thebans master, and restore exiles; folk of, become Theban citizens, VI, 14. 17. 1-3; (366) Themison tyrant of Bœtria takes, from Athens, then loses it to Thebans, VII, 15. 76. 1; (319) left independent by edict of Polyperchon and the "kings," IX, 18. 56. 6; (313) Cassander takes, X, 19. 77. 6; Ptolemy nephew of Antigonus takes, and gives to Boeotians, 78. 3.
- orphans: law of Charondas re protection of, IV, 12. 15. 1-3.
- Orpheus s. of Oeagrus: contemporary of Thymoetes, III, 8. 67. 5, and of Heracles, but later than Heliclus, III, 7. 1. 1; a Thracian, sarpassus all in skill in music, II, 4. 25. 2; a pupil of Linus; uses Pelasgic letters, 3. 67. 2, 4-5; adds two strings to lyre, 59. 6; draws trees and beasts by his music, XI, 37. 30. 2; introduces rites and initiations into Europe, having learned them from his father, II, 3. 65. 6, from Kgyptians, 4. 25. 3, 1. 1, 69. 4, 92. 3, 96. 2-6, from Idaean Dactyls of Crete, III, 5. 64. 4, or from Cleones of Thrace, 77. 3; takes part in Argonautic expedition, II, 4. 25. 4, 41. 2; saves Argonauts from storm by prayers to Samothracian gods, 43. 1-2, 48. 6-7, into whose mysteries he has been initiated, 43. 1, III, 5. 49. 6; brings dead wife from Hades, II, 4. 25. 4; devices and hands down tales of the gods, I, 1. 23. 2-8, III, 5. 75. 4, 8. 1. 3, II. Quoted for identification of Gæ and Demeter (302 Kern), I, 1. 12. 4, and for that of Osiris and Dionysus (237 Kern), II, 3. See Musaeus s. of.
- Orphic: rites of Dionysus called, because altered by Orpheus, II, 3. 65. 6; Orphic poems call Dionysus the child of Zeus and Demeter, 62. 8.
- Orsinoné d. of Enrynonnus: marries Lapithes, III, 4. 69. 2.
- Orso, in Spain: (139) men of, assassinate Viriathus, XII, 33. 21. 1.

Orthon: (308) envoy of Agathocles to Ophelias, X, 20. 40. 1-4.

Orlygia (the Island) at Syracuse: given to Artemis; *Nymphs* there produce fountain *Arethusa*, III, 5. 3. 5; (466) *Thrasylbulus* occupies, IV, 11. 67. 8, 68. 3; (463) mercenaries seize, 73. 1-3, (461) and hold, 76. 1; (404) *Dionysius* strengthens, VI, 14. 7. 1-3; mutinous *Syracusans* attack him on, 8. 3; (357) mercenaries of *Dionysius* II retreat to, VII, 16. 12. 5; (345) *Hicetas* holds all *Syracuse* except, VIII, 16. 68. 3; (344) *Dionysius* holds, 69. 3; (343) *Timoleon* takes, and destroys palace on, 70. 4; (c. 310) *Agathocles* builds *Hall of Sixty Couches* on, 83. 2; (279) *Thoenon* controls, XI, 22. 7. 6; (278) he delivers, to *Pyrhus*, 8. 4.

Ostris: meaning of name, I, 1. 11. 2; identified with *Dionysus* by *Greeks*, II, 3. 13. 5, 23. 2-8, 96. 5, II, 4. 1. 6, or with *Sirius*, I, 1. 11. 3; also called *Sarapis*, *Pluto*, *Ammon*, *Zeus*, and *Pan*, 25. 2; attributes of, II, 4; sun worshipped by *Egyptians* under name of, II, 1-5; a terrestrial god, s. of *Cronus* and *Rhea*, 13. 4, 27. 5, or of *Zeus* and *Hera*, 13. 4, 15. 3, or of *Zeus* and *Semelé*, 23. 6-7; reared at *Nysa* in *Arabia*, 15. 6; marries sister *Isis*, 15. 5, 27. 1, 4; succeeds to kingdom of *Zeus*, 13. 5; discovers cultivation of wheat, barley, the vine, and *Ivy*, 14. 1-2, 15. 8, 17. 1-5; honours inventors, 15. 4, in particular *Hermes*, 15. 9, his scribe 16. 2; founds city later called *Thebes*, 15. 1-2; builds temples, 15. 3-4; turns *Egypt* over to *Isis* and begins campaign, 17. 8; his unwarlike company, 18. 1-5; instructs *Ethiopi*ans in agriculture, 18. 6; in *Ethiopia* brings *Nile* under control by *dikes*, 19. 1, 5; according to *Ethiopi*ans, leads

from *Ethiopia* the colony that becomes the *Egyptians*, II, 3. 3. 1; moves into *India*, founding cities, I, 1. 10. 6-8, 27. 5; visits other *Asian* nations; crosses into *Europe*, 20. 1; in *Thrace*, slays *Lycurgus*; leaves *Maron* in *Thrace*, 20. 2, *Macedon* in *Macedonia*, and *Triptolemus* in *Attica*, 20. 3; introduces everywhere the vine, or the barley from which to make beer, 20. 3-4; with *Zeus*, destroys the *Giant*s, 26. 6-7; murdered by brother *Typhon*, 21. 1-2, 85. 5, 88. 4, who divides body into 24 parts, 21. 2, which *Isis* buries and honours in 24 places in *Egypt*, 21. 5-11; or murdered by *Titans* and his body re-fashioned by *Isis* and given to priests, II, 4. 6. 3; varying accounts of burial of, I, 1. 27. 6, in *Memphis*, 22. 2-3, on island in *Nile*, 22. 3-6, or at *Nysa* in *Arabia*, 27. 3-6; tomb of, called *Bustris*; red-haired men sacrificed at, 89. 5; *Isis* avenges murder of, and reigns, 21. 3, 22. 1, 27. 1; returned from *Hades* as wolf to aid *Isis* against *Typhon*, 88. 6; guarded by *Anubis*, 87. 2-3; deified because of beneficent, 20. 5-6, 21. 6, 8, 27. 5, II, 4. 6. 3; sacred bulls consecrated to, I, 1. 21. 9, 85. 4-5, 88. 4; images of private parts of, set up by *Isis* in temples as objects of worship, 22. 6-7, II, 4. 6. 3; judge in the lower world, I, 1. 49. 3; *Antaeus* s. contemporary of, 21. 4; time from, to *Alexander*, 23. 1. See *Horus* s. of.

Ostanes: brother of *Artaxerxes* II and grandfather of *Darius* III, VIII, 17. 5. 5.

Ostodes isl., one of *Aeclides*: covered with bones of marooned mutineers, III, 5. 11. 1-4.

Ostia: (104) grain port for *Rome*, XII, 36. 12. 1.

ostracism: a safeguard against tyrants, IX, 19. 1. 2-4; (507) adopted in *Athens* after tyranny of the *Pelistratids*, IV, 11. 55. 1; described, 55. 1-3; (471) used against *Themistocles*, 55. 1; (454) initiated by *Syracusans*, IV, 11. 86. 5-87. 6.

ostrich: see *struthocamell*.

Osymandyas, king of *Egypt*: account of monument of (i.e., the sanctuary of *Rameses* II), I, 1. 47. 1-49. 6; wages war with *Bactrians*, 47. 6.

Otaclius *Crassus*, M.: (263) cos., campaigns in *Sicily*, XI, 23. 4. 1.

Otus s. of *Aloens*: with brother *Ephialtes* defeats *Thracians*; *Ephialtes* and, quarrel and destroy each other, III, 5. 51. 1-2.

Oufentina: (317) a new Roman tribe, IX, 19. 10. 2.

ows: (310) *Agathocles* encourages men by release of, sacred to *Athena*, X, 20. 11. 3-5.

Oxathras: (306) tyrant of *Heraclaea Pontica*, X, 20. 77. 1.

Oxallres, brother of *Darius*: (333) withstands charge of *Alexander*, VIII, 17. 34. 2-4; (329) *Alexander* adds, to his bodyguard, 77. 4; (328) he gives *Bessus* lo. for punishment, 83. 9.

Oxus riv.: see *Tanaïs* riv.

Oxyartes, king of *Bactriana*: defeated by *Ninus*, I, 2. 6. 2-4.

— the *Bactriac*: (323) *Parapanisadae* assigned to, by *Perdiccas*, IX, 18. 3. 3, (321) by *Antipater*, 30. 6; (317) sends *Androbazus* to *Bumenes*, 19. 14. 6; (316) *Antigonus* permits, to retain satrapy, 48. 2. See *Roxané* d. of.

—, father of *Amestris*, X, 20. 109. 7.

Oxythemis: (292) *Demetrius* sends, to *Sicily* with *Agathocles* s. of *Agathocles* as spy, XI, 21. 15. 1; (289) places *Agathocles* on *pyre* while still alive, 16. 5.

P

Paches s. of *Epiclerus*: (427) commands *Athenians* besieging *Leebos*, V, 12. 55. 4-5, 10.

Pachynus, Cape: in *Sicily*, III, 5. 2. 2; (255) Roman fleet wrecked near, XI, 23. 18. 1; (249) 24. 1. 8-9.

Paotye, in *Thrace*: (408) *Alcibiades* withdraws to, V, 13. 74. 2.

Pacuvius *Calavius* (*Pancylus* *Faucus*) of *Capua*: (216) goes over to the *Carthaginians*, XI, 26. 10. 1.

Pactus riv.: see *Eridanus* riv.

Paclign: (305) *Rome* defeats and enfranchises, X, 20. 90. 3.

Paeonians: (300) pillage part of *Macedonia*, VII, 16. 2. 6; *Philip* II makes peace with, 3. 4; (359) submit to *Macedon*, 4. 2; (356) forced to submit to *Philip*, 22. 3. 1. 5; (335) *Alexander* controls much of, VIII, 17. 8. 1; (334) serve in his army, 17. 4; (167) in 3rd *Macedonian* canton, XI, 31. 8. 8. See *Audoleon* king of.

Paerisades of *Pontus*: see *Parysades*.

Paestum: see *Posidonia*.

Pagone, in *Thessaly*: (354) submits to *Philip* II, VII, 16. 31. 6.

Pagondas of *Thebes*: (424) defeats *Athenians* at *Delium*, V, 12. 69. 3-70. 6.

Palamedes: (198) general of *Demetrius* II *Nicator*, XII, 33. 28. 1.

Palatine, in *Rome*: *Heracles* at, II, 4. 21. 1-3; (387) *Celts* plunder *Rome* except, VI, 14. 115. 6.

Palestine: frankincense of *Arabia* brought to, II, 3. 42. 5.

Pali: division of the *Scythians*, II, 2. 43. 3-4.

Palitrothra, in *India*: *Heracles* founds, II, 2. 39. 3; *Iambulus* brought before king of, 60. 2-3.

Palicé, in *Sicily*: (453) *Ducetius*

found, IV, 11. 88. 6; later destroyed, 90. 1-2.  
 Pallad, shrine of the, in Sicily: (453) described, IV, 11. 89. 1-8; Ducetius founds Palicé near, 88. 6; (104) slaves seek sanctuary in, XII, 36. 3. 3; Salivus (Tryphon) sacrifices at, 7. 1.  
 Paligai: (304) allied to Rome, X, 20. 101. 5.  
 Palladium of Athena, falls from Heaven, IV, p. 109, frag. 3.  
 Pallantium, in Arcadia: (270) people of, surrender Arcadian fugitives, VII, 15. 59. 2-3.  
 Pallas: *see* Athena.  
 —, Attic hero: Androgeos a. of Minoe wins friendship of sons of, III, 4. 60. 4-5.  
 Paltene, in Chalcidic: Zeus defeats Giants near, III, 5. 71. 4, with aid of Heracles, II, 4. 15. 1; (435) Athenians defeat Corinthians near, IV, 12. 34. 4; (316) Cassander founds Cassandreia on, IX, 19. 52. 2.  
 Palm Grove, in Arabia: described, II, 3. 42. 2-5; festival at, 43. 1.  
 Palus, brother of Naples and ruler of Scythian Pail, II, 2. 43. 3-4.  
 Palmyrene of Thebes: (362) Thebans under, force those settled in Megalopolis to remain, VII, 15. 94. 2-3; (353) Thebans under, aid Artabazus against Artaxerxes, 16. 34. 1-2.  
 Pamphylia, in Asia Minor: location of, IX, 18. 6. 3; Ninus subdued, I, 2. 2. 3; (480) supplies ships for Nereus, IV, 11. 2. 1. 3, 7, 19. 1; (362) joins revolt against Persia, VII, 15. 90. 3; (323) Perdicas assigns, to Antigonus, IX, 15. 3. 1; (315) fleet of Seleucus off, 19. 64. 5; (317) men of, in army of Antigonus, 29. 3. (314) of Demetrius, X, 19. 69. 1, (312) 82. 4, (302) of Lysimachus, 20. 113. 3.  
 Pan: Gauls wear hair in fashion of, III, 5. 28. 2.  
 Pan (=Min): founds Egyptian cities, I, 1. 12. 6; accompanies Osiris, 18. 2; identified with

Osiris, 25. 2; a deity of reproduction, 88. 3; revered by Ethiopians, II, 3. 9. 1-2.  
 Pan pipes: Cybelé invents, II, 3. 58. 2-3.  
 Panara, a city on Panchaea, III, 5. 42. 5-6.  
 Panares of Crete: (69?) Senate orders surrender of, XII, 40. 1. 3.  
 Panathenaic festival: Androgeos s. of Minoe victorious at, III, 4. 60. 4.  
 Panchaea (Hiera) isl., off coast of Arabia Felix: account of, III, 5. 41. 4-46. 7; produces frankincense and myrrh, 41. 4-42. 2; India visible from island near, 42. 3; visited and described by Euhemerus, 6. 1. 4-11; Zeus visits, 1. 10.  
 Panceratis d. of Alocus: carried to Strongylé (Naxos) by Thracians; marries Agassamenus, III, 5. 50. 6-7; dies, 51. 2.  
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 Pandora d. of Uranus: usually called Rhéa, II, 3. 57. 2.  
 Panionia: (before 373) moved from Mycaél to Ephesus, VII, 15. 49. 1.  
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 —, in Sicily: finest harbour in Sicily, XI, 22. 10. 4; (480) Carthaginians land at, IV, 11. 20. 2; (409) Hermocrates plunders territory of, V, 13. 63. 4; (406) Himilcar summons ships from, 88. 4-5; (397) loyal to Carthage, VI, 14. 48. 4-5; (396) Himilcon crosses to, 55. 1-4; Dionysius fails to attack him at, 68. 5; (383) Carthaginians retire to, 15. 17. 4; (278) Pyrrhus takes, XI, 22. 10. 4; (254) Romans occupy, 23. 18. 3-5; (253) they sail from, 19. 1; (251) Hieronimus moves to, 21. 1; (250) Romans sail to, 24. 1. 1; (249)

Carthaginians seize Roman supplies at, 1. 6.  
 —, in Thessaly (?): (361) Alexander of Phœac defeats Athenians at, VII, 15. 95. 2.  
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 Panticapaeum, in Chimerian Bosphorus: (c. 310) body of Salyrus brought to, X, 20. 23. 8; Eumelus becomes king and restores privileges to, 24. 1. 4-5; Pyrtanis slain in, 24. 1-2.  
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 — Crassus, L.: (376 = V384) tr. mil. c. p., VII, 15. 36. 1.  
 —, L. (or C.): (429 = V430)

cos., V, 12. 46. 1; (423 = V430) 72. 1.  
 —, L. (334 = V337) cos., VIII, 17. 1. 1; (333 = V336) 29. 1; (328 = V330) 82. 1.  
 —, M.: (434 = V441) cos., IV, 12. 35. 1.  
 —, Sp.: (374 = V382) tr. mil. c. p., VII, 15. 41. 1.  
 —, T.: (372 = V380) tr. mil. c. p., VII, 15. 50. 1.  
 — Cursor, L.: (379 = V387) tr. mil. c. p., VII, 15. 24. 1; (377 = V385) 28. 1.  
 —, L.: (324 = V326) cos., VIII, 17. 113. 1; (318 = V319) IX, 18. 58. 3; (314 = V315) X, 19. 66. 1; (312 = V313) 77. 1.  
 — Mugilanus, L.: (419 = V427) cos., V, 12. 78. 1.  
 —, L.: (381 = V389) tr. mil. c. p., VII, 15. 22. 1; (368 = V376) 71. 1.  
 —, M.: (415 = V418) tr. mil. c. p., V, 13. 2. 1; (413 = V416) 9. 1; (408 = V411) 68. 1.  
 Papius Mutilus, C. (C. Aponius Molytus): (91) Italian leader in Social war, XII, 37. 2. 6-7.  
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 Paralus, Panic governor of Minoe: (357) aids Dion, VII, 15. 9. 4-5.  
 Parium, on Hellespont: (302) joins Lysimachus, X, 20. 107. 2; Demetrius recovers, 111. 3.  
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 — of Posidonia: (468) stadion winner, IV, 11. 65. 1.  
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- campaign, 16. 2; commands Macedonians as Alexander enters Asia, 17. 3; (334) at Granicus, 19. 6; (333) seizes pass, 32. 2-3; (331) advises acceptance of Dareius' offer, 54. 4-5; first of the Friends, 56. 2, 80. 1; at Arbela, 56. 2, 60. 5-8; governor of Media; murdered by Alexander's order after Philotas is condemned, 80. 1-4; (324) according to some, Antipater killed Alexander to avenge, 118. 1. See Nicanor, Philotas *ss. of*.
- of Mitylené: (312) stadion winner, X, 19. 77. 1.
- Parnasia, in Opuntian Locris: (457) Athenians enter, IV, 11. 33. 2.
- Parnassus, Mt.: (460) Phocians flee to, before Xerxes, IV, 11. 14. 1; (458) three cities of Doris at base of, 79. 4.
- Paron of Croton: (317) general; destroys exiles, IX, 19. 10. 3-4.
- Paropanisadas, of the Hindu Kush: (328) Alexander masters; description of the country, VIII, 17. 82. 1-8; (328) assigned to Oxyartes by Perdicas, IX, 18. 3. 3; (321) and by Antipater, 39. 6; (317) Androbazus brings troops from, to Humenes, 19. 14. 6, 27. 5; (316) Antigonus leaves, to Oxyartes, 48. 2.
- Paropanisum, Mt.: the Caucasus (Hindu Kush) called, VIII, 17. 83. 1.
- Paros: marble of, inferior to stones of Arabia, II, 2. 52. 9; Rhadamanthys gives, to Alcæus, III, 5. 79. 2; (410) Athenians re-establish democracy on, V, 13. 47. 8; (385) sends colony to Adriatic, VI, 15. 13. 4, which Illyrians soon destroy, 14. 1-2; (377) Athenian fleet defeats Lacedæmonian off, VII, 15. 34. 3-35. 2.
- Parrhasius: (368) share in founding Megalopolis, VII, 15. 72. 4.
- Parrhasius: a painter, XI, 26. 1. 1.
- Parsones, a Persian; member of royal council of Medes; leads Cadusii in defeat of Medes, I, 2. 33. 1-6.
- Partheniæ: children born in Sparta during First Messenian war; found Tarcentum, VII, 15. 86. 3. See Pneumactæ.
- Parthenum, Mt.: Telchus s. of Heracles born on, II, 4. 33. 9, 11.
- Partemopæus s. of Atalanté: joins Adrastus, III, 4. 65. 4, 7.
- Partimnos d. of Staphylus: casts self into sea; honoured in Bibastus, III, 5. 62. 1-4.
- Partia: location of, IX, 18. 5. 4; falls to free self from Medes, I, 2. 34. 1-2; (323) assigned to Phrataphernes by Perdicas, IX, 18. 3. 3; (321) to Philip by Antipater, 39. 6; (before 317) Pithon makes Eudamus satrap of, *see* Philotas, 19. 14. 1; (317) Pithon driven from, 14. 2; cavalry in, in army of Antigonus, 29. 2. See Arsaces VI, Arsaces VII, Eubæmerus, kings of.
- Partiyaca, a part of Partia: Ninus conquers, I, 2. 2. 3; (326) Alexander seeks supplies from, VIII, 17. 105. 7.
- Parysades (Pærisades): (349) becomes king of Pontus, VII, 15. 52. 10; (c. 310) dies, X, 20. 22. 1-2, 23. 7.
- s. of Satyrus: (c. 310) takes refuge, with Scythians, X, 20. 24. 3.
- Parysatis mother of Artaxerxes: (396) seeks revenge on Tissaphernes, VI, 14. 80. 6.
- Pasiphaë: wife of Minos II, III, 4. 60. 4; aided by Daedalus in her love for bull; gives birth to Minotaur, 77. 1-7, II, 4. 13. 4.
- Pasiphilus, general of Agathocles: (312) envoy to Messenians, X, 19. 102. 2-4; defeats exiles, 104. 3; (306) deserts to Dectaeon, 20. 77. 2 (305) who kills him, 90. 2.
- Pasitigris (Tigris) riv., in Susiané: course of, VIII, 17. 67. 2, IX, 19. 17. 3, 18. 3; trade in dried figs on, VIII, 17. 67. 3; (330) Alexander crosses, 67. 1-3; (317) Humenes crosses and defeats Antigonus' advance party, IX, 19. 17. 3, 18. 4-7, 21. 2; (316) Antigonus meets Xenophilius on, 43. 6.
- patophoroi: Athenian Cerycees derived from the, of Egypt, I, 1. 29. 4.
- pastoral poetry: Daphnis invents, III, 4. 84. 3.
- Patala, an Indus riv.: (326) Alexander returns to, VIII, 17. 104. 1; government of, like Spartan, 104. 2.
- Patna, in Lycia: (315) Antigonus' fleet sails from, IX, 19. 64. 5; (304) Rhodians capture cargo vessels at, X, 20. 93. 3-4.
- Patrac, in Achæa: (420) Lacedæmonian fleet reforms at, V, 12. 43. 1-2; (314) freed from Cassander's garrison, X, 19. 66. 3.
- patricians: (443-445) power of in Rome weakened, IV, 12. 25. 2-3; (287) XI, 21. 18. 2.
- Patrocles, general of Seleucus: (312) in Babylonia, avoids facing Demetrius, X, 19. 100. 5-6.
- Pausanias of Sparta: (479) regent for son of King Leonidas, IV, 11. 29. 4; commands Greeks in victory over Persians at Plataea, 30. 6, 32. 5, 44. 1; awarded prize for valour, 33. 1; moves on Thebes, 33. 4; (477) liberates cities on Cyprus and also Byzantium, 44. 1-3; makes pact with Xerxes; plays tyrant in liberated cities; accused in Sparta, 44. 3-6, 54. 2; betrayed to epihros by his agent; starved to death in shrine of Athena, 45. 1-7, 23. 3; statues of, later set up to stone for desecration of shrine, 45. 3-8; review of career of, 46. 1-47. 3; (471) Themistocles
- charged with complicity in treason of, 54. 2-5, 55. 4, 8.
- , king of Lacedæmonians: (408) succeeds King Pleistonax, V, 13. 75. 1; (405) Athens resists, after Acgospotam, 107. 1-2; (402) defeated in Eils, VI, 14. 17. 6-12; (401) reconciles parties in Athens, 33. 6; (396) sent to aid Phocians against Boeotians; makes truce, 81. 1-3; (394) banished, 89. 1.
- of Athens: father of Meton, IV, 12. 36. 2.
- , king of Macedon: (395) succeeds Atropus, III, 7. 15. 2, VI, 14. 84. 6; (394) assassinated, 89. 2.
- of Macedon: (360) Philip II foils attempt of, to gain throne, VII, 16. 2. 6, 3. 4.
- of Orestis: (before 336) loved by Philip II; insults another Pausanias, VIII, 16. 93. 3-5; (336) injured by Attalus; plots against Philip, 93. 7-94. 2; kills Philip, 94. 3-4.
- (before 336) insulted by Pausanias of Orestis; dies in battle, VIII, 16. 93. 4-6.
- , general of Antigonus: (313) Lysimachus defeats and kills, X, 19. 73. 6, 10.
- Pedacrates: slain by Heracles; honoured as hero, II, 4. 23. 5.
- Pedieus: (449) archon, IV, 12. 4. 1.
- Peiraicus, in Attica: (477) Themistocles makes, into harbour of Athens, IV, 11. 41. 2, without active Lacedæmonian opposition, 41. 5-43. 2; (470) Cimón returns to, for ships, 60. 3; (428) attack of Onemus on, foiled, V, 12. 49. 2-5; (415) Athenians sail from, 13. 3. 1-3; (408) Alcibiades welcomed at, 68. 2-3; (405) Lacedæmonian fleet enters, 107. 2; Athens required to raze walls of, 107. 4, VI, 14. 85. 2; (404) Lacedæmonian fleet enters, 3. 5; (401) Thirty Tyrants remove opprobria to, 32. 4; Thrasylbulus seizes, 33. 1-4; (394) Conon with Persian fleet rebuilds walls of,

85. 2-3; (377) Lacedaemonians fail to take, VII, 15. 29. 5-6; grain ships enter, 34. 3; Chabrias returns to, 35. 2; (318) Nicanor occupies, IX, 18. 64. 4; he retains in spite of Olympias, 65. 1; not restored by Polyperchon or his son, 65. 3-66. 2, 68. 2-3; Cassander occupies, 68. 1-3, 69. 2; Nicanor sails into, 75. 1; (307) Demetrius s. of Antigonus takes, from Demetrius of Phalerum, X. 20. 45. 2-3.
- Peirene d. of Asopus, III, 4. 72. 1.
- Peirithoüs: s. of Ixion, III, 4. 69. 3; king of the Lapiths. 70. 2; two wars of, with the Centaurs. 70. 2-4; with Theseus, carries Helen to Athens. 63. 1-3; captured in Hades while trying to carry off Persephone, 63. 4; released by Heracles, II, 4. 26. 1.
- Peisander, Lacedaemonian admiral: (395) Persian fleet under Conon defeats, VI, 14. 83. 5-7.
- Peisarchus: (317) leader of the Six Hundred in Syracuse, IX, 19. 6. 4.
- Peisistratidae: (514) Harmodius and Aristogeiton attack, IV, 9. 1. 4.
- Peisistratus, tyrant of Athens, 560-527: (before 560) Solon warns against, IV, 9. 4. 1-2, 20. 1-4; (560-527) anecdotes of, 4. 2. 37. 1-3, V, 13. 95. 5-6, IX, 19. 1. 4; (after 427) Athenians adopt ostracism after death of, IV, 11. 55. 1. See Hipparchus, Hippias, Thettalus s. of.
- Peitholaüs, tyrant of Pherae: (352) delivers Pherae to Philip II; flees to Phayllus, VII, 16. 37. 3; aids Lacedaemonians against Megalopolitans, 39. 3; (349) Philip expels, from Pherae, 52. 9.
- Pelagonia, capital of 4th Macedonian canton, XI, 31. 8. 5.
- Pelagasia, old name of Lesbos, III, 5. 81. 2.
- Pelagians: constant migrations of, III, 5. 80. 1; in Thessaly, 61. 1, VI, 14. 113. 2; in Crete, III, 4. 60. 2; in Argos, Lycia, and Lesbos, 5. 81. 1-2; in Seyros, IV, 11. 60. 2; expel Thebans and Boeotians, IX, 19. 53. 7; second in list of thalassocracies, III, 7. 11. 1; first to write Greek with altered Phoenician letters, II, 3. 87. 1; Tyrrhenians of Po valley descended from, VI, 14. 113. 2.
- Pelagic letters: altered from Phoenician by Pelagians, II, 3. 67. 1; used by Linus, Orpheus, Pronapides, and Thymocetes, 67. 4-5.
- Pelagiotis, in Thessaly: Heracles crosses, II, 4. 37. 4.
- Pelagus s. of Asopus, III, 4. 72. 1.
- Peleus s. of Aeacus: banished for slaying Phoeüs; becomes king of Phthia; father of Achilles, III, 4. 72. 6; Zeus gives horses to, 6. 3. 1.
- Pelias: tricked by Medea, kill father, II, 4. 51. 3-52. 5, III, 6. 7. 4-8. 1; Jason arranges marriages for, 53. 1-2.
- Pelias, king of Iolcus: s. of Poseidon, banished by Minias; by aid of Cheiron, becomes king of Iolcus, III, 4. 68. 3. 6. 7. 3-4; fears Jason; sends him for golden fleece, II, 4. 40. 1-3; kills Jason's kin, 50. 1; Argonaunts and Medea plot against, 50. 3-7; Medea deceives; daughters kill, 51. 3-52. 5, III, 6. 8. 1; Jason gives kingdom of, to Acastus, II, 4. 53. 1. See Acastus s. of; Alecstis d. of.
- Pelinaeum, in Thessaly: (323) does not join Athens against Antipater, IX, 18. 11. 1.
- Pelion, Mt., in Thessaly: Jason builds Argo near, II, 4. 41. 1; Centaurs reared on, III, 4. 70. 1; Cyrené reared near, 81. 1.
- Pella, in Macedonia: (316) Mithridates surrenders, to Cassander, IX, 19. 50. 3, 6-7; (167) capital of 3rd Macedonian canton, XI, 31. 8. 8. See Menes of.
- Pella, in Syria: (235) Seleucus confines Demetrius in, XI, 21. 20. 1.
- Pellén, in Achaia: (411) ships of, in Lacedaemonian fleet, V, 13. 40. 5; (369) with others, try to har Boeotians at Isthmus, VII, 15. 68. 2.
- , in Laconia: (369) Arcadians take, VII, 15. 67. 2.
- Pelopidas: (372) conspicuous Theban leader, VII, 15. 50. 6; (369) with Epameinondas in Arcadia, 62. 4-5; campaign of, in Thessaly, 67. 3-4; (368) captured by Alexander of Pherae, 71. 2; (367) Boeotians free, 75. 2; (364) killed while defeating Alexander of Pherae, 80. 1-5. Review of life and deeds of, 81. 1-4; fame of, 39. 2, 71. 2. 88. 2.
- Peloponnesian League: (431) Lacedaemonians send ultimatum to Athens in accordance with decree of, IV, 12. 39. 4, V, 12. 41. 1.
- Peloponnesian war: (431) Thucydides' account of, begins, IV, 12. 37. 2; immediate causes of, 38. 1-41. 1; begins, V, 12. 41. 1-42. 8; (430) continues, 43. 1-45. 5; (429) 46. 2-48. 3; (428) 49. 2-5. 52. 1-2; (427) 55. 1-57. 4; (426) 59. 1-2; (425) 60. 1-63. 5; (424) 65. 1-68. 6; (423) 72. 1-10; (422) 73. 1-74. 6; temporary end of, 74. 6-75. 1, 13. 24. 2; (420) is renewed, 12. 77. 2-3; (419) 78. 1-79. 7; (418) 80. 5; (417) 81. 1-5; (416) 82. 1; (414) breaks out afresh, 13. 8. 8; (413) continues, 9. 2; (410) 45. 1-53. 4; (409) 64. 1-67. 7; (408) 68. 1-74. 2; (407) 76. 1-79. 6; (406) 97. 1-103. 2; (405) last year of, 104. 1-107. 5, 114. 5, VI, 14. 2. 4, 1. 13. 1, 85. 2; (401) men who had fought in, in army of Cyrus the Younger, 23. 4; (377) Athens
- wins first naval victory since end of, VII, 15. 35. 2.
- Peloponnesians: for *Peloponnesians*, meaning "Lacedaemonians" or "Lacedaemonians and their allies," see Laconia.
- Peloponnesus: named from Pelops, king of Pisa, III, 4. 73. 6; Heracles in, II, 4. 13. 4, 25. 1, 32. 1, 33. 1, 34. 1, III, 4. 39. 6; Heracles shows friendship for, II, 3. 45. 5; Heracleidae return to, under Hyllus, 4. 58. 1; their second return to, 58. 3-5, III, 7. 17. 1; most people of, displaced, 9. 1; Caranus moves from, to Macedonia, 15. 1; Dryopes found three cities in, II, 4. 37. 2; Neleus makes campaign into, III, 4. 68. 3; Cydonia in Crete faces, 5. 78. 2; merchants pass close to, 8. 7. 2; (540) Croesus seeks mercenaries from, IV, 9. 32. 1; (480) Greeks crowd into, 11. 14. 5, 15. 2; Ceryraean fleet waits off, 15. 1; people of, oppose fighting at Salamis, 15. 3, 16. 1, and build wall at Isthmus, 16. 3; (479) Marathonians tries to win cities of, 23. 3; those from, who fall at Thermopylae honoured, 33. 2; (478) Lacedaemonians wish no walled cities outside, 39. 3-4; (477) crews from, in fleet of Pausanias accue him in Sparta, 44. 2, 6; (after 477) Athenians defeat Persians without aid from, 12. 2. 1; (476) Sicron settles men from, in Sicilian cities, 11. 49. 1-2; (459) Athenians defeat Corinthians and, 78. 1-2; (458) 79. 1-4; join Lacedaemonians against Phocians, 79. 5-6; (457) Theban alliance permits Lacedaemonians to remain in, 81. 2; (455) Pericles ravages coast of, 85. 1-2; (454) truee between Athens and, 80. 1; (453) Pericles ravages coast of, 88. 1; (447) Lacedaemonians withdraw to, after raiding Attica, 12. 6. 1; (440) many

from, in re-establishment of Sybaris (Thurium), 10. 3-4, 11. 3, 35. 2; (438) Corinthian fleet, defeated at Corcyra, withdraws to, 31. 3; (431) Lacedaemonians and, vote for war with Athens, 39. 4, V, 12, 41. 1.

(431) *For the Peloponnesian war, see above.* Pericles raids coast of, V, 12. 42. 6-8; (430) 43. 1-5, 45. 2-3; (429) Athenian fleet sails around, 47. 1; Lacedaemonians return to, 47. 2; (425) Athenians occupy Pylos as threat to, 61. 1-2, 6; 62. 6-7; (424) Nicias plunders coast of, 65. 8; (421) unites against Lacedaemonians, 76. 1; (420) situation in, 77. 2-3; (415) Alcibiades crosses from Italy to, 13. 5. 4; Athenian fleet rounds, 3. 3; (414) in, the Lacedaemonians break peace with Athens, 8. 8; (410) ships from, come to Mlindarus, 49. 2; all of, supplies the Lacedaemonians, 52. 4; (409) Hermocrates turns command of ships in, over to successors, 63. 1; (408) Lysander collects ships and men from, 70. 1; King Agis returns to, 73. 2; (406) Syracuse hopes for aid from, 92. 3; Lysander gathers ships from, 100. 5; (405) 104. 3; Peloponnesian war ends, 104. 1-107. 4.

(401) Men from, in army of Cyrus the Younger, VI, 14. 19. 7-8, 23. 4; (396) Himilcon hopes to prevent Dionysius receiving aid from, 14. 56. 1; Dionysius seeks mercenaries from, 62. 1; Polyxenus brings warships from, to Dionysius, 62. 4, 68. 5; Greeks of, as allies of Syracuse, 69. 4; Rhodians expels fleet of, 79. 6; Pausanias retires to, after Haliartus, 81. 3; (395) Lacedaemonian allies in, remain loyal, 82. 4; Argives permit men of, in Heracleia Tracheia to depart, 82. 6; Agacilla

enlists soldiers from, 84. 1; (382) Teleutias leads army from, against Olynthus, VII, 15. 21. 2; (378) Lacedaemonians evacuate Cadmeia and return to, 27. 2; (377) Agacilla returns to, 33. 4, 52. 5; (375) disturbances in, after cities gain autonomy, 40. 1-5; (373) shaken by earthquake, 48. 1-49. 5; (371) Lacedaemonians depart for, 56. 4; (369) wars in, 62. 1-70. 3; Boeotians enter, 62. 4, 68. 1, 3-5; (368) Epameinondas has settled affairs in, 71. 2; (367) he enters, 75. 2; (363) many battles in, as Boeotians aid Tegeans against Mantinians and allies, 82. 1-89. 2; some from, on side of Tegeans at Mantinea, 84. 4; (362) Arcadians break peace in, 94. 1-3; (357) Syracusan exiles in, join Dion, who had fled to, 16. 6. 4, 10. 5; (356) Heraclides general of Dion delayed in, 16. 2; mercenaries from, in army of Dion, 17. 3-3; (354) some of, support Phocians in Sacred war, 29. 1, 30. 4; (352) disturbances in, 39. 1-8; (346) Phalacus withdraws to, 59. 3, 61. 4, 62. 2; (after 345) Elician exiles bring mercenaries to, 63. 4; (343) Dionysius II retires to, VIII, 16. 70. 1; (342) Timoleon forces Leptines to retire to, 72. 5.

(335) People of, move to free selves from Macedon, VIII, 17. 3, 4-5, sending troops as far as the Isthmus, 8. 6; (331) men from, in Alexander's army, 57. 3, (330) 65. 1; Antipater suppresses insurrection in, 62. 7-63. 4; (323) some cities of, join Athens against Antipater, IX, 18. 11. 2; (318) Polyperchon moves into, against Megalopolis, 68. 3-69. 1; he overthrows oligarchies in, 69. 3-4; (317) Eurydicé Aetia sends for aid to Cassander in, 19. 11. 1; Alexander s. of Polyperchon ready to invade,

as Cassander leaves, 35. 1; (316) Cassander prepares move against Alexander in, 52. 5, 53. 1, 54. 3-4; (315) Polyperchon made governor of, for Antigonus, 60. 1; operations of Antigonus' generals against Cassander in, 57. 5, 60. 1, 61. 5, 62. 5, 9, 63. 1-64. 2; Alexander s. of Polyperchon becomes general of, for Cassander, deserting Antigonus, 64. 3-4; (314) military operations in, X, 19. 66. 1-67. 2; (313) Telesphorus, general of Antigonus, drives Cassander's garrisons from most cities of, 74. 1-2, 75. 7; (312) Ptolemy nephew of Antigonus enters, against Telesphorus, 87. 1-3; (310) Ptolemy revolts from Antigonus, making alliance with Cassander, 20. 19. 2; Polyperchon bids his time in, 20. 1; (309) Cassander promises to make Polyperchon general of, 28. 2; Polyperchon fails to reach, 28. 4; (308) cities of, fail to aid Ptolemy of Egypt in freeing Greeks, 37. 2; (185) affairs of, XI, 29. 17. 1-18. 1. *See* Lacedaemonians, Corinthians, etc.; Cydonia, Messenê, Pisa, Taenarum, Tegea in.

Peloponnesus, Isthmus of: *see* Corinth, Isthmus of.

Pelops: s. of Tantalus, III, 4. 74. 1, 3; account of Oenomaüs and, 73. 1-6; gives name to Peloponnesus, 73. 6; Alector of Ilicia fears, 69. 2. *See* Eurydicé d. of.

— s. of Lycargus: (207) Nabis of Sparta puts, to death, XI, 27. 1. 1.

Peloris (Pelorias), cape in Sicily: location of, III, 5. 2. 2; Heracles sets out from, II, 4. 23. 1; Orion builds temple to Poseidon at, III, 4. 85. 5; (398) Messenians attack camp of Himilcon at, VI, 14. 56. 3-57. 2; (264) Punie fleet seizes, XI, 23. 1. 3.

peitasts: equipment of, devised

by Iphierates, VII, 15. 44. 2-4; (393) under him, defeat Lacedaemonians and others, VI, 14. 91. 2-3.

Pelusiac mouth of Nile: connected with Arabian gulf and Red sea by canal, I, 1. 33. 7-11; (663-669) Psammetichus settles mercenaries near, 67. 1; (374) Nectanebós fortifies, VII, 15. 42. 2-4; (306) Ptolemy oecumenes, X, 20. 76. 4.

Pelusium: at most easterly mouth of Nile, VII, 16. 46. 6; Sesösis builds wall from Heliopolis to, I, 1. 57. 4; his life endangered by brother at, 57. 6; (529-522) Cambyses takes, IV, 10. 14. 2; (c. 344) forces of Artaxerxes camp near, and fortify, VII, 16. 46. 6; Egyptians hold, 46. 7-9; mercenaries of Nectanebós abandon, when he withdraws, 49. 1-6; (332) at, Amyntas proclaims self satrap of Egypt, VIII, 17. 48. 2-3; (321) Pindaric camps near, IX, 18. 33. 1; Attalus commands fleet at, 37. 3; (315) Polyceitus sails to, 19. 64. 8; (312) Ptolemy advances into Syria from, X, 19. 90. 4-5; (169) Antiochus IV seizes, XI, 30. 14. 1, 18. 1-2.

Peneüs s. of Oceanus: gives name to Peneüs riv. in Thessaly, III, 4. 69. 1, 72. 1. *See* Hypsæus s. of; Stübê d. of. Peneüs riv., in Thessaly: named from Peneüs s. of Oceanus, III, 4. 69. 1-2, 72. 1; Heracles drains marshes by, II, 4. 18. 6; (322) Antipater camps by, IX, 18. 16. 5; (167) bounds 3rd Macedonian canton, XI, 31. 8. 9.

Peneleüs s. of Hippalchus: Boeotian leader at Troy, III, 4. 67. 7.

Pentathus of Cnidus: descendant of Heracles, III, 5. 9. 2; leads men of Cnidus and Rhodes to Sicily; slain, 9. 2-3.

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 Pentheus: Dionysus punishes, II, 3. 65. 4, 4. 3. 4.  
 Peoparethos, one of Cyclopes.  
 Rhadamanthys gives, to Staphylus, III, 5. 79. 2; Pelias s. of Poseidon seizes, 6. 7. 4; (377) Chabrias secures, for Athens, VII, 15. 30. 5; (361) Alexander of Phœrae besieges, 95. 1-2.  
 Peræa, in Caria: (304) Rhodians overpower pirates near, X, 20. 97. 5.  
 Perdiccas I of Macedon: (c. 640) consults Delphi re enlarging kingdom, III, 7. 15. 1, 16. 1.  
 — II of Macedon, c. 450-413: (c. 450) succeeds Alexander I, III, 7. 15. 2; (435) persuades Chalcidians to unite in Olynthus, IV, 12. 34. 2; (428) Sitales of Thrace removes, from throne, but is forced to restore him, 50. 4-51. 2.  
 — III of Macedon, 365-359: s. of Amyntas and brother of Philip II, VII, 15. 60. 3; (365) assassinates Ptolemy of Alorus and gains throne, 77. 5, 16. 2, 4, III, 7. 15. 2; (360) defeated and killed by Illyrians, VII, 16. 2. 4.  
 — s. of Orontes: (336) with others, kills murderer of Philip II, VIII, 16. 94. 4; (335) forces gate of Thebes, 17. 12. 3; (334) men of, attack Halli-carnassus, 25. 5-6; (331) at Arbela, 57. 2, 61. 3; (325) commander of the Companions after Hephæstion, IX, 18. 3. 4; conducts body of Hephæstion to Babylon, VIII, 17. 110. 8; (324) Alexander, dying, gives ring to, 117. 3, IX, 18. 2. 4; (323) regent for Philip Arrhidaeus, 2. 4; distributes satrapies, etc., 3. 1-5; cancels extravagant plans of Alexander, 4. 1-6; executes fomenters of discord, 4. 7; sends Pithon against Greeks of upper satrapies, 7. 1-8; Ptolemy, hostile to, makes treaty with Antipater, 14. 2, 25. 4; (322) defeats Ariarathes of Cappadocia; makes Eumenes satrap of Cappadocia, 16. 1-3, 22. 1, XI, 31. 19. 4; restores Samians to their city, IX, 18. 18. 9; takes cities of Larandians and of Isaurians, 22. 1-8; (322) narries Nicæa d. of Antipater although bent on marrying Cleopatra sister of Alexander, 23. 1-3, 25. 3; plots death of Antigonus, 23. 3-4; considers invasion of Macedon or of Egypt, 25. 6; makes compact with Actolians, 38. 1; invited to Europe by Demades of Athens, 48. 2; (321) sends Eumenes to hold Heliospost; undertakes campaign against Ptolemy, 25. 6, 29. 1, 6; learns of Eumenes' victory, 33. 1; Ptolemy wages war on, from Egypt, X, 19. 93. 5; camps near Pelusium, IX, 18. 33. 1; many soldiers of, desert, 33. 2; moves up Nile, 33. 5-6; costly and vain efforts to cross Nile, 33. 5-36. 1; troops mutiny and kill, 36. 1-37. 3, 43. 1, 46. 1, 48. 2, X, 19. 85. 3, XI, 31. 19. 5; Antigeneis leads attack on, IX, 18. 39. 6; news of Eumenes' victory comes too late to save, 37. 1-3, 53. 2-3; mutineers slay friends of, 37. 2; Attalus in Tyrr receives funds of; friends of, gather about Attalus, 37. 4; (319) Antigonus marches against what remains of house of, 44. 1. Character of, 33. 3-5. See Alcetas brother of, —, general of Eumenes (320) deserts; is killed, IX, 18. 40. 2-4.  
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 Pergamum, in Mysia: (310) Heracles s. of Alexander summoned from, X, 20. 20. 1; (201) Philip V pillages, XI, 23. 5. 1; (181) rulers of, in Rome, 29. 22. 1; (172) Eumenes' death reported in, 34. 2; (c. 158) Syrian pretender in, 31. 32a. 1; (157) Ariarathes V of Cappadocia escapes to, 32b. 1; (149) Andriæus secures aid in, 32. 15. 5. See Attalus I, II, and III of, Pergamum, in Crete: oracle concerning, XII, 33. 11. 1.  
 Periander, tyrant of Corinth, c. 625-585: removed from list of Seven Wise Men, IV, 9. 7. 1.  
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 Pericles s. of Xanthippus: (455) Athenian general; plunders Peloponnesian coast, IV, 11. 85. 1-2; (453) defeats Sicyonians and Oeniadae, 88. 1-2; allots land in Thracian Cherronesus, 88. 3; (446) campaign of, in Eubœa, 12. 7. 1; (445) colonizes Hestiacæ, 22. 2; (c. 445) Clearchus of Lacedæmon condemned for taking bribe from, V, 13. 106. 10; (441) campaigns of, against Samos, IV, 12. 27. 1-23. 4; (431) private reason of, for war with Lacedæmonians, 38. 2-39. 3; enemies of, bring charges against Anaxagoras and Pheidias, 39. 1-2; persuades Athenians to refuse Lacedæmonian demands, and to withdraw into city and fight at sea, 39. 5; enumerates resources of Athens, 40. 1-5; has complete power, V, 12. 42. 6; raids Lacedæmonian coasts, 42. 6-8, (430) 44. 3, 45. 2-3; Athenians depose, then re-elect, 45. 4-5; (429) dies, 46. 1; Hagnon assumes command, 46. 1. Character and fame of, IV, 12. 1. 5, 39. 5, 40. 5-6, V, 12. 46. 1, 13. 98. 3, VII, 15. 88. 2-3.  
 — s. of Pericles: (408) Athenian general, V, 13. 74. 1; (406) one of commanders at Arginusæ, 98. 1-99. 6; condemned

- on return to Athens, 101. 5-102. 5.  
 Perilymæna s. of Nelcus, III, 4. 68. 6.  
 Perillads of Athens: (c. 560) first victim of brazen bull he had made for Phalaris, IV, 9. 18. 1-19. 1, XI, 32. 25. 1.  
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 Perinthus, in Thrace: (341) description of, VIII, 16. 76. 1-3; Philip II lays siege to, 74. 2-76. 4; (340) he abandons siege, 77. 2-3; Ephorus ends history with siege of, 76. 5. See Menodotus of.  
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 Perrhabia: (480) submits to Xerxes, IV, 11. 3. 1-2; (370) Jason of Phœrae wins some cities of, VII, 15. 57. 2; (354) joins in war against Phocians, 16. 29. 1; (317) Cassander sends army against Polyperchon in, IX, 19. 35. 3, 36. 6, (316) 52. 6; (317) Cassander crosses, 36. 1.  
 Persephonē: d. of Zeus and Demeter, III, 6. 1. 9; Pluto carries off; Demeter recovers, 5. 68. 2; holds in Hades Theseus and Perithoüs, 4. 63. 1, 4; releases them to Heracles, II, 4. 26. 1; releases his wife to Orpheus, 25. 4; mother of second (Cretan) Dionysus by Zeus, 4. 1, 3. 64. 1, III, 5. 75. 4; Lake Avernius sacred to, II, 4. 22. 1; Sicily sacred to, III, 5. 2. 3; (345) believed to support Timoleon, VIII, 16. 66. 3-5; (c. 275) temple of, in Locri

planned by Pyrrhus, XI, 27, 4, 3, (204) by Q. Pleminius, 4, 1-2, 7-8. See Coré.

Persepolis, in Persia: (525-522) Persians build, with Egyptian spoil, I, 1, 46, 4-5; (330) description of, VIII, 17, 71, 3-8; Tiridates betrays, to Alexander, 69, 1-2; Alexander permits men to plunder, 1, 1-6, 71, 3; at Alexander celebrates victories, burning palace, 72, 1-6; (317) Eumenes and satraps move from the Pasitigris to, IX, 19, 21, 2; magnificent festival in honour of Philip and Alexander in, 22, 1-3; (316) Antigonus moves to, 46, 6.

Perses s. of Helius: king of Tauric Chersonese; killed by his daughter Hecate, II, 4, 45, 1-2; drives brother Aëtes from throne of Colchis; is killed by Medea s. of Medea, 58, 1.

Perseus: s. of Zeus and Danaë, II, 4, 9, 1; Egyptians claim, as native, I, 1, 24, 3; overthrows Gorgons, II, 3, 52, 4, 55, 3, 4, 49, 2; Zeus promises rule to descendant of, 9, 4.

— king of Macedonia, 171-167; (180) contrives murder of brother Demetrius, XI, 29, 25, 1; (178) sends envoys to Rome, 30, 1; (173) Senate holds, responsible for Thessalian disorder, 33, 1; (172) envoy of, makes no reply to charges of Eumenes before Senate, 34, 1; (171) Senate declares war on, 30, 7, 1 (p. 283), 1, 1; (170) Ptolemy seeks to make peace, 2, 1; takes Chaëstrum, killing people, 4, 1; Epirotes offer to turn Epirus over to, 5, 1; coa. A. Hostilius Mancinus escapes plots of, 5a, 1; (169) uses dummy elephants to train horses, I, 2, 17, 3; prolongs war, XI, 30, 3, 1; alienates Illyrians and Greeks, 9, 1-2; misses opportunity at Dyrrh., 10, 1-2; retreats to Pydna,

11, 1-2; (168) loses Gallie mercenaries by refusing pay, 19, 1, 31, 14, 1; (168) L. Aemilius Paulus defeats, 9, 1, 11, 1, 12, 1, 25, 1, 2, 27, 3, 32, 4, 5; flees, 30, 22, 1; is denied sanctuary at Samothrace, 29, 25, 1; out of avarice deceives his followers, 30, 21, 1-2; generous treatment of, by Paulus, 23, 1-2; held in "free custody"; Macedonia left free after defeat of, 31, 8, 1-5; (167) Paulus triumphs over, 8, 9-9, 1, 26, 4; imprisoned, 9, 1-5; death of, 9, 5; Rhodes seeks pardon for supporting, 5, 1-2b; Roman youth acquire Greek attitude during war with, 26, 7; (164) Eumenes accused because of alliance with, 7, 2 (p. 357); (c. 160) Rome curbs former supporters of, 31, 1. Character of, 30, 9, 2, 21, 2-3, 31, 14, 1. See Andronicus, pretended son of.

Persia, Persis: Artemis reveals herself in, III, 5, 77, 6-8; Ninus invades, I, 2, 2, 3; Semiramis visits, 14, 1; Tithonus governs under Assyrians, 22, 3; Iambulus crosses, II, 2, 60, 3; (c. 612) Medes and, attack Sardapanaphus of Assyria, I, 2, 24, 5-6; (c. 600) Hanging gardens of Babylon built for concubine from, 10, 1; (560) Cyrus becomes king of, IV, 9, 21, 1, VIII, 17, 71, 1; (549) under Cyrus, conquer Medes, I, 2, 32, 3, 33, 6, 34, 6, V, 13, 22, 1-2, VIII, 17, 81, 1; (547) Croesus calls, slaves of Medes, IV, 9, 31, 1-3; (545) Cyrus bids Greeks of Asia entrust selves to, 35, 1-3; (539-529) rob temples in Babylon, I, 2, 9, 10; bronze gates of Semiramis in Babylon stand until time of, 9, 3; palace in Susa stands until time of, 22, 3; Scythians defeat, II, 2, 44, 2; do not conquer Nabataean Arabs, 48, 5, 1, 2, 1, 5; (after 529) address Cyrus as

"Father," II, 4, 30, 2, IV, 9, 24, 1; (529-522) under Cambyses, conquer Egypt, I, 1, 34, 7, 44, 2-3, 46, 4-5, 49, 5, 58, 4, 68, 6, IV, 10, 14, 1-15, 1; (522) seven, slay the Magus (false Smerdis); Darius becomes king of, IV, 11, 57, 1, VII, 16, 47, 2, IX, 19, 40, 2, XI, 31, 19, 1; Cappadocia to pay no tribute to, 19, 2; (c. 520) Megabyzus betrays Babylon to, IV, 10, 19, 2; Darius king of, plans to subdue Europe, 19, 5; Tyrrhonians leave Lemnos for fear of, 19, 6; (c. 500) learn from Greeks the burning of temples; repay in kind, 25, 1, III, 5, 63, 1; (480) Greeks in turn justify their burning of temples of the, IV, 11, 29, 3; (337) VIII, 16, 89, 2; (330) IV, 72, 6; (c. 500) Carians exhausted by struggle with, IV, 10, 25, 2; (494) after Laddë, restore Ionian laws and levy tribute, 25, 4; require gifts, 34, 1.

(Before 480) Carthage allied with, 11, 1, 4-5, 20, 1; dismay at armaments of, 10, 34, 10. Lysitheidès entertains entire host of, 11, 56, 5; (480) Mardonius admired by; natural enmity between Greeks and, 1, 3; Greeks despair of holding Tempé against, 2, 5-6; Greeks submitting to, to be fined, 3, 3; Xerxes leads, into Europe; enumeration of, 3, 6-9; Greek forces sent to Artemisium and Thermopylae against, 4, 1-7; Locris submit to, then go over to Greeks, 4, 6; Thebans submit to, 4, 7, VIII, 17, 14, 2; destroy Greek force at Thermopylae, IV, 11, 4, 7-11, 6; fleet of, meets Greeks at Artemisium, 12, 1-6, and moves to Euboea when Greeks retire, 13, 1-5; land force of, moves on Athens, 13, 3; leaving Doris unharmed, 14, 2; thunderstorm saves Delphi from, 14, 3; Ceroyræans delay

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(465) Artaxerxes succeeds Xerxes, IV, 11, 60, 1-6; (463) disorder in Egypt; Egyptians revolt from, with Athenian aid, 71, 1-6, 12, 3, 1; (462) Athenians and Egyptians defeat, 11, 74, 1-6; (461) send new force to Egypt, 75, 1-4; (460) make terms with Egyptians; permit Athenians to depart, 77, 1-5, V, 13, 25, 2; (450) Athenians under Cimon defeat, on land and sea, IV, 12, 3, 1-4; (449) make peace with Athens, IV, 12, 4, 1-6, 26, 2, V, 13, 25, 2, IV, 9, 10, 5; (441) aid Samians against Athens, 12, 27, 3-4; (431) Lacedæmonians

seek aid of, against Athens, V, 12. 41. 1; (424) Xerxes II succeeds Artaxerxes, 64. 1; Darius II Ochus succeeds Xerxes II, 71. 1; (?) Datamus king of Cappadocians killed in battle with, XI, 31. 19. 2; (412) growing Lacedaemonian power not to advantage of, V, 13. 37. 4; (410) aid Lacedaemonians, 46. 5-6; 52. 4-5; (409) 63. 2; (405) Cyrus the Younger recalled to, 104. 4; Artaxerxes II Mnemon succeeds Darius II, 108. 1; (402-401) Cyrus' effort to secure throne of, ends at Cunaxa, VI, 14. 19. 1-27. 4; fearing punishment from, Tamòs flees to Egypt, 35. 2-5, and Greek cities gain Lacedaemonian aid, 35. 6-37. 4, (399) 38. 2-3; Conon placed in command of fleet of, 39. 1-6; Ctesias' history of, ends, 46. 6; (396) Lacedaemonians under Agesilaüs plunder territory held by, 79. 1-3, and defeat Tissaphernes, 80. 2-5, VII, 15. 31. 3; Tissaphernes killed by order of King, VI, 14. 80. 6-8; Conon commands fleet of, 79. 5-8, 81. 4-6, (395) defeating Lacedaemonians near Cnidus, 83. 4-7, (394) and rebuilding walls of Peiraeus, 85. 2-5; (391) Artaxerxes II orders war on Cyprian Salamis, 98. 1-3; (387) Antalcidas, envoy of Lacedaemonians, makes peace between, and Greeks, 110. 1-4, 15. 9. 1, 4; (386) prepare campaign against Evagoras of Cyprus, 14. 110. 5, 15. 1. 6-2. 4; forces of, on Cyprus mutiny, 3. 1-3; defeat Evagoras off Citium, 3. 3-4. 2; begin siege of Salamis, 4. 1; Evagoras seeks Egyptian aid against, 4. 2-3; (385) Orontes succeeds Tiribazus as general and makes terms with Evagoras, 8. 1-9. 2; Glòs stirs Lacedaemonians and Egyptians against, 9. 3-4, 18. 1; clear Tiridates of charges, 10. 1-11. 2; (380) seek alliance

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5. 3-4; (337) Philip elected general for Greek war on, 16. 89. 1-3; (336) he consults Delphi and sends generals to free Greek cities from, 91. 1-3; poem suggesting fall of, 92. 3-4.

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- Pharos: harbour of Egypt, I, 1, 31, 2; (331) Alexandria founded near, VIII, 17, 52, 2; (138) Scipio Aemilianus visits, XII, 33, 28b, 2.
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- Phaselis, in Lycia: (449) peace terms forbidd Persian vessels sailing inside of, IV, 12, 4, 5; (369) Ptolemy takes, X, 20, 27, 1.
- Phasiens, in Armenia: (401) attack the Ten Thousand, VI, 14, 29, 1.
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- Phlegon, in Elis: (430) Athenians take, but cannot hold, V, 12, 43, 4-5.
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- Pheraemon s. of Aeolus: rules Sicily, III, 5, 8, 1.
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- Phersis (Persephonê?): (204) temple of, at Locri looted, XI, 27, 4, 7-8.
- Phigaleia (Phigaleia), in Peloponnese: (375) exiles from, attack, VII, 15, 40, 2.
- Phila d. of Antipater: (322) wife of Craterus, IX, 18, 18, 7; (315) wife of Demetrius; receives bones of Craterus, 19, 59, 3; (304) prepares royal apparel for Demetrius, X, 20, 93, 4. Character of, IX, 19, 59, 4-6.
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- Philaë, isl. in Nile: bodies of Osiris and Isis buried on, I, 1, 22, 3-6.
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(344) Invades Illyria, VIII, 16. 69. 7; Pausanias (not of Orestis) dies of blows intended for, 93. 6; drives tyrants from Thessaly; makes alliance with Thessalians and Greeks, 69. 8; (343) defeats Cersobleptes; founds cities to protect Greeks, 71. 1-2; (c. 345) makes Clei-

archus tyrant of Eretria, 74. 1; (342) makes Olympias' brother Alexander king of Molossians, 72. 1; (341) Asia alarmed at power of, 75. 1; lays siege to Perinthus and Byzantium, 74. 2-76. 4; (340) breaks off sieges; makes treaty with Athens, 77. 2-3; (338) occupies Elateia, terrifying Athens, 84. 1-3; vainly tries to win Bocoetians, 84. 5-86. 5; defeats Athenians and Bocoetians at Chacroneia, 85. 5-86. 6; makes treaties with both, 87. 1-3; Connell at Corinth makes, general for war with Persia, 89. 1-3, VIII, 16. 64. 3; (337) marries Cleopatra aunt (?) of Attalus, VIII, 16. 93. 9; (336) she bears him a child, 17. 2. 2-3; sends Attalus and Parmenion to free Greeks of Asia, 16. 91. 2; receives ambiguous oracle from Delphi, 91. 2-4; evil omens at marriage of Alexander of Epirus and Cleopatra d. of, 91. 4-92. 3; statue of, as throned companion of the Twelve Gods, 92. 5, 93. 1; account of plot against, and of the plotters, 93. 1-94. 3; killed by Pausanias of Orestis, 94. 3-95. 1; Alexander succeeds, as king; he punishes the murderers, 17. 2. 1. 51. 2-3; death of, greeted with joy in Athens, 3. 2; Darius III newly crowned king of Persia relieved of fear by death of, 5. 3. 6. 2. 7. 1; after death of, Attalus plots against Alexander, 5. 1. References to conditions by Greece under, 3. 3-4, IX, 18. 10. 1, 56. 3-7, to Charidemus of Athens, companion-in-arms of, VIII, 17. 80. 2, to service of the Silver Shields under, IX, 19. 41. 1, to benefits conferred on Macedonia by, 51. 4; Alexander's army consists of veterans of wars of, VIII, 17. 9. 3, 27. 1-3. (323) Perdicaas

cancels plan for tomb of, IX, 18. 4. 5-6; (317) Peucestes performs festival for, 19. 22. 1-3. Character and reputation of, VII, 16. 1. 6, 53. 3, 54. 3-4, 55. 4, VIII, 16. 86. 4-5, 95. 1-4, IX, 19. 51. 6, XI, 30. 9. 2, 32. 4. 1-2. History by Diyllus ends with death of, VIII, 16. 76. 6. See Amyntas III father of; Philip Arrhidæus s. of; Cleopatra, Thessalonice dd. of; Olympias wife of.

Philip III Arrhidæus of Macedonia, 323-317. (*Most references for the years 321 through 318 are to "the kings," that is Philip III and Alexander s. of Roxanê;* son of Philip II; mental illness of, IX, 18. 2. 2; (323) made king by Macedonians of the army, 2. 2-4; (322) with Perdiccas in Cappadocia, 16. 1, 22. 1, and in Pisidia, 22. 1-6; (321) army of, about to fight Ptolemy, 28. 5; Pithon and Arrhidæus become guardians of, 36. 6-7, 39. 1; Antipater becomes guardian of, and takes, to Macedonia, 39. 2, 7; (320) Antigonus refuses to obey, 41. 5, 50. 2; holds empty pretense of royalty, 42. 2; (319) Polyperchon becomes guardian of, 47. 4, 48. 4, 49. 4, 55. 1, 56. 1-8; Cleitus seeks aid of Polyperchon and, 52. 6; Antigonus openly defects, 50. 2, 52. 7-8, 55. 2, 19. 61. 4; (318) Polyperchon and Olympias seek support of Eumenes for, 18. 57. 3-4, 58. 1-3; Eumenes' loyalty to, 53. 1-3, 6. 58. 4, 19. 44. 2; bids satraps and generals obey Eumenes, 16. 58. 1, 59. 3-4, 60. 2, 62. 1-2, 19. 13. 7, 15. 5; Eumenes wins the support of the Macedonians and Silver Shields for, 18. 63. 1-6; Athenians send letter to Polyperchon and, 64. 3; plans to restore Olympias, 65. 1; with Polyperchon in Phoenia, 68. 2-3; Polyperchon lacks energy in sup-

porting, 75. 2; (317) Eurydice Aetia, wife of, assures guardianship of, 19. 11. 1; Polyperchon defeats Eurydice, and Olympias plots, to death, 11. 3-5, 35. 1; Eumenes leads army to expect aid of, 23. 3; Perdiccas willing to support, 24. 1; (316) Cassander buries, at Aegae, 52. 5.

V of Macedonia, 221-179: (229-221) Antigonus Doson rules Macedonia as regent for, XI, 25. 18. 1; (c. 204) investigates piracy of Diacarchus, 28. 1. 1; Hieracles of Tarentum corrupts, 2. 1, 9. 1; (201) pillages Pergamum, 5. 1; (200) replies to M. Aemilius Lepidus, 6. 1; in Athens, destroys tombs, temples, and the Academy, 7. 1; (199) encourages men against Rome, 8. 1; arrests Hieracles, 9. 1; (198) rejects Roman terms, 11. 1; (197) Romans defeat, at Cynoscephalae, 2. 1, 3. 1, 7. 1, 30. 5. 1, but have Macedonia free, 31. 8. 1. 4; (196) Rome demands that Antiochus III retire from cities formerly held by, 28. 12. 1; (194) Rome promises release of Demetrius as return for services of, against Antiochus, 15. 1; (187) permitted to hold no city outside Macedonia, 29. 16. 1; (180) executes those responsible for execution of Demetrius on false charges, 25. 1. Character of, 28. 2. 1-4. 1. 7, 29. 30. 1.

—, a Macedonian; see Antigonus s. of.

— of Acarnania; (333) cures Alexander; is made a "Friend," VIII, 17. 81. 6; (324) brings response from Ammon, 115. 6.

— s. of Balaerus; (331) commands battalion at Arbela, VIII, 17. 57. 3.

— s. of Menelaus; (331) commands Thessalian navy at Arbela, VIII, 17. 57. 4.

— with Abuxander during whole campaign; (314) left by Anti-

- gonus with Demetrius as counsellor, X, 19. 69. 1; (302) holds citadel of Sardis, 20. 107. 5.
- (323) Perdiccas assigns Bactriane and Sogdiane to, IX, 18. 3. 3.
- (or Philotas): (321) Antipater assigns Parthia to, IX, 18. 39. 6; Pithon kills, 19. 14. 1.
- (317) officer of Eumenes in final battle, IX, 19. 40. 4, 42. 7.
- s. of Antipater: (313) defeats Epitotes and Actonians, X, 19. 74. 3-6.
- s. of Antigonus: (310) Antigonus sends, to Hellespont, X, 20. 19. 5; (306) dies, 73. 1<sup>7</sup>.
- (303) Ptolemy's garrison commander in Sicily, X, 20. 102. 2.
- s. of Perscus: (c. 153) Andricus claims to be, XI, 31. 40a. 1, 32. 15. 7; (c. 149) daughter of, aids Andricus, 15. 5-8.
- s. of Antiochus Grypus and father of Philip II Barypous, XII, 46. 1a. 1.
- II Barypous of Syria: (67) Azbuz crowns, then plots against, XII, 46. 1a. 1, 1b. 1.
- Philippioli: (358) coins of Philip II of Macedon, VII, 16. 8. 7.
- Philippi, in Thrace: (358) Philip II changes name of Crenæbes to, VII, 16. 3. 7, 8. 6.
- Philippi, an Amazon: Heracles slays, II, 4. 10. 2.
- Philippopolis, in Thessaly: formerly called Thebes, XI, 26. 9. 1.
- Phibias: (448) archon, IV, 12. 5. 1.
- (369) envoy of Artaxerxes II to Greece, VII, 15. 70. 2.
- Philitus, historian and general of Dionysius: (406) supports Dionysius against citizens, V, 13. 91. 4; (404) Dionysius accepts advice of, VI, 14. 8. 5-6; (386) exiled, then recalled, 15. 7. 3-4; (357) summoned from Adriatic by Dionysius II, VII, 16. 11. 3; (356) kills self after defeats by Syracusans, 16. 1-4. Historian of Sicily, III, 5. 6. 1, V, 13. 91. 4, 103. 3, VI, 14. 8. 5, VII, 15. 89. 3, 94. 4, XI, 23. 17. 1.
- Philoctetes: (459) archon, IV, 11. 78. 1.
- of Athens: (405) shares command with Conon, V, 13. 104. 1-2; defeated at Aegospotami, 166. 1-7.
- (392) archon, VI, 14. 94. 1.
- (322) archon, IX, 13. 26. 1.
- Philoctetes: lights Heracles' pyre, II, 4. 38. 4.
- Philodocus of Lacedaemon: (391) sent to aid Lacedaemonian supporters in Rhodes, VI, 14. 97. 3.
- Philomecha the Phocian: (355) asserts Phocian claim to Delphi; elected general, VII, 16. 23. 4-24. 1; with support of Archidamus, seizes Delphi; defeats Locrians, 24. 1-5, 23. 1; holds Delphi, 25. 1-3, 27. 1-5; (354) exacts money from Delphians but does not touch sacred dedications, 28. 1-3, 56. 5; lays hands on sacred treasures; hires mercenaries, 30. 1-3; defeated by Boeotians, kills self, 31. 2-4, 32. 1, 61. 2; Onomarchus succeeds, 31. 5; (353) he follows plans of, 32. 3. Pillage of Delphi by, marks end of history of Callisthenes, VI, 14. 117. 8, VII, 16. 14. 4; and beginning of histories of Demophilus, 14. 3, and Dithylos, 14. 5. See Onomarchus brother of.
- Philon of Phocks: (347) gives evidence on plundering of sacred property, VII, 16. 59. 3-4; punished, 56. 8.
- of Aeniada: (323) leads revolt of Greeks of upper satrapies, IX, 18. 7. 2.
- Philonides: (312) leader of Syracusan exiles; slain, X, 19. 104. 2.
- Philophron of Sparta: (343) garrison commander at Pchisium for Egyptians, VII, 16. 46. 8.
- of Rhodes: (167) before Roman Senate, XI, 31. 5. 1.
- Philopoemen, general of Achaean league: character and reputation of, XI, 29. 18. 1.
- philosophy: history called the "mother city" of, I, 1. 2. 2; philosophers form first caste in India, II, 2. 40. 1-3; Pythagoras called his teachings not *sophia* but *philosophia*, IV, 10. 10. 1; held in honour in period after Xerxes, IV, 12. 1. 4-5; role of, in education of Epameinondas, VII, 15. 52. 7, 16. 2. 3, of Philip II, 2. 3; of Dion of Syracuse, 6. 3. 30. 2, of Scipio Aemilianus, XI, 31. 26. 5-6.
- Philostatus: (170) foiled in plot to betray cos. A. Hostilius Mancinus to Perscus, XI, 30. 5a. 1.
- Philota: (c. 160) aids Charops' exactions in Epirus, XI, 31. 31. 1.
- Philotas s. of Parmenion: (334) commands Macedonian cavalry in Alexander's army, VIII, 17. 17. 4; (331) at Arbela, 57. 1; (330) defends Alexander's arrogance, 66. 7; (329) condemned and executed for delay in reporting plot, 79. 2-80. 2; Parmenion, father of, slain, 80. 1. 3; (324) according to some, Antipater murdered Alexander to avenge, and Parmenion, 118. 1.
- (335) Macedonian commander of Cadmea, VIII, 17. 8. 7.
- (323) Perdiccas assigns Cilicia to, IX, 18. 3. 1.
- (323) governor of Hellespontine Phrygia, IX, 18. 12. 1 (error for Leonnatus).
- (or Philip): (321) Antipater assigns Parthia to, IX, 18. 39. 6; (317) Pithon kills, 19. 14. 1.
- , officer of Aetolus: (319) Antigonus captures, IX, 18. 45. 3; (317) recaptured after escape, 19. 18. 1-5.
- , agent of Antigonus: (318) tries to alienate Silver Shields from Eumenes, IX, 18. 62. 4, 63. 1.
- Philo Xenos of Cythera: composes dithyrambs, VI, 14. 46. 6; (386) criticizes Dionysius' poetry, 15. 6. 1-5.
- (321) Antipater assigns Cilicia to, IX, 18. 39. 6.
- Phineus, king of Thrace: tortures his children on charges by his stepmother Ithaca, II, 4. 43. 3-5; Heracles kills, and saves Ithaca from sons of, 44. 1-4; sons of, join Argonauts, 44. 6.
- Phintias, tyrant of Acragas: (280) Hierax defeats, XI, 22. 2. 1; founds Phintias, 2. 2, 7. 1; abandons cruel ways when his cities are about to revolt, 2. 3-4; dream of, 7. 1; (278) Punic garrison retained by Enna as guard against, 10. 1.
- , a Pythagorean: friendship of Damon and, IV, 10. 4. 2-6.
- Phintias, in Sicily: (280) Phintias of Acragas founds, XI, 22. 2. 2, 7. 1; (249) Roman fleet at; another defeated near, 24. 1. 7-8.
- Phlegraean (Cumaean) plain, in Campania: Heracles destroys Giants of the, II, 4. 21. 5-22. 1; battle of Zeus and Giants at, III, 5. 71. 4.
- Phlius, Phliasia, in northern Peloponnese: home of Asopus, III, 4. 72. 1; Zeus carries Aegina d. of Asopus from, 72. 3; (479) pursue Persians after Plataea, IV, 11. 32. 1; (393) Eplicrates defeats, VI, 14. 91. 3; (383) accepts Lacedaemonian rule, 15. 19. 3; (377) in 7th division of Lacedaemonian empire, VII, 15. 31. 2; (375) disorder in, on return of exiles, 40. 5; (369) joins Epameinondas, 69. 1; (367) Argives attack; Athenians aid, 75. 3.
- Phocaea, island in Red Sea, II, 3. 42. 5.
- Phocaea, in Aeolis: colonizes

Calzaris (Alalia) on Cyprus (Coraisca), III, 5. 13. 4; (486) Xerxes assembles ships at, IV, 11. 2. 3; (496) after Arginusae corpses cover shores of, V, 13. 103. 4; (386) generals of Artaxerxes II in, for attack on Cyprus, VI, 15. 2. 2.

Phocides of Athens: (364) stadion winner, VII, 15. 78. 1.

Phocion s. of Phocus, of Athens: (344) conducts attacks on Cyprian Salamis for Artaxerxes III, VII, 16. 42. 7-9, (343) 40. 1; (341) defeats and expels tyrant of Eretria, VIII, 16. 74. 1; (335) proposes that Demosthenes surrender self to Philip II, 17. 15. 2-3; (322) envoy to Antipater, IX, 13. 18. 2, (318) to Nicanor, 94. 5-6; urges Alexander s. of Polyperchon to retain Munichia, 65. 4; Athenians condemn, for having held office under oligarchy, 65. 6; flees to Alexander; Polyperchon returns, to Athens, 66. 1-3; Athenians condemn, without fair trial, 66. 4-67. 6.

Phocis: Cephissus riv. crosses, I, 1. 39. 13; Schedius ruler of, in Trojan period, VII, 16. 23. 5; Oedipus slays Laïus in, III, 4. 64. 2; 12th in list of Thalassocracies, 7. 11. 1; (486) 1000 from, join Leonidas at Thermopylae, IV, 11. 4. 7; flee to Mt. Parnassus, 14. 1; (479) Artabazus retreats through, 31. 3. 33. 1; (458) defeat Dorians of Loris; defeated by Lacedaemonians, 79. 4-80. 1; (457) Athenians defeat, 83. 3; (431) allied to Lacedaemonians, V, 12. 42. 4; (418) defeat Locrians, 80. 4; (396) under Lysander the Lacedaemonian, attack Boeotia; are defeated, VI, 14. 81. 1-3; (395) defeated by Ismenias and Boeotians for Council at Corinth, 82. 7-10; (377) in 9th division of Lacedaemonian empire, VII, 15. 31. 2; (371) Lacedaemonians

pass through, to Leuctra, 53. 1; (370) Thebans make friends with, 57. 1; (369) march into Peloponnesus with Boeotians, 62. 4; (355) Amphictyonic Council fines, for cultivating Cirrhaean plain and threatens a curse, 16. 23. 1-4; fine called unjust, 29. 3; Philomelus urges claim of, to Delphi; elect him general, 23. 4-24. 1; seize Delphi, 24. 2-5, IV, 9. 10. 6, XII, 35/9. 7. 1; with this, the history of Callisthenes ends, and those of Demophilus and Dilylus begin, VI, 14. 117. 8, VII, 16. 14. 3-5; Philomelus raises army of, and mercenaries, 25. 1; omen seems to sanction control of Delphi by, 27. 1-2; envoys sent asserting right of, to Delphi, 27. 3-4; Athenians and Lacedaemonians make alliances with, 27. 4-5, 29. 4, 63. 1.

(354) Defeat Locrians at Phaeacians, VII, 16. 28. 1-3; Amphictyons vote war against, 28. 4; alignment of states for and against, 29. 1; defeat Locrians, Boeotians, and Thes-salians, 30. 1-4; Achaean aid, 30. 4; Boeotians defeat; Philomelus kills self and Onomarchus becomes general of, 31. 2-5, 32. 1; (353) Onomarchus persuades allies to continue war, 32. 2-4; fines due to Amphictyons increase, 33. 1; Onomarchus punishes, who oppose him, 33. 3; take cities in Locris, Doris, and Boeotia; defeated at Chaeroneia, 33. 3-4; in spite of war with, Boeotians send army to Asia, 34. 2. Philip II defeats, then is defeated by, 35. 1-2; successful in Boeotia; defeated by Philip, 35. 3-6; Phayllus assumes command of, after Onomarchus' death, 36. 1; (352) he enlists mercenaries and gains allies, 37. 1-4; defeated in Boeotia, 37. 5-6; Philip intends war on, but Athenians hold him at Thermo-

pylae, 38. 1-2; campaign in Locris, 38. 3-6; Phalacrus becomes general of; Boeotians twice defeat, 38. 6-7; send force to aid Lacedaemonians, 39. 3; expelled from Chaeroneia; Boeotians plunder, 39. 8; (351) no actions, 40. 1; (347) defeat Boeotians, 56. 1-2; remove Phalacrus from command for stealing sacred properties, 56. 3; use and misuse of sacred funds by generals of, 56. 3-8; Athenians and Lacedaemonians share guilt of, 57. 1-4; conduct campaign from bases in Boeotia, 58. 1; many destroyed in fire in temple of Apollo, 58. 4-6; (346) Lacedaemonians send hoplites to, 59. 1-2; he receives seat of, in Amphictyonic council, 60. 1, 4. 1, 4; the council decrees punishment, 60. 1-3; fate of individuals guilty of sacrifice, 31. 4, 38. 6, 50. 8, 58. 4-6, 61. 1-62. 4, 64. 2; Thebans dedicate temple from spoil of, VIII, 17. 10. 5; (341) cavalry from, at Arclia, 57. 3; (323) Athens secures aid of, against Antipater, IX, 13. 9. 5; 11. 1; (318) Polyperchon and the "kings" move from, 68. 2; (313) Ptolemy nephew of Antigonus expels Cassander's garrisons from cities of, X, 19. 78. 5. See Cass King of; Philomelus, Thrastus of.

Phocus s. of Acaeus: Poleus stays, III, 4. 72. 6.

—: see Phocion s. of.

Phoebé, a Titan: mother of Leto, III, 5. 66. 3, 67. 2.

—: an Amazon: Hercules slays, II, 4. 16. 3.

Phoebidas of Sparta: (383) sent to aid Amyntas against Olynthus, VI, 15. 19. 3; seizes Theban Cadmeia and leaves garrison, VII, 15. 20. 2, 16. 29. 2; fined and removed from command, 15. 20. 2-3; (377) killed defending Thespiac, 33. 5-6.

Phoebus: see Apollo.

Phoenicia: location of, IX, 18. 6. 3; Mt. Amanus extends along, VI, 14. 21. 3; Nysa, birthplace of Osiris (Dionysus) in, I, 1. 15. 7, II, 3. 60. 3, 4. 2. 3-4; Osiris makes Busiris governor of Egypt near, I, 1. 17. 3; Greeks and, trade in Egypt, 66. 8-9; subdued by Aegias of Egypt, 68. 1, by Ninus of Assyria, 2. 2. 3; Semiramis summons shipwrights from, 16. 6-7; Cadmus brings alphabet from, to Greece; Greek letters called Phoenician, II, 3. 67. 1, III, 5. 57. 5, 58. 3, 74. 1; the Aegia burns forests of, II, 3. 70. 4; king of, sends Cadmus to bring back Europe, 4. 2. 1; Medea escapes from Athens to, 55. 6; Zeus carries Europe from, to Crete, III, 4. 60. 2; send colonies to Melitê (Malta), 5. 12. 3. Gantius (land south of Sicily), 12. 4. Phylussa, 16. 3. Gadeira (Cadiz), 20. 1-2, XI, 25. 10. 1, other places in Libya and in western Europe, II, 5. 20. 1-4, and in Sicily, Italy, Sardinia, and Iberia, 35. 5; acquire silver in Iberia, 35. 4-5; clever in discoveries, 38. 3; trade in frankincense and myrrh, 42. 2; Cadmus leaves certain, on Rhodes, 58. 2-3; 7th in list of thalassocracies, 7. 11. 1; (before 486) build ships for Xerxes, IV, 11. 2. 1, 3. 7; (480) ships of, in his fleet at Salamis, 17. 3, 18. 1, 19. 1-4; (479) ships of, not with his fleet at Cymê, 27. 1; (474) ships of, in Persian fleet, 60. 5, 62. 3; (461) Persian army comes to, for transport to Egypt, 75. 2; (460) 77. 1; (450) Persian fleet based on, 12. 8. 3; (441) Persians send ships of, to aid Cyprian Salamis, 27. 4.

(412) Pharnabazus sends to, fleet intended for Mindarus the Lacedaemonian, V, 13. 36. 5, 37. 5, 38. 4-5, 42. 4, 46. 6;

- (396) fleet of Conon reinforced from, VI, 14, 70, 8; (386) Evagoras controls some cities of, 15, 2, 4; (362) takes part in revolt against Persia, VII, 15, 90, 3; (362) King Tachos of Egypt in, when his general in Egypt revolts, 92, 3-4; (351, 4, 6, 344) revolts from Persia, 16, 40, 3-6, 41, 1-6; Artaxerxes III sends forces against, 41, 6-42, 2; kings of Cyprus join, in revolt, 42, 5; Artaxerxes moves against, 43, 1; he camps near Sidon, wealthiest city of, 44, 4-6; after Sidon is betrayed all, submits, 45, 1-6; (332) all, except Tyre submits to Alexander, VIII, 17, 40, 2; he takes Tyre after siege, 40, 3-46, 6; (325) his plans to build fleet in, abandoned, IX, 48, 4, 4; (320) Ptolemy occupies, as protection for Egypt, 43, 1-2; (319) Cassander asks Ptolemy for fleet from, 49, 3; (318) Eumenes seeks mercenaries and ships in, 61, 4, 63, 6; he fails to recover, from Ptolemy, 73, 2; (315) Antigonus goes to, to build ships, 49, 53, 1-6; Ptolemy loads all ships of, 58, 2; (314) Antigonus calls ships from, 62, 8, X, 19, 69, 3; (312) Ptolemy takes cities of, 65, 4; Antigonus gains, without fight, 94, 1; (307) "sevens" from, in Demetrius' fleet, 20, 50, 3; (301) Seleucus moves into, XI, 21, 1, 5. See Tyre, Sidon, Tripolis in; for Western Phoenicians, see Carthage.
- Phoenician cedar, produced in Arabia, II, 2, 49, 4.
- Phoenician *Homos* by Euripides: in dream of Thrasylbulos on eve of Arginusae, V, 43, 97, 6.
- Phoenicoides isl.: one of Aeolides, III, 5, 7, 1.
- Phoenix of Tenedos: (320) general of Eumenes, IX, 18, 40, 2-4.
- , general of Ptolemy nephew of Antigonus: (310) Ptolemy bids, not obey Antigonus, X, 20, 10, 2; Antigonus sends son Philip against, 19, 5.
- s. of Antigonus: (306) dies, X, 20, 73, 1 (error for Philip).
- , general of Antigonus: (302) deserts Antigonus, X, 20, 107, 5.
- Pholoe, Mt., in Arcadia: Pholus the Centaur buried on, II, 4, 12, 3, 8; Centaurs drive Lapiths from, and occupy, III, 4, 70, 4.
- Pholus, a Centaur: entertains Heracles; dies of accidental wound by Heracles' arrow; buried on Mt. Pholoe, II, 4, 12, 2-8.
- Phorbas s. of Lapithes: aids Alector against Pelops; father of Aegus and Actor, III, 4, 69, 2-3; rids Rhodes of snakes; honoured as hero, 5, 58, 4-5. See Triopius s. of.
- Phormia (Formio), in Italy: Argonauts at, II, 4, 56, 6.
- Phormion of Athens: (432) general, besieges Potidaea, IV, 42, 37, 1; (423) sails to Naupactus; wins control of Crisaean gulf, V, 12, 47, 1; defeats Lacedaemonians off Rhium, 48, 1-3.
- ; (396) archon, VI, 14, 54, 1.
- Phoroncus: father of Niobe, II, 4, 14, 4.
- Phraesicles: (460) archon, IV, 11, 77, 1.
- ; (371) archon, VII, 15, 51, 1.
- Phrataphernes: Perdiccas assigns Parthia and Hyrcania to, IX, 18, 3, 3.
- Phrixus, a Centaur: Heracles kills, II, 4, 12, 7.
- s. of Atlas: myth of, and Hebe explained, II, 4, 47, 1-6.
- Phrygia, burned: Phrygia burned by Aegis and called, II, 3, 70, 4.
- , Great: location of, IX, 18, 5, 4; Ninus subdues, I, 2, 2, 3; Libyan Amazons cross, II, 3, 55, 5; rites of Cybele and Attis, instituted to rid, of pestilence, continue, 58, 7; origin of worship of Great Mother according to the, 58, 1-59, 8, according to
- Samotheans, III, 5, 49, 2-4; burned by the Aegis, II, 3, 70, 4; Zeus slays Typhon in, III, 5, 71, 2; 5th in list of thalassocracies, 7, 11, 3; (404) agents of Pharnabazus slay Alcibiades in, VI, 14, 11, 3-4; (401) Younger Cyrus appoints governor of, 19, 6; he crosses, 20, 1; cavalry from, in his army at Cunaxa, 22, 5; (396) Lacedaemonians ravage, 79, 3; Alexander in VIII, 17, 17, 6-7; Alexander of Alexander subdues general of Alexander subdues Caria as far as, 27, 6; (323) assigned to Antigonus by Perdiccas, IX, 18, 3, 1, (321) by Antipater, 39, 6; (319) Antigonus moves to, 47, 4; (317) cavalry from, in his army, 19, 29, 2; (314) he winters in, X, 19, 60, 2; (312) he moves from, 93, 4; (302) he restores to former alliance those in, who had deserted, 20, 108, 3; (85) C. Phavius Fibria devastates, XII, 38/9, 8, 4. See Adrastus, Marsyas of, Meion king of, Aricharces satrap of, Colossae, Mt. Ida, Nora, Pessinus (Pessinus, Pissinus) in.
- Hellespontine: location of, IX, 18, 5, 4; Ninus subdues, I, 2, 2, 3; (334) Persians move toward, against Alexander, VIII, 17, 18, 4; (323) assigned to Leonnatus by Perdiccas, IX, 18, 3, 1, 12, 13, (321) to Arrhidaios by Antipater, 39, 6, 51, 1; (315) Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander demand that Antigonus give, to Lysimachus, 19, 57, 1; (302) Lysimachus wins support of, X, 20, 107, 3.
- Phrygian poem, by Thymoetes, II, 3, 67, 5.
- Phryniachus: (337) archon, VIII, 16, 89, 1.
- Phthia, in Thessaly: Pelus becomes king of, III, 4, 72, 6.
- Phthiotis: see Achaia in Phthiotia.
- Phylas, king of Dryopes: Heracles slays for impiety, II, 4, 37, 1.
- Phytic, in Attica: (401) Thrasylbulos gathers exiles at, VI, 14, 32, 1-3.
- Phylus s. of Augeas: Heracles restores, to throne of Elis, II, 4, 39, 4.
- , king of Thesprotians: Heracles slays, II, 4, 36, 1.
- Phyromachus: (156) sculptor, XI, 34, 35, 1.
- Physcon: see Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II.
- Physcus, on Carian Chersonesus: Conon defeats Lacedaemonian fleet near, VI, 14, 83, 5-6.
- Phyton of Rbегium: (338) leads defence of Rhegium against Dionysius, VI, 14, 108, 4, 112, 2; (387) Dionysius vents wrath on, 112, 1-5.
- Picentines: (91) oppose Rome in Social war, XII, 37, 2, 4; disorder in theatre in, 12, 1-3; pr. Q. Servilius unsuccessful with, 13, 2; (90) Agamemnon, a Cilician leader of, 16, 1.
- Picus, brother of Ninus: also called Zeus; king of Italy; father of Faunus (Hermes), III, 6, 5, 1-3.
- Pinari: descendants of Pinarius who welcomed Heracles to Palatine, II, 4, 21, 2.
- Pinarus Mamercius, L. (Sp.): (425=V432) tr. mil. c. p., V, 12, 60, 1.
- Rufus, L.: (467=V472) eos., IV, 11, 66, 1.
- Pindar, the poet: (480) flourishes, IV, 11, 26, 8.
- pine: wood and resin of, produced in Arabia Felix, II, 2, 49, 3-4.
- Pinna, city of Vestini: (90) loyal to Rome, XII, 37, 19, 3-21, 1.
- pipes: Cybebe invents, of many reeds, II, 3, 58, 2; Athena discovers, and their music, III, 5, 73, 8.
- Piraeus: see Peiraena.
- pirates: (359) infest Adriatic, VII, 16, 5, 3; (305) Demetrius sends out, X, 20, 83, 3, (304) which Rhodians defeat, 97, 5-6; (c.

- 295) Agathocles outfits Iapygian and Peucetian, XI, 24. 4. 1; (c. 206) Rhodians oppose, from Crete, 27. 3. 1.
- Pisa, in Rhis: Ars begets Oenomaids in, III, 4. 73. 1; Pelops wins hand of Hippodameia d. of Oenomaus and becomes king of, 73. 3-6; (364) Arcadians and celebrate 104th Olympiad, VII, 15. 78. 1-3, 82. 1.
- Pisidia: location of, IX, 18. 5. 4; (before 489) Xerxes has ships built in, IV, 11. 2. 1; (470) Persians before Eurymedon mistake Athenians for, 61. 4; (401) Younger Cyrus moves as if against, VI, 14. 19. 6; (362) share in revolt from Persia, VII, 15. 90. 3; (322) Perdiccas campaigns in, IX, 18. 22. 1-8, 25. 6; Antigonus defeats Alceotas in, 44. 1-45. 4, 50. 1; he escapes to Tormessus in, 45. 3; loyalty of young men of, to Alceotas, 45. 5-46. 3; old men of, deliver his body to Antigonus, 46. 4-7; young men of, turn to guerrilla warfare, 47. 1-3; Antigonus leaves, 47. 3-4; (318) Eumenes enlists mercenaries in, 61. 4; (145-139) Molesteas tyrant of his children restore liberty, XII, 33. 5a. 1.
- Pisum: see Pessinus, in Phrygia.
- Pissuthnes: Persian satrap in Sardinia, aids Samian aristocrats, IV, 12. 27. 3.
- Pitane, in Aecolis: Myrina, queen of Amazons, founds, II, 3. 55. 6; (335) Memnon forces Macedonians to raise siege of, VIII, 17. 7. 9.
- Pithecusae, in Libya: (307) sacred apes of, X, 20. 58. 3-5; Archagathus takes cities of, 58. 6.
- Pithecusae Isls., off Campania: (306) Agathocles' ships wrecked on, X, 20. 44. 7.
- Pithon of the Body Guard: served under Alexander, IX, 19. 46. 2; (323) Perdiccas assigns Media Major to, 13. 3. 1; Perdiccas sends, to suppress rising in upper satrapies; his own plot is checked by Macedonians, 4. 8. 7. 1-9, 36. 5; (321) leads mutiny against Perdiccas, 36. 5; Macedonians elect, a guardian of the "kings", 36. 6-7; at Triparadeisus, resigns guardianship, 39. 1-2; Antipater assigns Media to, 39. 6, 19. 12. 2, 14. 1, 32. 2, 46. 2; (317) becomes general of upper satrapies by violence; expelled by satraps, seeks aid of Seleucus in Babylon, 14. 1-3; Eumenes seeks aid of for the "kings", 12. 1; vainly tries to alienate Silver Shields from Eumenes, 12. 2-13. 2; makes agreement with Antigonus, 17. 2; with him on march through Cossaeans, 19. 4, 8; collects men and boasts for him in Media, 20. 2-3; commands in his absence, 26. 7; forces of, in army of Antigonus, 27. 1; in first battle with Eumenes, 29. 2-3, 30. 1-4; false camp fires of Eumenes reported to, 38. 4; in final battle with Eumenes, 40. 1, 43. 4-8; plots against Antigonus; executed, 46. 1-5, 55. 4, 56. 1-2; followers of, harry country, 47. 1-4.
- a. of Agenor: service under Alexander, X, 19. 82. 1; (323) Perdiccas assigns, satrapy in India, IX, 13. 3. 3; (321) Antipater increases this, 39. 6; (316) Antigonus makes, satrap of Babylon, 19. 56. 4; (314) Antigonus leaves, as counselor for Demetrius, X, 19. 69. 1; (313) Demetrius leaves, in command in Coele Syria, 80. 1; (312) shares command with Demetrius in battle with Ptolemy, 82. 1; killed, 85. 2.
- Pitcaeus of Mitylene: frees Mitylene from tyranny, IV, 9. 11. 1-2; takes of, 12. 1-3; advice of, to Croesus, 25. 1-2, 26. 2, 27. 4.
- Pitheus, King of Troezen: Thebes roared at court of, his grandfather, III, 4. 59. 1, 62. 2.
- Platides: blinded by Arsaces VII of Parthia as example, XII, 34/5. 19. 1.
- Platysa Is., off Iberian coast, VII, 5. 16. 1-3.
- Plezodarus (Pikodarus): (341) seizes Carian throne, VIII, 16. 74. 1.
- plague, pestilence: on Nisyros Is., III, 5. 54. 3; (430) the Great Plague in Athens, V, 12. 45. 2; (428) again attacks Athens; its causes, 58. 1-7; (413) in Athenian camp before Syracuse, 13. 12. 1, 4, 6, VI, 14. 70. 5; (406-405) among Carthaginians on Sicily and after return to Libya, V, 13. 86. 2-3, 114. 1-2; (399) VI, 14. 41. 1, 45. 3, 47. 2; before Syracuse; possible causes, 63. 2, 70. 4. 71. 4; (379) in Carthage, VII, 15. 24. 2-3; (366) Carthage weakened by, 73. 1.
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- Plataea, in Boeotia: (480) Xerxes burns, IV, 11. 14. 5; (479) Greeks advance to, make vow, 29. 1-4, 9. 10. 5; Greeks under Pausanias defeat Persians at, IV, 11. 30. 4-33. 1, 39. 1, 44. 1, 46. 2, 82. 1; Naxians at, III, 5. 52. 3; people of, pursue the Persians, IV, 11. 32. 1-3; victory at, compared with Himera, 23. 1; gold tripod set up at Delphi as thank offering, 33. 2; Ionian Greeks fight Persians on same day as, 34. 1; rumour of, spreads through Greek ranks at Mycaele, 35. 1-3; on news of, and Mycaele, Xerxes withdraws, 36. 7; (431) allied to Athens; certain citizens of, promise aid to Boeotians, V, 12. 41. 2-3; repulse Boeotians, 41. 2-5; Thebans plunder countryside of, 41. 7; Thebans leave territory of, 42. 1; women and children removed to Athens, 42. 1-2;
- (429) Lacedaemonians attack, 47. 1-2; (427) Lacedaemonians take, and raze, 56. 1-6; (421) Athens settles survivors on Scione, 76. 3; (374) Boeotians occupy; people of, received in Athens, VII, 15. 46. 4-6; (371) Thebes rejects Lacedaemonian demand to re-establish, 51. 3-4; (325) joins Alexander against Thebes, VIII, 17. 13. 5; (323) Leosthenes defeats Boeotians near, IX, 18. 11. 4-5. See Psaon of.
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- Hypsaeus, L.: (? 135) defeated in slave war, XII, 34/5. 2. 18<sup>a</sup>.
- Proculus, C.: (355 = V358) cos., VII, 16. 23. 1.
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- Venno (Venox), C.: (343 = V347) cos., VIII, 16. 70. 1; (338 = V341) 84. 1.
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- Pleistias of Cos: (307) Demetrius' pilot, X, 20, 50. 4.
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- Plinius, Q.: (204) governor of Locris; plunders temple and abuses tribunes; Scipio sends to Rome in chains, XI, 27. 4. 1-8.
- Plenyrium, cape near Syracuse: (399) Himilcon fortifies, VI, 14. 63. 3.
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- Pythagoras (Pythagoras, Protagoras) s. of Evagoras I, king of Cyprian Salamis: (386) Evagoras leaves, as commander of Cyprus, VI, 15. 4. 3.
- s. of Pythagoras: (350 or 344) besieged by Evagoras II and Phocion; makes terms with Persia; continues as king, VII, 16. 42. 3-9, 46. 1-3.
- Podaleirius s. of Asclepius: physician with Agamemnon, III, 4. 71. 4.
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- Poetellus Libo, M.: (313=V314) cos., X, 19. 73. 1.
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- , officer of Alcetas: (319) Antigonus captures, IX, 18. 45. 3; (317) recaptured after escape, 19. 16. 1-5.
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- Polielmē, near Syracuse: (414) Athenians fortify, V, 13. 7. b; (396) Dionysius takes, VI, 14. 72. 3.
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- Pollis, Lacedaemonian admiral: (377) Athenians defeat, VII, 15. 34. 3-35. 2.
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- Polyaenetus of Megalopolis: (before 319) exiled, IX, 18. 56. 5.
- Polyarchus, official of Antigonus: (312) joins Seleucus, X, 19. 91. 2.
- Polybiadas, Lacedaemonian general: (360) defeats Olynthus, VII, 15. 23. 2-3.
- Polybius of Megalopolis, historian: tutor of Scipio Aemilianus, XI, 31. 26. 5, 32. 24. 1; praises Masdrubal, 26. 24. 1.
- Polyboe, d. of Oecles, III, 4. 68. 5.
- Polybus: infant Oedipus given to wife of, III, 4. 64. 2.
- Polycharus of Messenē: quarrel of, with Ruaepphus, III, 8. 7. 1-6.
- Polycleitus of Larissa, historian: cited, V, 13. 83. 3.
- , admiral of Ptolemy: (315) defeats forces of Antigonus on land and sea, IX, 19. 62. 4, 64. 4-8; (314) Medius admiral of Antigonus defeats, X, 19. 69. 3.
- Polycles of Cyrenē: (348) stadion winner, VII, 16. 53. 1.
- , general of Antipater: (321) Aetolians defeat, IX, 18. 33. 2.
- , counsellor of Eurydicē Adela: (317) captured, IX, 19. 11. 3.
- Polyerates, tyrant of Samos, c. 540-523: tiremex of, seek plunder, IV, 10. 16. 1; welcomes, then kills, Lydian fugitives, 16. 4; King Amasis of Egypt rejects friendship of, I, 1. 95. 3.
- Polydama of Egyptian Thebes: gives Helen a healing potion, I, 1. 97. 7.
- Polydamas of Thessaly: strong but senseless, IV, 9. 14. 2-15. 1.
- Polydeuces: with Argonauts; attains immortal honours, II, 4. 41. 2, III, 6. 6. 1. See Dioscuri.
- Polydorus s. of Cadmus, II, 4. 2. 1; ancestor of Theban kings, IX, 19. 53. 5-6.
- of Phrae, king of Thessaly: (379) gains and loses throne by violence, VII, 15. 60. 5, 61. 2.
- of Syracuse: interprets laws of Diocles, V, 13. 35. 3.
- Polydorus, Isl. near Cyzicus: (410) Athenians set up trophy at, V, 13. 51. 7.
- Polyeidius: (398) skilled in dithyrambs and painting, VI, 14. 46. 6.
- Polymanastus of Cyrenē: (456) stadion winner, IV, 11. 84. 1.
- Polymania, a Muse, II, 4. 7. 2, 4.
- Polyneices s. of Oedipus: with other heroes (the Seven) seeks to recover throne of Thebes; Eteocles and, slay each other, III, 4. 64. 1-66. 3, VI, 14. 23. 5; praver of, IV, 10. 9. 8. See Thersander s. of.
- Polyperchon: one of oldest of Alexander's generals, IX, 18. 48. 4; (331) at Arbela, VIII, 17. 57. 2; (321) in Macedonia; recovers most of Thessaly, IX, 18. 38. 6; (319) Antipater dying makes, supreme commander and guardian of the "kings," 48. 4, 47. 4, 55. 1; asks Olympias to care for Alexander s. of Roxanē, 49. 4. 57. 2; Cleitus seeks aid of, against Antigonus, 52. 6; Macedonians favour, against Cassander,
- whom Antigonus supports, 54. 2-4; in name of the "kings," re-establishes democracy in Greece, 55. 1-57. 1, 64. 3; seeks aid of Eumenes, 57. 2-4, 58. 1, 62. 2-3; (318) Eumenes wins Silver Shields to support, 63. 1-6; expected in Athens, 64. 1; returns Phocion to Athens, 66. 1-3; leaves son Alexander in Attica; moves into Peloponnesus, 68. 2-3; forces Cassander to raise siege of Salamis, 69. 1-2; overthrows oligarchs, 69. 3-4; fails to take Megalopolis, 69. 4-72. 1; sends Cleitus to hold the Hellespont, 72. 2; loses supporters, 74. 1, 75. 2; Cassander takes elephants of, 19. 35. 7; (317) restores Olympias to Macedonia, II, 2. 18. 65. 1; forces of Eurydicē Adela desert to Olympias and, 19. 11. 2-3; Eumenee falsely reports crossing of, into Asia, 23. 2; to please, Aetolians hold Thermopylae against Cassander, 35. 2; Callias, officer of Cassander, corrupts men of, 35. 3, 36. 5-6; Olympias has elephants of, in Pydna, 35. 7; (316) Aristonobis hopes for aid from, 50. 8; withdraws from Thessaly into Aetolia, 52. 6; (315) comes to terms with Antigonus; is made general of Peloponnesus, 57. 5, 60. 1; Ptolemy sends force against, 62. 5; Cassander falls to win, from Antigonus, 63. 3; garrisons Messenē, 64. 1; (313) holds Steyon and Corinth, X, 19. 74. 2; (310) craves leadership; seeks support for Heracles s. of Alexander and Barsinē, 20. 20. 1-4; (309) murders Heracles; co-operates with Cassander, 23. 1-4; (304) plunders Greece; Demetrius prepares for war with Cassander and, 100. 6; (303) fails to aid cities against Demetrius, 103. 6-7. See Alexander s. of.
- Polypoetes s. of Peirithous, III, 4. 63. 1.

- Polytropus of Lacedaemon:** (369) Arcadians defeat, VII, 15. 62. 1-2.
- Polyxenus of Syracuse:** (406) marries Dionysius' sister, V, 13. 96. 3; (404) advises Dionysius, VI, 14. 8. 5; (396) brings him warships from Italy and Peloponnesus, 62. 1, 63. 4.
- Polyzelus brother of Hieron:** (476) suspected by Hieron, takes refuge in Acragas; later restored to favour, IV, 11. 48. 3-5, 8.
- : (367) archon, VII, 15. 75. 1.
- Pometia, a Latin city:** Latinus Silvius founds, III, 7. 5. 9.
- Pompaedius Silo, Q.:** (91) leader of Italians in Social war, XII, 37. 2. 6-7; marches on Rome; withdraws, 13. 1-2; (90) forces of, fraternize with those of C. Marius, 15. 1-3; (88) Romans defeat, 2. 9-10.
- Pompeius:** (88) a general of the Italians, XII, 37. 2. 13.
- , A.: (102) tr. pl., dies of fever after attack on priest of Great Mother, XII, 36. 13. 2-3.
- , Cn.: see Cn. Cornelius Cossus, cos., 406 = V409.
- , Q., cos., 141: (140) takes Lagni in Numantia, XII, 33. 17. 1-3.
- , Magnus, Cn., cos., 70, 55, 52: (83) defeats L. Junius Brutus, XII, 38/9. 9. 1; growing strength of, 10. 1; (82) holds court in Sicily, 20. 1; (63) in Damascus, receives Jewish envoys; promises clemency, 40. 2. 1; (61) sets up tablet recording acts in Asia, 4. 1. Character of, 38/9. 9. 1, 10. 1, 20. 1.
- , Strabo, Cn.: (89) cos., defeats Italians, XII, 37. 2. 8.
- Pompius:** see Numa Pompilius.
- Pomponius Rufus, M.:** (396 = V399) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14. 54. 1.
- Pontia, isl. off Latium:** (312) Rome colonizes, X, 19. 101. 3.
- pontifex maximus:** Julius s. of Ascanius becomes, III, 7. 5. 8; (205) cannot leave Rome, XI, 27. 2. 1.
- Pontius, Cominius:** (387 = V390) messenger from Veii to Rome, VI, 14. 116. 3-4.
- , Telesinus: (88) a general of the Italians, XII, 37. 2. 13<sup>1</sup>.
- Pontus, in Asia Minor:** Artemis revealed self in, III, 5. 77. 6-7; Scythians remove Assyrians to land between Paphlagonia and, II, 2. 43. 6; (before 480) Xerxes has ships built in, IV, 11. 2. 1; (349) Paerisades succeeds Spartacus as king of, VII, 16. 52. 10; (before 61) protected by Cn. Pompey, XII, 40. 4. 1. See Mithradates of, the Colchi in; Thermodon riv. in.
- Pontus Euxeinus (Black sea):** flood in, forms the Hellespont, III, 5. 47. 3-4; called both Euxeinos (hospitable), II, 4. 16. 1, and Axenos (hostile), 40. 4-5; rivers north of Cilician Taurus drain toward, IX, 18. 5. 2; Ninus subdues barbarians on shores of, I, 2. 2. 3; pirates of, II, 3. 43. 5; Phrixus enters, on ram with golden fleece, 4. 47. 1; Circe flees from, 45. 5; Argonauts enter, 44. 7; they return through, 48. 5-49. 1, 50. 1, 56. 3, 7-8; Heracles enters and names, 16. 1; Medus s. of Aegues and Medea establishes Media above, 56. 1; (480) peoples of shore of, provide ships for Xerxes, IV, 11. 2. 1, 3. 8; (423) Lamachus of Athens sails into, V, 12. 72. 4; (409) Athenians collect dues on merchants leaving, 13. 64. 2; (401) the "Ten Thousand" reach, VI, 14. 29. 3; (400) under Xenophon they attack Salmidessus on the, 37. 1-2; (323) tribes near, assigned to Lysimachus, IX, 18. 3. 2; (313) he suppresses revolt of cities on, X, 19. 73. 1-10, 75. 8; Lycon leads Antigonus' fleet into, 73. 6; (310) Eumelus of Bosphorus tries to control all about, 20. 22. 1, 25. 1-3; (302) Demetrius camps at entrance of, 111. 3, and checks Cassander, 112. 2-3; (before 61) Pompey subdues all between Persian gulf and, XII, 40. 4. 1. Preserved fish from, as luxury, XI, 31. 24. 1, XII, 37. 3. 5, 6.
- Popilius Mallius:** see P. Manlius Vulso, tr. mil. c. p., 397 = V400.
- Popillius (Publius) Laenas, C., cos.,** 172, 158: (168) envoy, forces Antiochus IV to answer, XI, 31. 2. 1-2, 17. 1.
- , M.: (356 = V359) cos., VII, 16. 15. 1; (353 = V356) 32. 1; (347 = V350) 56. 1; (344 = V348) VIII, 16. 69. 1.
- , M.: (315 = V316) cos., IX, 19. 55. 1.
- , M.: (139) cos. negotiates with Viriathus, XII, 33. 19. 1.
- , P., cos. 132: (123) unjustly exiled, XII, 34/5. 26. 1.
- , Philo, Q.: (336 = V330) cos., VIII, 16. 91. 1; (325 = V327) VII, 110. 1; (319 = V320) IX, 18. 44. 1; (314 = V315) X, 19. 66. 1.
- , Volero: (396 = V399) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14. 54. 1.
- , Vulscus, L.: (397 = V400) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14. 47. 1.
- Popilius:** see C. Poetilius Libo Visulus, cos., 357 = V360.
- , Laenas, M.: see M. Popillius Laenas, cos., 356 = V359, 353 = V356.
- Populonium (Populonium), city of the Tyrrenians,** III, 5. 13. 1.
- Porcil Catones:** accounts of, XII, p. 299, frag. 3.
- Porcius Cato, M., cos.,** 195, cens., 184: various sayings of and anecdotes about, XI, 31. 24. 1, 32. 9a. 2 (p. 429), 20. 1, XII, 34/5. 33. 3-6, 37. 3. 6.
- , L.: (89) consul; Sulla legate of, defeats Italians, XII, 37. 2. 8.
- , "Portals of the Sun," Homeric name for Heliopolis, I, 1. 96. 7. portents and prodigies: (332) during siege of Tyre, VIII, 17. 41. 5-8; (before 317) forecast misfortunes of Sicily, IX, 19. 2. 3, and fame of Agathocles, 2. 9; (88) in Rome before Civil war, XII, 38/9. 5. 1 (pp. 241-243).
- Porticanus, an Indian king:** (326) Alexander kills, VIII, 17. 102. 5.
- Porus of Cyrenê:** (360) stadion winner, VII, 16. 2. 1.
- , of Malis: (356) stadion winner, VII, 16. 15. 1.
- , an Indian king, IX, 18. 6. 2; (326) Alexander defeats, VIII, 17. 87. 1-89. 3, 90. 4, 95. 5; he makes, king over his old realm, 89. 6, IX, 18. 3. 2, and adds to it kingdom of another Porus, VIII, 17. 91. 1-2; he founds city where he defeated, 89. 6; he questions, on country beyond Ganges, 93. 2-3; (323) left in kingdom by Perdiccas, IX, 18. 3. 2, (321) by Antipater, 39. 6; (317) Eudamius slays, 19. 14. 8; (140) Mithradates I Arsaces VI of Parthia extends power over region once ruled by, XII, 33. 18. 1.
- , an Indian king: (326) flees before Alexander, who gives kingdom of, to another Porus, VIII, 17. 91. 1-2.
- Porus, in Thrace:** (403) Panthoedas defeats Clearchus at, VI, 14. 12. 6-7.
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- Poscidium (Poseideium), on Ciliacian coast (?):** (313) Ptolemy sacks, X, 19. 79. 6; (123) Antiochus VIII of Syria seizes Alexander II Zabinas at, XII, 34/5. 28. 1-2.
- Poseidon, a of Rhea and Cronus,** III, 5. 68. 1, 6. 1. 9; the Telchines and Capheira rear, 5. 55. 1; Cronus gives, rule of the sea, 69. 4; in battle with the Titans, 6. 3. 1; first to tame

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- Pelagius altar of, at head of Red sea, II, 3. 42. 1.
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- Postumius the Etruscan pirate, executed by Timoleon, VIII, 16. 82. 3.
- , Lucius and; see L. Postumius Albinus Regillensis, tr. mil. c. p., 381=V380.
- , A.: (326=V328) eos., VIII, 17. 87. 1<sup>2</sup>.
- , L.: (451=V457) eos., IV, 11. 91. 1.
- Albinus, Sp.: (331=V334) eos., VIII, 17. 49. 1.
- Regillensis, A.: (394=V397) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14. 85. 1; (373=V381) VII, 15. 48. 1.
- —, L.: (381=V389) tr. mil. c. p., VII, 15. 22. 1; (373=V381) 48. 1.
- —, M.: (418=V426) tr. mil. c. p., V, 12. 80. 1.
- —, P.: (411=V414) tr. mil. c. p., V, 13. 38. 1.
- Albas Regillensis, A.: (459=V464) eos., IV, 11. 78. 1.
- —, Sp.: (461=V466) eos., IV, 11. 75. 1; (444=V451) Xvir, 12. 23. 1.
- —, Sp.: (425=V432) tr. mil. c. p., V, 12. 60. 1.
- Megellus, L.: (305) eos., X, 20. 81. 1; defeats Samnites, 90. 3-4.
- Tubertus, A.: (425=V432) detator, subdues Aequi; puts son to death for breaking ranks, V, 12. 64. 1-3.
- Potami Caroi, in Upper Syria; (313) Ptolemy sarks, X, 19. 79. 6.
- Potana, in India; Alexander founds, at mouth of Indus, II, 3. 47. 9.
- Potidaea, on Chalcidica; a colony of Corinth but allied to Athens, IV, 12. 34. 2; (435) incited by Corinth, revolts; Athens besieges, 34. 3-4; (435) Athenians besiege, 37. 1; (331) 40. 2; Thracae except, allied to Athens, V, 12. 43. 5, 46. 4; (429) surrenders to Athens, 46. 2-6; Athens transports people of, and introduces colonists, 46. 6-7; (364) Athenians take, VII, 15. 81. 6; (358) Philip II takes, and gives, to Olynthus, 16. 8. 3-5; (316) a part of Cassan-dria, IX, 19. 52. 2.
- pottery; Telos nephew of Dae-dalus invents potter's wheel, III, 4. 78. 4; (307) Agathocles not ashamed of trading in, X, 20. 63. 4-5.
- Praeneste, in Latium; a Latin city, founded by Latinus Silvius, III, 7. 5. 9; (374=V382) Romans defeat, VII, 15. 47. 8; (351=V354) they make armistice with, 15. 45. 8; (82) Younger Marius besieged in, commits suicide, XII, 38/9. 14. 1-5. 1.
- Praxibubis: (315) archon, IX, 19. 55. 1.
- Praxiergus: (471) archon, IV, 11. 54. 1.
- Praxippus, ruler of Lapithae: (313) Ptolemy arrests, X, 19. 79. 4.
- Praxiteles: (444) archon, IV, 12. 23. 1.
- : the sculptor, XI, 26. 1. 1.
- Prepelatas, general of Cassander: (315) envoy to Alexander s. of Polyperchon, IX, 19. 64. 3; (314) in Caria, fails to take Ptolemy nephew of Antigonus, X, 19. 68. 5-7; (303) driven from Corinth by Demetrius, withdraws to Cassander, 20. 102. 1. 103. 1-4; fails to aid cities against Demetrius, 103. 7; (302) commands force sent to aid Lycabarchus, 107. 1; oc-cupies various cities of Aeolis and Ionia, 107. 2-5; Demetrius dismisses garrison of, in Ephe-sus, III, 3.
- Priam of Troy, s. of Laomedon and father of Hector, III, 4. 75. 4; opposes Laomedon; is made king by Heracles, II, 4. 32. 4-5, 49. 3-6; vassal of Teulamus of Assyria, I, 2. 22. 2; (146) Scipio Aemilianus sees Rome meeting fate of, XI, 32. 24. 1.
- Priapus: s. of Dionysus and Aphrodite, II, 4. 6. 1, 5; worshipped as symbol of reproduction, 6. 2-3, I, 1. 88. 1; called Ithyphallus, II, 4. 6. 4; wears filets, III, 6. 4. 1.
- Prisené, in Caria; Myrina queen of Libyan Amazons founds, II, 3. 55. 6; (441) Samians and Milesians quarrel over, IV,
12. 27. 1; (c. 158) Orophernes king of Cappadocia deposita money in, XI, 34. 32. 1. See Bias of.
- Pritanis, early Euryptid king of Laelaeamon, III, 7. 8. 2.
- Privateers: (305) job; Demetrius against Rhodes, X, 20. 82. 5.
- Proca Silvius, king of Alba Longa, III, 7. 5. 12.
- Procles, early Euryptid king of Lacedaemon, III, 7. 8. 1-2.
- of Sicilian Naxos: (463) sells Naxos to Dionysius, VI, 14. 15. 2.
- Proconnesus, isL in Propontis: (410) Athenian fleet at, V, 13. 49. 6.
- Procrustes: Theseus slays, III, 4. 50. 5.
- Proetus: plots death of Bellerophon, III, 6. 9. 1.
- Promachus: Pelias kills, II, 4. 50. 1.
- Prometheus: Egyptian version of myth of, I, 7. 19. 1-3; Greek version, II, 4. 15. 2, III, 5. 67. 2; cave of, in the Caucasus (Hindu Kush), VIII, 17. 83. 1.
- Promopides: teacher of Homer; used Pelagic letters, II, 3. 67. 5.
- Promoeé, daughter of Melanippus and Iphianira, III, 4. 68. 5.
- prophecies, death-bed: by Achil-les, IX, 18. 1. 1-2; (323) by Alexander, I, 3-5; (319) by Antipater, 19. 11. 9.
- Prophetaeae: (388) festival in Glazoumae, VI, 15. 18. 4.
- Propontis: Nesus subdues peoples of, I, 2. 2. 3; Argonauts return through, II, 4. 49. 3; (425) Athens founds Astacus on, IV, 12. 34. 5; (318) Cleibus wins cities of, for Polyperchon, IX, 18. 72. 3; (313) Antigonus reaches, X, 19. 77. 7; (156) fleet of Prusias wrecked in, XI, 31. 35. 1.
- Propyaea, @ Athens: (431) cost of, IV, 12. 40. 2.
- Prorus of Cyrené: a Pythagorean, IV, 10. 4. 1.
- Prosopitis, isL in Nile: (460)



Atheus loses ships moored at, when Persians divert Nile, IV, 11, 77, 2-3, 12, 3, 1.

Profetus: Greeks identify Cetes king of Egypt with, I, 1, 62, 1-5.

Prothoë, an Amazon: Heracles slays, II, 4, 16, 2.

Prothylonor s. of Archilycus: Boeotian leader before Troy, III, 4, 67, 7.

Protomachus of Athens: (408) general, V, 13, 74, 1; (406) flees after victory at Arginusae, 101, 5.

Providence:
 

- τὸ θεῶν: (364) punishes the Phocians, VII, 16, 61, 1; (310) defeats the arrogant, X, 20, 13, 3; (206) punishes Ptolemy, XI, 27, 4, 2; (135) slaves believe that, aids them against masters, XII, 34/5, 2, 24b (p. 83); (133) punishes those who ate sacred fish, 9, 1; sees that good and evil follow each other, 18, 1; (123) pursues Alexander II Zabinas, 25, 2.
- τὸ θεῶν: (430) appears to aid Greeks at Artemisium, IV, 11, 13, 1; men believe that, has no concern for them, XII, 34/5, 2, 47.
- ἡ τοῖς βασιλείων πρόνοια: Ethiopian kings regarded as selected by, II, 2, 5, 1.
- ἡ θεῶν πρόνοια, ἡ τοῖς θεῶν πρόνοια, etc.: historians as ministers of, I, 1, 1, 3; Cybalé d. of Meion exposed but preserved by, II, 3, 58, 1; directs flight of Phrixus and Hellé from Eurape, 4, 47, 1; saves Argonauts, 43, 1-2; sends Glaucus to Argonauts, II, 4, 48, 7; Medea's transformation ascribed to some, 51, 5; Locrians guided by, accept the Dioscuri as allies, III, 8, 32, 2; (480) saves Delphi from Persians, IV, 11, 14, 4; (336) places weapons against Dionysius in hands of Syracusans, VI, 14, 67, 2; (336) warning given Philip II by, VIII, 16, 92, 2; (331) sends rain

saving Alexander on road to Amnion, 17, 49, 4; (326) Ptolemy healed by, 103, 7; (307) punishes children of Agathodes, X, 20, 70, 1; (after 182) Pithagorena obtains honour after death as if by, XI, 29, 18, 1; (192) punishes tr. pl. A. Panpaus for insulting priest of Great Mother, XII, 38, 13, 2-3; (83) men attribute destruction of forces of Marius to, 38/9, 6, 1. See Fate, Fortune.

Proxenus of Thabes: (401) commands Boeotians in army of Younger Cyrus, VI, 14, 19, 8; refuses to surrender arms after Cunaxa, 25, 4.

Prusias of Bithynia: (167) abject flattery of, XI, 31, 15, 1-3; (164) lays before Senate charges against Eumenes II of Pergamon, 7, 2 (p. 357); (156) fails in design on Attalus; plunders Nicephorium, 35, 1; (149) detested by subjects; defeated and killed by son, 32, 19, 1-21, 1.

Prymuis: early king of Corinth, III, 7, 9, 4.

Prytaneeum, on Liparacan isls.: (304) Agathodes takes dedications from, X, 20, 101, 1-2.

Prytanis: s. of Parysades king of Cimmerian Bosphorus, X, 20, 22, 1; (c. 310) killed in struggle over succession, 23, 8-24, 3.

Psammethichus I of Egypt, 663-609: (663) one of twelve; becomes sole ruler, I, 1, 66, 7-12; buildings of, fails to halt mutiny; makes alliances with Greek cities and opens Egypt to trade, 67, 1-9; Apries king four generations after, 68, 1. (400) a descendant of, is king of Egypt, VI, 14, 35, 4. See Necho s. of.

— of Egypt: (400) executes Tamés, VI, 14, 35, 4-5.

Pseas of Plataea: continues history of Diyllus, XI, 21, 5, 1.

Psebaean mts., west of Red sea, II, 3, 41, 2, 4.

Pseudostomon, mouth of Nile: (306) Antigonus cannot land troops at, X, 20, 75, 4.

Psoancactiéc (?): (c. 310) Eucnelus settles fugitives from Galantia in, X, 20, 25, 1.

Ptelecum, in Phthiotis: (302) Demetrius gains, X, 20, 110, 3.

Ptolemaeus, in Rhodes: (304) in honour of Ptolemy I, X, 20, 100, 4.

Ptolemais, on Red sea, II, 3, 41, 1.

Ptolemaics: kings at Alexandria rid isl. Ophiodes of snakes, 11, 3, 39, 4; rid seas of pirates, 43, 5.

Ptolemy of Alorus, king of Macedonia, 308-305: succeeds Pausanias; Perdiccas III follows, III, 7, 15, 2; (368) gains throne by murder; (365) murdered, VII, 15, 71, 1, 77, 5, 16, 2, 4.

— Keraunos, s. of Ptolemy I of Egypt, king of Macedonia, 280-279: without prudence or foresight, XI, 22, 3, 1; Gauls defeat and slay, 3, 2.

— s. of Lysimachus (?): (c. 276) briefly king of Macedonia, XI, 22, 4, 1.

— s. of Lagus, satrap of Egypt, 323-307, king of Egypt, 307-283: (326) wounded in India, 17, 103, 6-8; Alexander sends, to plunder coast, 104, 5-6; (325) Perdiccas assigns Egypt to, IX, 18, 3, 1; occupies Egypt; makes treaty with Antipater, 14, 1-2; (322) annexes Cyrené, 21, 7-9; Antipater and Craterus seek aid of, against Perdiccas, 25, 4, 29, 6; Perdiccas determines to attack, 25, 6; (321) desires hand of Alexander's sister Cleopatra, X, 20, 37, 4; retains Alexander's body, IX, 18, 28, 3-4; plans of, for defence of Egypt, 28, 5, 33, 4, X, 19, 93, 5; Antipater moves to Cilicia to aid, IX, 18, 33, 3; Perdiccas moves against, 29, 1; many desert Perdiccas for,

33, 2; Perdiccas unable to cross Nile against, 33, 6-36, 1; he is killed by own men, 36, 1-5, 43, 1; secures appointment of Pithon and Arrhidæus as guardians of the "kings," 36, 6-7; retains Egypt in redistribution of provinces, 39, 5, 43, 1; (320) sends army into Coelé Syria and Phoenicia, 43, 1-2, 73, 2; (319) Cassander seeks support of, against Polyperchon, 49, 3, 54, 3, 55, 2; (318) fails to check increasing power of Eumenes, 62, 1-2; (c. 317) marries sister Hephæsticé, IV, 10, 31, 1; (316) Seleucus flees to, IX, 19, 55, 5, 56, 1, X, 19, 86, 4; he urges, against Antigonus, IX, 19, 56, 1-3; Antigonus sends envoy to, 56, 4; (315) with Lysimachus and Cassander, makes ready for war with Antigonus, 57, 1-2, 58, 2; causes of the war, X, 19, 85, 3; some kings of Cyprus allied to, IX, 19, 59, 1; men of, captured by Antigonus at Joppa and Gaza, 59, 2; (314) and at Tyre, 61, 5; (315) grants autonomy to Greek cities, 62, 1-2; brings Asander of Caria into alliance, 62, 2, X, 19, 68, 2; sends additional forces to kings on Cyprus, IX, 19, 62, 3-5; Antigonus refuses demands of, 64, 8; (314) Antigonus leaves Demetrius in Syria against, X, 19, 69, 1; admiral of Antigonus defeats fleet of, 69, 3; (313) Asander revolt in Cyrené, subdues certain cities of Cyprus and Syria, 79, 4-7; (312) defeats Demetrius at Old Gaza, 80, 3-85, 4, 93, 1; secures cities of Phoenicia, 85, 4, 86, 1-2; gives Seleucus force for recovery of Babylonica, 86, 5, 90, 1, 92, 5; sends Cilices against Demetrius in Upper Syria, 92, 1-2; withdraws from Syria to carry on war from Egypt, 93, 3-7; (311) with

Cassander and Lysimachus, comes to terms with Antigonus, 105. 1; hopes to become king, 105. 3-4.

(310) Demetrius recovers Cilician cities taken by general of X, 20. 19. 3-5, 27. 1; orders death of Nicoteles of Paphos, 21. 1-3, (309) and of Ptolemy nephew of Antigonus, 27. 3; in Lycia and Caria, 27. 1-3; (308) takes Sicyon and Corinth; makes terms with Cassander; returns to Egypt, 37. 1-2; Cleopatra sister of Alexander tries to come to, 37. 3; (307) Demetrius of Phalerum flees to, 45. 4; Rhodians refuse to aid Demetrius s. of Antigonus against, 46. 5-6; Demetrius defeats Meneclaus general of, on Cyprus, 47. 1-4, 49. 1; Meneclaus sends to, for aid, 47. 7-8; defeated by Demetrius in naval battle off Cyprian Salamis, 49. 1-52. 6; returns to Egypt, 55. 1; assumes title "king," 53. 3, 54. 1; (306) Antigonus and Demetrius move on Egypt, 73. 1-3; prevents their landing, 75. 1-3, 76. 1-7; returns to Alexandria after retirement of Antigonus; reports to other kings, 76. 7; (305) past good will of Rhodes toward, 81. 4-82. 2; Rhodes refuses Demetrius' demands and asks, for aid, 82. 3, 84. 1; sends reinforcements and supplies to Rhodes, 88. 9, 94. 3; (304) 96. 1-2, 98. 1, 7; on advice of, Rhodes becomes ally of Antigonus except against, 99. 2-3; Rhodes honours, as a god, 100. 3-4; garrison of, in Sicyon surrenders to Demetrius, 102. 2; (302) Seleucus and, agree to aid Cassander and Lysimachus against Antigonus, 106. 3-5, 2. 3; subdues cities of Coele Syria; returns to Egypt, 113. 1-2; (301) unites with Seleucus and Lysimachus, XI, 21. 1, 2; not present at battle in which

Antigonus is killed, 1. 4b, 5; retains Coele Syria, 1. 5. Character of, VIII, 17, 103. 7, IX, 18. 28. 5-6, 33. 3-4, X, 19. 86. 2-4. Reign of, as a date: 1. 1, 31. 7, 46. 7-8, 84. 8. See Meleager brother of.

— II Philadelphus of Egypt, 285-246; completed canal from Nile to Red sea, 1. 1, 33. 11-12; first Greek to enter Ethiopia, 37. 5; an elephant hunter, II, 3. 36. 3-4; description of snake brought to Alexandria for, 36. 5-37. 8. Reign of, as a date, 1. 1, 37. 5, II, 3. 6. 3-4.

— III Euergetes I of Egypt, 246-221; an elephant hunter, II, 3. 18. 4, 41. 1; directs exploration of Red sea, 18. 4, 42. 1.

— V Epiphanes of Egypt, 203-181; (186) Roman envoy bids Antiochus III retire from lands formerly held by, XI, 28. 12. 1; Antiochus plans to marry daughter to, 12. 1; (c. 194) kills guardian, 14. 1; (181) denies neglect of Coele Syria, 29. 29. 1 (p. 271).

— VI Philometor of Egypt, 180-149; (170) prepares to recover Coele Syria; seeks to reconcile Rome and Persus, XI, 39. 2. 1; (169) Eulaeus and Lenaeus, ministers of, undertake war with Antiochus IV Epiphanes, 15. 1-16. 1; Eulaeus causes flight of, 17. 1; Antiochus wishes to use quarrel of, and his brother Physcon for own purposes, 31. 1. 1; Rome forces Antiochus to end war with, 2. 1-2; (?) puts down plot of Dionysius Potosarapis, 15a. 1-4; (165) crushes revolt in Thebaid, 17b. 1; (164) driven from Egypt by Physcon, 18. 1-2, 20. 1; (163) Alexandrians recall, 17c. 1 (p. 363); (161) Rome rebuffs envoys of, 28. 1; (158) forces Physcon to be content with Cyrene, 33. 1; (c. 146) given crown of Syria by people of Antioch; makes

terms with Demetrius II Nicator, retaining Coele Syria, 32. 9c. 1 (p. 445); (?) Galactes general of, XII, 33. 20. 1; (145) brother Ptolemy VIII Euergetes (Physcon) succeeds, 6. 1, Ga. 1; (c. 139) Galactes sets up pretended son of, as king, 20. 1. Character of, 12. 1.

— VIII\* Euergetes II (Physcon) of Egypt, 145-116. (c. 169) clears brother Ptolemy VI Philometor of charges of Dionysius Potosarapis, XI, 31. 15a. 1-4; (164) drives Philometor from Egypt, 18. 1-2, 20. 1; (c. 163) Alexandrians strip of power, 17c. 1 (p. 363); (161) envoys of, received by Roman Senate, 23. 1; (158) Philometor forces, to be content with Cyrene, 33. 1; (145) succeeds Philometor; illegal acts of, XII, 33. 6. 1-Ga. 1; marries sister Cleopatra, Ga. 1; (144) Egyptians hate, 12. 1; orders death of former supporters from Cyrene, 13. 1; Cleopatra bears son Memphites to, 13. 1; (?) falsely accuses Galactes, officer of Philometor, 20. 1; (139) called "Physcon," 22. 1; Egyptians despise, 28. 1; (138) entertains Scipio Aemilianus, 28b. 1-2; (131) kills Memphites; sends body to Cleopatra, 34/5. 14. 1; (127) releases Marsyas, general of Alexandria, 20. 1.

— IX Philometor Soter (Lathyrus) of Egypt, 116-108, 88-80; (c. 105) shut up in Seleucia, XII, 34/5. 39a. 1.

— XI Anletes of Egypt, 80-51; (59) called "Friend" by Rome, I, 1. 83. 8. Diodorus in Egypt in reign of, 44. 1, 83. 8.

— nephew and general of Antigonus; (815) leads army to Cappadocia, IX, 19. 57. 4; recovers Cappadocia and Bi-

thynia; forces Seleucus to raise siege of Erythrae, 60. 2-4; in Curia, attacks Asander, 62. 5, (314) defeats Eupolemus, X, 19. 68. 5-7, (313) and forces Iaxus to support Antigonus, 75. 5; sent to Greece to free Greeks, 77. 2; in Boeotia, 77. 4; (313) leaves cities without garrisons, 78. 1-5; (312) commands all Greece for Antigonus, 87. 1-3; (310) revolts from Antigonus, making alliance with Cassander, 20. 19. 2; (309) comes to Ptolemy I; shows self presumptuous; ordered to drink hemlock, 27. 2-3.

— of Commagene; (c. 162) asserts independence; attacks Cappadocia without success, XI, 31. 19a. 1 (p. 373).

Ptolemy riv.; canal from Nile to Red sea called, I, 1. 33. 12, *publicani*; (91) in partnership with provincial governors, XII, 37. 5. 1-4.

*Publius*; see *Popilius*.

*Publius*; (c. 96) a Roman in Syracuse, XII, 37. 8. 1-3.

— and *Cornelius*; see *P. Cornelius Cossus* and *P. Cornelius Scipio*, tr. mil. c. p., 392 = V395.

— *C. and Cn.*; see *C. Popilius Libo Visolus*, cos., 342 = V346, 324 = V326.

— *L.*; see *L. Popilius Vulsus*, tr. mil. c. p., 397 = V400.

— *M.*; see *M. Popilius Laenas*, cos., 344 = V348.

— *M.* (?); (377 = V385) tr. mil. c. p., VII, 15. 28. 1.

— *Q.*; see *Q. Popilius Philo*, cos., 336 = V339, and *Q. Poetellus Libo Visolus*, xvir., 443 = V450.

*pulse*; grown in India, II, 2. 36. 3. *Punic faith*; (171) Senate charges its envoys with, XI, 30. 7. 1 (p. 283).

*Punic War*, First: (264) XI, 23.

\*This agrees with the numbering in the footnotes of this translation. Others (e.g. *The Cambridge Ancient History*) do not count the brief reign of Ptolemy Neos Philopator and thus call Physcon "Ptolemy VII," Lathyrus "Ptolemy VIII," and Anletes "Ptolemy XI."

1. 1-3. 1; (263) 4. 1-5. 1; (262-261) 5. 1-9. 3; (260) 9. 4-10. 2; (258) 9. 5; (256) 11. 1-13. 1; (255) 14. 1-18. 1; (254) 18. 2-5; (253) 19. 1; (252) 20. 1; (251) 21. 1-22. 1; (250) 24. 1. 1-4. 2. 1; (249) 1. 5-11; 3. 1; (247) 5. 1-7. 2; (246-245) 10. 1-2. 12. 1-3; (244) 8. 1-9. 1; (243) 9. 2-3; (241) 11. 1-3. 13. 1-14. 1. See Carthage.
- Punic War, Second:** (221-203) XI. 23. 19. 3 (pp. 165-175); (221) 15. 1; (219) 15. 1; (218-217) 16. 1-17. 1; (217) 26. 2. 1-3. 3; (216-215) 10. 1-11. 1; 13. 1-14. 2; (212-211) 16. 1-20. 2; (209-208) 21. 1; (207) 24. 1-2; (205) 27. 2. 1-2a. 1; (205-204) 4. 1-8; (203) 6. 1-18. 3. See Carthage.
- punishment, capital:** King Sabace abolishes, in Egypt, 1. 65. 3-4.
- Puteoli:** see *Diacarcheia*.
- Pydna (Pydné),** in Macedonia: (480) Persian fleet sails from, IV, 11. 12. 3, (410) forced to obey King Archelaüs, V, 13. 49. 1-2, (358) and King Philip II, VII, 16. 8. 3; (317) Cassander besieges Olympias in, IX, 19. 35. 5, 36. 1; (316) he takes the city, 49. 1-50. 6; (314) Pydnaëans (?) defeated at sea, X, 19. 69. 3; (169) Persue brings people of Dium to, XI, 30. 11. 2. See Agathon of.
- Pygmalion** of Cyprus: (913) Ptolemy executes, X, 19. 79. 4.
- Pylos:** (335) Amphictyons at, recognize Philip II as leader, VIII, 17. 4. 2.
- Pylos** in Messenia: Neleus founds, III, 4. 68. 6; he purifies Heracles at, II, 4. 31. 4; (425) Athenians under Demosthenes occupy and fortify, V, 12. 61. 1, 62. 7; Laedaemonians attempt to recover, 61. 1-63. 5; (420) Athens fails to return, 77. 2; (409) Laedaemonians recover, 13. 64. 5-7. —, in Elis: (402) Pausanias takes, VI, 14. 17. 8.
- pyramids of Egypt:** account of, 1. 1. 63. 2-64. 14; among seven wonders of world, 2. 1. 1. IX, 18. 4. 5; mountains shaped like, II, 3. 45. 1; (323) Perdicæa cancels Alexander's plan to build Philip a tomb larger than, IX, 18. 4. 5-6.
- Pyrenees mts.:** origin of name, III, 5. 36. 3; separate Gauls from Celts and Celtiberians, 32. 1. 95. 2; connection of Heracles with, 35. 2.
- Pyrgi, Tyrrhenian port:** (384) Dionysius pillages temple in, VI, 15. 14. 3-4.
- Pyrgion:** (388) archon, VI, 14. 167. 1.
- Pyrienes,** a name of Bacchus, II, 4. 5. 1.
- Pyrrha,** on Lesbos: (406) Laedaemonians retire from Mitylenê to, V, 12. 100. 5; (383) Dionnon masters, VIII, 17. 29. 2.
- Pyrrhus (Nepoptolemus) s. of Achilles:** (317) descendants of, rule Epirus until rebellion against Acæides, IX, 19. 36. 4; (280) Pyrrhus of Epirus contrasted with, XI, 21. 21. 12. —, king of Epirus, 307-305, 279-272; s. of Acæides, VIII, 16. 72. 1, IX, 19. 35. 5; (295) Agathocles marries daughter to, XI, 21. 4. 1, 22. 8. 2; (c. 280) briefly king of Macedonia, 4. 1; (280) Rome guards Rhegium against, 1. 2; "Cadmean" victories of, against Rome, 5. 1-2; (280 or 279) sends Cineas to Rome to treat, 6. 3; (279) again invited to Sicily, 7. 3, 6; Carthage, Rome, and the Mamertines oppose crossing of, 7. 4-5; (278) sails from Tarentum to Sicily, 8. 1-2; makes alliance with Tyndarion, 8. 3; (278-276) settles Syracusan affairs; occupies Sicilian cities formerly ruled by Syracuse, 8. 4-5, 10. 1-2, and all Punic cities except Lilybaeum, 10. 3-4; after two-month siege of Lilybaeum, decides to invade
- Lilyba, 10. 5-7; (274) defeats Antigonos Gonatas; dedicates shields, 11. 1; fails to punish mercenaries for sacrilege, 11. 2-12. 1; terrified by storm, returns loot to temple of Persephonê at Locri, 27. 4. 3. Character of, XI, 21. 21. 12.
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- Segesta, in Sicily: (307) Agathocles seizes, and changes name to Dicaeopolis, X, 20. 71. 1-5, XI, 21. 10. 2; (278) yields to Pyrrhus, 22. 10. 2; (c. 203) formerly subject to Carthage, now turns to Rome, 23. 5. 1; (104) slaves of, rise, XII, 36. 5. 1-4. See Menon of.
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- **Atratinus, A.:** (437=V444) tr. mil. c. p., IV, 12. 32. 1.
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- **Gracchus, C., Jr. pl.,** 123: popularity of, on return from Sardinia, XII, 34/5. 24. 1; (123) as tribune, introduces laws tending to overthrow of state; arrogance of, 25. 1-2; secures passage of law by single vote in decisive tribu, 27. 1; (121) arms followers and plays the tyrant, 28a. 1; slain by his slave, 29. 1. 37. 9. 1.
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(412) Under Hermocrates, send triremes to serve in Lacedaemonian fleet, V, 13. 34. 4, (411) 39. 4, 40. 5; embellish temples with spoil, 34. 5; provide for election of magistrates by lot, 34. 6; (410) promise Selinus aid against Aegesta, 43. 1-2, 44. 4-5; Carthaginians fear, but fail to alienate Selinus and, 43. 2-7; ships from, in Lacedaemonian fleet, 45. 7; (409) Selinus expects aid from, against Carthage, 54. 3, 55. 3; Hannibal avoids appearance of war against, 54. 5; cease war with Chalcidians but delay too long in aiding Selinus, 56. 1-2, 59. 1; move to aid Himera, 59. 9, but abandon its defence on rumour of Punic attack on, 61. 2-6; Hermocrates removed from naval command; he fails to establish self in, by force, 63. 1-3; some in, desire his return, 63. 5-6; (408) he sends back to, bones of citizens slain at Himera, 75. 2-4; exile Dioicles; slay Hermocrates again attempting return, 75. 5-9; (407) bid Carthaginians cease aggression, 79. 8; (406) defeat Punic fleet, 80. 5-7; negotiate alliances with Greeks of Italy and Sicily and with Lacedaemonians, 80. 7-81. 2; send forces to aid Acragas, 86. 4-5; under Daphnaeus, defeat Carthaginians under Himilcon but permit defeated to escape, 87. 1-5; fail to take ramp of Himilcar, 88. 1; Himilcar captures ships from, bringing supplies to Acragas, 88. 3-5; after fall of Acragas many Acragantini and other Siciliotes come to, 91. 1; later give Leontini as home for those driven from Acragas, 89. 4; place Dexippus in charge of Gela; Dionysius (the later tyrant) accuses generals and chief citizens of, 91. 2-5; made general by, he secures recall

of exiles, 92. 1-7; send Dionysius to Gela; envoys of populace of Gela praise him, 93. 1-4; he returns to, where he accuses other generals and is made supreme general, 93. 4-95. 1; many of, regret this act, 95. 2; he secures bodyguard and becomes tyrant of, 95. 3-6, 75. 9; he organizes tyranny in, 96. 1-4; (405) women of Gela refuse removal to, 108. 6; under Dionysius, march to and Gela; are defeated by Carthaginians and withdraw into Gela, 109. 1-110. 7; Dionysius retreats to Camarina and forces its people to go to, 111. 1-3; cavalry of, desert Dionysius, 112. 3-6; he recovers, and forces cavalry to retire to Actæ, 113. 1-4; peace with Carthage leaves, subject to Dionysius, 114. 1-3; Book Thirteen ends with second war between Carthage and, 1. 3.

(404) Expecting, to seek liberty Dionysius makes freedmen citizens of, and distributes land to his supporters in, VI, 14. 7. 1-5; the, in army uniting; join cavalry at Actæ, 7. 5-7; blockade Dionysius on the Island, 8. 1-6, X, 20. 78. 2-3; grant him permission to withdraw; become careless; Campanian mercenaries make way through, to him, VI, 14. 9. 1-4; he defeats, at Neapolis; few of, accept amnesty, 9. 5-9; Aristus (Aretes) sent by the Lacedaemonians rouses and then betrays the, 10. 2-3, 70. 3, Dionysius strengthens hold on, 10. 4, 14. 1; (403) he undertakes conquest of cities near, 14. 1-15. 3, sells captives as slaves in, 15. 3, transports Leontines and makes them citizens, 15. 4; (401) he strengthens walls of, in preparation for war with Carthage, 18. 1-8, V, 13. 35. 2; (399) exiles from, include Rhegians to war with Dionysius, VI, 14. 40. 1-3; he makes

peace when Rhegians retire 40. 3-6; filled with activity as he prepares for Libyan campaign, 41. 1-43. 4; eatupit and quinqueremes invented in, 41. 3, 42. 1-2; (398) Dionysius enlists men in, and elsewhere, 44. 1-2; he seeks allies, 44. 3-6; his destined bride is brought to, 44. 7; persuaded to undertake war because of hatred of Carthage and desire to get weapons, 45. 2-5; seize possessions of Carthaginians in, 46. 1; decide war on Carthage unless Greek cities are freed, 46. 5, 47. 1-2; (397) Carthage swells attack by, 47. 3; great size of army led from, by Dionysius, 1. 2, 5. 6; under Dionysius, move on Motyé, VI, 14. 47. 4-7; Eryx yields to, 48. 1; task Motyé, 48. 1-53. 5; many Punic allies go over to, 48. 4-5; fleet sent by Himilcon destroys ships in harbour of, 49. 1-2, but fails to destroy fleet of, at Motyé, 50. 1-4; Dionysius returns to, after sack of Motyé, 53. 5.

(396) War with Carthage continues, VI, 14. 54. 2-76. 4; under Dionysius, plunder Carthaginian territory in Sicily, 54. 2-4; Himilcon recovers Motyé, 54. 4-55. 4; Dionysius withdraws to, 55. 5-7; Messanian cavalry in, when Himilcon attacks Messenæ, 56. 4; after taking Messenæ, Himilcon prepares to march on, 57. 6; Dionysius frees slaves in, 58. 1; he leads, to Tauris, 58. 2; fleet of, under Leptines defeated at Catania, 59. 4-60. 7; Dionysius fearing naval attack on, refuses Siciliote demand for action, 61. 1-3; Campanian troops in, serve as hostages for loyalty of those elsewhere, 61. 6; Punic fleet hits Great Harbour and army advances on, 62. 2-5; Himilcon plunders temples of Demeter and Ceres outside; thereafter his fortune changes,

63. 1, 70. 4; win naval victories without Dionysius, 64. 1-3, 69. 2-3; begin to think of liberty, 64. 4-5; in Assembly of Theodorus delivers oration lauding past deeds of, and assailing Dionysius, 64. 5-70. 1; Hieracidas the Lacedaemonian halts effort of to overthrow Dionysius, 70. 1-3; Carthaginians outside, suffer from plague, 70. 4-71. 4; under Dionysius, win complete victory on land and sea, 72. 1-75. 1, 95. 1; without knowledge of, Dionysius permits escape of Hieron and Carthaginians citizens, 75. 1-3; Dionysius fears revolt of, if Carthage is destroyed, 75. 3; fail to prevent escape of Steek, 75. 6; reversal in affairs of Carthage and, as example of Fortune, 76. 1-4; Carthaginian allies in Libya and Sicily revolt after betrayal by Hieron at, 77. 1, 78. 4; under Dionysius, make campaigns against the Sicel, 78. 7; (394) Steek defeat, 88. 1-5.

(393) Under Dionysius, defeat Carthaginians; fail to take Rhegium, VI, 14. 90. 1-7; (392) under Dionysius, move to meet Carthaginian invasion; make alliance with Agrig, 95. 2-7; provoked by Dionysius' delays, desert him, 96. 1-2; (390) Dionysius sets out from, against Rhegium, and returns after losses in storm, 100. 1-5; (389) under Dionysius, defeat Italian Greeks, 103. 1-105. 4; many exiles from, in Croton, 103. 4; Dionysius makes terms with Rhegium, 106. 1-3; he transports people of Caulonia to, and gives citizenship, 106. 3; (388) he transports people of Hipponium to, 107. 2; under Dionysius, cross to Italy and begin siege of Rhegium, 108. 1-6; word spreads in, of failure of Dionysius' poems at Olympia,

109. 5-6; (387) under Dionysius, take Rhegium; he sends prisoners to, 111. 1-4; (386) all quiet in, 15. 6. 1; (385) Aleetas the Molossian an exile in, 13. 2; Dionysius builds dockyards, walls, etc., in, 13. 5; (384) under Dionysius, raid Tyrrhenian coast; prepare for war on Carthage, 14. 3-4; (383) under Dionysius, first defeat Carthaginians at Cabala, 15. 1-4, then are defeated by them at Cronium, 16. 1-17. 5; (368) under Dionysius, make war on Carthaginian territory in Sicily, winning victory on land but losing fleet, VII, 15. 73. 1-4; news of Dionysius' victory with tragedy at Athens is brought to, 74. 1; Dionysius dies; his son Dionysius II succeeds, 73. 5, 74. 2-5.

(Before 358) Dionysius II disarms people of, VII, 16. 10. 1; Dion brother-in-law of Dionysius I far surpasses others of, in courage and military skill, 6. 2-3; he escapes to Corinth and wins support for setting, free, 6. 4-5; (358) he sails for; Heraclides is to bring fleet to, 6. 5; (357) many Siedjotes join Dion as he moves on, 9. 1-6; welcomed at frontiers of, he arms the citizens, 10. 1-4; he enters, without opposition, Dionysius II being in Italy, 10. 4-11. 3, 6. 1, 9. 1-3, 16. 2; Dionysius II returns to the Island, makes truce, then violates it, 11. 3-5; build wall from sea to sea; repulse mercenaries of Dionysius with difficulty, 12. 1-5; he again seeks to make terms; his supplies are cut off, 13. 1-3; (356) ad Leontines in driving Dionysius' general Philistus from their city, 16. 1; make Heraclides co-general with Dion, 16. 2; defeat Philistus in naval battle, 16. 3-4; refuse to make terms with Dionysius,

who sails to Italy leaving mercenaries holding citadel of, 16. 4-17. 2; divide into factions supporting Dion or Heraclides; Dion wins victory, 17. 1-5; Nysius admiral of Dionysius occupies citadel; then takes most of city, 18. 1-19. 4; Dion drives Nysius from, and is made general with supreme power, 20. 1-6; (354) Callippus kills Dion and becomes tyrant of, 31. 7; (353) friends of Dion driven from; Hipparchus s. of Dionysius I defeats Callippus and rules, for two years, 36. 5; (351) under Leptines and Callippus, expel Dionysius II from Rhegium, 45. 9.

(346) Torn by civil strife; appeal to Corinthians, who name Timoleon to command, VII, 16. 65. 1-2, 7-9, VIII, 16. 66. 1; (345) Hicetas defeats Dionysius and takes all, except the Island, 67. 2, 68. 1-4; Andromachus a supporter of, welcomes Timoleon in Tauromentum, 68. 8; Timoleon defeats Hicetas and moves to, 68. 10-11; (344) control of, divided between Dionysius, Hicetas, and Timoleon, with Punic fleet in Great Harbour, 69. 3; Timoleon takes all, except citadel, and Carthaginians leave, 69. 4-6; (343) Dionysius II surrenders citadel of, and retires to Corinth, 70. 1-3; Timoleon re-establishes democracy in, 70. 4-6, VII, 16. 65. 8-9; (342) repulse attack of Hicetas, VIII, 16. 72. 3-4; (340) under Timoleon, move into Carthaginian territory and win victory at Crimissus Riv., 77. 4-81. 2, VII, 16. 65. 8-9; some of booty later dedicated in, VIII, 16. 80. 6; (339) Timoleon expels mercenaries who had deserted before Crimissus, 82. 1, 78. 3-79. 2; Carthage agrees not to aid tyrants at war with, 82. 3;

Postumius an Etruscan raider puts in at, and is executed, 82. 3; under Timoleon, free cities and extend citizenship to many, 82. 4-5, 90. 1, IX, 19. 2. 8; colonists attracted to, from Greece, VIII, 16. 82. 5; Cephalus revises laws of, 82. 6-7, V, 13. 35. 3; Leontines transferred to, VIII, 16. 82. 7; wealth accumulated for later building activity, 83. 1-3; (337) bury Timoleon with honours, 90. 1.

(Before 317) Ruled by oligarchy of the Six Hundred Noblest, IX, 4. 3, 5. 6, 6. 3; Carcinus and lds son Agathocles come to, 2. 7; under Heraclides and Sostratus, aid Croton against Brath, 3. 3; Sostratus and supporters gain control of, 3. 5, but are expelled, 4. 3; with Carthaginian aid Sostratus attacks, 4. 3; ingenuity of Agathocles before Gela, 4. 3-7; Acestoridae of Corinth elected general of, 5. 1; make peace with Carthage and receive back those expelled with Sostratus, 5. 4; (317) violence in, as Agathocles seizes power, 5. 4-8; elect him sole general, 9. 1-4, 18. 73. 3, 19. 1. 6, 2. 1; he wins favour in, 9. 4-7; (315) under Agathocles, make unsuccessful raids on Messene, 65. 1-4; exiles from, aid defence of Messene, 65. 4; (314) exiles from, persuade Acragas to drive Agathocles from, X, 19. 70. 1-2; Acrotates persuades Tarantum to assist tie, 70. 8; exiles from, attack Acrotates when Sostratus (Sostratus) is killed, 71. 5; by terms of treaty, most Greek towns are autonomous under hegemony of, 71. 7; Agathocles gains control of most of Greek Sicily, 72. 1-2, 102. 3; (312) exiles from, gather in Messene; are expelled, 102. 1, 4; they seek aid of Carthage, 103. 1;

Carthaginians raid Great Harbour, 103. 4; Agathocles defeats the exiles, 104. 1-4; (311) under Agathocles, are defeated by Carthaginians at Himera riv., 106. 1-110. 1; Agathocles returns to, 110. 1-2, 5, 20. 3. 1; he prepares to invade Libya, 12. 110. 5.

(310) Carthage controls all Sicily except, X, 20. 3. 2, 70. 1; at beginning of Libyan campaign Agathocles leaves brother Antander in command of, 4. 1; under Agathocles, make campaign in Libya, 3. 3-18. 3; to prevent revolution in, he divides families, 4. 3-4; he exacts money from, 4. 5-8; he escapes Punic blockade of harbour of, 5. 2-4; regarded by Carthaginians as a prize, 6. 1; besieged by Carthaginians while Agathocles besieges Carthage, 13. 3-4; discord in, when Hamilcar spreads false news of Agathocles' death, 15. 1-6; those exiled from, for favouring surrender take refuge with Hamilcar, 15. 3, 6; Hamilcar begins siege of, 15. 6-16. 2; word of Agathocles' victory in Libya reaches; Hamilcar gives up siege of, 16. 3-9; (309) misled by prophecy, Hamilcar attacks, but is captured, 20. 2-30. 3; Aeragras seeks leadership, expecting no opposition from, 31. 3; soldiers left in, by Agathocles plunder neighbouring cities, 32. 1-2; hard pressed by famine, 32. 3; ships sent to escort grain ships to, are driven ashore by Carthaginians, 32. 3-5; campaign of Agathocles in Libya, 33. 1-34. 7; (308) many from, serve in Carthaginian army in Libya, 39. 5; campaign of Agathocles in Libya, 38. 1-44. 7; he sends spoils to, 44. 7; (307) campaign in Libya under Agathocles, 54. 1-55. 5; he returns to Sicily, 55. 5, 56. 3-4; under generals of Agathocles,

defeat Aeragantines, 56. 2; exiles of, under Democrates gather forces, 57. 1-3; campaign in Libya under Archagathus, 57. 4-61. 4; Agathocles defeats Punic fleet fleeing from blockade, 61. 5-62. 1; Agathocles before returning to Libya puts 300 in, to death, 63. 6-7; he sails from, on second Libyan campaign, 63. 7; disasters of Agathocles in Libya, 64. 1-70. 4; on return he puts to death all relatives of those who had made Libyan campaign, 72. 1-5; (306) Agathocles offers to withdraw from, permit return of Democrates, and restore city to its citizens, 77. 3-78. 1; seeking sole rule in, Democrates prevents acceptance of these terms, 79. 1-5.

(299) Agathocles returns to, after campaign against Corycra, XI, 21. 3. 1; (295) under Agathocles, take Croton, 4. 1; (294) make temporary conquest of Brutii, 8. 1; (289) effort of Agathocles to determine succession in, leads to series of assassinations; Menon plans to become tyrant of, 16. 1-7; Thinaeus praises, for their courage, 17. 3; yield to Menon who is aided by Carthage, 18. 1; mercenaries cause strife in, 18. 1, 3; (280) Hicetas tyrant in, 22. 2. 1; (279) Thoonon s. of Mameus thrusts Hicetas from power, 7. 2-3; Sosisstratus holds, 7. 6; (278) besieged by Carthage, call on Pyrrhus for aid, 8. 1-2; Pyrrhus accepts city from Sosisstratus and Island from Thoonon, effecting reconciliation, 8. 3-5, 10. 1; he takes fleet, 8. 4; he carries siege engines from, for siege of Lilybaeum, 10. 2, 7; (269) under Hiero, defeat Mamertines on Loitanus riv., 13. 1-8; Polydorus frames laws for, V, 13. 35. 3; (264) when Romans cross to Sicily Hiero flees to, XI, 23.

3. 1; (236) remain subject to Hiero by terms of peace with Rome, 4. 1; (249) Roman fleet sailing from, is intercepted and defeated; cos. L. Junius Pullus seeks to return to, 24. 1. 7, 9; (214) overthrow Hieronymus who has succeeded Hiero, 26. 15. 1; vote to punish whole family of the tyrants, 15. 2; (211) M. Claudius Marcellus takes, in spite of Archimedes, a native of, 18. 1, XII, 37. 1. 3; Marcellus spares persons of, but confiscates property, XI, 26. 20. 1; become slaves to secure food, 20. 2; (104) slaves in, revolt; they are subdued, XII, 36. 3-6; (91) a Roman equestrian resident in, is adviser to governor of Sicily, 37. 8. 1.

Theatre in, the finest in Sicily, VIII, 16. 82. 3; Doric dialect used in, XI, 26. 18. 1 (p. 195); compared with Antioch on the Orontes, 19. 1; largest city in Greek world, V, 13. 96. 4, VII, 16. 5. 4, 9. 2. See Agathocles, Dionysius I and II, Gelon, Hicetas, Hiero I and II, rulers of; Antiochus, Archimedes, Astylus, Athanas, Callias, Damas, Dicon, Diocles, Hyperbimus, Melité, Orthon of; Ortygia (the Island), Paelynus in or near.

Syria borders on Arabia, I, 1. 28. 2, II, 2. 48. 1, 50. 2, 54. 3, and on Egypt, I, 1. 60. 6, VII, 15. 42. 2, IX, 18. 6. 3; produces birds and beasts of bright colours, II, 2. 53. 2; named for Syrus s. of Apollo, III, 4. 72. 2; Zeus crosses, III, 6. 1. 10; Sesostris builds wall to protect Egypt from, I, 1. 57. 4; Pсамметichus of Egypt campaigns in, 67. 2-3; Derecto mother of Semiramis worshipped in, as a fish, 2. 4. 2-4; doves who nurture Semiramis honoured by, 4. 6; Omnes governs, under Ninus, 5. 1; a king of, builds Hanging Gar-

dens of Babylon, 10. 1; Semiramis summons shipwrights from, to India, 16. 6-7; a queen of Asiatic Amazons subdues Asia as far as, II, 2. 46. 2; conquered by Iliyah Amazons, 3. 55. 4; (460) Persians advance on Egypt through, IV, 11. 77. 1; (401) Cyrus feigns his campaign is against a satrap of, VI, 14. 20. 5; he enters, 21. 3-5; (362) take part in revolt against Persia, VII, 15. 90. 3; Tachos of Egypt sends Nectanebós to besiege cities of, 92. 4; (c. 344) many cross from, to Cyprus to plunder, 16. 42. 9; Artaxerxes III crosses, 44. 4; (333) Darius sends baggage to, before Issus, VIII, 17. 32. 3; (331) Alexander returns to, from Egypt, 52. 7.

(323) Perdicas assigns, to Laomedon, IX, 18. 3. 1; Alexander's plan to build ships in, abandoned, 4. 4, 6; (321) Ptolemy meets body of Alexander in, 25. 3; Antipater assigns, to Laomedon, 39. 6; (315) Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander demand that Antigonus yield, to Ptolemy, 19. 57. 1; Antigonus orders viceroys of, to prepare wheat, 58. 1-3; (314) Antigonus leaves Demetrius to oppose Ptolemy in, X, 19. 69. 1; (312) Ptolemy sends Cilias to drive Demetrius from, 32. 2; Demetrius after defeating Cilias, asks Antigonus to come to, 32. 4; Ptolemy withdraws from, 33. 5-7; Antigonus gains all, without fighting, 94. 1; some Arabs till soils so do, 94. 10; (306) Antigonus retires to, from Egypt, 20. 76. 3-6; (302) he sets out from, against Lysimachus, 108. 2; hearing that Antigonus is moving toward, Ptolemy withdraws from, 113. 1-2; Euseus and Lenaeus ministers of Ptolemy venture war for, XI, 30. 15. 1,



16. 1; (169) Antiochus IV Epiphanes conquers the Jews, XII, 34/5. 1. 3-4; (166) Tl. Sempronius Gracchus is sent to investigate, XI, 31. 17. 1; (c. 162) Ptolemy of Coumagené asserts independence from, 16a. 1 (n. 373); (c. 158) king of Pergamum sets up pretender for throne of, 32a. 1; (before 145) weakness of Alexander Balas as king of, 32. 6c. 1 (p. 445), XII, 33. 3. 1; Aradians bribe Antimonius prince minister of, to betray Marathenes to them, 5. 1-6; (145) disorder and continual war in, under Demetrius II Nicator, 4. 1-4, 9. 1; revolt of Diodotus Tryphon in, 4a. 1; (c. 138) Diodotus murders Antiochus VI and assumes crown of, 28. 1-28a. 1; Roman envoys come to, 28b. 3-4; (135) Antiochus VII Euergetes of, takes Jerusalem by siege, 34/5. 1. 1-5; (129) he is killed by Parthians, 15. 1-18. 1; (c. 128) Alexander II Zabinas of, recovers Laodicea, 22. 1; (123) he meets dur punishment for temple robbery, 28. 1-3; (111) Antiochus IX Philopator Cyzicus falls into evil habits after becoming king of, 34. 1; (87) leaders of revolt against Antiochus XIII Asiaticus flee from, 40. 1a. 1; Azikus the Arab and Sampsiceramus of Emesa agree to divide, 1b. 1; (before 61) subdued by Pompey, 4. 1. Aphrodité called Syrian from her shrine in, III, 5. 77. 5-6. See Belesys, Eunus, Lenaucus, Sarapion of Assalon, Damascus, Gaza, Thapsacus in.
- Coelè: location of, IX, 18. 6. 3; Lake Serbonis separates Egypt and, 1. 1. 30. 4; Ninus subdues, 2. 2. 3; excellence of dates from, II, 2. 53. 5-6; merchants of, trade with Arabians, III, 5. 42. 2; (320) Ptolemy occupies, to guard against attacks on Egypt, IX, 18. 43. 1-2; (318) Eumenes enrolls mercenaries in, 61. 4; he moves through, 73. 2; (315) Demetrian walls in, to meet Egyptian army, X, 49. 80. 1-2; (312) Ptolemy decides on campaign into, against Demetrius, 80. 3; he remains in, after defeating Demetrius at Gaza, 93. 1; (307) Antigonus founds Antigoneia in Upper Syria to watch, 20. 47. 5; (306) Antigonus crosses, 78. 2; (302) Ptolemy subjugates cities of, 113. 1-2; (301) Seleucus leaves, to Ptolemy, XI, 21. 1. 5; (181) Ptolemy V Epiphanes denies neglect of, 25. 28. 1 (p. 271); (170) both Ptolemy VI Philometor and Antiochus IV Epiphanes claim, 30. 2. 1; Lenaucus minister of Ptolemy VI born in, 15. 1; (c. 146) Ptolemy VI and Demetrius II Nicator agree that Ptolemy rule, 32. 9c. 1 (p. 445); (138) generals of Demetrius II Nicator in, XII, 33. 28. 1. See Jappa in. See also Syria.
- Phoenician: (312) before withdrawing from Syria, Ptolemy razes Aké in, X, 49. 93. 7.
- Upper (Seleucid): location of, IX, 18. 6. 3; (321) Pithon and Arrhidaeus ruve from Nile into, 39. 1; (316) Antigonus goes into, 19. 57. 1; (313) Ptolemy moves to, X, 49. 79. 6; (312) Demetrius camps in, 93. 1; (307) Demetrius sends captives from Cyprus to, 20. 47. 4; Antigonus founds Antigoneia in, 47. 5.
- Syrian gates: (333) Alexander passes, VIII, 17. 32. 2.
- goddess (Atargatis): (135) Eunus claims inspiration from, XII, 34/5. 2. 7.
- letters: Syrians claim invention of alphabet, III, 5. 74. 1; used by Semiramis, 1. 2. 13. 2. (317) by Eumenes, IX, 19. 23. 3, (312) by Nabataean Arabs, X, 19. 96. 1.
- Syrians: (135) name given by Eranus to slave followers, XII, 34/5. 2. 24. 8. 1.
- Syria, Gulf on African coast: Libyans live by, II, 3. 49. 1; shapes of animals appear in sky beyond, 50. 451. 5; Argonauts driven to, 4. 56. 6; Ophelias crosses desert near the, X, 20. 42. 1-2.
- Syrus s. of Apollo and Sinopé: king of Syria, which takes his name, III, 4. 72. 2.
- T
- Tabraesians: (326) live beyond Ganges riv., VIII, 17. 93. 2.
- Tachós, admiral of Persian fleet: (338) succeeds Glós as leader of revolt; founds Leucé; dies, VI, 45. 18. 1, 19. 1.
- Tachós, king of Egypt: (362) raises mercenaries and secures Lacedaemonian aid for war with Persia, VII, 45. 90. 1-3; moves to Phoenicia; Nectanebós s. of, seizes Egyptian throne, 92. 1-5; makes terms with Artaxerxes, 92. 5; restored to throne by Agesilaüs, 93. 2-6.
- Taenarum, in Laconia: (477) Pausanias betrays self to ephors at, IV, 11. 45. 4-5; (326) Harpalus goes to, with mercenaries, VIII, 17. 108. 7; (325) mercenaries gathered at, choose Leosthenes of Athens as leader, III, 2-3; (323) mercenaries enrolled at, by Leosthenes, IX, 18. 9. 1-3, (322) by Thrbron, 21. 1-3, (303) by Cleonymus, X, 20. 104. 2.
- Tallian: (310 = V311) Romans defeat Samnites at, X, 20. 26. 3.
- Talós nephew of Daedalus: Daedalus kills, out of jealousy, III, 4. 76. 4-6.
- Tamós of Memphis: (401) commands Cyrus' fleet, VI, 14. 19. 5; Cyrus appoints satrap of Ionia and Aetolis, 19. 6; ut coming of Tissaphernes, seeks safety with Peaninmetheus who puts him to death, 35. 3-5.
- Tanagra d. of Asopus, III, 4. 72. 1.
- Tanagra, in Boeotia: (458) Athenians and Lacedaemonians make truce after drawn battle at, IV, 41. 80. 2-6; (437) Lacedaemonian army at, 81. 3; Athenians under Myronides take, by siege, 82. 5; (424) Nicias joins another Aethelian force at, V, 42. 65. 3.
- Tarais (Don) riv.: divides Europe from Asia, I, 1. 55. 4; King Sesoösis of Egypt visits Scythians as far as, 55. 4; Ninus of Assyria subdues barbarians as far as, 2. 1. 9; Scythians subdue lands beyond, II, 2. 43. 2, 4; they move the Sauromatae to valley of, 43. 6; Asiatic Amazons crush beyond, 45. 4. 46. 2; according to some the Argonuts return by the, to Cadiz, 4. 56. 3.
- (Oxus or Jaxartes?) riv.: (323) Scythians and Bactrianæ border on, IX, 18. 5. 4.
- Tautie mouth of the Nile, I, 1. 33. 7.
- Tantalus s. of Zeus: account of Peleus, Oenomaüs, and, III, 4. 73. 1-74. 4. See Peleus s. of; Niobé d. of.
- the Spartan: (424) sent to Athens by Nicias and confined, V, 12. 65. 9.
- Taphos, isl. west of Greece: named in Delphic response, III, 8. 17. 1.
- Tapyri, in Armenia (?): Ninus subdues, 1. 2. 3.
- Tarentines: (317) eavalry in army of Antigonus, IX, 19. 29. 2, 5, 39. 2, 42. 2, (312) of Demetrius, X, 19. 82. 2.
- Tarentum (Taras), in Calabria: Delphi bids the Epeimætae (Parthenæ) settle at, III, 8. 21. 3. VII, 15. 60. 3; (473) Iapygians defeat the, IV, 11. 82. 1-5; (444) wage war with Thurians, 12. 23. 2; (433) found

colony called Heracleia, 26. 4; (415) do not admit Athenian fleet, V, 13. 3. 4; (388) ships bringing home Dionysius' delegation to Olympic Games wrecked at, VI, 14. 109. 4; (345) at war with Lucanians; Laedaemonians prepare to send King Archidamus to aid, VII, 16. 61. 4, 62. 4; he is killed in service of, 63. 1, on day of battle at Chaeroneia, VIII, 16. 88. 3-4; (before 317) Agathocles a mercenary in, IX, 19. 4. 1-2; (314) Acrotatus persuades, to send ships for war on Agathocles, X, 19. 70. 8-71. 1; recall these ships, 71. 6; (303) Cleonymus brings mercenaries to aid, against Romans and Lucanians, 20. 104. 1-3; Cleonymus returns to, 105. 1; (278) Pyrrhus sails from, XI, 22. 8. 2. See Archytas, Clehmas, Dionysodorus, Heracleides, Micrinus of.

Tarpeius Montanus Capitolinus, Sp.: (447=V454) cos., IV, 12. 6. 1.

Tarquinius, in Etruria: (351=V354) Romans put 260 from, to death, VII, 16. 45. 8; (309) Romans make truce with, X, 20. 44. 9.

Tarquinius, L., king of Rome: education and character of, III, 6. 31. 1.

—, Sex, s. of Tarquinius Superbus: (510) violates Lucretia wife of L. Tarquinius Collatinus, IV, 10. 20. 1-21. 1.

—, Collatinus, L.: (510) Sex. Tarquinius violates Lucretia wife of, X, 10. 20. 1.

—, Superbus, king of Rome, 535-510; (c. 535) stays King Servius Tullius, IV, 10. 1. 1; ambitions of, distrusted by L. Junius Brutus, his nephew, 22. 1. See Sex. Tarquinius s. of.

Tarquinius Priscus, C.: (73) in plot against Sertorius, XII, 37. 22a. 1 (pp. 267-269).

Turracine, in Latium: (403=V406) Romans take Anxor

which is now called, from Volsel, VI, 14. 16. 5; (313=V314) Romans defeat Samnites at, X, 19. 76. 2-3.

Tarsus, in Cilicia: (401) Cyrus quickly masters, VI, 14. 20. 2, 4; (302) Antigonus arrives in, X, 20. 108. 2.

Tartessus, in Iberia: (237-228) Hamilcar Barca defeats, XI, 25. 10. 1.

Taslaeus, sstrap of Egypt: (333) killed defending Darius at Issus, VIII, 17. 34. 5.

Taachira, in Cyrene: (322) Thibron captures, IX, 18. 20. 6.

Tauri, Promontories of the, on west coast of Red sea, II, 3. 41. 1.

Tauric Chersonese, Tauris: see Cherronesus, Tauric.

Tauronemum (Taurus), in Sicily: Sicel claim to have held, before coming of Greeks, VI, 14. 88. 1; (396) occupied by Sicel, formerly settled in Naxos by Dionysius and now moved to Mt. Taurus by Himilcon, 59. 1-2; Himilcon moves from Messenè to, 59. 3; (394) Dionysius lays siege to, 87. 4-5, 88. 2-4; (392) Dionysius receiving, by terms of peace drives out Sicel and settles mercenaries, 96. 4; (358) Andromachus settles at, those who survived sack of Naxos by Dionysius, VII, 16. 7. 1; (345) Timoleon comes to, VIII, 16. 68. 7-9; (312) Agathocles puts to death those of, who oppose him, X, 19. 102. 6; (311) after defeat of Agathocles at the Himera, goes over to Carthage, 110. 2; (278) Pyrrhus puts in, and makes alliance with Tyn-darion tyrant of, XI, 22. 8. 2; (269) Hiero holds, 13. 2; (263) left to him by treaty with Rome, 23. 4. 1; (132) Romans recover, from Eunus and his staves, XII, 34/5. 2, 20-21; (c. 21?) Augustus replaces inhabitants of, with Roman citizens, VII, 16. 7. 1. See

Andromachus, Timaeus, Tyn-darion of.

Tauropolis, a name of Arcanis, II, 2. 46. 1, III, 5. 77. 6-7.

Taurus, Cilician: a mountain range beginning with the, extends through all Asia, IX, 18. 5. 1-2; Libyan Amazons conquer people of, II, 3. 55. 5; the Aezis ravages lands about, 70. 4; (318) Eumenes crosses, on way from Cappadocia to Cilicia, IX, 19. 59. 3; (315) timber from, for ship-building, 19. 58. 4; (314) after once being turned back by snow Antigonus crosses, X, 19. 69. 2; (312) Antigonus crosses, 93. 4; (302) 20. 108. 3; (189) Rome requires Antiochus III to withdraw from territory this side of, XI, 29. 10. 1, 24. 1; territory this side of, granted to Eumenes II, 11. 1; (c. 180) Seleucus IV Philopator moves as if to cross, 24. 1. See Cleon of Cilicia.

Taurus, in Sicily near Naxos: see Tauronemum.

—, in Sicily near Syracuse: (350) Dionysius moves to, VI, 14. 58. 2.

Tautamus, a Lusitanian: (140) succeeds Viriathus as leader; cowed by Q. Servilius Caepio, XII, 33. 1. 4.

Taxiles I, a king in India: (327) dies; Mophis s. of, succeeds, VIII, 17. 86. 4.

— II: (327) Alexander restores kingdom to Mophis s. of Taxiles I and changes his name to Taxiles, VIII, 17. 86. 4-7; (326) Alexander retires army in hand of, 87. 1; he intends to leave, in possession of kingdom, IX, 18. 3. 2; (323) Perdicas leaves, in possession of realm, 3. 2; location of realm of, 6. 2; Perdicas assigns to Pithon the satrapy next to, 3. 3; (321) Antipater continues, in his kingdom, 30. 6.

Taygetus d. of Atlas, II, 3. 60. 4.

Taygetus mts., in Laconia: (369) Eparchiondas descends through the, to the Eurotas riv., VII, 15. 65. 2.

Tecrossa, an Amazon: Heracles slays, II, 4. 16. 3.

Tectanus s. of Dorus: leads Dorians into Crete, III, 4. 60. 2, 5. 80. 2.

Tegae, in Arcadia: aids Atreus against the Heracleidae, II, 4. 58. 2; king of Argos flees to, III, 7. 13. 2; (c. 560) Lacedaemonians receive ambiguous oracle re, IV, 9. 36. 2-3; (467) Atreus of Rhegium and Zanle retires to, 11. 66. 3; (419) besieged by Argives and Athenians, seeks Lacedaemonian aid, V, 12. 79. 3; (370) prevails on Arcadians to form federation, VII, 15. 59. 1; Agesilaus invades, and restores exiles, 59. 3-4; (363) heads Arcadians who wish peace with Lelaeus, 82. 2; secures Boeotian aid against Mantinea, 82. 3-4; Lacedaemonians raid, 82. 3; allies of, in battle at Mantinea, 84. 4; (317) Cassander gives up siege of, IX, 19. 35. 1. See Apollonides, Echemus of.

Tegatis, in Arcadia: (369) Argives enter, VII, 15. 64. 2.

Tegyra, in Boeotia: (c. 371) Thebans under Pelopidas defeat Lacedaemonians at, VII, 15. 81. 2.

Telchaeus of Thebes: bids Cadmeus abandon Thebes, III, 4. 60. 4-5; death of, 67. 1. See Daphnè d. of.

Telamon s. of Acaeus: flees from Argina; becomes king of Salamis; father of Ajax, III, 4. 72. 6-7; with the Arconata, II, 4. 41. 2; Priam frees, when imprisoned by Laomedon, 49. 3-4; Heracles gives Hesione d. of Laomedon to, 32. 5.

Telamon, in Etruria: name indicates visit by Arconata, II, 4. 56. 6; (225) Romans defeat Gauls at, XI, 25. 13. 11.

- Telchines, ss. of Thalatta: first inhabitants of Rhodes; inventors and wizards, III, 5. 55. 1-3; foresee flood and leave Rhodes, 56. 1. See *Halia* sister of Ihe.
- Telchus s. of Rhoccus: ancient sculptor, I, 1. 98. 5-6.
- Telchus: early Agiad king of Lacedaemonians, III, 7. 8. 2, at time of First Messenian War, VII, 15. 66. 3.
- Telchmachus s. of Odysseus: visits Menelaus, I, 4. 97. 7.
- Telphus s. of Heracles: account of, II, 4. 33. 7-12.
- Telophorus, general of Antigonus (313) drives garrisons of Alexander s. of Polyperchon from most cities of Peloponnesus, X, 19. 74. 1-2; defeats Cassandra, then is defeated by him, 75. 7-8; out of jealousy of Ptolemy nephew of Antigonus rebels, then yields, 87. 1-3.
- Telotes, early king of Corinth, III, 7. 9. 5.
- of Selinus: (398) composer of dithyrambs, VI, 14. 45. 6.
- , general of Andruscus: (148) deserts to Rome, XI, 32. 96. 1 (p. 431).
- Telotius of Lacedaemon: (382) brother of Agesilaus; Olympians defeat and slay, VII, 15. 21. 1-3.
- Telleneae, a Latin city: Latinus Silvius founds, III, 7. 5. 9.
- Tellis of Acragas: (466) wealth and hospitality of, V, 13. 83. 1-84. 1; killed in Punic sack of Acragas, 90. 2.
- Telphosaeum, in Boeotia: Teltesias dies at, III, 4. 67. 1.
- Telphusa, in Arcadia: (352) Thebans defeat Lacedaemonians near, VII, 16. 39. 6.
- Telys of Sybaris: (511) secures exile of chief men of Sybaris, IV, 12. 9. 2-3.
- Temenus: one of the Heracleidae, III, 7. 17. 1; becomes king of Argos, 13. 1; ancestor of Macedonian kings, 16. 1, 17. 1.
- Tempé, valley in Thessaly: Heracles drains marshes of, II, 4. 18. 3; (480) Alpheians and Lacedaemonians holding, against Xerxes withdraw, IV, 11. 2. 5-6; list of states submitting to Xerxes before and after Greek withdrawal from, 3. 1-5.
- Ten Thousand, the: (401) gathered by Cyrus the Younger, VI, 14. 19. 7-8; march inland, 20. 1-21. 7; defeat Artaxerxes at Cunaxa, 21. 7-24. 7; refuse to yield to him after Cyrus' death, 25. 1-26. 4; Tissaphernes kills leaders of, 26. 5-7; elect leaders and move toward Paphlagonia, 27. 1-2; make way to Black sea, 27. 2-31. 5. See *Cyrus* s. of Darius, *Chetrisophus*, *Clearchus*, *Xenophon*.
- Tenages s. of Helius: most highly endowed of the Helladae of Rhodes; slain by brothers, III, 5. 36. 5, 37. 2, 61. 1.
- Tenedos: various accounts of foundation of, by Tennes, III, 5. 83. 1-4; Greeks sack, during Trojan war, 83. 5; (480) send ships to Xerxes, IV, 11. 3. 8. See *Phoenix* of.
- Tennes s. of Cycnus: various accounts of foundation of Tenedos by, III, 5. 83. 1-4; Achillean slays, 83. 5.
- , king of Sidon: (c. 944) drives Persians from Phoenicia, VII, 16. 42. 2; betrays Sidon to Artaxerxes III, 43. 1-4, 45. 1-3, who kills him, 45. 4.
- Teos, in Ionia: claims to be birthplace of Dionysus, II, 3. 66. 1-2; (497) Callicratides plunders, V, 13. 76. 4; (395) Conon induces, to secede from Lacedaemonians, VI, 14. 84. 3; (302) Prépelatis secures, for Lysimachus and Cassander, X, 20. 107. 5.
- terebinth, from Arabia Felix, II, 2. 49. 3.
- Terentia wife of Cicero: (63) learns of plot of Catiline, XII, 40. 5. 1.
- Terentius, C.: (372-V380) tr. mil. e. p., VII, 15. 50. 1.
- Varro, C.: (216) cos.; Hannibal defeats, at Cannae, XI, 25. 19. 1 (p. 171).
- Teris of Thrace: (c. 149) aids Andruscus, XI, 32. 15. 5-7.
- Tereus: (133) cruelty of Zischinius (Zischinius) of Thrace revives tales of banquet of, XII, 34/5. 12. 1.
- Terias, riv. in Sicily: (403) Dionysius camps by, VI, 14. 14. 3; (280) Carthaginians defeat Hicetas of Syracuse near, XI, 22. 2. 1.
- Terina, in Lucania: (350) runaway slaves later called Brutii plunder, VII, 16. 15. 1-2.
- Terites: (392) stadion winner, VI, 14. 94. 1.
- Termaessus, in Pisidia: (319) refuses to surrender Alceas after his defeat by Antigonus, IX, 18. 45. 3, 46. 3; young men of, bury Alceas, 47. 3; (145-139) ss. of Molossae (Moceltes) reared in, XII, 33. 5a. 1.
- , in Spain: (c. 145) abortive Bruce between Rome and, XII, 33. 10. 1-2.
- Terpander of Methymna: musician and poet: songs of, end civil strife in Lacedaemon, III, 8. 28. 1.
- Terpsichoré, a Muse, II, 4. 7. 2, 4.
- Terusa: (91) in oath to M. Livius Drusus the Italians invoke, XII, 37. 11. 1.
- Tethys: a Titan, III, 5. 66. 3; mother of the gods, I, 1. 12. 5, II, 3. 56. 2; sons of, give names to rivers, III, 4. 69. 1, 72. 1; (326) Alexander marks end of campaign by sacrifice to Oceanus and, VIII, 17. 104. 1.
- Tetrapolis, in Aetolia: Heracleidae are settled in Tricorythus, a city of Ihe, II, 4. 57. 4, V, 12. 45. 1; (430) Lacedaemonians raid all Attica except, 45. 1.
- Teucer s. of Alceas: (312) father sends, for reinforcements, X, 19. 88. 3; Lyciscus defeats Alceas at, 88. 6.
- (Teucus) s. of Scamandrus: first king of Troy, III, 4. 75. 1.
- Teucrians: Trojans first called, from their first king, III, 4. 75. 1.
- Teutamus, king of Assyria: sends Menon to aid Priam against Greeks, I, 2. 22. 1-5.
- : (318) Antigones and, leaders of Silver Shields promise to co-operate with Bumeses, IX, 18. 59. 3; plots against Eumenes but is dissuaded by Antigones, 62. 4-7; (317) in battle with Antigonus, 19. 28. 1.
- Teuthras, king of Mysia: receives Augé mother of Teletus, II, 4. 33. 10-12. See *Argiopé* d. of.
- Thais of Attica: (330) palace at Persepolis burned at suggestion of, VIII, 17. 72. 1-6.
- thalassocracies: list of, III, 7. 11. 1.
- Thalatta, mother of the Telchines, III, 5. 55. 1.
- Thaleia, a Muse, II, 4. 7. 2, 4.
- Thales of Miletus: one of the Seven Wise Men; explains cause of Nile floods, I, 1. 38. 2-3; disclaims tripod "for the wisest," IV, 9. 3. 3.
- Thalassira, queen of Amazons: (329) visits Alexander in Hyrcania, VIII, 17. 77. 1-3.
- Thamudent: see *Arabian Tribes: Thamudent*.
- Thamyris, poet and musician: pupil of Linus; maimed by jealous Muses, II, 3. 67. 2-3; with Orpheus, adds two strings to lyre, 59. 6.
- Thapsacus (Thamyris), in Syria: (401) Cyrus reveals plans at, VI, 14. 21. 5-6; (396) Conon at, on way to Babylon, 81. 4.
- Thapsus, in Lilyba: (310) Agathocles takes, X, 20. 17. 1.
- Thasos: (404) Athens subdues revolt of, IV, 11. 70. 1; (424) Brasidas wins over colonies of,

- V, 12. 68. 4; (408) Thrasybulus forces, to enter Athenian alliance, 13. 72. 1; (360) settles Cronides (Philippi), VII, 16. 3. 7.
- Thatis riv., in Cimmerian Bosphorus: (c. 310) Satyrus defeats Lumelus by, X, 20. 22. 1-6; capital of the Siraces on, 23. 1.
- Theagenides: (468) archon, IV, 11. 65. 1.
- Thearides brother of Dionysius: (390) Dionysius makes, admiral, VI, 14. 102. 3; (389) defeats fleet of Rhegium, 103. 2-3; (388) in charge of mission to Olympic games, 109. 2.
- Thebae: see Thebes.
- Thebagenes: see Spartoi.
- Thebaid, in Egypt: oldest part of Egypt, I, 1. 22. 6; spontaneous generation of mice in, 10. 2; Osiris founds Diospolis (Thebes) in, 15. 1; gold and copper discovered in, 15. 5; Chemmo a city of, 18. 2; people of, swear by "Osiris who held in Phisae," 22. 6; (163) Ptolemy VI Philometor crushes revolt in, XI, 31. 176. 1.
- Thebê d. of Asopus, III, 4. 72. 1.
- d. of Cilix, wife of Corybas, III, 5. 49. 3.
- wife of Alexander of Phraec: (357) with brothers, assassinate husband, VII, 16. 14. 1.
- Thebes, in Egypt: also called Diospolis, I, 1. 15. 1, 97. 7; known by Homer, 45. 6; founded by Osiris or some later king, 15. 1-3, 45. 4-7; black stone found about, 64. 7; post-stations between Memphis and, 45. 7; temples and tombs in, 45. 2, 46. 1-8; philosophy and astronomy originate in, 50. 1-2; Memphis replaces, as chief city, 50. 6; Cadmus father of Semele a citizen of, 23. 4; Sesoösis presents ship to god held in reverence in, 57. 5; god of, appears to King Sabaco in dream, 65. 6; ten judges appointed from, 75. 3; hawk brings sacred book to priests of, 87. 8; eagle honoured in, 87. 9; Helen of Troy visits, 97. 7.
- in Boeotia: mythical history of, IX, 19. 33. 3-8; Cadmus founds, 11, 4. 2. 1, III, 5. 49. 2; birthplace of Dionysus (Osiris) s. of Zeus and Semele, I, 1. 23. 2-3, 11, 3. 64. 3, 60. 3; Dionysus returns to, from India, 65. 7-8; Minyans enslave, 4. 18. 7, VII, 15. 79. 5; Heracles frees, from Minyans, 79. 3, II, 4. 10. 2-5, and punishes Minyans, 18. 7; Medea flees to Heracles at, 54. 7, 55. 4; sacrifice to Heracles as hero, 39. 1; two of the Thespiadae (sons of Heracles) remain in, 23. 4; Alcmenê receives divine honour in, 58. 6; Androgeos murdered on way to, III, 4. 60. 5; stories of Oedipus, 64. 1-65. 1, of the Seven against Thebes, 65. 1-9, and of the Epigoni, 66. 1-67. 1; the "Cadmean victory" of the Seven, V, 13. 97. 6; Homer a contemporary of the Seven, III, 7. 1. 1; captured and sacked by the Epigoni, III, 4. 66. 4-5, IX, 19. 53. 6; some Cadmeans return to, when Creon is king, III, 4. 67. 1; captured by Pelasgians while men are at Troy, IX, 19. 53. 7-8.
- (480) divided in loyalty; 400 join Leonidas at Thermopylae, IV, 11. 4. 7; allied with Xerxes, 81. 1-2, VIII, 17. 14. 2; (479) Mardonius returns to, after plundering Attica, IV, 11. 29. 1, 30. 1; receives medizing Greeks after Plataea, 31. 3-32. 2; Pausanias moves on; those responsible for Persian alliance give selves up, 33. 4; (457) make alliance with Laeadaemonians; Boeotia made subject to, 81. 1-3; Athenians master all Boeotia except, 83. 1; (431) some Plataeans plot to bring Plataea into Theban federation, V, 12. 41. 3; move on Plataea; after initial success, are repulsed, 41. 4-42. 2; (424) Athenians defeat, 65. 4; in Boeotian army which defeats Athens at Delium, 70. 1-3; dedicate spoil, 70. 5; (421) with Argos, Corinth, and Elis form alliance against Athens and Laeadaemon, 75. 3-3; (420) aid Heraclia in Trachis, 77. 4; (404) save Athenian exiles from the Thirty, VI, 14. 6. 3; Lashemes of, defeats horse in race from Coronela to, 11. 5; (402) master Oropus; give Theban citizenship to its people, 17. 1-3; (401) aid Thrasybulus in occupying Phyle, 32. 1, VII, 15. 25. 4; (c. 400) Lysis the Pythagorean comes to, as teacher of Epameinondas, IV, 10. 11. 2; (396) 200, slain in Boeotian victory over Phocians and Laeadaemonians at Halartus, VI, 14. 81. 2; victorious at Coronela, 84. 1; (394) aid Conon in rebuilding wall of Peiraeus, 85. 3; (387) accept peace of Antalcidas unwillingly, 110. 4.
- (382) Laeadaemonians under Phoebeidas seize and garrison the Cadmeia, VII, 15. 20. 1-2, 16. 23. 2-3, 29. 2; subject to Laeadaemonians, 15. 20. 3, (380) 23. 4; (378) with Athenian aid, recover Cadmeia and defeat new Laeadaemonian force, 25. 1-27. 3, 28. 1, 81. 1, 4; fall in attack on Thesplae, 27. 4; (377) allied with Athens for war on Laeadaemonians, 28. 5, 29. 7, 32. 2; with Athenians, hold strong point against Laeadaemonians but refuse to fight in plain, 32. 2-32. 4; fall in attack on Thesplae, 33. 5-6; defeat second Laeadaemonian invasion, 34. 1-2; (376) defeat Laeadaemonians at Orcho-menus; think of dominating Greece, 37. 1-2; (375) reject general peace because not permitted to sign for all
- Boeotia, 38. 2-3; Athenians and Laeadaemonians try to break federation of, 38. 4; eager to claim supremacy on land, 39. 1-3; (374) expel Plataeans from their city, 46. 4-5; (372) outside King's peace; build Boeotian federation, 50. 4; Laeadaemonians fear for supremacy and prepare for war with, 50. 5-6; (371) Laeadaemonians move against, who are without allies, 51. 1-4; elect Epameinondas general, 52. 1-2; Pelopidas defeats Laeadaemonians at Tegyra, 81. 2; Epameinondas refuses to heed bad omens, 82. 3-7; he turns superstitions of, to advantage, 53. 4-54. 4; Jason brings Thessalian cavalry to aid; make truce with Laeadaemonians, which the latter break, 54. 7-7; under Epameinondas, defeat Laeadaemonians at Lenetra, 55. 1-56. 4, IV, 11. 82. 3, VI, 15. 1. 5, VII, 15. 33. 2-3, 39. 1-3; (370) seek allies in central Greece, 57. 1; called unworthy of first rank, 60. 2; in Amphictyonic council, charge Laeadaemonians with having seized the Cadmeia, 16. 23. 2, 29. 2; (369) make alliance with Arcadians and send force into Arcadia, 15. 62. 3-5; Athenians and Laeadaemonians allied against, 63. 2; restore Messenians to Messene, 66. 6; return home leaving garrison in Messene, 67. 1; Philip of Macedonia, s. of Amyntas, brought to, as hostage, 67. 4; force way through Laeadaemonians at Isthmus, 68. 4-5; reduce Epameinondas to the ranks, 72. 1-2; refuse to join in general peace, 70. 2; (368) send force to free Pelopidas arrested in Thessaly, 71. 2-4; bring judgment against bocotarchs for failure against Alexander of Phraec, 71. 7; restore Epameinondas to fa-

your for saving retreating forces, 71. 6, 72. 2; (366) occupy Oropus, 76. 1; Sparto-Boeotian war ends on intervention of Artaxerxes II, 76. 3; (364) seek control of the sea, 78. 4-79. 1; destroy Orchomenus, 79. 3-6; defeat Alexander of Phœræ; Pelopidas is killed, 80. 1-81. 1; debt of to Pelopidas, 81. 1-4; (363) allied with Tegeans in battle against Lacedæmonians and allies at Mantinea; Epameinondas killed, 82. 3, 84. 1-88. 4, 83. 2-3; Epameinondas gained supremacy for, which is lost with his death, 79. 2, 88. 4; (362) force certain Arcadians to live in Megalopolis, 94. 2-3.

(360) Illyrians place Philip of Macedon, s. of Amyntas, (whom they hold as hostage) in hands of, 16. 2, 2, (358) indecisive strife with Athenians in Eubœa, 7. 2; (355) in Amphictyonic council, charge Lacedæmonians with failure to pay fine for seizing the Cadmeia, 29. 2; Phocian envoy to, claims right to control Delphi, 27. 3-5; (354) Locrians seek aid of, against Phocians, 28. 3; (353) defeat Phocians who are besieging Chaeroneia, 33. 4; send force to aid Artabazus against Artaxerxes III, 34. 1-2; (352) enter Arcadia; withdraw after several battles with Lacedæmonians, 39. 2-7; drive Phalaecus from Chaeroneia, 39. 8; (351) gain Persian aid against Phocians, 40. 1; (c. 344) troops from, aid Egyptian campaign of Artaxerxes III, 44. 2, 46. 4, 8-9, 47. 2, 49. 1; (335) head Demosthenes and make alliance with Athens, VIII, 16. 84. 5-85. 1; after Chaeroneia Philip maintains garrison in, 87. 3; (335) vote to drive Macedonians from Cadmeia, 17. 3, 4; panic in, as Alexander

enters Boeotia, 4. 4; after he leaves Greece, throw off alliance, lay siege to Cadmeia, seek but do not receive aid from other states, 8. 2-9. 1; refuse Alexander's offers, 9. 2-6; are puzzled by portents, 10. 1-3; Alexander storms and sacks, 11. 1-14. 1, 14. 4, 15. 1, 118. 3, IX, 19. 10. 4, 19. 53. 8, 61. 2, XI, 32. 4. 3; common council of Greeks adopts stern measures against, VIII, 17. 14. 3; Athens permitted to shelter fugitives from, 15. 4; Alexander gives lands of, to Boeotians, IX, 19. 11. 3-4; a review of the history of, 19. 53. 3-8; (316) Cassander re-establishes, 53. 2-3, 54. 1-3, 63. 3-4, VIII, 47. 118. 2, IX, 19. 61. 2, many Greek cities aiding, 54. 2; (315) Antigonus Macedonian order Cassander to destroy, 61. 3; (313) Cassander makes alliance with, X, 19. 77. 6; Ptolemy nephew of Antigonus takes Cadmeia and frees, 78. 5; (307) Demetrius of Phalerum flees to, 20. 45. 4; (291) Demetrius s. of Antigonus takes, and demolishes walls, XI, 21. 14. 1. See Amphion, Epameinondas, Lamus, Lasthenes, Pelopidas, Proxenus, Thrasodas. See also Boeotians, Cadmeans.

—, Pithiote: (323) Achæans except those of, join Athens against Antipater, IX, 48. 11. 1; (302) Demetrius prevents Cassander from transporting people of Djum and Orchomenus to; Cassander strengthens garrison in, X, 20. 110. 3; (217) renamed Philipopolis, XI, 26. 9. 1.

Theolus: (351) archon, VII, 16. 40. 1.

Themis: a Titan, III, 5. 66. 3; introduces divination and the ordinances of the gods, 67. 4; mother of Athena by Zeus, 6. 1. 9.

Themiseyra, on Thermodon riv.:

city of the Amazons, II, 2. 45. 4, 4. 16. 1.

Themis, tyrant of Eretria: (336) seizes Oropus; loses it to Thebans who come to aid him, VII, 15. 76. 1.

— of Samos, officer of Antigonus: (315) brings ships to Antigonus, IX, 19. 62. 7; (307) with Demetrius in naval battle with Ptolemy, X, 20. 50. 4.

Themistocles of Athens, s. of Neocles: advises wealthy man on daughter's marriage, IV, 10. 32. 1; (480) commands Athenians sent to hold Tempé, 11. 2. 5; Athenian ships; commands attack, 12. 4-6; favours Salamis as site for battle, 15. 4-16. 1; tricks Persians into forcing Greeks to fight there, 17. 1-2; shares command with Euribiades of Sparta, 17. 4-19. 4, but gains credit for victory at Salamis, 19. 5.

37. 2, 59. 1, 12. 1. 5, XII, 37. 1. 2; causes Xerxes to give with half army to guard bridge at Hellespont, IV, 11. 19. 5-6, 59. 2; accepts gifts from Lacedæmonians; removed from command by Athenians, 27. 3; (478) by wiles prevents Lacedæmonian interference with rebuilding of Athenian walls, 39. 4-40. 4; (477) both admired and suspected by Athenians, 42. 4-5; secretly plans to gain hegemony of sea for Athens, 41. 1-42. 1; Aristides and Xanthippus althoughivals of, approve these plans, 42. 2-3; makes Peiraicus a harbour and persuades Athenians to accumulate fleet, 42. 4-4; (471) Athenians acquit, when charged with treason by Lacedæmonians, 54. 2-5; admits knowledge of Pausanias' treachery, 55. 8; is ostracized and flees to Argos, 55. 1, 3; (c. 470) demanded by Lacedæmonians for trial, flees to Admetus of Molossians, 55.

4-56. 2, then to Xerxes, 56. 2-8, 23. 3; endangered by mob; tried and acquitted in Persian court, 57. 1-5; (after 470) lives in comfort and honour in Persia, 57. 6-7; various tales of death of, 58. 1-3. Character and fame of, 58. 4-59. 4, 23. 1-3, 41. 1, 82. 4, VII, 15. 88. 2-3.

— (347) archon, VII, 16. 56. 1. Theodorus s. of Hæcæus, early sculptor, I, 1. 96. 5-6.

— (438) archon, IV, 12. 31. 1. — of Syracuse: (396) assails Dionysius in Syracusean assembly, VI, 14. 64. 5-70. 1.

Theodotus: (387) archon, VI, 14. 110. 1.

—, admiral of Antigonus: (315) Polyætes general of Seleucus defeats, IX, 19. 64. 5-8.

—, partisan of Perseus: (170) foiled in plot against cos. A. Hostilius Mancinus, XI, 30. 59. 1.

theology, Pythagorean: borrowed from Egypt, I, 1. 98. 2.

Theophilus: (348) archon, VII, 16. 53. 1.

Theophrastus: (340) archon, VIII, 16. 77. 1.

— (313) archon, X, 19. 73. 1. Theopompus, Eurypontid king of Lacedæmon: tenth year of reign of, begins the First Olympiad, III, 7. 8. 2.

— of Thessaly: (436) stadion winner, IV, 12. 38. 1.

— (411) archon, V, 13. 38. 1.

— of Chios, the historian: wrote *Hellenic History*, V, 13. 42. 5, VI, 14. 84. 7, and *History of Philip*, VII, 16. 3. 8, VIII, 16. 71. 3. Cited: I, 1. 37. 4, II, 4. 1, 3, III, 7. 17. 1.

Theos: see Antiochus II Theos. Thera: (431) Aegean islands except Melos and, allied to Athens, V, 12. 42. 5.

Theramenes of Athens: (411) instrumental in dissolving the Four Hundred and reinstating democracy, V, 13. 38. 1-2; favours recall of Alcibiades,

42. 2, 38. 2; (410) fails to stop construction of causeway at Euripus; sails through the islands, 47. 6-8; in Macedonia and in Thrace, 49. 1; summoned to Sestos; with other generals defeats Mindarus and Pharnabazus near Cyzicus, 49. 3-51. 8; (409) defeats Chalcidians; makes terms with them, 64. 3, 66. 1-3; Alcibiades and he take Byzantium, 66. 3-67. 7; (406) although a private citizen, is given a command at Arginusae, 98. 3; at Athens, accused of leaving unburied bodies, turns charge against other generals and secures convictions, 101. 1-7; (404) vainly opposes establishment of the Thirty, VI, 14. 3, 6-7; elected one of the Thirty, 4. 1; opposes colleagues; killed at altar of Hestia, 4. 5-5. 5; (401) the Thirty ask Thrasylbulus to take place of, 32. 5. Character and reputation of, V, 13. 38. 2, VI, 14. 5. 1-2.
- Theran riv., in Crete, III, 5. 72. 4.
- Theraps a Centaur: Heracles kills, II, 4. 12. 7.
- Thericles: (530) archon, IV, 10. 3. 1.
- Therimachus of Sparta: (392) commands Methymnaeans; Thrasylbulus slays, VI, 14. 94. 4.
- Thripides of Lacedaemon: (377) drives tyrant Neogenes from Hestiaeia and Oreus, VII, 15. 30. 3-4.
- Therma (Thermae), in Sicily: (407) Carthage establishes, V, 13. 79. 3; (before 317) Caracinus father of Agathocles settles in, then under Punic rule, IX, 19. 2. 2; (307) Agathocles takes, X, 20. 56. 3; (306) he asks that, be given him when he leaves Syracuse, 77. 3, 79. 4; (262) Hamilcar (not Barca) defeats Romans at, XI, 23. 9. 4; (253) Romans fail to take, 19. 1; (252) Romans take, 20. 1.
- Thermodon riv., in Pontus: Amazons live along, II, 2. 45. 1; Amazons of Libya earlier than those of, 3. 52. 1-2; Themisycra founded at mouth of, 2. 45. 4; Heracles sails to mouth of, 4. 16. 1; some Amazons survive in valley of, 28. 1; (329) Thallestris queen of Amazons rules country between the Phasis and the, VIII, 17. 77. 1.
- Thermopylae: (480) Greeks under Leonidas occupy, IV, 11. 4. 1-7; Mycenaean alone of Argives join Lacedaemonians at, 65. 2; Greeks reject Xerxes' offer to let them depart unharmed, 5. 4-5, VI, 14. 25. 2-3; they repulse his forces, IV, 11. 6. 3-8. 3; when Persians gain rear of, Leonidas dismisses all but Lacedaemonians and Thespians, 8. 4-9. 2; Lacedaemonians attack Persian camp at night; are killed at day-break, 9. 3-10. 4; praise of those who died at, II, 1-12. 1, 77. 4, VII, 15. 64. 4; on news of loss of, Greek fleet sails from Artemision, IV, 11. 13. 2-3, and Greek army is terrified, 16. 2; battle of, Himera, on same day as, 24. 1; Xerxes advances from, 14. 1; (479) inscriptions set up for those who died at, 33. 2; (428) all between Macedonia and join Chalcidians against Thracians, V, 12. 61. 1-2; (395) Agesilaus returning from Asia passes through, VI, 14. 83. 4; (352) Athenians check Philip at, VII, 16. 32. 1-2; (323) Ptolemaeus occupies, IX, 18. 11. 5; (317) Aetolians occupy, against Cassander, 19. 35. 2; (316) Cassander passes, with difficulty, 53. 1; (279) Gauls retreat from Delphi to, XI, 22. 9. 3.
- Theron, tyrant of Acragas, 488-472; Acragantini return bones of Minos to Crete during reign of, III, 4. 79. 4; surpasses others in humanity to commons, IV, 10. 28. 3; (480) at Himera, summons Gelon of Syracuse for aid against Hamilcar, 11. 20. 5, 21. 3; (476) Polyzelus brother of Hieron of Syracuse takes refuge with, 48. 5-7; makes peace with Hieron and restores Polyzelus to favour, 48. 8; supplies new citizens for Himera, 49. 3; (472) dies; is accorded honours; Thrasylbulus s. of, succeeds, 53. 1-3; (406) portents follow when Carthaginians tear down tomb of, V, 13. 86. 2.
- Thersander s. of Polynesices: bribe Eriphyle's mother of Alcmaeon, III, 4. 66. 3.
- Thersites: the proverbial scurrilous braggart, VIII, 16. 87. 2, XI, 21. 21. 12.
- Thesum, in Athens: bones of Theseus placed in, III, 4. 62. 4.
- Theseus: story of, III, 4. 59. 1-63. 5; son of Poscidon and Aethra, 59. 1, 63. 5; labours of, on road from Troezen to Athens, 59. 1-6; at Athens, exiles Medea, II, 4. 55. 6; slays Marathonian bull, III, 4. 59. 6; in Crete, slays Minotaur with aid of Ariadne; leaves her on Naxos (Dia), 60. 1, 61. 4-7, 5. 51. 4; king of Athens, 4. 61. 6-8; Heracles gives the Amazon Antiope (or Hippolyte) to; she has son Hippolytus by, II, 4. 16. 4, 28. 1-3; Athenians under, defeat Amazons seeking revenge for enslavement of Antiope, 28. 1-4; marries Phaedra; her charges against Hippolytus, III, 4. 62. 1-3; at wedding of Peirithoüs and Hippodameia, slays Centaurs, 70. 3; with Peirithoüs carries off Helen; sends her to Aphidna, 63. 1-3; Peirithoüs and, confined in Hades for attempt to carry off Persephoné; released by Heracles, 63. 4, II, 4. 26. 1; one of the leaders of the Heracleidae, 57. 6; incorporates the Attic demes in Athens, III, 4. 61. 8-9; meets death in foreign land, 62. 4.
- Thesmorphorus: name given to Isis and to Demeter, I, 1. 14. 3-4, 25. 1, III, 5. 5. 2-3, 68. 3.
- Thespicia d. of Asopus, III, 4. 72. 1.
- Thespiadae: sons of Heracles and the fifty daughters of Thespius, II, 4. 29. 3, III, 5. 15. 1; two remain in Thebes, seven in Thespieae where their descendants are still honoured, II, 4. 29. 4; forty-one of, led by Iolaüs, found colony on Sardinia, 29. 5, 30. 2, 6, III, 5. 15. 1-2; their descendants settle in Cyme (Cumae), 15. 6.
- Thespieae, in Boeotia: bears name of its king Thespius, II, 4. 29. 2; (480) Leonidas retains men of, at Thermopylae, IV, 11. 9. 2; Xerxes plunders, 14. 5; (479) after Plataea men of, pursue medizing Greeks, 32. 1; (378) Thebans unsuccessfully assail, VII, 15. 27. 4; (377) Lacedaemonians in, repel Thebans but are defeated when they leave walls, 32. 2, 33. 5-6; (374) Thebans pillage, 46. 6; (371) Thebes rejects Lacedaemonian demand that, be resettled, 51. 3-4; (335) share in Alexander's sack of Thebes, VIII, 17. 13. 5. Descendants of Thespiadae still honoured in, II, 4. 29. 4.
- Thespius s. of Erechtheus of Athens: king of Thespiac, II, 4. 29. 2; sons of, among the Argonauts, 41. 2, 48. 5; sons of Heracles and the fifty daughters of, found colony in Sardinia, 29. 1-5, III, 5. 15. 1-2. See Hyperminestra d. of.
- of Persia: (316) Antigonus kills, IX, 19. 48. 5.
- Thesprotians: Heracles and the Calydonians defeat, II, 4. 36. 1.
- Thessalonica: (169) Perseus' order that shipyards at, be fired is not obeyed, XI, 30. 11. 1; capital of second Macedonian

canton, 31, 8, 8; (c. 149) Andricus claims knowledge of hidden treasure in, 32, 15, 2, (p. 425).

Thessalonica, d. of Philip II: (317) goes to Pydna with Olympias, IX, 49, 35, 5; (316) Cassander marries, 52, 1, 61, 2; (297) murdered by son Antipater I of Macedon, XI, 21, 7, 1.

Thessalus: a. of Jason and Medea, II, 4, 54, 1; escapes death at mother's hands, 54, 7; reared at Corinthus; becomes king at Iolcus and gives to Thessaly his name, 55, 2.

Thessaly: to escape Deucalion's flood Pelasgians flee from, and settle in Po valley, VI, 14, 113, 2; Triopas and sons of Deucalion drive Pelasgians from, and are in turn driven out, III, 5, 61, 1-2; Boeotus comes to, then called Aegolis, 4, 67, 2; origin of name, II, 4, 55, 2-3; Argonauls return to, 50, 1; Hercules drains marshes in, 18, 6-7; ambush and slay Memnon's, of Tithonus before Troy, I, 2, 22, 5; Thracians from Strongylê land in, and seize devotees of Dionysus, III, 5, 50, 4-6; Phorbus called from, 4; Rhodius, 58, 5; Peneius makes home in, 4, 69, 1, 72, 1.

(480) Greek forces occupy Tempé in, IV, 11, 2, 5; some submit to Xerxes before Greeks quit Tempé, others after, 2, 4-3, 2; (458) join Athenians in attack on Lacedaemonians; attack Athenians and are routed, 86, 1-6; (457) Athenians under Myrtonides make fruitless invasion of, 83, 3-4; (453) try without success to re-establish Sybaris, 90, 3, 12, 10, 2; (428) with other northern Greeks, force Sitales to retire to Thraee, V, 12, 51, 1-2; (424) Brasidas crosses, 67, 1, (401) in army of Cyrus, VI, 14, 19, 8; (399) Lacedaemonians drive Oelae-

ans into, 38, 5; (395) Agesilatus returns to Greece through, 83, 4; (393) restore Amyntas to Macedonian throne, 92, 3; (371) Jason of Pherae brings cavalry from, to Theban aid, VII, 45, 54, 5; (370) Jason suspected in, 57, 2, but prevails on, to claim Greek leadership under his command, 60, 1-2; Polydorus rules, after killing brother Jason, 60, 5; (369) Alexander of Pherae rules, after killing uncle Polydorus, 61, 2; Alexander II of Macedon occupies certain cities of, 61, 3-5; Pelopidas arranges affairs of, in interest of Boeotians, 67, 3-4; (368) Alexander of Pherae arrests Pelopidas; Thelians send force into, 71, 2-3; support Alexander against Thelians, who retire, 71, 4-72, 1; (367) Boeotians invade, and free Pelopidas, 75, 1-2; (364) with Boeotian aid, defeat Alexander, 86, 1-6; (363) with Thebans at Mantinea, 85, 2, 4-5, 8.

(357) Philip II of Macedonia wins lasting friendship of, by expelling tyrants, VII, 16, 14, 1-2; (354) at Boeotian request, grant aid against Phocians, 28, 4, 29, 1; Phocians defeat, at hill Arctos, 80, 4; (353) hailed by Gnomarchus, abandon Boeotians, 33, 3, 34, 2; with Philip's aid, defeat Lycophron of Pherae and defeat Phocians after initial reverses, 35, 1-6, 61, 2; (352) Philip orders affairs of, 38, 1; (346) after taking, Philip enters Locris, 59, 2; he sits in council with, and Boeotians, after surrender of Phocians, 59, 4; Amphiclyona vote that Philip with, and Boeotians hold Pythian games, 60, 2; (344) Philip expels tyrants from cities of, and wins the, as allies, VIII, 16, 69, 8; (335) recognize Alexander as leader of Greece, 17, 4, 1; (334)

cavalry of, in army of Alexander at Granicus, 17, 4, 19, 6, 21, 4, (333) at Issus, 33, 2, (331) at Arbela, 57, 4, 60, 5-8; (323) most of, support Athens against Antipater, IX, 18, 11, 1, 12, 3; Antipater enters, 12, 2; Leonnatus crosses into, 14, 4-5; (322) cavalry of, defeats Leonnatus, 15, 2-4; Greeks under Antipater remain in, when Antipater withdraws, 15, 5-7; Craterus comes to, with aid for Antipater, 16, 4-5; valour of, at Cramon, 17, 4; Antipater makes terms with individual cities of, 17, 7; (321) Acetolians make campaign into, against Antipater, 38, 1-5; Polyperchon recovers, from Aetolians, 38, 6; (317) Cassander moves into, by sea, 19, 35, 2; (316) Polyperchon withdraws from, 52, 6; Cassander crosses, 53, 1; (315) he moves through, to Bocolia, 63, 3; (309) Polyperchon receives cavalry of, X, 20, 28, 3; (302) Cassander moves into, against Demetrius, 107, 1; operations of Cassander and Demetrius in, 110, 1-6; Antigonus recalls Demetrius from, 111, 1; Cassander takes cities of, 112, 1; (191) Antiochus III learns that, have joined Romans, XI, 29, 3, 1; (185) Philip V upbraids, for taking advantage of unexpected freedom, 16, 1; (173) Senate holds Perseus responsible for disorders in, following cancellation of debts, 33, 1; (163) in Roman army in Sicily, XII, 36, 8, 1. See Admetus, Pelias, Kings of; Leberates, Jason, Medias a Friend of Alexander, Polydamas, Theopompus, Toryllas of Iolcus, Larissa, Peneius riv., Pherae, Phthia, Phthiotic Thelians in.

Theshtis: sons of, take hide of Calydonian bear from Atalante, II, 4, 34, 4. See Althea d. of —, descendant of Hercules and

ancestral of Macedonian kings, III, 7, 17, 1.

Thestor: leads Rhodians to Lipara, III, 5, 9, 3.

Thetis, mother of Achilles, III, 4, 72, 6.

Theotimon (c. 344) agent in betrayal of Sidon, VII, 16, 43, 2-4.

Thielatus s. of Hercules: takes the islands Calydon and Nisyros, III, 5, 54, 1.

—, s. of Peisistratus (c. 527) renounces tyranny, IV, 19, 17, 1.

Thibron of Lacedaemon: (400) commands against Tissaphernes, VI, 14, 36, 1-3; enlists mercenaries gathered by Xenophon, 37, 4; (399) replaced by Cereydidas, 38, 2; (399) made general against Perasians; defeated and killed, 99, 1-3.

— of Lacedaemon: (326) in Crete, murders Harpagus, VIII, 17, 168, 8, IX, 19, 19, 2; takes his money and his mercenaries; (322) occupies Cyrenê, 19, 3-5; (321) driven from Cyrenê, 20, 1-5; hires mercenaries at Taenarum; lays siege to Cyrenê, 20, 6-21, 5; defeated by Orbellas general of Ptolemy, 21, 6-9.

thevery: in Egypt, regulated to secure return of goods, I, 1, 80, 1-2.

Thirty Tyrants, of Athens: (404) Book Fourteen begins with, VI, 14, 2, 4; Lacedaemonians establish, in Athens, 3, 4-4, 4; permit death of Hieracmes, 4, 5-5, 5; put wealthy to death, 5, 5-7; Lacedaemonians demand that all Athenian exiles be delivered to, 6, 1; exile or slay opponents, 32, 1, 4; exile grand-children to 3000, (401) grant rights to 3000, 32, 4; Thrasylbulus and exiles occupy Phyle against, 32, 1-3; he rejects offers from, 32, 5-6; seek aid from Sparta; defeated by Thrasylbulus near Acharnae and at Mynychia, 32, 6-33, 3; Athenians remove, from office, 33, 5; moral reflections on the, V, 13, 103, 1, VI, 14, 2, 1.

Thoas, general of Rhadamanthys, III, 5. 79. 2.  
 — the Aetolian: (189) Amlochus III surrenders to Rome, XI, 23. 10. 1; Senate acquils, 31. 1.  
 Thoonon s. of Mameus: (279) Sosistratus (Sosiistratus) and, become rulers of Syracuse, XI, 22. 7. 2-3; holds the island and wars on Sostratus in the city; both send to Pyrrhus, 7. 6; Pyrrhus reconciles the two, 8. 4.  
 Thon: husband of Polydamaia, I, 1. 97. 7.  
 Thonis, in Egypt: Nile enters sea at, I, 1. 19. 4.  
 Thorax of Sparta: (407) Calli-crallidas sends, to Milyténé with hoplites, V, 13. 76. 6; (404) Lysander makes, harmost of Samos, VI, 14. 3. 5.  
 Thorax, hill in Caria: (400) Thibron removes people of Magnesia on the Maeander to, VI, 14. 36. 3.  
 —, hill in Sicily: (c. 269) exiles from Messana attack Mamertines from behind, XI, 22. 13. 4.  
 Thousand, The, in Argos: (419) picked troops, V, 12. 79. 7; (418) set up short-lived oligarchy, 80. 2-3.  
 Thrace: bounded by lands of Scythians, II, 3. 55. 10, Dardanians, III, 5. 48. 3, and Lacedaemonians, VII, 16. 22. 3; Osiris in, I, 1. 20. 2; King Scôsis of Egypt ends campaign in, 55. 6-9; lands as far as, subdued by Scythians, II, 2. 43. 4-5, and by Amazons, 46. 2; defeat Amazons, 3. 55. 10-11; Dionysus conquers and gives, to Charops, 65. 5-6; celebrate biennial festivals of Dionysus, 4. 3. 2-3; Amazons advance against Athens through, 28. 2; Heracles and the Argonauts in, 43. 3-44. 7; Aristaeus visits Dionysus in, III, 4. 52. 6; bow Samothrace got its name, II, 3. 55. 8, III, 5. 47. 1-2; Strongylé (Naxos)

settled by, 50. 1-51. 3; secret rite practised in, introduced from Crete by Orpheus, 77. 3; listed in list of thalassocracies, 7. 11. 1.

(C. 490) Destroy Milesian colony at Amphipolis, V, 12. 68. 1-2; (480) many from, enlist in Persian army, IV, 11. 3. 6; (479) 28. 4; (464) destroy Athenian colonists at Amphipolis, 70. 5, V, 12. 68. 2; (431) most tribes of, allied to Athens, 42. 5, 50. 3; (429) Athenians send force to Spartolus in, 47. 3; (428) under King Sitaces, invade Macedonia and Chalcidic, 50. 1-51. 2; (424) Brasidas wins over peoples of, 67. 2, (423) 72. 1; (422) Chon and Brasidas in, 73. 2-74. 3, 76. 1; (416) with Byzantines and Chalcidians, make war on Bilyllia, 82. 2; (410) Theramenes and Thrasylulus with Athenian fleet of, 43. 49. 1. 3; (409) many, join army of Alcibiades, 66. 4; Thrasylulus brings cities of, over to Athens, 64. 3, (408) 72. 2; Alcibiades withdraws to Pactyë in, 74. 2; (405) he promises to Athens aid of kings of, 105. 3; (403) Byzantines at war with, VI, 14. 12. 2; (400) some of Cyprus mercenaries under Xenophon in, 31. 5, 37. 2-3; plunder wrecked ships, 37. 2; (399) Lacedaemonians waste lands of those, living in Bithynia, 58. 3; Lacedaemonians drive out, who have invaded Chersonesus, 36. 6-7; (395) Agessilas defeats, 83. 3; (392) Thrasylulus wins king of, for Athens, 94. 2.  
 (383) Lacedaemonians seek control of, VI, 15. 19. 3; (377) in tenth division of Lacedaemonian empire, VI, 15. 31. 2; certain tribes of, plunder Aldera because of famine, 36. 1-4; (374) Timotheus s. of Conon wins allies in, 47. 2; (360) Philip II conquers, 16.

1. 5; with aid of a king of, Pausanias hopes for Macedonian throne, 2. 6; Philip detaches this king from Pausanias, 3. 4; (358) Amphipolis strategically situated with regard to, 8. 3; (356) combine with others against Philip but submit on his approach, 22. 3; (343) plunder Greek cities of Hellenpont, are checked by Philip, VIII, 16. 71. 1-2; (335) tribes of, submit to Alexander, 17. 8. 1. 9. 1; (334) Paconian and Thracian scouts in Alexander's army, 17. 4; (330) Antipater checks revolt of, led by Memnon governor of, 62. 4-6, 63. 1; Antipater sends cavalry to Alexander, 65. 1; (324) send envoys to Alexander, 113. 2; (323) Perdicas assigns, to Lysimachus, IX, 18. 3. 2; a few, join Athens against Antipater, 11. 1; Lysimachus wins doubtful victory over, 14. 2-4; (322) poorer citizens driven from Athens alter Lamian war settle in, 18. 4-5; (317) Olympias orders certain, to kill Philip Arrhidæus, 19. 11. 5; in armies of Peucestes, 14. 5, and of Eumenes, 27. 5, 29. 4; (313) join alliance against Lysimachus, X, 19. 73. 2; change sides at his approach, 73. 3-5; (311) assigned to Lysimachus when Cassander, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus settle with Antigonus, 105. 1; (c. 310) in army of Salyrus king of Cimmeric Bosphorus, 20. 22. 4; (302) Cassander calls Lysimachus from, 106. 2; (c. 294) capture Agathocles s. of Lysimachus but release him, XI, 21. 11. 1; (292) capture Lysimachus; by symbolic feast convince him of folly of war with, 12. 3-6; (292) Xermodigestus reveals treasure to a king of, 13. 1; (c. 149) Andricus receives aid in, 32.

15. 5-7; (143) cruelty of Dicygus king of, to his subjects, XII, 33. 14. 1-15. 2, (133) and of his son Zibelmus (Ziscimius), 34/5. 12. 1. See Abrupolis, Cotye, Lycurgus, Lysimachus, Kings of, Diomedes, Moysis, Orpheus, Scouthes, Thamyris of, Boticians, Chalcidians, Tribes of.

Thracidae: (355) a group of Delphians slain by Philomelos, VII, 16. 24. 3.

Thracus, in Elis: (402) Pausanias wins, over, VI, 14. 17. 8.

Thrasius of Phocis: (354) shares in sacrifice at Delphi but escapes punishment, VIII, 16. 78. 3-4; (340) in Sicily, leads mutiny against Timoleon, 78. 3-6; escapes with 1000 men, 79. 1; (399) these are killed by the Brutilians, 82. 1-2.

Thrasondas of Thebes: (406) commands Boeotians in Lacedaemonian forces at Arginusae, V, 13. 98. 4.

Thrasylulus of Syracuse: (467) succeeds brother Hieron as ruler, IV, 11. 66. 4; (466) driven from throne, 67. 1. 72. 3; enlists mercenaries and begins war on citizens, 67. 5-8; defeated and driven to Epizephyrian Locri, 68. 1-7.

— of Athens: (411) Thrasylulus and, made generals to train navy at Samos, V, 13. 38. 3; they gather triremes at Lesbos, 38. 7; they defeat Lacedaemonians in Hellenpont, 39. 1-40. 6, (410) and near Dardanus, 45. 7-46. 5; commands fleet of Thrace; is joined by Theramenes, 49. 1; summoned to Scotos, 49. 3; Alcibiades, Theramenes, and, defeat Lacedaemonian fleet near Cyzicus, 49. 5-51. 8; (409) attacks Ephesus; withdraws to Lesbos, 64. 1; \* wins Thracian cities to Athens, 64. 3; \* Alcibiades and, waste satrapy of Pharnabazus, 64. 4; \* they take Lam-

\*In those cases, Thrasylulus is probably an error for Thrasylus.



psacus and defeat Chaldeonians, 60. 1-2; \* (408) Alcibiades leaves, to command before Andros, 60. 3, 5; brings Thasos and Abdera into alliance, 72. 1-2; chosen general, 74. 1-7; (406) ill-omened dreams of, before battle at Arginusae, 97. 6-7; \* after victory, returns to Athens; accused of leaving unburied dead, turns charge against other generals, 101. 1-7; (401) with Theban aid, gathers at Phyle those exiled by the Thirty, VI, 14. 32. 1-3; refuses offer from the Thirty, 32. 5-6; defeats them; occupies Muni-chia and Peiraeus, 33. 1-4; (392) general commanding fleet, operates throughout Aegean, 34. 2-3; (390) with fleet, moves to Aspendus where he is killed, 99. 4-5.

— of Adiana: (334) general aiding Memnon against Alexander, VIII, 17. 25. 6.

Thrasylbulus s. of Theron of Acragas: (476) before father's death, governs Himera and alienates citizens by harshness, IV, 11. 48. 6-7; (471) succeeds father as ruler of Acragas; rules lawlessly; is defeated by Hieron of Syracuse; dies in Nisaeon Megara, 53. 1-5.

Thrasylus of Athens: (411) Thrasylbulus and, made generals to train navy at Samos, V, 13. 38. 3; they gather allies at Lesbos, 38. 7; they defeat Lacedaemonians in Hellespont, 39. 1-40. 6, (410) and near Bardanus, 45. 7-46. 5; (406) one of the generals victorious at Arginusae, 98. 1-100. 1; condemned to death for leaving dead unburied, 101. 5-102. 5. See footnote on *Thrasylbulus of Athens*.

Thrasymedes of Lacedaemon: (425) commands in attempt to recover Pylos, V, 12. 61. 3.

Thrasymbus, a name of Dionysus, II, 4. 5. 2.

Thronium, in Epicnemidian Locris: (430) Athenians reduce, by siege, V, 12. 44. 1; (353) Phocians take, VII, 16. 38. 3.

Thucydides of Athens, the historian: praised for accuracy; makes no mention of lands about Egypt, I, 1. 37. 4; (432) *History* by, begins, IV, 12. 37. 2, (411) and ends, V, 13. 42. 5, VI, 14. 84. 7.

Thudonius: (353) archon, VII, 16. 32. 1.

Thunderbolt of Zeus, forged by the Cyclopes, III, 4. 71. 3.

Thunon: see Phyoné.

Thuria, a spring: (446) Sybaris is re-established at, and called Thurii (Thurium), IV, 12. 10. 5-6.

Thuria, a street in Thurii (Thurium), IV, 12. 10. 7.

Thurii: (Thurium), in Italy: (before 446) account of events leading to establishment of, IV, 12. 9. 1-10. 7, 35. 1-2; (446) strife between former Sybarites and newcomers; old Sybarites put to death; peace made with Croton, II, 1-3; established; democratic government; divide city into tribes, 11. 3; make Charondas law-giver; his laws, 11. 4-18. 4; (444) wage war with Taranthini, 29. 2; (434) Delphi calls Apollo founder of, 35. 1-3; (before 429) Clearchus the Lacedaemonian exiled for taking bribe spends life at, V, 13. 106. 10; (415) receive Athenian fleet with courtesy, 3. 4; at, Alcibiades escapes those taking him to Athens, 5. 3; (413) some, join forces of Demosthenes and Eurymedon 11. 3; (390) seek aid of other Italian Greeks against Lucanians; ambushed by Lucanians, VI, 14. 101. 1-102. 1; (386) welcome Philistus and Leptines exiled by Dionysius, 15. 7. 4; (356) occupied by runaway slaves (later called

Bruttians, VII, 16. 15. 1-2; (317) exiles from Croton set out from, IX, 19. 10. 4. See Archylus, Damon of.

Thurina, street in Thurii (Thurium), IV, 12. 10. 7.

Thurium: see Sybaris, Thurii.

Thybarnae, in Lydia: (396) Agestila's plants ambush between Sardis and, VI, 14. 80. 2-5.

Thyestes: banquet of, as example of cruelty, XII, 24/5. 12. 1.

Thymelic contests, invented by Dionysus, II, 4. 5. 4.

Thymoetes s. of Thymoetes s. of Laomedon: contemporary of Orpheus; composed *Phrygian poem*, II, 3. 67. 5.

Thyoné: Semelê becoming immortal receives name, II, 4. 25. 4, 3. 62. 9.

Thyreae, in Laconia: (430) Lacedaemonians settle Aeginetians at, V, 12. 44. 3; (424) Nicias takes, by siege, 65. 9.

Tibaróné, in Pontus: (400) The Ten Thousand pass through, VI, 14. 30. 7.

Tiber riv. in Italy: formerly called Alba, III, 7. 5. 3; Hercules at, II, 4. 21. 1, 4-5; Alba Longa named for, III, 7. 5. 3; King Tiberius Silvius drowns in, and name is changed, 5. 10; (387=V390) Romans cross before and after defeat by Celts, VI, 14. 114. 2-115. 2; Cominus Pontius swims, 116. 4; (353=V366) Etruscans raid as far as, VII, 16. 36. 4.

Tiberius Silvius, king of Alba Longa: succeeds Calpurnus; grows in Tiber, III, 7. 5. 10.

Tibur: a Latin city, founded by Latinus Silvius, III, 7. 5. 9, tidal wave: (373) does great damage in Peloponnese, VII, 15. 48. 1-4.

Tides: very high, off coast of Britain and Gaul, III, 5. 22. 2-3.

Tigris riv.: on one side of Mesopotamia, IX, 18. 6. 3; course of, Irade upon, I, 2. 11. 1-3;

Semiramis establishes cities on, 11. 1; (331) Darius keeps, on his right as he moves from Babylon, VIII, 17. 53. 3; Alexander crosses, by un-guarded ford, 55. 1-6; (325) Alexander crosses, 110. 3; (318) Lumenes attacked near, IX, 18. 78. 3; (317) he camps on, 19. 12. 3; he crosses, 12. 4, 13. 5-6; Antigonos crosses, on pontoon bridge, 17. 2; (312) Seleucus attacks Nisaeon from marshes about, X, 19. 92. 2-3; civilians from Babylon cross, 100. 5.

— riv.: see Pastigiris riv.

"tiles, public": (387=V390) roof tiles supplied by state in rebuilding Rome, VI, 14. 116. 8.

Tiphossaeum (Tiphessium), Mt., in Bœotia: the Cadmeans flee to, when Epigoni sack Thebes, III, 4. 66. 5, 67. 1, IX, 19. 53. 7.

Timoamelus: see Timoleon, Timophaeus s. of.

Timoetes of Tarentonum, the historian: s. of Andromachus, VII, 16. 7. 1; banished from Sicily by Agathocles, XI, 21. 17. 1; prejudiced against Agathocles, 17. 1-3; criticizes others but is himself inaccurate, V, 13. 90. 6-8. Cited: II, 4. 21. 7, 22. 6, 56. 2, III, 5. 1. 3, 6. 1, V, 13. 54. 5, 60. 5, 80. 5, 82. 6, 83. 2, 84. 1, 85. 3, 90. 5, 108. 4-5, 109. 2, VI, 14. 54. 3, X, 20. 79. 5, 80. 5, XI, 21. 16. 5.

Timarctides: (447) archon, IV, 12. 6. 1.

Timarchus of Athens: (400) defeats Megarians, V, 13. 65. 1-2.

— of Miletus: (c. 161) satrap of Media; by corruption secures decree of Senate against Demetrius I Soter; gains control of kingdom, XI, 31. 27a. 1.

Timasitheüs, general of Liparacus: (393=V396) frees Roman envoys to Delphi captured by Liparacus, VI, 14. 93. 4-5; (c. 252) Romans take Lipara

\*In these cases, Thrasylbulus is probably an error for Thrasylus.

from Carthage and free descendants of from taxes, 93. 5.  
Timocles: (441) archon, IV, 12, 27. 1.

—: (304) pirate chief allied to Demetrius; captured by Rhodes, X, 20. 97. 5.

Timocrates: (364) archon, VII, 15. 78. 1.

Timoleon s. of Timasietus, of Corinth: (346) kills brother who is attempting tyranny, VII, 16. 65. 3-7; is named by Corinthian Senate in answer to Syracusean appeal for aid, 65. 2-3, 7-9, VIII, 16. 60. 1;

(345) favourable omens attend voyage of, 66. 1-5; Punic envoys warn, not to enter Sicily; moves from Metapontum to Rhegium, 66. 5-7; escapes Carthaginian trap and sails to Tauromenium, 68. 4-8; defeats Hicetas at Adranum; moves on Syracuse, 68. 9-11;

(344) receives reinforcements from Adranitae and Tyndaridae, from Marcus (Blamereus?) of Catania, and from Corinth; occupies city of Syracuse when Punic fleet leaves harbour, 69. 3-5; recovers Messana, 69. 6; (343) Dionysius II surrenders Island to, 70. 1. 4;

establishes democracy in Syracuse with new priesthood, the "amphipoly", 70. 4-6; (342) fails to take Leontini; restores autonomy of Engvium and Apollonia, 72. 2-5, and of Entetta, 73. 2; plunders Punic Sicily, 73. 1; Greeks, Sicels, and Sicani begin to seek alliance with, 73. 2; Carthage prepares strong force against, 73. 3; (340) makes peace with Hicetas, 77. 5; moves into Carthaginian territory, 78. 1-2; quells mutinous mercenaries led by Thrastus, 78. 3-79. 2; accepts wild celery as sign of victory, 79. 3-4; defeats Carthaginians at Crimissus riv., 79. 5-80. 6, IX, 19. 2. 8, VII, 16. 65. 9; distributes spoil,

VIII, 16. 80. 6-81. 1; Carthaginian envoys come to, seeking peace, 81. 9-4; (339) drives followers of Thrastus from Syracuse, 82. 1-2; terms of peace with Carthage, 82. 3; welcomes new colonists, 82. 3; offers Syracusean citizenship to all Greeks, 82. 5, IX, 19. 2. 8;

wipes out Campanians in Actua; overthrows tyrannies; ends war with Hicetas, VIII, 16. 82. 4-5; with aid of Cephalus of Corinth, revises laws of Hicetas, 82. 6-7, V, 13. 85. 3; brings people of Leontini to Syracuse; sends settlers to Camarina, VIII, 16. 82. 7;

establishes peace and prosperity throughout Greek Sicily, 82. 1, 90. 1; dies, 80. 1. Praise of, 80. 1, X, 19. 70. 3.

Timoleontium, in Syracuse: (317) Agathocles gathers supporters at, IX, 19. 6. 4.

Timophanes s. of Timasietus, of Corinth: (346) seeks to become tyrant; slain by brother Timoleon, VII, 16. 65. 3-4.

Timosthenes: (478) archon, IV, 11. 88. 1.

Timotheus of Miletus: (398) composer of dithyrambs, VI, 14. 46. 6.

— s. of Conon, of Athens: (377) elected general, VII, 15. 29. 7; (376) succeeds Chabrias; wins allies; defeats Lacedaemonian fleet off Leucas, 38. 5-6; (374) aids democrats of Zacynthus; denounced by Lacedaemonians, 45. 2-4; ordered to aid Coreyra but sails first to Thrace; reaches Coreyra after Lacedaemonian defeat, 47. 2-3, 7; (364) takes Toronê and Potidæa; relieves Cyzicus, 81. 6; (356) Iphicrates and, are accused of shirking fight in Hellespont and are removed from command, 16. 21. 1-4; (338) dead before time of Chaeroneia, VIII, 16. 85. 7; among famous generals of time, VII, 15. 88. 2-3. See Conon s. of.

— tyrant of Heracleia Pontica: (353) succeeds father, VII, 16. 36. 3; (338) dies, VIII, 16. 88. 5.

—: (c. 163) charged with provoking fratricide; assassinated, XI, 31. 20. 1, 17c. 1 (p. 363).

—: (c. 158) Orophernes makes gift to, XI, 31. 32. 1.

tin: mined in India, II, 2. 36. 2, in Britain, III, 5. 22. 1-23. 1, in Britain and Iberia, 38. 4-6.

Tiribazus, satrap of Armenia: (401) makes truce with Greek mercenaries (the Ten Thousand), VI, 14. 27. 7; (394) commands land forces in Asia Minor for Artaxerxes II; accuses Conon of using Persian fleet for Athenian profit, 85. 4; (386) commands sea-forces for attack on Evagoras of Cyprus, 15. 2. 2, 4. 2; (385) Evagoras refuses terms offered by, 8. 1-3, 9. 1, 10. 2; charged by Orontes with treason, arrested and sent to King, 8. 3-9. 1; Gôês brother-in-law of, frightened by charges against, revolts, 9. 3; at trial, recounts services to King; is acquitted, 10. 1-11. 2.

Tiridates: (350) delivers Persepolis to Alexander, VIII, 17. 60. 1-2.

—: (329) Alexander places, over Artimaspians and Cedrosians, VIII, 17. 81. 2.

Trimmus, early king of Macedon: succeeds Coenus, III, 7. 15. 1.

Tiryns, in Argolis: Amphitryon banished from, II, 4. 10. 2; Heraclæus in, 31. 3; Eurystheus banishes Heraclæus from, 33. 2.

Tisander: youngest son of Jason and Medea, II, 4. 54. 1; Medea kills, 54. 7.

—: (414) archon, V, 13. 7. 1.

Tisia: see Isiae, in land of the Brutii.

Tisiphonus of Pherae: (357) Alexander and, assassinate Lycophron tyrant of Pherae and succeed him; Philip II defeats, VII, 16. 14. 1-2.

Tissaphernes, a Persian noble: (before 401) denounces Cyrus to Artaxerxes II, VI, 14. 80. 6; (401) succeeds to command at Cunaxa when Artaxerxes is wounded, 28. 6; given Cyrus' old office, 26. 4; tricks and captures generals of Cyrus' Greek mercenaries, 26. 5-7; after following mercenaries to the Carduchi, sets out for Ionia, 27. 2-4; (400) takes command of satrapies by the sea; all satraps except Tamô's yield to, 35. 2-4; Asiatic Greeks seek Lacedaemonian aid against; fails to take Cymê, 35. 6-7; Thibron the Lacedaemonian takes Magnesia on the Maeander, then retires at approach of, 36. 1-3; (399) makes peace with Dercylidæus the Lacedaemonian at Ephesus, 34. 4-6; (396) defeated by Agesilaus; withdraws to Sardis, 80. 1-5; killed by agent of Artaxerxes, 80. 6-8.

Titaea: mother of the Titans by one of the Curetes, III, 5. 66. 2, or by Uranus; name changed to Gê, II, 3. 57. 1-2.

Titan, s. of Uranus and Heata, III, 6. 1. 9.

Titans: as. of Uranus and Titæa (Gê); reared by half-sister Basilia, II, 3. 57. 1-2; sons of Uranus and Gê, or of one of the Curetes and Titæa, III, 5. 66. 2; names of the, 66. 3; still living about Cnossus when the Curetes were young, 66. 1; their benefactions to mankind, 66. 3-67. 4, for which they are deified and are first to dwell on Olympus, 67. 5; kill Heros s. of Isis, I, 1. 25. 6; slay Osiris and are slain by Isis, II, 4. 6. 3; some, aid Cronus in defeating Ammon, 3. 71. 2-3; kill Helus and Seienê who become divine, 57. 4-5; rend Dionysus, 62. 6-7, III, 5. 71. 4; Zeus subdues, II, 3. 61. 4, III, 5. 85. 5, 6. 4. 1; tale of this war brought from Egypt by Melampus, I, 1.

97. 4; Libyan Dionysus defeats, II, 3. 71. 3-8, 72. 4, 73. 7-8, 74. 6; horses of Achilles were formerly, III, 6. 3. 1. *See* Cronus, Basileia, Hyperion, Mnemosyné, Rhea, Tethys, Themis.
- Tithonus:** s. of Laomedon; makes campaign into Ethiopia; begets Memnon by Eos, III, 4. 7b. 4; governor of Persis and father of Memnon; bones of Memnon returned to, from Troy, I, 2. 22. 1-5.
- Tithraustes:** (470) s. of Xerxes; commands Persian fleet, IV, 11. 60. 5.
- : (396) agent of Artaxerxes II in killing Tissaphernes; makes truce with Agesilaüs, VI, 14. 80. 7-8.
- Titinius, M.:** (104) defeated by slaves, XII, 36. 4. 3.
- **Gadaeus, C.:** (104) a condemned criminal; for a bribe betrays slaves under Varius, XII, 36. 3. 5-6.
- **Pansa Saccus, L.:** (393=V390) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14. 90. 1.
- Tius,** on Black sea; (181) mercenaries in, slaughtered after surrendering on terms, XI, 29. 23. 1.
- Tlepolemus:** s. of Heracles, II, 4. 36. 1; words of, as given by Homer, 32. 2; Lycianus and, admitted to Argive citizenship, 58. 5; exiled for killing Lycianus; becomes king of Rhodes; takes part in Trojan war, 58. 7-8, III, 5. 59. 5-6.
- : (463) archon, IV, 11. 71. 1.
- : (323) Carmania assigned to, by Perdicas, LX, 18. 3. 3, (321) by Antipater, 39. 6; (317) comes to Kamenes at Susiana, 19. 14. 6; in Kumenes' army against Antigonus, 28. 3; (316) Antigonus permits, to retain Carmania, 48. 1.
- Tnephanthus,** king of Egypt; invades Arabia, I, 1. 45. 2.
- Tocae,** in Libya; (307) Eumachus takes, for Archagathus, X, 20. 57. 4.
- toqa praetesta:** origin of, III, 5. 40. 1.
- Tolmides of Athens:** (456) commands fleet; raids Laonian coast; establishes Messianians at Naupactus, IV, 11. 84. 1-8; (455) in Boeotia, 85. 1; (453) distributes land on Kuboea and Naxos to Athenians, 88. 3; (447) seizes Chaeironia; Boeotians defeat and kill, at Coroneia, 12. 6. 1-2.
- topaz;** production of, on island in Red sea, II, 3. 39. 5-9.
- Torgium,** in Sicily; (305) Agathocles defeats Deinocrates at, X, 20. 89. 2-3.
- Toroné,** on Chaleidire; (424) surrenders to Brasidas, V, 12. 68. 6; (422) he leaves; Cleon takes, by storm, 73. 2-3; (364) Athenians under Timotheus take, VII, 15. 81. 6; (348) Philip II secures, by treachery, 16. 53. 2.
- Torquatus:** *see* T. Manlius Imperatorius Torquatus, *cos.* 337=V340.
- "tortoisés": (441) first used at siege of Samos by Pericles, IV, 12. 28. 3.
- Toryllas of Thessaly:** (400) stadion winner, IV, 11. 77. 1.
- towers, movable:** (409) used by Hannibal at sieges of Selinus, V, 13. 54. 7-55. 7, (403) and of Aecragas, 85. 5; (397) by Syracuseans at siege of Motyé, VI, 14. 51. 1, 7; (332) by Alexander at Tyre, VIII, 17. 43. 7, 45. 2, 5; (318) by Polyperchon at Megalopolis, IX, 18. 70. 4-7; (305) on ship-board by Demetrius at Rhodes, X, 20. 85. 1, 88. 7. *See* helepolls.
- Toxus s. of Eurytus:** Heracles slays, II, 4. 37. 5.
- Trachis, Trachinla,** in Thessaly; Heracles makes home in, II, 4. 36. 5, 37. 4, V, 12. 50. 4; he returns to, tortured by cleok of Nessus, II, 4. 38. 2; Iolaüs and companions return to, after Heracles' death, 39. 1; Heracleidae remain at, until forced out by Eurystheus, 57. 2-4; Lacedaemonians called colonists from, V, 12. 59. 4; (480) a certain man of, conducts Xerxes around pass of Thermopylae, IV, 11. 8. 4-5, 9. 3, 10. 1; (426) depopulated by long war with Oetaeans, V, 12. 59. 4; colonized by Lacedaemonians and re-named Heracleia, 59. 3-5; (395) those exiled from, by Lacedaemonians restored by Argives and Boeotians, VI, 14. 82. 7. *See* Heracleia Tracheia.
- tragelaphoi** (goat-stags): produced in Arabia, II, 2. 51. 2.
- Trasiv,** in Bruttium; (445) Sybarites settle beside; are later driven out by Brettii, IV, 12. 22. 1.
- Tralles,** in Ionia; (400) Thibron fails to take, VI, 14. 36. 2; (330) men of, in Alexander's army, VIII, 17. 65. 1-2; (313) Antigonus takes, X, 19. 75. 5.
- transmigration of souls:** Pythagoras teaches, IV, 10. 6. 1-3, which he had borrowed from Egypt, I, 1. 98. 2.
- transportation of populations:** (323) Alexander's plan to interchange peoples of Asia and Europe cancelled by Perdicas, IX, 18. 4. 6.
- transportation, water:** time required for certain voyages, II, 3. 34. 7.
- transports, horse:** (480) in Xerxes' fleet, IV, 11. 3. 9.
- Trappzas,** on the Pontus; (401) Greek mercenaries (the Ten Thousand) spend 30 days at, and receive ships, VI, 14. 30. 3-5.
- Trasiana plain:** (387=V390) Cerri cut Celta to pieces on, VI, 14. 117. 7.
- Trebonius (Tribonius), P.:** (371=V379) tr. mil. c. p., VII, 15. 51. 1.
- Tretus, Mt.,** in Argolis: cave of Nemean lion on, II, 4. 11. 3.
- triaconters:** (480) in Xerxes, fleet, IV, 11. 3. 9.
- Triballians,** of Thrace: (376) raid Abdara; Chabrias of Athens defeats, VII, 15. 36. 1-4; (334) in Alexander's army, VIII, 17. 17. 4.
- tribes, Athenian:** (323) Athenian citizen army divided by, IX, 18. 10. 2; (307) Demetrias and Antigonus added to ten older, X, 20. 46. 2.
- **Roman:** (309) cens. Ap. Claudius enrolls each citizen in tribe he wishes, X, 20. 36. 4.
- **Thurian:** (446) ten, established in Thurii, IV, 12. 11. 2.
- Tribonius:** *see* Trebonius.
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 — Crassus Cicurinus, C.: (369 = V377) tr. mil. c. p., VII, 15. 61. 1; (365 = V369) 77. 1.  
 — —, M.: (396 = V399) tr. mil. c. p., VI, 14. 54. 1.  
 — —, Sp. (*or* T., *or* L.): (444 = V451) Xvir, IV, 12. 23. 1; (443 = V450) 24. 1.  
 — —, Sp.: (414 = V417) tr. mil. c. p., V, 13. 7. 1.  
 — Geminus Cicurinus, T.: (457 = V462) cos., IV, 11. 81. 1.  
 Victomela (Victumula), in Liguria: (218) citizens forced to yield; slay selves and destroy city, XI, 25. 17. 1.  
 Victory: (322) statues of, on funeral car of Alexander, IX, 18. 26. 6; golden statue of, sent to Rome by Diodotus Tryphon, XII, 33. 28a. 1.  
 vine: grows wild in Sicily, III, 5. 2. 4; discovered by Osiris (Dionysus), I, 1. 15. 8. II, 3. 70. 8. 4. 2. 5, III, 5. 75. 4; he teaches culture of, to men, I, 1. 17. 1-2. 18. 2, II, 3. 73. 5. See Dionysus.  
 vine, golden: (316) Antigonus acquires, in Susa, IX, 19. 48. 7.  
 Viriathus, a Lusitanian: (before 147) early years of, XII, 33. 1. 1-3; (147-145) defeats Romans in many battles, 1. 3. 2. 1; (145) marries daughter of Astolpas; scorns Astolpas' wealth, 7. 1-4; reproaches people of Tucca for wavering, 7. 5-7; (144) is checked by procos. Q. Fabius Maximus Aemilianus, 1. 3-4; (140) defeats procos. Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus, 1. 4; (139) cos. M. Popilius Laenas conceals full Roman demands from, 19. 1; defeated by procos. Q. Servilius Caepio, assassinated by own kinsmen, 1. 4. 21. 1. Character of, 1. 1-3. 5. 7. 1-7, 21a. 1.  
 Vitellius, L.: (121) friend of C. Sempromius Gracchus; receives gold for Gracchus' head, XII, 34/5. 29. 1.  
 Vodostor (Bodostor?), a Carthaginian: (244) disobeys Hamilcar; loses heavily, XI, 24. 9. 1. See Bodostor.  
 Volscians: (479 = V485) Romans defeat, IV, 11. 37. 7; (439 = V446) 12. 30. 6; (404 = V407) recover Etrurca from Rome, VI, 14. 11. 6; (403 = V406) Rome takes city of, then called Anxor but now Terracine, 16. 5; (388 = V391) Romans defeat, 109. 7; (387 = V390) 117. 1-3.  
 Volunnius Amentius Gallus, P.: (456 = V461) cos., IV, 11. 84. 1.  
 — Flamma Violens, L.: (307) cos., X, 20. 45. 1.  
 voyages: length of certain, II, 3. 34. 7.  
 Vulcan: see Hephaestus, III, 6. 4. 1.  
 W  
 war: Roman ritual for declaring, III, 8. 26. 1; (169) Antiochus IV Epiphanes violates laws of, in taking Pelusium, XI, 30. 18. 2.  
 war-dance, invented by Curetes, III, 5. 65. 4.  
 Water from Darkness, a name of the Nile, I, 1. 37. 9.  
 wax, exported from Cyrrus (Corsica), III, 5. 13. 4.  
 wealth, the evils of, XII, 37. 30. 1-3.  
 weights and measures, invented by Hermes, III, 5. 75. 2.  
 wet, the: one of the (Egyptian) elements, called Oceané, I, 1. 11. 6, 12. 5, 9.  
 whales: one tribe of the Ichthyophagi live on, II, 3. 21. 6; a tribe in Cedrosia live on stranded, VIII, 17. 105. 3-5; Nearchus reports a school of gigantic, 106. 6-7.  
 wheat (*σπυρός*): barley and, grew wild, were discovered by Isis, and their cultivation developed by Osiris, I, 1. 14. 1-2, 17. 1-2; grown in India, II, 2. 36. 3-4; barley and, grew wild in Sicily; their culture was discovered by Demeter and given to Sicily and Athens, III, 5. 2. 4, 4. 3-4, 69. 3. See corn (*σίτος*).  
 White Fortress, in Egypt: (462) Athenians and Egyptians force Persians into, IV, 11. 74. 4; (461) Athenians continue siege of, 75. 4; (360) Persian forces break siege of, 77. 2.  
 White Maidens: (279) the Pythia promises that the, will protect Delphi from Gauls, XI, 22. 9. 5.  
 wife: in Egypt the, had authority over the husband, I, 1. 27. 2; men's worst ills due to their, IV, 9. 10. 4; held in common by the Ichthyophagi, II, 3. 15. 2; (327) with their children accompany husbands in armies of Alexander, VIII, 17. 84. 3-6, (326) 94. 4, (317) and Eumenes, IX, 19. 43. 7.  
 wildcats: mountain in Libya full of, X, 20. 58. 2.  
 wine: Osiris (Dionysus) first to drink wine and teach its use, I, 1. 15. 8, II, 3. 70. 8, 73. 5, 4. 2. 5, 3. 4-5, III, 5. 75. 4; originally drunk unmixed, II, 4. 4. 6-7; excellence of the, of Naxos, III, 5. 52. 3.  
 wisdom: poem in praise of, quoted, XII, 37. 30. 3.  
 wolf: held in honour among the Egyptians, I, 1. 18. 1, 83. 1; various explanations, 88. 6-7.  
 women: among Scythians, train for war, II, 2. 44. 1-2. See Amazons.  
 Wood-eaters; see Hylophagi.  
 wool: exported from Pityussa, III, 5. 16. 2.  
 Worker, the: a name of Athena among the Cretans, III, 5. 73. 8.  
 wrestling: Hermes invents, I, 1. 16. 1; III, 5. 75. 3; music and, not in favour in Egypt, I, 1. 81. 7.  
 writing: invented by Hermes, I, 1. 16. 1; discovery of, by Egyptians later than the first kings, 9. 2, 69. 5; two kinds of, in use in Egypt, 81. 1; sacred, used by priests in Egypt and by all in Ethiopia, II, 3. 3. 4-5; this writing described, 4. 1-4; letters discovered by the Syrians, who taught the Phoenicians, who taught the Greeks, III, 5. 74. 1, 57. 5, 58. 3; perfected by the Tyrrhenians, 40. 2; Greeks claim prior invention of, which was lost in the flood, 57. 3-5.  
 X  
 Xandrames: (326) king of Gandaridae, VIII, 17. 93. 2-3.

Xanthicus, month in Macedonian calendar, IX, 18, 56, 5.

Xanthippus: (479) archon, IV, 11, 27, 1.

— s. of Ariphron, of Athens: (479) elected general in place of Themistocles, IV, 11, 27, 3; with Leotychides the Lacedaemonian, collects fleet after Salamis, sails to Delos, and then to Samos, 34, 2-3; defeats Persians at Mycalé, 36, 1-6; urges Asian Greeks to move to Europe, 37, 1-2; takes Seastus, dismisses allies, and returns home, 37, 4-5; (477) Assembly names Aristides and, to consider Themistocles' secret plan, 42, 1-3. *See* Pericles s. of.

— of Sparta: (254) a mercenary, inspires Carthaginians to victory over Romans, XI, 23, 14, 1-16, 1; killed by those he has saved, 16, 1.

Xanthus: one of horses of Achilles, formerly a Titan; foretells death of Achilles, III, 6, 3, 1.

— s. of Triopus: king of Argos, seizes Lycia and Lesbos, III, 5, 81, 1-2.

Xanthus, in Lycia: (309) Ptolemy takes, X, 20, 27, 1.

— iv., in Lycia: Lycius of Rhodes dedicates temple of Apollo Lycius beside, III, 5, 56, 1.

Xenetus of Epizephyrian Locri: (398) Doris d. of, married to Dionysius, VI, 14, 44, 6.

Xenocles of Sparta: (393) officer of Agesilaus, VI, 14, 80, 2-3.

Xenocrates: (446) a founder of new Sybaris (Timri), IV, 12, 10, 3-4.

Xenodocus (Xenodocus) of Aegaeus: (309) elected general; frees many cities from Syracuse, X, 20, 31, 4-32, 2, 56, 1; (307) twice defeated by generals of Agathocles, 56, 1-2; 62, 2-5; held responsible for defeats; goes into exile, 62, 5.

Xenopithes: (317) commands Antigonus' garrison in Termes-

sus; killed by escaping prisoners, IX, 19, 16, 1.

Xenophilus, treasurer at Susa: (317) obeys Barmenes' order not to give Antigonus funds, IX, 19, 17, 3, 18, 1; (316) turns over funds to Antigonus on Seleucus' order, 48, 6-8.

Xenophon of Corinth: (464) stadion winner, IV, 11, 70, 1.

— of Athens: (429) in Thrace as general; defeated and killed by Bottiaeans, V, 12, 47, 3.

— of Athens, the historian: (400) after return to Greece some of the Ten Thousand elect, general for war on Thracians, VI, 14, 37, 1-3; (411) period covered by *Greek History* of, begins, V, 13, 42, 5; acrony of, praised, I, 1, 37, 4; (368) *History* of, ends with battle at Mantinea, VII, 15, 76, 4, 89, 3. Among men of culture of the period, 76, 4.

Xermodigestus of Paenonia: (292) claims to have buried treasures in Sargentia riv., XI, 21, 13, 1.

Xerxes I of Persia, 485-464: s. of Darius, I, 1, 38, 4, 85, 4; Book Ten ends with crossing of, to Europe; Book Eleven begins with campaign of, against Greece, IV, 11, 1, 1, 12, 2, 3; (before 480) reasons for campaign of, against Greeks, II, 1, 2-3, 2, 2; Carthage promises to cooperate with, I, 4-5; gathers forces, 2, 1-2; Greeks seek alliance with Geiton of Syracuse against, 10, 33, 1; Eleians take no part in any war, even in that against, III, 8, 1, 2-3; (480) sends men to bridge Hellespont and cut Athens; demands submission of Greeks, IV, 11, 2, 2-4; Greeks about Tempé yield to, 2, 6; Greek alliance formed at Istmus refuses to submit to, 2, 5; Lysitheaides entertains entire host of, 56, 5; crosses into Europe from Abydos, 3, 6; crossing Thrace, enlists Greeks

and Thracians, 3, 6; numbers his forces, 3, 7-9, 5, 2-3, 1, 2, 5, 5, XII, 37, 1, 2; crosses Macedonia, VI, 14, 83, 3; has won islands of northern Aegean, IV, 11, 3, 8; advances to Gulf of Malis; summons European forces, 5, 1-2; vainly offers amnesty to Greeks at Thermopylae, 5, 4-5, VI, 14, 25, 2-3; scoffs at Greeks, IV, 11, 6, 1-2; Greeks refuse, for two days, 6, 2-8, 3; sends troops around pass under guidance of a Trachinian, 8, 4-5; in peril when Lacedaemonians attack his camp, 10, 3-4; Geiton's victory at Himera on same day as battle at Thermopylae, 24, 1; those Greeks who died at Thermopylae did more for liberty than those who later defeated, 11, 5; orders his admiral Megabates to fight at sea, 12, 1-2; spurs Doris as an ally; plunders Phocis, 14, 1-2; secures Theban alliance, 31, 1, VIII, 17, 14, 2; sends force to sack Delphi, IV, 11, 14, 2; sacks Thespieae, Plataea, Attica, and Athens, 14, 5, V, 13, 25, 2; destruction of temples by, later repaid by burning of palace at Persepolis, VIII, 17, 72, 6; Greeks under Eurysbiades and Themistocles defeat, at Salamis, IV, 11, 17, 1, 18, 1-19, 3; supreme command against, held by a Lacedaemonian, VII, 15, 78, 4; watches battle at Salamis from shore, IV, 11, 18, 3; Naxians first to withdraw from fleet of, and aid in his defeat, III, 5, 52, 3; punishes Phoenicians who were first to flee at Salamis, IV, 11, 19, 4; tricked by Themistocles, leaves Mardonius in Greece and goes to Hellespont, IV, 5-6, 23, 2, 26, 4-5, 28, 4, 59, 2.

(479) After victory over, at Plataea, Greeks swear eternal enmity to Persia, IV, 9, 10, 5; Persian admirals at Mycalé

tell men that, is coming to their aid, 11, 35, 4, 36, 3; on news of Plataea and Mycalé, returns to Ecbatana, 36, 7; removes certain Boeotians to Sittacene, VIII, 17, 110, 4-5; (478) Lacedaemonians claim rebuilding of walls of Athens might aid, IV, 11, 39, 3; (477) Pausanias plans to marry daughter of; he betrays Greeks to, 44, 3; (471) Themistocles accused of cooperating with Pausanias, 54, 3-4; (after 470) Lysitheaides takes Themistocles to, 56, 5-8, 25, 3; solves Themistocles, 56, 8; saves him from a mob and has him tried; honors him and provides for him, 57, 3-7; according to some, vainly sought Themistocles' aid for new Greek campaign, 58, 2-3; (465) slain by Artabanes, 69, 1-2, 6; Artaxerxes I succeeds, and punishes murderers of, 71, 1-3; (463) disorder in Egypt on death of, 71, 3. Brought Greece to greatest danger, but led to great glory and prosperity, 12, 1, 2-6. Herodotus the historian a contemporary of, I, 2, 32, 2. Crossing of Hellespont by, as a date, III, 7, 11, 1. *See* Artaxerxes s. of; Titraustes illegitimate son of; Mandane sister of.

— II of Persia: (424) succeeds Artaxerxes and reigns less than year, V, 12, 64, 1, 71, 1.

Xiphonia, in Sicily: (263) Hannibal comes to, to aid Hiero, XI, 23, 4, 1.

Xuthia, in Sicily: Xuthus becomes king of, III, 5, 8, 2.

Xuthus s. of Acotus: becomes king of Xuthia, III, 5, 8, 1-2.

— leads colonists to Symé, III, 53, 3.

## Z

Zabirna, in Libya: Libyan Dionysus camps near, II, 3, 72, 2.

Zacantha (Saguntum), in Spain:



- (219) Hannibal takes, XI, 25, 15. 1.
- Zacynthus, isl. off Peloponnesus: (456) Athenians take, from Cephalenians, IV, 11. 84. 7; (396) Dionysius settles exiles from, in Sicily, VI, 14. 78. 5-6; (374) parties in, seek aid of Athens and of Lacedaemon, VII, 15. 45. 2-4; Athens sends Ctesicles to command exiles from, 46. 3; (358) Dion s. of Hipparinus sails from, on return to Sicily, 16. 6. 5. 9. 4; (354) mercenaries from, in pay of Callippus slay Dion, 31. 7. See Phalynus of.
- Zaleucus of Epizephyrian Locris: (c. 650) lawgiver; examples of his laws, IV, 12. 19. 3-21. 2.
- Zakroixis (Gebelzixis): Hestia gives, laws for the Getae, I, 1. 94. 2.
- Zaneli: see Messina (Messene).
- Zancus, king of Zaneli: Orion builds mole for, III, 4. 85. 1.
- Zarathustra: see Zathraustes (Zoroaster).
- Zarcaus (Zagros), Mt., in Media: Semiramis builds road through, I, 2. 13. 5.
- Zarina, queen of the Sacae: commands against Medes, I, 2. 34. 3-5.
- Zathraustes (Zoroaster, Zarathustra): the Good Spirit gave laws for the Arians to, I, 1. 94. 2.
- Zen, a name of Zeus among the Atlantians, II, 3. 61. 6. and Cretans, III, 5. 72. 1.
- Zeno of Rhea, the philosopher: (c. 440) endures torture and death for conspiracy against Nearchus, IV, 10. 18. 1-6.
- ..., the historian: relates Rhodian antiquities, III, 5. 56. 7.
- Zenophanes of Cilicia: (c. 158) aids Pergamean king in setting up Syrian pretender, XI, 31. 32a. 1.
- Zephyrium, in Cilicia: (318) Ptolemy comes to, with fleet, IX, 18. 62. 1.
- Zereis, in Chalcidiae: (349) Philip II takes, VII, 16. 52. 9.
- Zethus: Amphion and, build lower city of Thebes, IX, 19. 53. 5.
- Zeugma, on Euphrates riv.: (c. 181) Timarchus of Miletus marches against, XI, 31. 27a. 1.
- Zeus, brother of Uranus: king of Crete; father of the Curetes by Ideia; dies and is buried, II, 3. 61. 1-2.
- a. of Cronus: according to the Egyptians: identified with the element "spirit," I, 1. 12. 1; Athena (the element "air") born from head of, 12. 7; distinguished from Zeus Ammon, a deified mortal, 13. 2; the son of Cronus and Rhea; by Hera the father of Osiris, Iris, Typhon, Apollo, and Aphrodité, 13. 4, 15. 3, 6; tale of Osiris (Dionysus) a. of Zeus and Semelê devised by Orpheus, 23. 2-8; an early Heracles, s. of, and an unknown mother, 24. 3-4; founded many cities in Egypt, 12. 6; Osiris also called, 25. 2; Giants destroyed by Osiris and, 26. 8; consubines of, buried near Thebes, 47. 1; statue of, in monument of King Osymandias, 49. 4; eagle honoured as bird of, 87. 9; Homer borrowed stories of, from Egypt, 97. 9; temple of, in Egyptian Thebes, 45. 2.
- According to Ethiopians: a human deified for his benefactions to men, II, 3. 9. 1-2.
- According to Atlantians and Libyans (from Dionysius Skytophrachion): Olympian (distinguished from the brother of Uranus), s. of Cronus and Rhea, pre-eminent in all goodness, becomes king over all, II, 3. 61. 1, 4-6, 72. 6; Libyan Dionysus makes, king of Egypt with Olympus as guardian, 73. 4; crosses to Crete to defend Ammon against Titans; defeats Titans with aid of Libyan Dionysus and becomes king of all, 73. 7-8, 74. 6,

70. 6; father of the second Dionysus by Io, 74. 1, and of the third by Semelê, 74. 1, 6; father of Hermes by Maia, 90. 4.

According to Cretans: s. of Cronus and Rhea, III, 5. 68. 1; reared on Ida by the Curetes and by them saved from Cronus, 60. 2, 65. 4, 70. 1-6, XII, 33. 10. 1; Demeter angry with, after rape of Persephonê, III, 5. 68. 2; succeeds Cronus as king of Crete, 70. 1; establishes order in Crete, slaying robbers and Giants, 71. 1-3; also defeats Giants on Pilegræan plain and in Macedonia, 71. 4-6; because of his benefactions, is accorded everlasting kingdom and dwelling on Mt. Olympus, 71. 6; titles given to, 72. 1-2; produces Athena beside Triton riv. in Crete, 72. 3; marriage of, and Hera, 72. 4; father of divine children: Aphrodité, Apollo, Ares, Artemis, Athena, Dikê, Dionysus, Eileithyia, Eirênê, Eunomia, Hephaestus, Heracles, Hermes, the Graces, the Muses; to them he entrusts his discoveries, 72. 5-76. 2; all men pray to, as the Perfecter, 73. 2; Dionysus s. of Persephonê and, born in Crete, 75. 4; father of a Heracles many years before the son of Alcmenê, 76. 1; father of Dietyrna by Carnê, 76. 3, of Minos, Rhadamanthys, and Sarpedon by Europê, 78. 1, 79. 3.

According to Ramearus: succeeds Cronus as king; father of Curetes by Hera, of Persephonê by Demeter, and of Athena by Themis, III, 6. 1. 9; visits many nations and is proclaimed a god, 1. 10.

In Greek myth: born and reared in Crete, II, 4. 17. 3; Homer represents, as absent in Ethiopia, 3. 2. 3; Dionysus s. of Persephonê or Demeter and,

earlier than the s. of Semelê and, 62. 6-8, 64. 1, 4. 4. 1; birth of Dionysus and destruction of Semelê, 2. 1-4, 3. 64. 3-5, 66. 3, III, 5. 52. 1-2; father of the third Dionysus by Demeter, 3. 62. 6-8; name Dionysus from "Zeus" and "Nysa," 4. 2. 4. 3. 64. 6; rationalization of re-birth of Dionysus from thigh of, 11. 3. 62. 10; father of the Muses by Mnemosynê, 4. 7. 1, of Perseus by Danaë, 9. 1, of Heracles by Alcmenê, a descendant of Perseus, 9. 1-3; tricked by Hera, makes Eurystheus king and requires Labours of Heracles, 9. 4-5, 10. 7-11. 1; Heracles establishes Olympic games in honour of, 14. 1; began to beget human beings with Niobê and ended with Alcmenê, 14. 4; grants name "Olympiad" only to Dionysus and Heracles of his sons by mortal women, 15. 1; chains Prometheus to rock, 15. 2; fate of Heracles left to, 35. 3; persuades Hera to adopt the deified Heracles, 39. 2-4; carries Europê to Crete; begets Minos, Rhadamanthys, and Sarpedon, III, 4. 60. 2-3; perhaps father of Minos II s. of Idô, 60. 3; Minos educated by, XII, 33. 10. 1; Minos establishes laws given by, III, 5. 78. 3, 1. 1. 94. 1; sends drought on Athens for murder of Androgeos s. of Minos, III, 4. 61. 1; father of Helen by Leda, 63. 2; slays Salmones for impiety, 68. 2, 6. 6. 4. 7. 1-3; purifies Ixion, then punishes him, 4. 69. 4-5; slays Asclepius at urging of Hades, 71. 2-3; punishes Apollo for slaying Cyclopes, 71. 3. 6. 8. 1; carries off Aegina, begets Acaeus, 4. 72. 3; Oenomachus sacrifices ram to, 73. 4; changes the Cretan "Mothers," who had nurtured him, into stars, 80. 1-2; gives Sicily to Persephonê at her

marriage with Pluton, 5, 2, 3; rain of, falls on Sicily, 2, 4; Athena, Artemis, and Coré weave robe of, 3, 4; Sicily called "beloved of," 5, 1; strikes Phaëthon with thunderbolt, 23, 3; gods originated in Crete and are led to Panchaea by Zeus, 46, 3, 7; father of Saon of Samothrace by Nyuphè, 48, 1, of Dardanus, Iasion, and Harmonia by Electra d. of Atlas, 48, 2; instructs Iasion in Samothracian mysteries, 48, 4; by nymph Himalla of Rhodes begets Spartæus, Cronius, and Cytus, 55, 5, 56, 2; changes the Titans Xanthus and Balus into horses and gives them to Pelæus, 6, 3, 1; other gods grant, a crown after defeat of Titans, 4, 1; Castor and Polydeuces judged to be sons of, because of valour, 6, 1; Busiris sacrifices strangers to, II, 4, 27, 3.

King Aramullus (Romulus) Silvius of Alba Longa opposes, and is slain by lightning, III, 7, 5, 11, 7, 1; Romans employ Tyrrhenians to interpret signs from, 5, 40, 2; Delphi calls Lycurgus of Sparta "loved by," 7, 12, 1; Macedonian kings descended from, 16, 1; Eleans made sacred to, by common consent, 6, 1, 1, 3; marriage of Hera and, as example of union of brother and sister, IV, 10, 31, 1; (c. 491) Hippocrates of Gela camps by temple of, near Syracuse, IV, 10, 28, 1-2; (after 480) inscription in temple of Athena Pronæa thanks, for saving Delphi, 11, 13, 4; (414) Athenians surround temple of, near Syracuse, V, 13, 7, 5; (406) temple of, at Acragas described, 82, 1-4; (396) Himilcon occupies temple of, near Syracuse, VI, 14, 62, 3, 63, 3, 76, 3; after defeating plague-stricken Carthaginians, Dionysius camps

near temple of, 74, 5; (389 =V392) votive games for, in Rome, 106, 4; (371) festival for, instituted at Lebadeia, VII, 15, 63, 4; (335) in honour of, Alexander repeats dramatic contest instituted by Archelaüs, VIII, 17, 10, 3-4; (323) Alexander's plan for temple to, at Dium is cancelled, IX, 18, 4, 4-6; (187) Antiochus III pillages temple of, at Elynaïs and is destroyed with his army, XI, 28, 3, 1, 29, 15, 1; (157) Orophernes of Cappadocia plunders temple of, 31, 34, 1; (149) Nicomedes kills father in temple of, 32, 21, 1; (123) Alexander II Zablnas attempts to rob temple of, XII, 34/5, 28, 1-2; (87) Sulla confiscates treasure in temple of, in Olympia, 38/9, 7, 1; he who has treasure stands furthest from, 37, 30, 3. Invoked in oaths or prayers: IV, 9, 33, 4, V, 13, 26, 2, 32, 1, 3, 6, 33, 3, VI, 14, 66, 5. See: Pegasus (Zeus); Acaeus, Apollo, Critæus, Dardanus, Heracles, Minos, Perseus, Scythicus, Tanlaïrus sons of; Ganyuædes, cup-bearer of.

Zeus, the planet Jupiter: Greeks and Chaldaean agree in naming, I, 2, 30, 3.

Zeus Aetnaeus: (133) mission from Roman Senate visits altars of, throughout Sicily, XII, 34/5, 10, 1.

— Ammon: a terrestrial god, I, 1, 13, 2, formerly king of Egypt, 15, 3. See ANMON.

— Atabyrius: Althæmenes builds temple to, in Rhodes, III, 5, 59, 2.

— Belus (Marduk): Semiramus erects statue and temple of, in Babylon, I, 2, 8, 7, 9, 4-9; Mt. Bagistanus sacred to, 13, 2; Belshazzar makes vow to, 28, 2.

— Ekecherios: (463) Syracusans set up statue of, IV, 11, 72, 2.

— Olympius: s. of Cronus and Rhea, distinguished from ear-

lier Zeus brother of Uranus and king of Crete, II, 3, 61, 1; Heracles institutes games to, 6) Elis, II, 4, 53, 4-6; (347) Athenians charged with impiety toward, VII, 16, 57, 3; (343) in Syracuse Timoleon institutes annual "anphipoly" of, VIII, 16, 70, 6; (254) during sack of Acragas the folk take refuge in temple of, XI, 23, 28, 2.

— Soter: origin of drinking cry to, II, 4, 3, 4; (406) generals make vow to, before Arginusæ, V, 13, 102, 2; (401) Greek mercenaries (the Ten Thousand) sacrifice to, on reaching Trapezus, VI, 14, 30, 3.

— Teleios: all men sacrifice to Zeus the Perfecter, III, 5, 73, 2.

— Trophylus: while still a mortal built temple on Panchaea, III, 6, 1, 6-7; this temple described, 5, 42, 6-44, 5; people of Panara on Panchaea called "suppliants of," 42, 5.

— Xenios: (after 247) a prisoner

mistreated by the Attili calls on, XI, 24, 12, 2.

Zeuxippè d. of Hippocoon: wife of Antiphates, III, 4, 68, 5.

Zeuxis, a slave: (135) denounces and kills Damophilus, XII, 34/5, 2, 14.

Zibytes, king of Bithynia: (315) forced into alliance by Ptolemy general of Antigonus, IX, 19, 60, 3.

Ziselnius (Zibelmius) s. of Diégyhis, king of Thrace: (c. 183) surpasses father's cruelty, XII, 34/5, 12, 1.

zodiac: signs of, according to the Chaldaean, I, 2, 30, 6-7.

Zoilus: wrote nothing except *Against Homer*, XII, pp. 297-299, fr. 2.

Zopyrus: see Megabyzus.

Zoroaster: see Zathraustes.

Zaphines, Libyan tribe: (308) Carthage wins back some of the, X, 20, 38, 2.

zythos: a fermented drink made from barley, I, 1, 26, 4, 34, 10, II, 3, 73, 6, 4, c. 5, III, 5, 26, 2.

## CONCORDANCE OF EDITIONS

THE following table equates the numbering of the fragments in this edition, which is based on Vogel-Fischer (Leipzig, 1888 ff.) for Books Six to Ten and on Dindorf's fourth edition (Leipzig, 1866-1868) for Books Twenty-One to Forty, with that of the only earlier editions in which the fragments are distributed among the books (Bekker, 1853-1854; Dindorf-Mueller, 1842-1844). This will not only make this index usable with the earlier editions, but it will also facilitate locating in the present edition references using the other numbers.

Minor variations in section division (usually inadvertent) are not noticed. Bekker's edition lacks section numbers.

Brackets with no number enclosed are used to indicate passages from other books included without numbers among the fragments of Books Six to Ten but numbered in Dindorf<sup>4</sup> and Dindorf-Mueller.

In the last twenty books there are a number of fragments not found in Dindorf<sup>4</sup> but added by Professor Walton. These are not distinguished in the concordance.

CONCORDANCE OF EDITIONS

CONCORDANCE OF EDITIONS

Loeb ; Vogel- Fischer	Dindorf 4th ed.	Dindorf- Bekker Mueller	Loeb ; Vogel- Fischer	Dindorf 4th ed.	Dindorf- Bekker Mueller
BOOK VI					
[ ]	1.1	---	1.1-2	1.1-2	1
1.1-11	2.1-11	1	1.3	1.3	2
2.1	2.12	2	2.1	2.1	3
3.1	3.1	3	3.1	3.1	---
4.1	4.1	4	4.1-2	3a.1-2	4
5.1-3	5.1-3	5	5.1	4.1	5
---	6.1	---	6.1-3	4.2-4	6
6.1-5	7.1-5	6-10	---	4.5	---
7.1-4	---	---	7.1-6	5.1-6	7
8.1	7.6-7	11-12	8.1-3	6.1-3	8
9.1	7.8	---	9.1	7.1	9
BOOK VII					
[ ]	---	---	10.1-4	8.1-4	10
1.1	1.1-2	---	11.1-2	9.1-2	11
2.1	1a.1	1	12.1-5	10.1-4	12
3.1	---	---	12.6-9	11.1-4	12
4.1-4	1a.4	2	12.10-16	12.1-6	12
5.1-5	3.1-5	3	13.1-2	13.1-2	13-14
5.6-7	3a.1-2	4	14.1	14.1	15
5.8	3a.3-4	4	15.1-3	15.1-3	16
5.9	3a.5-7	4	15.4-5	15.4-5	17-18
5.10	3a.8-10	4	16.1	16.1	19
5.11	3a.10-11	4	17.1-2	17.1-2	20-21
5.12	3a.12	4	18.1	18.1	22
6.1	3b.1	---	18.2-3	18.2-3	23
7.1	4.1	5	19.1-2	19.1-2	24
[ ]	5.1	---	20.1	20.1	25
[ ]	6.1	---	21.1-3	21.1-3	26
[ ]	7.1	---	22.1	22.1	27
8.1-4	8.1-4	6	23.1-4	23.1-4	28-31
9.1-6	9.1-5	7	24.1	24.1	32
---	---	8	25.1-4	25.1-4	33
10.1	10.1	9	26.1	26.1	34
[ ]	11.1	---	27.1-2	27.1-2	35-36
[ ]	12.1	---	28.1	28.1	37
11.1	13.1	10	29.1	29.1	38
12.1	14.1	11	29.2	29.2	---
12.2-4	14.2-4	12	30.1-2	30.1-2	39-40
12.5-6	14.5	13	31.1	31.1	41
12.7-8	14.6-7	14-15	32.1-2	32.1-2	42
13.1	14a.1	---	32.3	32.3	43
13.2	14b.1	---	BOOK IX		
14.1	---	6.13	1.1-2	1.1-2	1
15.1-3	16.1-2	7.17	1.3-4	1.3-4	2-3
16.1	17.1	18	2.1-4	2.1-4	4
17.1	15.1	16	2.5	2.5	5
			3.1-2	3.1-2	6
			3.3	3.3	7

Loeb ; Vogel- Fischer	Dindorf 4th ed.	Dindorf- Bekker Mueller	Loeb ; Vogel- Fischer	Dindorf 4th ed.	Dindorf- Bekker Mueller
BOOK VIII					
4.1-2	4.1-2	8	4.1-2	4.1-2	7-8
5.1	5.1	9	5.1	5.1	9
6.1	5.2	10	6.2-3	6.2-3	10
7.1	6.1	11	6.4	6.4	11
8.1	7.1	12	7.1-3	7.1-3	12
9.1	8.1	13	7.4	7.4	13
10.1-4	9.1-5	14	8.1	8.1	14
10.5	10.1-2	14	8.2-3	8.2-3	15
10.6	10.2	15	9.1-9	9.1-9	16-24
11.1-2	11.1-2	16-17	10.1-2	10.1-2	25-26
12.1-3	12.1-3	18-20	11.1-2	11.1-2	27-28
13.1-3	13.1-3	21-23	12.1-3	12.1-3	29
14.1-2	14.1-2	24-25	13.1-3	13.1-3	30
15.1	15.1	---	14.1-2	14.1-2	31-33
16.1	16.1	26	15.1	15.1	34
17.1	17.1	27	16.1-4	16.1-4	35-38
---	18.1	---	17.1-2	17.1-2	39
18.1	19.1	28	17.3	17.3	40
19.1	20.1	29	18.1	18.1	41
20.1-3	21.1-3	30	18.2-6	17.2-6	42
[ ]	22.1-2	---	[ ]	18.1	---
21.1	23.1	31	19.1-6	19.1-6	43-48
22.1	24.1	32	20.1-3	20.1-3	49
23.1	24.2	33	21.1-5	21.1-5	50
24.1	24.3	34	22.1	22.1	51
25.1-2	25.1-2	35	23.1	23.1	52
26.1-5	26.1-5	36	24.1-3	24.1-3	53-55
27.1-4	27.1-4	37	25.1	24.4	56
28.1	28.1	38	25.2-3	25.2	57-58
29.1-2	29.1-2	39	25.4	25.1	59
30.1	30.1	40	26.1	25.2	60
31.1-3	31.1-5	41-44	26.1-5	26.1-5	61
32.1	32.1	45	27.1-2	27.1-2	62
33.1-4	33.1-4	46-49	28.3	27.3	63
34.1	34.1	50	29.1	28.1	---
35.1-3	35.1-3	51	30.1-2	29.1-2	64-65
36.1-2	36.1-2	52-53	31.1	30.1	66
36.3-4	36.3-4	54	32.1	31.1	67
36.4	36.5	55	[ ]	---	---
37.1	37.1	56	33.1	32.1	67
37.2-3	37.2-3	57	34.1-5	32.2-6	68-72
			34.6-8	33.1	73
			34.9-13	33.2	74

Loeb ; Vogel- Fischer	Dindorf 4th ed.	Dindorf- Bekker Mueller	Loeb ; Vogel- Fischer	Dindorf 4th ed.	Dindorf- Bekker Mueller
BOOK X					
1.1	1.1	1	FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION		
2.1	2.1	2	[ ]	1.1	---
3.1-3	3.1-3	3	1.1-2	2.1-2	---
3.4-5	3.4-5	4-5	2.1	3.1	---
4.1-6	4.1-6	6			

Loeb ; Vogel- Fischer	Dindorf 4th ed.	Dindorf- Bekker Mueller	Loeb ; Vogel- Fischer	Dindorf 4th ed.	Dindorf- Bekker Mueller
5.1-2	5.1-2	7-8	5.1-2	5.1-2	7-8
6.1	6.1	9	6.1	6.1	9
6.2-3	6.2-3	10	6.2-3	6.2-3	10
6.4	6.4	11	6.4	6.4	11
7.1-3	7.1-3	12	7.1-3	7.1-3	12
7.4	7.4	13	7.4	7.4	13
8.1	8.1	14	8.1	8.1	14
8.2-3	8.2-3	15	8.2-3	8.2-3	15
9.1-9	9.1-9	16-24	9.1-9	9.1-9	16-24
10.1-2	10.1-2	25-26	10.1-2	10.1-2	25-26
11.1-2	11.1-2	27-28	11.1-2	11.1-2	27-28
12.1-3	12.1-3	29	12.1-3	12.1-3	29
13.1	12.1	30	13.1	12.1	30
14.1-3	13.1-3	31-33	14.1-3	13.1-3	31-33
15.1	14.1	34	15.1	14.1	34
16.1-4	15.1-4	35-38	16.1-4	15.1-4	35-38
17.1-2	16.1-3	39	17.1-2	16.1-3	39
17.3	16.4	40	17.3	16.4	40
18.1	17.1	41	18.1	17.1	41
18.2-6	17.2-6	42	18.2-6	17.2-6	42
[ ]	18.1	---	[ ]	18.1	---
19.1-6	19.1-6	43-48	19.1-6	19.1-6	43-48
20.1-3	20.1-3	49	20.1-3	20.1-3	49
21.1-5	21.1-5	50	21.1-5	21.1-5	50
22.1	22.1	51	22.1	22.1	51
23.1	23.1	52	23.1	23.1	52
24.1-3	24.1-3	53-55	24.1-3	24.1-3	53-55
25.1	24.4	56	25.1	24.4	56
25.2-3	25.1	57-58	25.2-3	25.1	57-58
25.4	25.2	59	25.4	25.2	59
26.1	25.3	60	26.1	25.3	60
27.1-3	26.1-3	61	27.1-3	26.1-3	61
28.1-2	27.1-2	62	28.1-2	27.1-2	62
28.3	27.3	63	28.3	27.3	63
29.1	28.1	---	29.1	28.1	---
30.1-2	29.1-2	64-65	30.1-2	29.1-2	64-65
31.1	30.1	66	31.1	30.1	66
32.1	31.1	67	32.1	31.1	67
[ ]	---	---	[ ]	---	---
33.1	32.1	67	33.1	32.1	67
34.1-5	32.2-6	68-72	34.1-5	32.2-6	68-72
34.6-8	33.1	73	34.6-8	33.1	73
34.9-13	33.2	74	34.9-13	33.2	74

CONCORDANCE OF EDITIONS

Loeb ; Vogel- Fischer	Dindorf 4th ed.	Dindorf- Bekker	Dindorf- Mueller
3.1	4.1	—	4.1
4.1	5.1	—	5.1

Loeb ; Dindorf *	Bekker	Dindorf Mueller
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BOOK XXI

1.1	1	1.1
1.2	2-3	1.2
1.3	—	1.3
1.4a, 4b	4	1.4
1.5	5	1.5
1.6	—	1.6
2.1-3	6-8	2.1-3
3.1	9, 10	3.1, 2
4.1-5.1	11-12	4.1-5.1
6.1-2	13	6.1-2
7.1-11.1	14-18	7.1-11.1
12.1-2	19-20	12.1-2
12.3-5	21	12.3-5
12.6	22	12.6
13.1	23	13.1
14.1-3	24-26	14.1-3
15.1	27	15.1
16.1-6	28	16.1-6
16.7	29	16.7
17.1-3	30	17.1-3
17.4	31	17.4
18.1-3	32-34	18.1-3
19.1	—	19.1
20.1	35	20.1
21.1-15	36	21.1-15

BOOK XXII

1.1-3	1-3	1.1-3
2.1-2	4	2.1-2
2.3-4	5-6	2.3-4
3.1-2	7-8	3.1-2
4.1	9	4.1
5.1-2	10-11	5.1-2
6.1-3	12-14	6.1-3
7.1-6	15	7.1-6
8.1-5	16	8.1-5
8.6	17	8.6
9.1-3	18	9.1-3
9.4-5	19-20	9.4-5
10.1-7	21	10.1-7
11.1-2	22	11.1-2

Loeb ; Dindorf *	Bekker	Dindorf- Mueller
12.1	23	12.1
13.1-9	24	13.1-9

BOOK XXIII

1.1	1	1.1
1.2-4	2	1.2-4
2.1-2	3-4	2.1-2
3.1	5	3.1
4.1-2	6-7	4.1-2
5.1-7.1	8-10	5.1-7.1
8.1-3	11-13	8.1-3
9.1-5	14	9.1-5
10.1-2	15-16	10.1-2
11.1-12.1	17-18	11.1-12.1
12.1	19	12.1
13.1	20	13.1
14.1-2	21-22	14.1-2
15.1-5	23	15.1-5
—	24	15.6
15.7	25	15.7
—	26-27	15.8-9
15.10	28	14.3, 15.10
15.11-12	28	14.4-5,
—	—	15.11-12
16.1	30	16.1
17.1	29	17.1
18.1-5	31	18.1-5
19.1-22.1	33-36	19.1-22.1

BOOK XXIV

1.1-11	1	1.1-11
2.1-4.1	2-4	2.1-4.1
5.1-2	5-6	5.1-2
6.1	7	6.1
7.1-2	8-9	7.1-2
8.1	10	8.1
9.1	11-12	9.1
9.2-3	13-14	9.2-3
10.1-2	15-16	10.1-2
11.1	17	11.1
11.3	18	11.3, 2
12.1-3	19	12.1-3
13.1-14.1	20-21	13.1-14.1

BOOK XXV

1.1	1	1.1
2.1-2	2-3	2.1-2
3.1-2	4-5	3.1-2

CONCORDANCE OF EDITIONS

Loeb ; Dindorf *	Bekker	Dindorf- Mueller
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4.1	6	4.1
4.2	7	4.2, 3
5.1-2	8-9	5.1-2
5.3	10	5.3, 4
6.1	11	6.1
7.1	—	7.1
8.1-9.1	12-13	8.1-9.1
10.1-4	14	10.1-4
10.5	17	10.5
11.1-2	15-16	11.1-2
12.1	17	12.1
13.1-19.1	18-24	13.1-19.1

BOOK XXVI

1.1-3	1	1.1-3
2.1	2	2.1
3.1	3	3.1
3.2-3	4-5	3.2-3
4.1-5.1	6-7	4.1-5.1
6.1-2	8-9	6.1-2
7.1-10.1	10-13	7.1-10.1
11.1	14-16	11.1-3
12.1-4	17-20	12.1-4
13.1	21	13.1
14.1-2	22-23	14.1-2
15.1-2	24-25	15.1-2
16.1-19.1	26-29	16.1-19.1
20.1-2	30-31	20.1-2
21.1-23.1	32-34	21.1-23.1
24.1-2	35-36	24.1-2

BOOK XXVII

1.1-2	1-2	1.1-2
2.1	3	2.1
2s.1	—	—
3.1	4	3.1
4.1-7	5	4.1-7
4.8	6	4.8
5.1	7	5.1
6.1-2	8-9	6.1-2
7.1-10.1	10-13	7.1-10.1
11.1-2	14-15	11.1-2
12.1-2	16-17	12.1-2
13.1-18.3	18	13.1-18.3

BOOK XXVIII

1.1-7.1	1-7	1.1-7.1
8.1-2	8-9	8.1-2

Loeb ; Dindorf *	Bekker	Dindorf- Mueller
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9.1-11.1	10-12	9.1-11.1
12.1	13	12.1
13.1	14	13.1
14.1	15	14.1
15.1-4	16	15.1-4

BOOK XXIX

1.1-5.1	1-5	1.1-5.1
6.1-3	6-8	6.1-3
7.1	9	7.1
8.1-2	10-11	8.1-2
9.1-33.1	12-36	9.1-33.1
34.1	37	33.2
34.2	38	34.1

BOOK XXX

1.1-5.1	1-5	1.1-5.1
5s.1	—	—
6.1-7.1	6-7	6.1-7.1
7.2-3	8	7.2-3
8.1	9	8.1
9.1-2	10-11	9.1-2
10.1-2	12-13	10.1-2
11.1-2	14-15	11.1-2
12.1-17.1	16-21	12.1-17.1
18.1-2	22-23	18.1-2
19.1-20.1	24-25	19.1-20.1
21.1-4	26-29	21.1-4
22.1	30	22.1
23.1-2	31-32	23.1-2
24.1	33	24.1

BOOK XXXI

1.1-5.1	1-5	1.1-5.1
5.2s-2b	6	5.2
5.3	7	5.3
6.1	8	6.1
7.1-2	9-10	7.1-2
8.1-2	11	8.1-2
8.3	12	8.2
8.4-12	13	8.3-11
8.13	14	8.12
9.1-5	15	9.1-5
9.6	16	9.6
9.7	—	9.7
10.1-2	17	10.1-2
11.1-3	18	11.1-3
12.1-15.1	19-22	12.1-15.1

CONCORDANCE OF EDITIONS

Loeb ; Dindorf *	Bekker	Dindorf Mueller
15.2-3	—	15.2-3
15a.1-4	—	—
16.1	23	16.1
16.2-3	24	16.2-3
17.1	25	17.1
17a.1	—	—
17c.1	—	—
18.1	26	18.1
18.2-3	27	18.2-3
18a.1	—	—
19.1-8	28	19.1-8
19.9	29	19.9
20.1	30	20.1
21.1-24.1	31-34	21.1-24.1
25.1-2	35-36	25.1-2
26.1-7	37	26.1-7
27.1-8	38	27.1-8
27a.1	—	—
28.1-32.1	39-43	28.1-32.1
32a.1	—	—
32b.1	—	—
33.1-40.1	44-51	33.1-40.1
40a.1	—	—
41.1-45.1	52-56	41.1-45.1

  

BOOK XXXII		
1.1-6.3	1-6	1.1-6.3
6.4	7	6.4
7.1-8.1	8-9	7.1-8.1
9.1	13	14.2
9a.1	10	9.1
9a.2-3	14-15	15.1-2
9b.1-9c.1	—	—
9d.1-12.3	11	10.1-12.3
13.1	—	13.1
14.1	12	14.1
15.1-7	—	—
16.1	17	17.1
17.1	—	—
17.2	16	18.1
18.1-25.1	18-25	18.1-25.1
26.1-5	26	26.1-5
27.1-3	27-29	27.1-3

  

BOOK XXXIII		
1.1-4	1	1.1-4
1.5	2	1.5
2.1-3.1	3-4	2.1-3.1
4.1-4	5	4.1-4

Loeb ; Dindorf *	Bekker	Dindorf Mueller
4a.1	—	—
5.1-3	6	5.1-3
5.4-6	7	5.4-6
5a.1	—	—
6.1	8	6.1
6a.1	—	Uncertain fr. 3
7.1-3	9	7.1-3
7.4-7	10	7.4-7
8.1-16.2	11-19	8.1-16.2
17.1-19.1	22-24	19.1-21.1
20.1-21.1	—	—
21a.1-2	25	22.1-2
22.1-25.1	26-29	23.1-26.1
26.1-2	30-31	27.1-2
27.1	32	28.1
28.1	—	—
28a.1	20	17.1
28b.1-4	21	18.1-4

  

BOOKS XXXIV AND XXXV		
1.1-5	1	1.1-5
2.1-23	2	2.1-23
2.24	3	2.24
2.24b	—	—
2.25-26	4	2.25-26
2.27-31	5	2.27-31
2.32-33	6-7	2.32-33
2.34-36	8	2.34-36
2.37-48	9-20	2.37-48
3.1	21	3.1
4.1-2	22-23	4.1-2
5.1	24	5.1
6.1-2	25-26	6.1-2
7.1-3	27-29	7.1-3
8.1-16.1	30-38	8.1-16.1
17.1-2	39-40	17.1-2
18.1-24.1	41-47	18.1-24.1
25.1-2	48-49	25.1-2
26.1-27.1	50-51	26.1-27.1
28.1-3	52-54	28.1-3
28a.1	—	—
29.1-30.1	55-56	29.1-30.1
30a.1	—	—
30e.1	—	—
31.1	57	31.1
32.1	58-59	32.1
32a.1	—	—
33.1-8	60	33.1-8
34.1-35.1	61-62	34.1-35.1

CONCORDANCE OF EDITIONS

Loeb ; Dindorf *	Bekker	Dindorf Mueller	Loeb ; Dindorf *	Bekker	Dindorf Mueller
35a.1	—	—	22a.1	—	—
36.1-39.1	63-66	36.1-39.1	22b.1	—	—
			23.1-29.1	33-39	23.1-29.1
			29.2-5	40	29.2-5
			30.1-3	41	30.1-3

  

BOOK XXXVI		
1.1-2.6	1	1.1-2.6
2a.1	—	—
3.1-9.1	1	3.1-9.1
9.2	2	9.2
10.1-3	3	10.1-3
11.1-3	4	11.1-3
12.1-16.1	5-9	12.1-16.1

  

BOOK XXXVII		
1.1-6	1	1.1-6
2.1-14	2	2.1-14
3.1-5	3	3.1-5
3.6	4	3.6
4.1-5.1	5-6	4.1-5.1
5.2-3	7	5.2-3
5.4	8	5.4
5a.1	—	—
6.1-7.1	9-10	6.1-7.1
8.1-3	11	8.1-3
8.4	12	8.4
9.1	13	9.1
10.1	15	10.2
10.2	14	10.1
10.3	16	10.3
11.1-15.3	17-21	11.1-15.3
16.1	26	19.1
17.1-18.1	22-23	16.1-17.1
19.1-2	24-25	18.1-2
19.3-5	28-30	20.2-4
20.1	27	20.1
21.1-22.1	31-32	21.1-22.1

  

BOOKS XXXVIII AND XXXIX		
1.1-7.1	1-7	1.1-7.1
8.1-4	8-11	8.1-4
9.1-17.1	12-20	9.1-17.1
18.1-2	21-22	18.1-2
19.1-21.1	23-25	19.1-21.1
22.1-3	26-28	22.1-3

  

BOOK XL		
1.1-3	1	1.1-3
1a.1-1b.1	—	—
2.1-4.1	2-4	2.1-4.1
5.1	—	—
5a.1-2	5-6	5.1-2
6.1	—	6.1
7.1-4	—	7.1-4
8.1	7	8.1

  

FRAGMENTS OF UN- CERTAIN LOCATION		
1.1	—	—
1a.1	—	2.1
2.1	—	1.1
3.1	—	4.1
4.1	—	3.1
5.1-13.1	—	5.1-18.1
14.1	—	Frag. Dub. 1
15.1	—	—

Clark Constable, Edinburgh, London, Melbourne