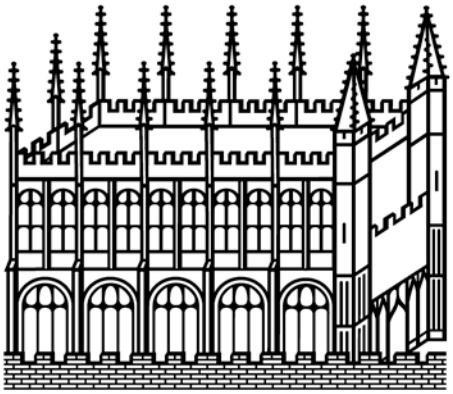

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EXCELLENTIUM IMPERATORUM VITÆ.

PRÆFATIO.

NON dubito fore plerosque, Attice, qui hoc genus scripturæ leve, et non satìs dignum summorum virorum personis, judicent, cùm relatum legent quis musicam docuerit Epaminondam, aut in ejus virtutibus commemorari saltâsse eum commodè, scienterque tibiis cantâsse. Sed hi erunt ferè, qui, expertes literarum Græcarum, nihil rectum, nisi quod ipsorum moribus conveniat, putabunt. Hi, si didicerint non eadem omnibus esse honesta atque turpia, sed omnia majorum institutis judicari, non admirabuntur nos, in Graiorum virtutibus exponendis, mores eorum secutos. Neque enim Cimoni fuit turpe, Atheniensium summo viro, sororem germanam habere in matrimonio,

Cornelii Nepotis, of Cornelius Nepos, a celebrated historian, who florished in the reigns of Julius Cæsar and Augustus. He is said to have been born at Hostilia, a town on the river Po, and to have early distinguished himself at Rome by his literary talents. His amiable disposition and superior abilities soon procured for him the friendship of Cicero, Atticus, and other illustrious men, and recommended him at length to the favor of Augustus. Under his patronage, he wrote several historical works; but none of his writings have been preserved except the following biographical sketches, which are distinguished for the purity, precision, and elegance of the style, in which they are composed, as well as for the general accuracy of the facts related in them. Nepos is said to have died in the sixth year of the reign of Augustus.

Attice, Atticus, a learned Roman, whose life has been written by Nepos, and added to these lives of illustrious generals.

Cùm relatum legent, when they find it recorded.

Secutos, esse understood.

Germanam, having the same father as himself, but not the same mother. Though the laws of some of the Grecian states

quippe tum cives ejus eodem uterentur instituto; at id quidem nostris moribus nefas habetur. Nulla Lacedæmoni tam est nobilis vidua, quæ non ad scenam eat, mercede conducta. Magnis in laudibus totâ ferè fuit Græciâ victorem Olympiæ citari; in scenam verò prodire, et

allowed brothers to marry their half sisters, yet they were universally forbidden to marry their sisters, when both their parents were the same.

Olympiæ, at Olympia, a town of Elis in Peloponnesus, now called Longanito. In the neighbourhood of this city the celebrated Olympic games were held. The origin of these games is involved in obscurity, but they are generally supposed to have been instituted in honor of Jupiter Olympius by Hercules, A. C. 1222, after his victory over Augias, the king of Elis. At whatever period they were first established, it is certain that they were not regularly celebrated nor much frequented till the time of Iphitus, a king of Elis and a contemporary with Lycurgus, who re-established them with much solemnity, A. C. 884. The Olympic games were the most ancient and the most solemn of all the Grecian festivals, and were consequently attended by immense multitudes, not only of the inhabitants of Greece, but also of foreigners from the neighbouring countries. The period of celebrating them was the first month in every fifth year, and the time of their continuance was five successive days. Leaping, running, wrestling, boxing, and the throwing of the discus or quoit were the principal sports exhibited to the people, but a considerable attention was also paid to the horse and chariot race, and to contentions in poetry, eloquence, and the fine arts. Before the competitors were allowed to enter the lists, they were obliged to exercise themselves ten months in preparatory exercises at the gymnasium in Elis. No person was admitted as a combatant, who had forfeited his reputation by any crime. These games were not however free from those immoralities, which attended every heathen rite. Among other violations of propriety, the combatants always appeared naked, and no regard was paid to decency. The prize allotted to the conqueror was only a crown of olive, but the glory attached to even a single victory was so great, that the most illustrious of the Grecian heroes were ambitious to obtain it. The statue of the happy conqueror was placed in a sacred wood at Olympia: painters and poets were appointed to celebrate his praises; and his family was considered as ennobled. Followed by the acclamations of the people, he was drawn home by four horses in a triumphal chariot, and, to show that walls are but little required by a city which has men of courage and ability to defend it, he was not allowed to enter his native town by its gates, but its walls were broken down to give him entrance. In the year A. C. 776, the Greeks

populo esse spectaculo, nemini in eisdem gentibus fuit turpitudini; quæ omnia apud nos partim infamia, partim humilia atque ab honestate remota, ponuntur. Contra ea, pleraque nostris moribus sunt decora, quæ apud illos turpia putantur. Quem enim Romanorum pudet uxorem ducere in convivium? Aut cujus materfamilias non primum locum tenet ædium, atque in celebritate versatur? Quòd multò fit aliter in Græciâ; nam neque in convivium adhibetur, nisi propinquorum; neque sedet, nisi in interiore parte ædium, quæ γυναικωνῖτις (gynæconitis) appellatur, quò nemo accedit, nisi propinquâ cognatione conjunctus. Sed plura persequi tum magnitudo voluminis prohibet, tum festinatio, ut ea explicem, quæ exorsus sum. Quare ad propositum veniemus, et in hôc exponemus libro vitas excellentium imperatorum.

MILTIADES.

1. Miltiades, Cimonis filius, Atheniensis. Cùm et antiquitate generis, et gloriâ majorum, et suâ modestiâ, unus omnium maximè floreret; eâque esset ætate, ut non jam solùm de eo bene sperare, sed etiam confidere, cives possent sui, talem futurum, qualem cognitum judicârunt, accidit, ut Athenienses Chersonesum colonos vellent mit-

began to compute their time by Olympiads or periods of five years, and this computation continued to be used among them and the neighbouring nations till the year 440 of the Christian era.

Ponuntur, are accounted.

Contra ea, used for the adverb *contrà*, on the contrary.

In celebritate versatur, sees and converses with company.

Adhibetur, materfamilias understood.

Cimonis, of Cimon, a native of Athens, but not the celebrated general, whose life has been written by Nepos. There was also another distinguished Athenian of the name of Miltiades, whose history Nepos is said to have confounded with that of the son of Cimon.

Unus omnium, above all the Athenians.

Talem futurum &c. that he would always be found the same excellent man, as he had hitherto appeared to them to be.

Chersonesum, to Chersonesus. This word is derived from the Greek, and signifies a peninsula or a tract of land almost surrounded with water. The pen-

tere. Cujus generis cùm magnus numerus esset, et multi ejus demigrationis peterent societatem, ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt, qui consulerent Apollinem, quo potissimùm duce uterentur: nam tum Thraces eas regiones tenebant, cum quibus armis erat dimicandum. His consulentibus nominatim Pythia præcepit, ut Miltiadem sibi imperatorem sumerent; id si fecissent, incepta prospera futura. Hôc oraculi responso, Miltiades, cum delectâ manu, classe Chersonesum profectus, cùm accessisset Lemnum, et incolas ejus insulæ sub potesta-

insula here referred to was situated at the south of Thrace and west of the Hellespont.

Generis, colonorum understood.

Delphos, to Delphi, a town of Phocis near mount Parnassus, formerly a large and populous city, but now a small village called Delfo. The ancient eminence of this place arose principally from the magnificent temple of Apollo, which adorned it, and the celebrated oracle of Apollo, which constantly brought to it visitors from every part of Greece and even from foreign nations. The answers, which this oracle gave to those who consulted it, were delivered by a priestess called Pythia; and so great was the fame of this priestess, that the superstitious Greeks never undertook any business of importance, without having first obtained her advice and sanction. The opinions of the learned concerning the oracles of antiquity are various. Some have supposed that evil spirits were often allowed to dictate the answers given by them; but the general opinion is, that they were nothing more than gross impositions, by which the heathen priests deluded others and enriched themselves. Their predictions indeed seem to have been sometimes fulfilled in a very extraordinary manner, but they were usually conveyed in terms so obscure and ambiguous, that they would admit of contradictory interpretations, and consequently under any circumstances they appeared to correspond with the event.

Delecti, nonnulli homines understood.

Thraces, the Thracians, the inhabitants of Thrace, a country in European Turkey, which now forms the province of Romania. Ancient Thrace extended from the Ægean sea on the south to the Ister on the north, and from Macedonia and the river Strymon in the west to the Euxine sea and the Hellespont in the east. The soil of this country was in general barren, and its inhabitants barbarous, sensual, warlike, and cruel.

Eas regiones, Chersonesus.

Incepta &c. the construction; Sua *incepta futura* esse *prospera*.

Hôc responso, in consequence of this reply.

Lemnum, Lemnos, an island in the Ægean sea, now called Stalimene. This island was sacred to Vulcan, who is said to have fal-

tem redigere vellet Atheniensium, idque ut Lemnii suâ sponte facerent postulâsset; illi irridentes responderunt, tum id se facturos, cùm ille, domo navibus proficiscens, vento Aquilone venisset Lemnum; hic enim ventus, a septentrionibus oriens, adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus. Miltiades, morandi tempus non habens, cursum direxit quò tendēbat, pervenitque Chersonesum.

2. Ibi brevi tempore barbarorum copiis disjectis, totâ regione, quam petîerat, potitus, loca castellis idonea communivit; multitudinem, quam secum duxerat, in agris collocavit, crebrisque excursionibus locupletavit. Neque minùs in eâ re prudentiâ, quàm felicitate, adjutus est;

len on it when he was thrown from heaven by Jupiter. It was rendered remarkable by a dreadful massacre, committed by the Lemnian women on their husbands and all the male inhabitants of the island.

Id facerent, would become subject to the Athenians.

Adversum tenet, blows against.

Athenis, from Athens, the most illustrious city of ancient Greece. It was built between the rivers Ilissus and Cephisus in Attica, by Cecrops, about 1556 years before the Christian era. The monarchical form of government was at first established in it, but, after a period of nearly 500 years, the regal power was abolished, and the state was governed by magistrates chosen by the people. These magistrates were at first elected for life, and afterwards for ten years; but in the year A. C. 684, nine annual officers, called Archons, were appointed, and under their government Athens rose to a height of glory, which no other city has ever attained. Its inhabitants were celebrated thoughout the world for their civilization and learning, their courage, military talents, and ardent love of liberty. It was called the learned city, the eye of Greece, the school of the world. Its prosperity however made it at length ambitious and arrogant, and it began to claim the sovereignty over all the neighbouring states. To resist their unjust pretensions, all the states of Greece took up arms against the Athenians; and, after an arduous and bloody struggle of twenty-eight years, called the Peloponnesian war, Athens was taken and ruined by Lysander, A. C. 404. After this period, the city never recovered its ancient glory, and in the year A. C. 86. it fell under the power of the Romans. The modern name of Athens is Setines or Atini.

Barbarorum, of the Thracians. The word *barbarus* is derived from the Greek, and in its original meaning signifies a person, who speaks inelegantly or with difficulty. Hence all foreigners were called barbarians by the Greeks and Romans, and the same name was at length given to any ignorant and brutish man among themselves.

nam, cùm virtute militum devicisset hostium exercitus, summâ æquitate res constituit; atque ipse ibidem manere decrevit. Erat enim inter eos dignitate regiâ, quamvis carebat nomine; neque id magis imperio, quàm justitiâ consecutus: neque eò seciùs Atheniensibus, a quibus erat profectus, officia præstabat. Quibus rebus fiebat, ut non minùs eorum voluntate perpetuò imperium obtineret, qui miserant, quàm illorum, cum quibus erat profectus. Chersoneso tali modo constitutâ, Lemnum revertitur, et ex pacto postulat, ut sibi urbem trādant; illi enim dixerant, cùm, vento Boreâ domo profectus, eò pervenisset, sese dedituros: se autem domum Chersonesi habere. Cares, qui tum Lemnum incolebant, etsi præter opinionem res cecidérat, tamen non dicto, sed secundâ fortunâ adversariorum capti, resistere ausi non sunt, atque ex insulâ demigrârunt. Pari felicitate cæteras insulas, quæ Cyclades nominantur, sub Atheniensium redegit potestatem.

3. Iisdem temporibus Persarum rex, Darius, ex Asiâ

Nomine, regio is understood.

Id, the regal authority, which he possesed.

Consecutus, est is understood.

Neque eò seciùs præstabat, nor was he on this account less ready to perform.

Illorum, voluntate understood.

Ex pacto, according to their agreement.

Autem, dixit is understood.

Cares, the Carians, the inhabitants of Caria, a country of Asia Minor, bounded on the north by the Meander, on the south by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Ægean sea, and on the east by Phrygia and Lycia. The inhabitants of Caria were considered by the Greeks as barbarous and despicable, and the name of Carian was synonymous to that of slave. They were at one period so numerous a people, that their country was not sufficiently extensive to contain them, and they consequently seized on and inhabited the neighbouring isles in the Ægean sea, of which Lemnos was one. Caria is now called Aidinelli.

Opinionem, expectation.

Dicto, by their own promise.

Cyclades, the Cyclades, a cluster of fifty-three islands in the Ægean sea, surrounding Delos in a semicircular form, from which circumstance they derive their name. The principal of these islands were Andros, Ceos, Seriphos, Melos, Naxos, Paros, and Delos.

Persarum, of the Persians, the inhabitants of Persia, a celebrated kingdom of Asia, founded by Cyrus the Great, about the year A. C. 559, and conquered by Alexander the Great, A. C. 331.

Darius, Darius the first, the

in Europam exercitu trajecto, Scythis bellum inferre decrevit. Pontem fecit in Istro flumine, quà copias traduceret. Ejus pontis, dum ipse abesset, custodes reliquit principes, quos secum ex Ioniâ et Æolide duxerat, quibus singulis ipsarum urbium perpetua dederat imperia;

son of Hystaspes. After the death of Cyrus, the sovereignty of Persia devolved on Cambyses, his son, on whose death, Smerdis, one of the Magi, usurped the throne. A conspiracy was however soon formed against this monarch by seven Persian nobles, of whom Darius was one, and he was dethroned and slain before he had reigned six months. The successful conspirators having agreed that he, whose horse neighed first, should be made king, the crown was obtained for Darius by an artifice of his groom. After he ascended the throne, this monarch distinguished himself by his activity and military talents.

Scythis, against the Scythians, the inhabitants of Scythia, an extensive country situated in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, and comprehending the modern kingdoms of Tartary, Russia in Asia, Siberia, Muscovy, Poland, Sweden, Norway, and part of Germany. It was divided into Scythia intra Imaum or Scythia on the west of the chain of mountains called Imaus, and Scythia extra Imaum or Scythia on the east of Imaus. The ancient Scythians were a hardy, temperate, uncivilized, and wandering people, divided into many nations or tribes, and obeying with implicit subjection their various kings.

Istro, the Ister or Danube, the largest river in Europe. The Greeks called this river the Ister throughout the whole of its course, but the Romans gave it the name of the Danube from its source to the part where it passes near Illyricum. It rises about thirty miles from the Rhine in Suabia, and, after flowing nearly 1300 miles through the greatest part of Europe, it falls into the Euxine or Black sea. The Scythians worshipped this river as a deity.

Ioniâ, Ionia, a beautiful and fruitful country of Asia Minor, bounded on the north by Æolia, on the south by Caria, on the west by the Ægean sea, and on the east by Lydia. Ionia was founded by colonies from Greece, about A. C. 1030, and consisted of twelve small states, which, by keeping closely united, preserved their independence, till they were overcome and enslaved by Crœsus, the king of Lydia. By the assistance of the Athenians, they were enabled to recover their freedom, but they basely joined Xerxes in his invasion of Greece, and were afterwards tributary to the Persians. The conquest of Darius by Alexander, once more restored to them their original independence, which they retained till the army of Sylla subjected them to the Roman yoke.

Æolide, Æolis or Æolia, a country of Asia Minor, on the north of Ionia, and, like it, peopled by colonies from Greece.

sic enim putavit facillimè se Græcâ linguâ loquentes, qui Asiam incolerent, sub suâ retenturum potestate, si amicis suis oppida tuenda tradidisset, quibus, se oppresso, nulla spes salutis relinqueretur. In hôc fuit tum numero Miltiades, cui illa custodia crederetur. Hìc, cùm crebri afferrent nuncii, malè rem gerere Darium premique ab Scythis, Miltiades hortatus est pontis custodes, ne, a fortunâ datam, occasionem liberandæ Græciæ dimitterent; nam si cum his copiis, quas secum transportaverat, interiisset Darius, non solùm Europam fore tutam, sed etiam eos, qui Asiam incolerent, Græci genere, liberos a Persarum futuros dominatione et periculo: id et facilè effici posse; ponte enim rescisso, regem, vel hostium ferro vel inopiâ, paucis diebus interiturum. Ad hoc consilium cùm plerique accederent, Histiæus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, dicens, non idem ipsis, qui summas imperii tenerent, expedire et multitudini, quòd Darii regno ipsorum niteretur dominatio; quo extincto, ipsos, potestate expulsos, civibus suis pœnas daturos: itaque adeò se abhorrere a cæterorum consilio, ut nihil putet ipsis utilius, quàm confirmari regnum Persarum. Hujus cùm sen-

Græcâ, of Greece, a country of Europe, once distinguished above every other nation of the earth by the natural advantages of its fertile soil and salubrious climate, and by the virtue, learning, and military glory of its inhabitants. It was divided into four provinces, Achaia or Hellas, Peloponnesus, Macedonia, and Epirus. Several islands also in the Ægean sea formed a part of the empire, and the western coasts of Asia Minor were peopled by colonies from it. In the height of their prosperity and renown, the states of Greece turned their arms against each other; and, being weakened by their disunion and continual contentions, they were at length enslaved by Philip, king of Macedon, to whose successors they submitted, till they became a Roman province. Ancient Greece now forms a part of Turkey in Europe.

Custodia, pontis is understood.

Malè rem gerere, was conducting his enterprize against the Scythians unsuccessfully.

Europam, dixit understood.

Græci genere, being of a Grecian origin.

Id, ait understood.

Milesius, the Milesian or native of Miletus, now called Melaxo or Milazo, the capital of Ionia, and the birth-place of Thales, Pittacus, and other illustrious men.

Summas imperii, the chief power in the various cities.

Expedire, was not expedient.

tentiam plurimi essent secuti, Miltiades, non dubitans, tam multis consciis, ad regis aures consilia sua perventura, Chersonesum reliquit, ac rursus Athenas demigravit: cujus ratio etsi non valuit, tamen magnopere est laudanda, cùm amicior omnium libertati, quàm suæ fuerit dominationi.

4. Darius autem, cùm ex Europâ in Asiam redîsset, hortantibus amicis, ut Græciam in suam redigeret potestatem, classem quingentarum navium comparavit, eique Datim præfecit et Artaphernem; hisque ducenta peditum millia et decem equitum dedit; causam interserens, se hostem esse Atheniensibus, quòd eorum auxilio Iones Sardes expugnâssent, suaque præsidia interfecissent. Præfecti regii, classe ad Eubœam appulsâ, celeriter Eretriam ceperunt, omnesque ejus gentis cives, abreptos in Asiam, ad regem miserunt. Inde ad Atticam accesserunt, ac suas copias in campum Marathona deduxerunt. Is abest ab oppido circiter millia passuum decem. Hôc tumultu, Athenienses, tam propinquo tamque magno permoti, auxilium nusquam, nisi a Lacedæmoniis, petiverunt; Philip-

Consciis, being acquainted with his proposal.

Cujus ratio, whose advice to destroy the bridge.

Causam interserens, assigning as a reason.

Sardes, Sardes or Sardis, the metropolis of the kingdom of Lydia, situated at the foot of mount Tmolus, or Bour-dag. In this city was established one of the first seven churches of Asia, but, sinking into corruption and infidelity, the light of the Gospel was withdrawn from it, and it is now a small village, called Sart, without even one nominal Christian in it.

Eubœam, Eubœa or, as it is now called, Negropont, a large island in the Ægean sea, separated from the continent by the narrow straits of the Euripus. Chalcis, its principal city, is opposite Aulis in Bœotia.

Eretriam, Eretria, a town of Eubœa.

Atticam, Attica, anciently called Cecropia, the country of the Athenians, situated in the east of Achaia, to the north of the Saronicus Sinus, or, as it is now called, the gulf of Engia.

Marathona, of Marathon, a small village of Attica.

Lacedæmoniis, the Lacedæmonians, the inhabitants of Lacedæmon or Sparta, an illustrious city in Peloponnesus, and the capital of Laconia. This city for many years was the rival of Athens. Inferior to it in civilization and learning, it was notwithstanding equal to it in courage and love of freedom, and superior in temperance, fortitude, and justice. The morals of its youth were carefully watched

pidemque, cursorem ejus generis, qui Hemerodromi vocantur, Lacedæmonem miserunt, ut nunciaret quàm celeri opus esset auxilio. Domi autem creati decem prætores, qui exercitui præessent; in eis Miltiades: inter quos magna fuit contentio, utrùm mœnibus se defenderent, an obviàm irent hostibus, acieque decernerent. Unus Miltiades maximè nitebatur, ut primo quoque tempore castra fierent; id si factum esset, et civibus animum accessurum, cùm viderent de eorum virtute non desperari, et hostes eâdem re fore tardiores, si animadverterent, auderi adversùs se tam exiguis copiis dimicare.

5. Hôc in tempore nulla civitas Atheniensibus auxilio fuit præter Platæenses; ea mille misit militum. Itaque horum adventu, decem millia armatorum completa sunt, quæ manus mirabili flagrabat pugnandi cupiditate; quo factum est, ut plùs, quàm collegæ, Miltiades valuerit. Ejus enim auctoritate impulsi, Athenienses copias ex urbe eduxerunt, locoque idoneo castra fecerunt; deinde postero die sub montis radicibus, acie e regione instructâ, novâ arte, vi summâ prælium commiserunt; namque ar-

over, but they were taught to make war their profession, and were trained to it by a succession of manly exercises, and by being accustomed to endure the greatest hardships. The virtues and military renown of the Spartans gave them a pre-eminence among all the neighbouring nations, and every oppressed country solicited and obtained their assistance. Athens, though an object of their jealousy, was repeatedly succoured by their arms, and was often obliged to yield to their influence in the affairs of Greece. Sparta was taken and reduced to ruins by Philopœmen, the celebrated general of the Achæi, A. C. 183, and, about forty-one years afterwards, it was conquered, with all Laconia, by Mummius, and made a Roman province. The modern name of Sparta is Misitra; its ancient names were Lelegia, Œbalia, and Hecatompolis.

Hemerodromi, a name compounded of two Greek words, signifying day couriers. These messengers were lightly armed with darts, or a bow and arrows.

Primo quoque tempore, immediately.

Non desperari, that their generals did not despair.

Auderi, that they dared.

Platæenses, the Platæans, the inhabitants of Platæa, a town of Bœotia, about fourteen miles from Athens.

E regione, opposite the enemy.

Novâ arte, in an unusual manner.

Tegerentur, *Athenienses* understood.

Arborum tractu, by the trees,

bores multis locis erant stratæ, hôc consilio, ut et montium tegerentur altitudine, et arborum tractu equitatus hostium impediretur, ne multitudine clauderentur. Datis, etsi non locum æquum videbat suis, tamen, fretus numero copiarum suarum, confligere cupiebat; eòque magis, quòd, priusquam Lacedæmonii subsidio venirent, dimicare utile arbitrabatur. Itaque in aciem peditum centum, equitum decem millia produxit, prœliumque commisit; in quo tantò plùs virtute valuerunt Athenienses, ut decemplicem numerum hostium profligarent, adeòque perterruerunt, ut Persæ non castra, sed naves peterent. Quâ pugnâ nihil adhuc est nobilius, nulla enim unquam tam exigua manus tantas opes prostravit.

6. Cujus victoriæ, non alienum videtur, quale præmium Miltiadi sit tributum docere, quò faciliùs intelligi possit, eandem omnium civitatum esse naturam; ut enim populi Romani honores quondam fuerunt rari et tenues, ob eamque causam gloriosi, nunc autem effusi atque obsoleti; sic olim apud Athenienses fuisse reperimus; namque huic Miltiadi, qui Athenas totamque Græciam liberavit, talis honos tributus est in porticu, quæ Pœcile vocatur, cùm pugna depingeretur Marathonia, ut in decem prætorum numero prima ejus imago poneretur, isque hortaretur milites prœliumque committeret. Idem ille populus, posteaquam majus imperium est nactus, et largitione magistratuum corruptus est, trecentas statuas Demetrio Phalereo decrevit.

7. Post hoc prœlium, classem septuaginta navium Athenienses eidem Miltiadi dederunt, ut insulas, quæ barbaros adjuverant, bello persequeretur; quo imperio plerasque ad officium redire coegit, nonnullas vi expugnavit.

which were laid along.

Centum, millia understood.

Obsoleti, little valued, an epithet opposed to *gloriosi* in the preceding part of the sentence.

Demetrio Phalereo, to Demetrius Phalereus, a disciple of the philosopher Theophrastus, whose eloquence and integrity made him so popular at Athens, that in the year A. C. 317, he was elected for ten years supreme governor of the city. A conspiracy however was formed against him, and he retired to Alexandria in Egypt, where he is said to have put an end to his life by drinking poison.

Quo imperio, in which command.

Ex his Parum, insulam opibus elatam, cùm oratione reconciliare non posset, copias e navibus eduxit, urbem operibus clausit, omnique commeatu privavit; deinde, vineis ac testudinibus constitutis, propiùs muros accessit. Cùm jam in eo esset, ut oppido potiretur, procul in continenti lucus, qui ex insulâ conspiciebatur, nescio quo casu, nocturno tempore incensus est; cujus flamma ut ab oppidanis et oppugnatoribus est visa, utrisque venit in opinionem, signum a classiariis regiis datum; quo factum est, ut et Parii a deditione deterrerentur, et Miltiades, timens ne classis regia adventaret, incensis operibus, quæ statuerat, cum totidem navibus atque erat profectus, Athenas magnâ cum offensione civium suorum rediret. Accusatus ergo proditionis, quòd, cùm Parum expugnare posset, a rege corruptus, infectis rebus a pugnâ discessisset. Eo tempore æger erat vulneribus, quæ in oppugnando oppido acceperat; itaque quoniam ipse pro se dicere non posset, verba pro eo fecit frater ejus, Tisagoras. Causâ cognitâ, capitis absolutus, pecuniâ mulctatus est; eaque lis quinquaginta talentis æstimata est, quantus in

Parum, Paros, one of the Cyclades, now called Paro. This island was long celebrated for its excellent marble, and the wealth it procured for its inhabitants. In the year A. C. 264, a chronicle of the most celebrated events in Greece, was engraved in marble at Paros, and is still preserved in the university of Oxford: it is generally called the Parian or Arundelian marbles.

Operibus, with military entrenchments.

Vineis, vineæ, sheds constructed on wheels, and formed of wood and hurdles covered with earth, raw hides, or any other materials that could not easily be set on fire. Under the shelter of these machines, the besiegers could approach the walls of a town, and work their battering-rams against them, or attack them in any other manner, with little danger.

Testudinibus, testudines, a name sometimes applied to the vineæ and similar machines, but signifying properly a defence, which besiegers made for themselves, against the darts of the enemy, by holding their shields above their heads, so that they touched each other, and thus protected them, as the tortoise is defended by its shell.

In eo, on the point.

Utrisque &c. they both thought.

Regiis, of Darius.

Atque, as.

Infectis rebus, before he had taken the island.

Capitis absolutus, not being sentenced to death.

Talentis, talents. The talent is supposed to have been equal

classem sumptus factus erat. Hanc pecuniam quòd solvere non poterat, in vincula publica conjectus est, ibique diem obiit supremum.

8. Hic etsi crimine Pario est accusatus, tamen alia fuit causa damnationis; namque Athenienses, propter Pisistrati tyrannidem, quæ paucis annis antè fuerat, omnium suorum civium potentiam extimescebant. Miltiades, multùm in imperiis magistratibusque versatus, non videbatur posse esse privatus, præsertim cùm consuetudine ad imperii cupiditatem trahi videretur; nam Chersonesi omnes illos, quos habitârat, annos perpetuam obtinuerat dominationem, tyrannusque fuerat appellatus, sed justus; non erat enim vi consecutus, sed suorum voluntate, eamque potestatem bonitate retinuerat. Omnes autem et habentur et dicuntur tyranni, qui potestate sunt perpetuâ in eâ civitate, quæ libertate usa est. Sed in Miltiade erat cùm summa hu-

to 193l. 15s. of English money.

Quantus in &c. which was the sum they had expended in fitting out the fleet.

Pario, at Paros.

Pisistrati tyrannidem, the usurpation of Pisistratus, the son of Hippocrates, an eloquent and brave Athenian. Having distinguished himself in several battles, and thus acquired great popularity among his fellow citizens, he resolved to make himself master of the government of his country. His ambitious designs were however opposed, and for some time frustrated, by the celebrated Solon, who was then the supreme governor of Athens; but Pisistratus, having at length obtained from the people a guard of fifty men to defend his person, seized on the citadel at Athens, and made himself absolute. After his elevation to the supreme power, conspiracies were formed against him, and he was banished from Athens; but he was soon recalled, and regained his former dignity. He was however obliged to fly from his country a second time, and such was the diversity of his fortune, that after having passed eleven years in an obscure retreat in Eubœa, he was again acknowledged as the chief governor of Athens, and held the supreme power till his death, A.C. 527. Although the appellation of tyrant is generally applied to Pisistratus, it must not be understood to imply that he was a cruel or despotic monarch. He was a tyrant only in that sense, in which Nepos explains the word. During the thirty-three years, in which he governed Athens, he distinguished himself by his justice, clemency, and liberality, and if the republican principles of the Athenians would have allowed them to love any sovereign, Pisistratus would have been the object of their admiration and reverence.

Esse privatus, to live as a private person.

manitas, tum mira comitas, ut nemo tam humilis esset, cui non ad eum aditus pateret. Magna auctoritas apud omnes civitates, nobile nomen; laus rei militaris maxima. Hæc populus respiciens maluit eum innoxium plecti, quàm se diutiùs esse in timore.

THEMISTOCLES.

1. Themistocles, Neoclis filius, Atheniensis. Hujus vitia ineuntis adolescentiæ magnis sunt emendata virtutibus, adeò ut anteferatur huic nemo, pauci pares putentur: sed ab initio est ordiendum. Pater ejus, Neocles, generosus fuit. Is uxorem Halicarnassiam civem duxit, ex quâ natus est Themistocles; qui, cùm minùs esset probatus parentibus, quòd et liberiùs vivebat, et rem familiarem negligebat, a patre exhæredatus est. Quæ contumelia non fregit eum, sed erexit; nam cùm judicâsset, sinè summâ industriâ non posse eam extingui, totum se dedidit reipublicæ, diligentiùs amicis famæque serviens. Multùm in judiciis privatis versabatur; sæpe in concionem populi pro-

Rei militaris, in military affairs, in war.

Ineuntis, early.

Halicarnassiam, of Halicarnassus, or, as it is now called, Hodroun, a celebrated city of Caria, once the residence of its kings, and the birthplace of Herodotus, Heraclitus, and other illustrious men. In this city was the splendid tomb built by Artemisia, queen of Caria, for her husband Mausolus, which was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, and which has since caused the name of Mausoleum to be applied to every magnificent sepulchre.

Rem familiarem, his property or estate.

Judiciis privatis, causes, in which particular individuals only, and not the public, were concerned.

Concionem populi, the assembly of the people. This public assembly consisted of every free citizen of Athens, who had not forfeited his privileges by any crime. It generally met four times in every month, to confirm and ratify the decrees of the senate, to elect magistrates and inquire into their conduct, to receive petitions from private persons and to redress their wrongs, to dispense rewards and punishments, and to receive ambassadors from foreign states. The power of this public assembly was absolute, and from its decisions there was no appeal.

dibat; nulla res major sinè illo gerebatur; celeriterque, quæ opus erant, reperiebat, facilè eadem oratione explicabat. Neque minùs in rebus gerendis promptus, quàm excogitandis, erat; quòd et de instantibus, ut ait Thucydides, verissimè judicabat, et de futuris callidissimè conjiciebat; quo factum est, ut brevi tempore illustraretur.

2. Primus autem gradus fuit capessendæ reipublicæ bello Corcyræo; ad quod gerendum prætor a populo factus, non solùm præsenti bello, sed etiam reliquo tempore, ferociorem reddidit civitatem; nam cùm pecunia publica, quæ ex metallis redibat, largitione magistratuum quotannis interiret, ille persuasit populo, ut eâ pecuniâ classis centum navium ædificaretur: quâ celeriter effectâ, primùm Corcyræos fregit; deinde, maritimos prædones consectando, mare tutum reddidit: in quo cùm divitiis ornavit, tum peritissimos belli navalis fecit, Athenienses. Id quantæ saluti fuerit universæ Græciæ, bello cognitum est Persico; nam cùm Xerxes et mari et terrâ bellum universæ inferret Europæ, cum tantis eam copiis invasit, quantas

Instantibus, things present.

Thucidydes, Thucydides, a celebrated Greek historian, the son of Olorus, and a descendant of Miltiades, born at Athens about 471 years before the Christian era. Having entered the Athenian army during the Peloponnesian war, he was sent to relieve Amphipolis, a town on the borders of Macedonia and Thrace, which was then besieged by the Spartans; but, failing in this expedition, he was banished from Athens, and retired into Thrace, where he wrote the history, which has perpetuated his fame. It contains an account of the first twenty-one years of the war, which the Athenians carried on against the other states of Greece, and which is generally called the Peloponnesian war; and it is distinguished by its authenticity, impartiality, conciseness, and energy. The historian was at length recalled to Athens, where he died, in the eightieth year of his age.

Capessendæ reipublicæ, in undertaking the management of public business.

Bello Corcyræo, in the war with Corcyra, an island in the Ionian sea, now called Corfou or Corfu. It was originally colonized by the Corinthians, and is memorable for having given occasion to the Peloponnesian war, which ended in the ruin of Athens. The ancient names of this island were Phæacia, Drepane, and Scheria.

Metallis, the mines, which were the property of the state.

In quo, in which enterprizes.

Xerxes, Xerxes, the son of Darius the first, and his successor

neque antè, neque postea habuit quisquam.) Hujus enim classis mille et ducentarum navium longarum fuit, quam duo millia onerariarum sequebantur; terrestres autem exercitus septingentorum millium peditum, equitum quadringentorum millium fuerunt.) (Cujus de adventu cùm fama in Græciam esset perlata, et maximè Athenienses peti dicerentur propter pugnam Marathoniam, miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis. Deliberantibus Pythia respondit, ut mœnibus ligneis se munirent. (Id responsum quò valeret cùm intelligeret nemo,) Themistocles persuasit, consilium esse Apollinis, ut in naves se suaque conferrent, eum enim a deo significari murum ligneum.) (Tali consilio probato,) addunt ad superiores totidem naves triremes; suaque omnia, quæ moveri poterant, partim Salaminem, partim Trœzenem, asportant; arcem sacerdotibus paucisque majoribus natu, ac sacra procuranda, tradunt; reliquum oppidum relinquunt.)

on the throne of Persia. After his return from Greece, the pride, indolence, and sensuality of this monarch excited against him the hatred of his subjects, and, a conspiracy being formed against him, he was slain by Artabanus, one of his officers, A. C. 464.

Navium longarum, ships of war, which were of a longer shape than the *naves onerariæ*, or ships of burden.

Fuit, consisted of.

Septingentorum, seven hundred thousand. The whole of the forces, which Xerxes led into Greece, are said to have exceeded five millions.

Id responsum &c. what they were to understand by this answer.

Eum murum ligneum, that ships were the wooden walls.

Triremes, having three ranks of rowers, who are supposed to have been arranged one above another on the sides of the ship.

Salaminem, Salamis or Salamina, an island in the Saronicus Sinus near Athens. This island, which was the birth-place of Ajax and Teucer, was anciently known by the names of Sciras, Cychria, and Cenchria; it is now called Colouri or Caluri. There was also a town of this name in the island of Cyprus, built by Teucer. The celebrated battle of Salamis was fought on the twentieth of October, A. C. 480.

Trœzenem, Trœzene, a town of Peloponnesus, sometimes called Thesis and Posidonia.

Arcem, the citadel, a hill or rock in Athens, strongly fortified, and accessible only on one side. The Parthenon, a celebrated temple of Minerva, stood on this hill, as well as several other

3. Hujus consilium plerisque civitatibus displicebat, et in terrâ dimicari magis placebat. Itaque missi sunt electi cum Leonidâ, Lacedæmoniorum rege, qui Thermopylas occuparent, longiùsque barbaros progredi non paterentur. Hi vim hostium non sustinuerunt, eoque loco omnes interierunt. At classis communis Græciæ trecentarum navium, in quâ ducentæ erant Atheniensium, primùm apud Artemisium, inter Eubœam continentemque terram, cum classiariis regiis conflixit; angustias enim Themistocles quærebat, ne multitudine circumiretur. Hìc etsi pari prælio discesserant, tamen eodem loco non sunt ausi manere, quòd erat periculum, ne si pars navium adversariorum Eubœam superâsset, ancipiti premerentur periculo; quo factum est, ut ab Artemisio discederent, et ex adversùm Athenas apud Salamina classem suam constituerent.

4. At Xerxes, Thermopylis expugnatis, protinus accessit Astu, idque nullis defendentibus, interfectis sacerdotibus, quos in arce invenerat, incendio delevit: cujus flammâ perterriti, classiarii cùm manere non auderent, et plurimi hortarentur, ut domos suas quisque discederent mœnibusque se defenderent, Themistocles unus restitit, et universos esse pares aiebat; dispersos testabatur perituros; idque

public buildings.

Leonidâ, Leonidas, a king of Lacedæmon, who, at the head of three hundred Spartans, bravely withstood for three days the whole Persian army at Thermopylæ, a narrow pass between the Ægean sea and a ridge of mountains leading from Thessaly into Locris. Through the treachery of Ephialtes, a Thessalian, who led a detachment of the Persians by a secret path over the mountain, this heroic band was surrounded; and, disdaining to yield, all, with the exception of one, fell fighting for their beloved country. Temples were afterwards raised to Leonidas, and festivals were celebrated annually at Sparta to perpetuate his fame.

Artemisium, Artemisium, a promontory of Eubœa.

Continentem terram, the continent.

Pari prælio, both sides having obtained equal advantage in the battle.

Superâsset, should sail round.

Ex adversùm, opposite.

Astu, Astu, a Greek word signifying a city, but often used to signify Athens, the great city.

Et universos &c. and he said, that when united, they should be able to contend successfully with the enemy; but he declared, that if separated, they should all perish.

Eurybiadi, regi Lacedæmoniorum, qui tum summæ imperii præerat, fore, affirmabat. Quem cùm minùs quàm vellet moveret, noctu de servis suis, quem habuit fidelissimum, ad regem misit, ut ei nunciaret suis verbis, adversarios ejus in fugâ esse; qui si discessissent, majore cum labore et longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, cùm singulos consectare cogeretur; quos si statim aggrederetur, brevì universos oppressurum. Hoc eò valebat, ut ingratiis ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur. Hâc re auditâ, barbarus, nihil doli subesse credens, postridie, alienissimo sibi, loco, contra opportunissimo hostibus, adeò angusto mari conflixit, ut ejus multitudo navium explicari non potuerit. Victus ergo est magis consilio Themistoclis, quàm armis Græciæ.

5. Hìc barbarus, etsi malè rem gesserat, tamen tantas habebat reliquias copiarum, ut etiam cum his opprimere posset hostes. Interim tamen ab eodem gradu depulsus est; nam Themistocles, verens ne bellare perseveraret, certiorem eum fecit, id agi, ut pons, quem ille in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur, ac reditu in Asiam excluderetur: idque ei persuasit. Itaque quâ sex mensibus iter fecerat, eâdem minùs diebus triginta in Asiam reversus est; seque a Themistocle non superatum, sed conservatum, judicavit. Sic unius viri prudentiâ Græcia liberata est, Europæque succubuit Asia. Hæc altera victoria, quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo;

Regem, Xerxes.

Hoc eò valebat, in sending this message to Xerxes, he had this object in view.

Omnes, Græci understood.

Eodem gradu, this measure.

Certiorem eum &c. informs him that it was intended.

Hellesponto, the Hellespont, or, as it is now called, the Dardanelles, a narrow strait of the sea, between Thrace and Phrygia, dividing Asia from Europe. When Xerxes arrived at this strait, he found the bridge of boats, which he had formed across it, totally destroyed by a storm; and the proud king, unable to restrain his fury, is said to have ordered chains to be thrown into the sea, and its waves to be scourged, as a punishment for their violence. He was obliged to pass the strait himself in a small fishing-boat, and to form another bridge for the passage of his retreating army.

Quâ, eâdem, viâ understood.

(nam pari modo, apud Salamina, parvo numero navium maxima post hominum memoriam classis est devicta.)

6. Magnus hôc bello Themistocles fuit, nec minor in pace. (Cùm enim Phalerō portu, neque magno neque bono, Athenienses uterentur, hujus consilio triplex Piræei portus constitutus est; (isque mœnibus circumdatus, ut ipsam urbem dignitate æquipararet, utilitate superaret.) Idemque muros Atheniensium restituit præcipuo suo periculo; (namque Lacedæmonii, causam idoneam nacti propter barbarorum excursiones, quâ negarent oportere extra Peloponnesum ullam urbem haberi, ne essent loca munita, quæ hostes possiderent, Athenienses ædificantes prohibere sunt conati.) Hoc longè aliò spectabat, (atque videri volebant; Athenienses enim duabus victoriis, Marathoniâ et Salaminiâ, tantam gloriam apud omnes gentes erant consecuti, ut intelligerent Lacedæmonii, de principatu sibi cum his certāmen fore; quare eos quàm infirmissimos esse volebant.) (Postquam autem audîerunt mu-

Phalereo portu, the port of Phalerum or Phalera, an ancient harbor, about two miles and a half from Athens.

Piræei, at Piræeus or Piræus, a small town at the mouth of the river Cephisus, about three miles distant from Athens. The port formed here was divided into three basins, and was connected with the city by a semi-circular wall, nearly seven miles in circumference, sixty feet high, and sufficiently broad to allow two carriages to pass. At certain intervals, towers were erected on this wall, which not only served for the purpose of defence, but were made use of as dwelling-houses. The modern name of this harbour is Porto Leone.

Idoneam, plausible.

Peloponnesum, Peloponnesus or the Peloponnese, a celebrated peninsula in the south of Greece, divided into six provinces, Argolis, Laconia, Messenia, Elis, Achaia, and Arcadia. Being connected with the continent by the narrow isthmus of Corinth, which is only five miles broad, it was nearly an island, and very much resembled in its form the leaf of the plane-tree. It received the name of Peloponnesus from two Greek words, signifying the island of Pelops, who is said to have settled in it. It was also known by the names of Ægialea, Apia, Pelasgia, Argia, and Argolis; its modern name is Morea. Lacedæmon was situated in Peloponnesus, but Athens at a considerable distance from it in Attica.

Ullam urbem haberi, that any city with walls should be kept.

Ædificantes, from building.

Hoc longè &c. the object, which they had in view in this proceeding, was very different from their avowed object.

ros instrui) legatos Athenas miserunt, qui id fieri vetarent. His præsentibus desîerunt, (ac, se de eâ re legatos ad eos missuros, dixerunt.) Hanc legationem suscepit Themistocles, et solus primò profectus est; reliqui legati ut tum exirent, cùm satìs altitudo muri extructa videretur, præcepit; atque ut interim omnes servi atque liberi opus facerent, neque ulli loco parcerent, sive sacer esset, sive profanus, sive privatus, sive publicus; sed undique, quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, congererent; quo factum est, ut Atheniensium muri ex sacellis sepulchrisque constarent.)

7. Themistocles autem, ut Lacedæmonem venit, adire ad magistratus noluit, et dedit operam ut quàm longissimè tempus duceret, causam interponens, se collegas expectare. Cùm Lacedæmonii quererentur, opus nihilominus fieri, eumque eâ re conari fallere, interim reliqui legati sunt consecuti; a quibus cùm audîsset, non multum superesse munitionis, ad ephoros Lacedæmoniorum accessit,

Cùm satìs &c. when the wall appeared to be raised to a proper height.

Servi, the slaves. Although the ancient inhabitants of Greece were distinguished for their ardent love of liberty, they had amongst them an immense number of servants, in a state of the most abject slavery. They were as much at the disposal of their masters, as their horses or cattle, and were in general as little esteemed. They were scourged, starved, and put to death with impunity. In Athens however their condition was in some degree less wretched. There were laws, which caused them to be treated with less inhumanity, and they might obtain their freedom whenever they could procure a sum sufficient to pay for their ransom. Their masters also sometimes rewarded a faithful and diligent servant with his liberty, and the state bestowed the same reward on every slave, who fought in their armies, or rendered any signal service to the public. The slaves thus liberated were called Liberi or freedmen.

Ad muniendum, to be used as materials for building the walls.

Opus, that the building.

Superesse, remained to be done.

Ephoros, the ephori, magistrates among the Spartans, who were at first appointed as assistants to their kings, but whose power soon became so great, that they could check and restrain the authority of their monarchs, censure, imprison, and even condemn them. They had the management of the public money, and had power to make peace or declare war. The ephori were five in number, and they were chosen annually by the people, whose rights and liber-

penès quos summum imperium erat, atque apud eos contendit, falsa his esse delata; quare æquum esse, illos viros bonos nobilesque mittere, quibus fides haberetur, qui rem explorarent; interea se obsidem retinerent. Gestus est ei mos: tresque legati, functi summis honoribus, Athenas missi sunt. Cum his collegas suos Themistocles jussit proficisci, eisque prædixit, ut ne priùs Lacedæmoniorum legatos dimitterent, quàm ipse esset remissus. Hos postquam Athenas pervenisse ratus est, ad magistratum senatumque Lacedæmoniorum adîit, et apud eos liberrimè professus est, Athenienses suo consilio, quod communi jure gentium facere possent, deos publicos, suosque patrios ac penates, quò faciliùs ab hoste possent defendere, muris sepsisse: neque eo, quod inutile esset Græciæ, fecisse; nam illorum urbem, ut propugnaculum, oppositam esse barbaris, apud quam jam bis classis regia fecisset naufragium; Lacedæmonios autem malè et injustè facere, qui id potiùs intuerentur, quod ipsorum dominationi, quàm quod universæ Græciæ utile esset: quare si suos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miserant, se remitterent; aliter illos nunquam in patriam essent recepturi.

8. Hic tamen non effugit civium suorum invidiam; namque ob eundem timorem, quo damnatus erat Miltiades, testularum suffragiis e civitate ejectus, Argos habitatum

ties they were bound to protect against the aggressions of their kings, and the attacks of their enemies.

Illos, that they.

Quibus fides haberetur, worthy of credit.

Gestus est ei mos, his proposal was acceded to. Although the historian has suffered the conduct of Themistocles in this instance to pass without a censure, his duplicity and treachery were most unjustifiable, and may serve to show how erroneous and defective were the moral principles of even the most virtuous among the ancient heathens.

Deos publicos, the gods, which they worshipped in common with all Greece. The deities of their country were those, that were particularly worshipped at Athens, and the penates those, that each family chose for their protectors.

Eo, in this proceeding.

Testularum, of the shells. When the Athenians became jealous and suspicious of any citizen, it was customary for the magistrates to call an assembly of the people, and to deliver to every man a small shell, on which he was to write the name of the person whom he wished to be banished, and to throw it

concessit. Hìc cùm propter multas ejus virtutes magnâ cum dignitate viveret, Lacedæmonii legatos Athenas miserunt, qui eum absentem accusarent, quòd societatem cum rege Persarum ad Græciam opprimendam fecisset. Hôc crimine absens proditionis est damnatus. Id ut audivit, quòd non satìs tutum se Argis videbat, Corcyram demigravit. Ibi cùm ejus principes civitatis animadvertisset timere, ne propter se bellum his Lacedæmonii et Athenienses indicerent, ad Admetum, Molossorum regem, cum quo ei hospitium fuerat, confugit. Huc cùm venisset, et in præsentiâ rex abesset, quò majore religione se receptum tueretur, filiam ejus parvulam arripuit, et cum eâ se in sacrarium, quod summâ colebatur ceremoniâ, conjecit. Inde non priùs egressus est, quàm rex eum datâ dextrâ in fidem reciperet, quam præstitit; nam cùm ab Atheniensibus et Lacedæmoniis exposceretur publicè, supplicem non prodidit; monuitque, ut consuleret sibi, difficile enim esse, in tam propinquo loco tutò eum versari. Itaque Pydnam eum deduci jussit, et quod satìs esset præsidii dedit. Hâc re auditâ, hic in navem, omnibus ignotus, ascendit, quæ cùm tempestate maximâ Naxum ferretur, ubi tum Atheniensium erat exercitus, sensit Themistocles, si eò pervenisset, sibi esse pereundum. Hâc necessitate coactus,

into an urn provided for the purpose. If the number of shells thus returned to the magistrates amounted to six thousand, the suspected citizen was banished from Athens for ten years, without confiscating his property; if the shells against him did not amount to this number, no further proceeding took place. This temporary punishment was called Ostracism.

Argos, Argos or, as it is now called, Argo, the capital of the province of Argolis in Peloponnesus.

Molossorum, of the Molossi, a people of Epirus.

In præsentiâ, at this time.

Majore religione, by a more sacred obligation, by the solemn promise or oath of Admetus, as well as by his friendship. Many of the heathen temples were accounted so sacred, that whoever entered them was considered to be under the protection of the deity of the place, and could not be attacked or forced out without an act of sacrilege. Hence malefactors and the persecuted often sought refuge in them, and were protected.

Pydnam, to Pydna, a city of Macedonia, sometimes called Citron.

Naxum, towards Naxos or, as it is now called, Naxia, the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades.

domino navis, quis sit, aperit, multa pollicens, si se conservâsset. At ille, clarissimi viri captus misericordiâ, diem noctemque procul ab insulâ in salo navem tenuit in anchoris, neque quenquam ex eâ exire passus est. Inde Ephesum pervenit, ibique Themistoclem exponit; cui ille pro meritis gratiam postea retulit.

9. Scio plerosque ita scripsisse, Themistoclem, Xerxe regnante, in Asiam transiisse; sed ego potissimùm Thucydidi credo, quòd ætate proximus erat, qui illorum temporum historiam reliquerunt, et ejusdem civitatis fuit. Is autem ait, ad Artaxerxem eum venisse, atque his verbis epistolam misisse; 'Themistocles veni ad te, qui plurima mala omnium Graiorum in domum tuam intuli, cùm mihi necesse fuit adversùs patrem tuum bellare, patriamque meam defendere. Idem multò plura bona feci, postquam in tuto ipse, et ille in periculo esse cœpit; nam cùm in Asiam reverti nollet, prælio apud Salamina facto, literis eum certiorem feci, id agi, ut pons, quem in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur, atque ab hostibus circumiretur; quo nuncio, ille periculo est liberatus. Nunc autem ad te confugi, exagitatus a cunctâ Græciâ, tuam petens amicitiam; quam si ero adeptus, non minùs me bonum amicum habebis, quàm fortem inimicum ille expertus est. Ea autem rogo, ut de his rebus, de quibus tecum loqui volo, annum mihi temporis des, eoque transacto, me ad te venire patiaris.'

10. Hujus, rex, animi magnitudinem admirans, cupiensque talem virum sibi conciliari, veniam dedit. Ille omne illuc tempus literis sermonique Persarum dedit, quibus adeò eruditus est, ut multò commodiùs dicatur apud regem verba fecisse, quàm hi poterant, qui in Per-

Sibi esse pereundum, he must perish.

Ephesum, to Ephesus, an ancient city of Ionia, once celebrated throughout the world for its riches and its splendid temple of Diana, but now a mass of ruins, called Aiosoluc or Ajasalouc. One of the most eminent of the primitive churches was established in this city, but its corruptions caused the divine favor to be withdrawn from it, and there is not at the present time a single professor of Christianity to be found near it.

Cui, domino navis understood.

Artaxerxem, Artaxerxes the first, the son and successor of Xerxes.

Ipse, ego understood.

side erant nati. Hic cùm multa regi esset pollicitus, gratissimumque illud, si suis uti consiliis vellet, illum Græciam bello oppressurum, magnis muneribus ab Artaxerxe donatus, in Asiam rediit, domiciliumque Magnesiæ sibi constituit; namque hanc urbem ei rex donârat, his usus verbis, quæ ei panem præberet; ex quâ regione quinquaginta ei talenta quotannis redibant; Lampsacum, unde vinum sumeret; Myuntem, ex quâ obsonium haberet. Hujus ad nostram memoriam monumenta manserunt duo, sepulchrum prope oppidum, in quo est sepultus, statuæ in foro Magnesiæ. De cujus morte multis modis apud plerosque scriptum est, sed nos eundem potissimùm Thucydidem auctorem probamus, qui illum ait Magnesiæ morbo mortuum; neque negat fuisse famam, venenum suâ sponte sumpsisse, cùm se, quæ rege de Græciâ opprimendâ pollicitus esset, præstare posse desperaret. Idem ossa ejus clam in Atticâ ab amicis esse sepulta, quoniam legibus non concederetur, quòd proditionis esset damnatus, memoriæ prodidit.

Magnesiæ, at Magnesia, a town of Asia Minor, about fifteen miles from Ephesus. It was situated near the Mæander, and was often called Magnesia ad Mæandrum, to distinguish it from another town of the same name; its modern name is Guzelhizar.

His usus verbis &c. telling him that he gave him this city to supply him with bread.

Lampsacum, ei rex donârat understood. Lampsacus or, as it is now called, Lamsaki, was a town of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont. Its inhabitants worshipped Priapus, and were infamous for their obscenity and debauchery. When Alexander, on account of the vices of this city, resolved to destroy it, the philosopher Anaximenes, who had been his preceptor, was sent to appease his anger and to intercede for the town; but before he could mention his request, the king swore that he would not grant the favor he was about to ask. Anaximenes immediately entreated him to destroy the city and its inhabitants, and by this artful request, saved Lampsacus from destruction.

Myuntem, Myus, a town of Ionia, near Magnesia.

Plerosque, auctores understood.

Mortuum, esse understood. Themistocles is said to have died about 449 years before the Christian era, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Sumpsisse, illum understood.

Quoniam legibus &c. since they were prevented by the laws from burying him openly. The laws of Athens did not allow the bodies of those, who had been convicted of treason or sacrilege, to be buried in Attica.

ARISTIDES.

1. Aristides, Lysimachi filius, Atheniensis, æqualis ferè fuit Themistocli. Itaque cum eo de principatu contendit; namque obtrectârunt inter se. In his autem cognitum est, quantò antistaret eloquentia innocentiæ; quanquam enim adeò excellebat Aristides abstinentiâ, ut unus post hominum memoriam, quòd quidem nos audiverimus, cognomine Justus sit appellatus, tamen, a Themistocle collabefactus testulâ illâ, exilio decem annorum mulctatus est. Qui quidem cùm intelligeret, reprimi concitatam multitudinem non posse, cedensque animadverteret quendam scribentem, ut patriâ pelleretur, quæsîsse ab eo dicitur, quare id faceret, aut quid Aristides commisisset, cur tantâ pœnâ dignus duceretur: cui ille respondit, se ignorare Aristidem, sed sibi non placere, quòd tam cupidè elaborâsset, ut præter cæteros Justus appellaretur. Hic decem annorum legitimam pœnam non pertulit; nam postquam Xerxes in Græciam descendit, sexto ferè anno postquam erat expulsus, plebiscito in patriam restitutus est.

2. Interfuit autem pugnæ navali apud Salamina, quæ facta est priùs, quam pœnâ liberaretur. Idem prætor fuit Atheniensium apud Platæas in prælio, quo Mardonius fusus, barbarorumque exercitus est interfectus. Neque aliud est ullum hujus in re militari illustre factum, quàm hujus imperii memoria; justitiæ verò, et æquitatis, et innocentiæ multa. Imprimis quòd ejus æquitate factum est, cùm in communi classe esset Græciæ simul cum Pausaniâ, quo duce Mardonius erat fugatus, ut summa imperii maritimi a Lacedæmoniis transferretur ad Athenienses; namque ante id tempus et mari et terrâ duces erant Lacedæmonii. Tum autem et intemperantiâ Pausaniæ, et justitiâ factum est Aristidis, ut omnes ferè civitates Græciæ ad

Quòd, used for *quoad*, as far as.

Testulâ illâ, *ostracismo* understood.

Mardonius, Mardonius, the son-in-law of Darius and a general of Xerxes, who, after the defeat of his sovereign at Salamis, was left supreme commander of the Persian army in Greece, and was defeated and slain, A. C. 479, in a battle at Platæa.

Atheniensium societatem se applicarent, et adversùs barbaros, hos duces deligerent sibi, quo faciliùs repellerent, si fortè bellum renovare conarentur.

3. Ad classes ædificandas exercitusque comparandos, quantum pecuniæ quæque civitas daret, Aristides delectus est, qui constitueret. Ejus arbitrio quadringenta et sexaginta talenta quotannis Delum sunt collata; id enim commune ærarium esse voluerunt. Quæ omnis pecunia postero tempore Athenas translata est. Hic quâ fuerit abstinentiâ, nullum est certius indicium, quàm quòd, cùm tantis rebus præfuisset, in tantâ paupertate decessit, ut, quî efferretur, vix reliquerit; quo factum est, ut filiæ ejus publicè alerentur, et, de communi ærario dotibus datis, collocarentur. Decessit autem ferè post annum quartum, quàm Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus.

PAUSANIAS.

1. Pausanias, Lacedæmonius, magnus homo, sed varius in omni genere vitæ fuit; nam ut virtutibus eluxit, sic vitiis est obrutus. Hujus illustrissimum est prælium apud Platæas; namque, illo duce, Mardonius, satrapes regius, natione Medus, regis gener, in primis omnium

Repellerent, *barbaros* understood.

Delum, to Delos, one of the Cyclades, now called Sailles, but which was anciently known by the names of Asteria, Ortygia, Chlamidia, and Cynthus. This island is said to have been the birth-place of Apollo and Diana, and was once held in such reverence, that all sick persons were removed out of it, lest it should be polluted by their death. It was chosen by Aristides as the common treasury of Greece, probably because the Persians, when they pillaged all the other Grecian isles, were restrained, by the sacredness of the place, from plundering this island.

Id, Delos.

Quî efferretur, property sufficient to bury him.

Genere, way.

Regius, of the Persian king.

Medus, a native of Media, a celebrated country of Asia, bounded by Assyria and Armenia on the west, by Aria on the east, by the Caspian sea on the north, and by Persia on the south. In the year A. C. 820, Media revolted from the Assyrian monarchy, and continued an independent kingdom till it was conquered by Cyrus A. C. 551, who made it a part of the Persian empire. The capital of Media was Ecba-

Persarum et manu fortis et consilii plenus, cum ducentis millibus peditum, quos viritim legerat, et viginti millibus equitum, haud ita magnâ manu Græciâ fugatus est; eoque ipse dux cecidit prælio. Quâ victoriâ elatus, plurima miscere cœpit, et majora concupiscere. Sed primùm in eo est reprehensus, quòd ex prædâ tripodem aureum Delphis posuisset, epigrammate scripto, in quo erat hæc sententia: "Suo ductu barbaros apud Platæas esse deletos, ejusque victoriæ ergo Apollini donum dedisse." Hos versus Lacedæmonii exsculpserunt, neque aliud scripserunt, quàm nomina earum civitatum, quarum auxilio Persæ erant victi.

2. Post id prælium, eundem Pausaniam cum classe communi Cyprum atque Hellespontum miserunt, ut ex his regionibus barbarorum præsidia depelleret. Pari felicitate in eâ re usus, elatiùs se gerere cœpit, majoresque appetere res; nam cùm, Byzantio expugnato, cepisset complures Persarum nobiles, atque in his nonnullos regis propinquos, hos clàm Xerxi remisit, simulans ex vinculis publicis effugisse, et cum his Gongylum Eretriensem, qui

tana, or, as it is now called, Hamedan; and this city was generally the summer residence of the Persian monarchs, who retired to it in order to avoid the excessive heat of Susa and Ctesiphon, their own capitals. Media is now called Irak-Ajami or Persian Irak.

Plurima miscere, to make great confusion.

Tripodem, a tripod, a stool or small table with three legs. Pythia, the priestess of Apollo at Delphos, always gave her oracles sitting on a three-legged stool: hence it was a custom among the ancient Greeks to cast into this form the gold or silver, which they designed to deposit at Delphos as a present to Apollo; and a tribute of this kind was generally presented by every conqueror.

Suo ductu, &c. These words are a prose translation of the original Greek inscription, which consists of a hexameter and pentameter line still preserved in Thucydides.

Cyprum, Cyprus, an island in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, sacred to Venus.

Byzantio, Byzantium, a town on the Thracian Bosphorus at the mouth of the Euxine sea, founded by a colony from Megara A. C. 658. Constantine the Great fixed on this city, A. D. 328, as the capital of the eastern Roman empire, and gave it the name of Constantinople. The present possessors of Constantinople are the Turks, who took it A. D. 1453, and made it the seat of their empire; its name was changed by them to Stamboul.

literas regi redderet, in quibus hæc fuisse scripta, Thucydides memoriæ prodidit: " Pausanias, dux Spartæ, quos Byzantii ceperat, postquam propinquos tuos cognovit, tibi muneri misit; seque tecum affinitate conjungi cupit. Quare, si tibi videtur, des ei filiam tuam nuptum. Id si feceris, et Spartam, et cæteram Græciam sub tuam potestatem, te adjuvante, se redacturum pollicetur. His de rebus si quid geri volueris, certum hominem ad eum mittas face, cum quo colloquatur." Rex, tot hominum salute, tam sibi necessariorum, magnopere gavisus, confestim cum epistolâ Artabazum ad Pausaniam mittit; in quâ eum collaudat, ac petit, ne cui rei parcat ad ea perficienda, quæ pollicetur: si fecerit, nullius rei a se repulsam laturum. Hujus, Pausanias, voluntate cognitâ, alacrior ad rem gerendam factus, in suspicionem cedidit Lacedæmoniorum. In quo facto domum revocatus, accusatus capitis, absolvitur; mulctatur tamen pecuniâ; quam ob causam ad classem remissus non est.

3. At ille pòst non multò suâ sponte ad exercitum rediit, et ibi non callidâ, sed dementi ratione cogitata patefecit; non enim mores patrios solùm, sed etiam cultum vestitumque mutavit. Apparatu regio utebatur, veste Medicâ; satellites Medi et Ægyptii sequebantur; epula-

Face, used for *fac*.

Artabazum, Artabazus, a son of Pharnaces, and a general in the Persian army. There were several Persian generals of this name.

Fecerit, ea quæ pollicitus erat understood.

In quo facto, in the midst of which transaction.

Accusatus capitis, tried for his life.

Ægyptii, Ægyptian, natives of Ægypt, an extensive country of Africa, bounded on the west by Marmarica and the deserts of Libya, on the east by the Red Sea, on the north by the Mediterranean, and on the south by Æthiopia. It is divided into lower Ægypt, the part near the Mediterranean; and upper Ægypt, the southern part of the country. The Ægyptians considered themselves the most ancient people in the world. Their priests pretended to trace back their origin nearly 12000 years. There is however reason to think that they existed as a nation under Ham, the son of Misraim, 2188 years before the Christian era. In the year A. C. 525, Ægypt was conquered by Cambyses, king of Persia; but it shook off the Persian yoke A. C. 414, and continued subject to its native kings till A. C. 350, when it was again enslaved by the Persians. After the death of Alexander, A. C. 323, Ptolemy, one of his generals, re-establish-

batur more Persarum luxuriosiùs, quàm, qui aderant, perpeti possent; aditum petentibus conveniendi non dabat; superbè respondebat, et crudeliter imperabat. Spartam redire nolebat. Colonas, qui locus in agro Troade est, se contulerat: ibi consilia, cùm patriæ tum sibi inimica, capiebat. Id postquam Lacedæmonii resciverunt, legatos ad eum cum scytalâ miserunt; in quâ more illorum erat scriptum, nisi domum reverteretur, se capitis eum damnaturos. Hoc nuncio motus, sperans se etiam pecuniâ et potentiâ instans periculum posse depellere, domum rediit. Huc ut venit, ab ephoris in vincula publica conjectus est. Licet enim legibus eorum cuivis ephoro hoc facere regi. Hinc tamen se expedivit; neque eò magìs carebat suspicione; nam opinio manebat, eum cum rege habere societatem. Est genus quoddam hominum, quod Helotes vocatur, quorum magna multitudo agros Lacedæmoniorum colit, servorumque munere fungitur. Hos quoque soli-

ed it as an independent kingdom; and it continued under the government of his descendants till A. C. 31, when the victory, which Augustus obtained over Antony and Cleopatra, made it a Roman province. Ægypt was one of the most renowned countries of the ancient world, and may be considered as the parent of the arts and sciences. It still retains many traces of its former greatness, but is involved in the grossest ignorance and superstition.

Aditum &c. he was difficult of access.

Troade, Troas, a country of Phrygia in Asia Minor, of which Troy was the capital.

Scytalâ, a scytala. When the magistrates of Sparta sent an officer on any expedition, they caused two round pieces of wood to be formed of exactly the same size, one of which was given to the commander and the other kept by themselves. By means of these sticks, their correspondence was kept private. The party, who had any intelligence to communicate, took a narrow slip of parchment, and rolling it about his own staff with the folds close to each other, he wrote his business upon it, not in a direction around the staff, but in lines reaching from one end of it to the other. The parchment was then taken off, and the writing was consequently unintelligible. In this state the despatch was sent to the other party, and being rolled round his staff in the same manner as at first, the folds exactly fell in one with another, and the words appeared in their proper connexion.

Helotes, Helots, a name applied by the Spartans to their slaves in general, but more especially to a particular class among them, who came originally from Helos,

citare spe libertatis existimabatur; (sed quòd harum rerum nullum erat apertum crimen, quo argui posset, non putabant, de tali tamque claro viro suspicionibus oportere judicari, sed expectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiret.)

4. Interim Argilius quidam, adolescentulus, quem puerum Pausanias dilexerat, cùm epistolam ab eo ad Artabazum accepisset, eique in suspicionem venisset, aliquid in eâ de se esse scriptum, quòd nemo eorum redîsset, qui super tali causâ eòdem missi erant, vincula epistolæ laxavit, signoque detracto cognovit, si pertulisset, sibi esse pereundum. Erant in eâdem epistolâ, quæ ad ea pertinebant, quæ inter regem Pausaniamque convenerant. Has ille literas ephoris tradidit. Non est prætereunda gravitas Lacedæmoniorum hôc loco; nam ne hujus quidem indicio impulsi sunt, ut Pausaniam comprehenderent; neque priùs vim adhibendam putaverunt, quàm se ipse indicâsset: itaque huic indici, quid fieri vellent, præceperunt. Fanum Neptuni est Tænari, quod violari nefas putant Græci. Eò ille index confugit: in arâ consedit. Hanc juxta locum fecerunt sub terrâ, ex quo posset audiri, si quis quid loqueretur cum Argilio: huc ex ephoris quidam descenderunt. Pausanias, ut audivit Argilium confugisse in aram, perturbatus eò venit: quem cùm supplicem dei videret in arâ sedentem, quærit, causæ quid

a town of Laconia.

Super tali causâ eòdem, to Artabazus with a similar commission.

Vincula, the string. The ancient mode of writing letters was on paper, or parchment, or thin tablets of wood, which were folded in the form of a book, and secured by a thread tied round them, the knot of which was covered with wax and sealed.

Pertulisset, epistolam ad Artabazum understood.

Gravitas, the cautiousness. The adjective *gravis*, from which this noun is derived, signifies, heavy; and as heavy bodies are not easily moved, the epithet is figuratively applied to persons, who are not apt to alter their purposes or form resolutions without much deliberation. In this metaphorical sense the word *gravitas* is used in this passage.

Neptuni, of Neptune, said to be the brother of Jupiter, and the god of the sea.

Tænari, at Tænarus, now called Matapan, a promontory of Laconia in Peloponnesus, under which was a large and deep cavern, which is often described by the ancient poets as the entrance to the infernal regions.

Causæ quid sit, what was the cause.

sit tam repentini consilii; huic ille, quid ex literis comperisset, aperit. Tantò magìs, Pausanias, perturbatus, orare cœpit, ne enunciaret, nec se, meritum de illo optimè, proderet; quòd si eam veniam sibi dedisset, tantisque implicitum rebus sublevâsset, magno ei esse præmio futurum.

5. His rebus, ephori, cognitis, satius putaverunt in urbe eum comprehendi. Quò cùm essent profecti, et Pausanias, placato Argilio, ut putabat, Lacedæmonem reverteretur, in itinere, cùm jam in eo esset, ut comprehenderetur, e vultu cujusdam ephori, qui eum admonere cupiebat, insidias sibi fieri, intellexit. Itaque paucis antè gradibus, quàm qui sequebantur, in ædem Minervæ, quæ Chalciœcus vocatur, confugit. Hinc ne exire posset, statim ephori valvas ejus ædis obstruxerunt, tectumque sunt demoliti, quò faciliùs sub dio interiret. Dicitur, eo tempore matrem Pausaniæ vixisse, eamque, jam magno natu, postquam de scelere filii comperit, in primis ad filium claudendum lapidem ad introitum ædis attulisse. Sic Pausanias magnam belli gloriam turpi morte maculavit. Hic, cùm semianimis de templo elatus esset, confestim

Ne enunciaret, quæ comperisset understood.

Rebus, difficulties.

In eo, on the point.

Minervæ, of Minerva or Pallas, the daughter of Jupiter, and said to be the goddess of war, wisdom, and the arts and sciences. Her temple at Lacedæmon was called Chalciœcus, either because it was built principally of χαλκὸς, brass, or from Chalciœus, an epithet applied to Minerva, because she had a temple at Chalcis, the chief city of Eubœa.

Quò faciliùs &c. that from exposure to the cold he might sooner die. Although the ancient heathens considered it an offence against their deities to force from their temples the criminals, who had sought refuge in them; yet it was not unusual to close the doors of the building and uncover the roof, so that the criminal soon perished with cold and hunger. In other instances they constrained the suppliant to leave the temple by filling it with fire.

Jam magno natu, being now of a great age. The unnatural conduct of the mother of Pausanias on this occasion was perfectly consistent with the usual spirit and conduct of the Lacedæmonian women. They are said to have often celebrated with festivals the death of their sons, who were slain in battle; and sometimes to have killed, with their own hands, such of their children as brought disgrace on their country by losing their

animam efflavit. Cujus mortui corpus cùm eòdem nonnulli dicerent inferri oportere, quò hi, qui ad supplicium essent dati, displicuit pluribus; et procul ab eo loco infoderunt, in quo erat mortuus. Inde posteriùs dei Delphici responso erutus, atque eodem loco sepultus, ubi vitam finîerat.

CIMON.

1. Cimon, Miltiadis filius, Atheniensis, duro admodum initio usus est adolescentiæ; nam, cùm pater ejus litem æstimatam populo solvere non potuisset, ob eamque causam in vinculis publicis decessisset, Cimon eâdem custodiâ tenebatur, neque legibus Atheniensium emitti poterat, nisi pecuniam, quâ pater mulctatus esset, solvisset. Habebat autem in matrimonio sororem suam germanam, nomine Elpinicen, non magìs amore, quàm more, ductus; nam Atheniensibus licet, eodem patre natas, uxores ducere. Hujus conjugii cupidus, Callias quidam, non tam generosus, quàm pecuniosus, qui magnas pecunias ex metallis fecerat, egit cum Cimone, ut eam sibi uxorem daret; id si impetrâsset, se pro illo pecuniam soluturum. Is cùm talem conditionem aspernaretur, Elpinice negavit, se passuram Miltiadis progeniem in vinculis publicis interire; quoniamque prohibere posset, se Calliæ nupturam, si ea, quæ polliceretur, præstitisset.

2. Tali modo custodiâ liberatus, Cimon celeriter ad principatum pervenit; habebat enim satìs eloquentiæ, summam liberalitatem, magnam prudentiam cùm juris civilis, tum rei militaris, quòd cum patre a puero in exercitu fuerat versatus. Itaque hic et populum urbanum

arms, or flying from the enemy.

Hi, those were carried.

Usus est, experienced.

Non magìs amore &c. induced to marry her, not more by love for her, than by the custom of his country.

Hujus conjugii, of having Elpinice as his wife. The laws of Athens allowed the dissolution of a marriage by mutual consent, and the parties were afterwards at liberty to marry again.

Se, dixit understood.

A puero, from his childhood.

in suâ tenuit potestate, et apud exercitum plurimùm valuit auctoritate. Primùm imperator apud flumen Strymona magnas copias Thracum fugavit; oppidum Amphipolim constituit, eòque decem millia Atheniensium in coloniam misit. Idem iterum apud Mycalem Cypriorum et Phœnicum ducentarum navium classem devictam cepit, eodemque die pari fortunâ in terrâ usus est; namque, hostium navibus captis, statim ex classe copias suas eduxit, barbarorumque uno concursu maximam vim prostravit. Quâ victoriâ magnâ prædâ potitus, cùm domum reverteretur, quòd jam nonnullæ insulæ propter acerbitatem imperii defecerant, bene animatas confirmavit, alienatas ad officium redire coegit. Scyrum, quam eo tempore Dolopes incolebant, quòd contumaciùs se gesserat, vacuefecit; sessores veteres urbe insulâque ejecit, agros civibus divisit. Thasios, opulentiâ fretos, suo adventu fregit. His ex manubiis arx Athenarum, quà ad meridiem vergit, est ornata.

3. Quibus rebus cùm unus in civitate maximè floreret,

Strymona, Strymon, a river separating Thrace from Macedonia.

Amphipolim, Amphipolis, a town situated on a small island in the middle of the river Strymon, which consequently flowed round it, and caused it to be named Amphipolis, or, a city surrounded on all sides. The modern Greeks call this town Christopolis, and the Turks, Jamboli or Emboli.

Mycalem, Mycale, a city and promontory of Asia Minor, near Samos. The battle of Mycale was fought A. C. 479.

Phœnicum, of the Phœnicians, the inhabitants of Phœnicia, a name given to that part of Syria, which lies along the Mediterranean. This country has been celebrated for having made the earliest progress in civilization and the arts and sciences. The origin of letters is ascribed by the Greeks to its inhabitants; and the art of navigation, if not invented, was much improved by them. The Phœnicians were originally governed by kings, but they at length fell under the power of Persia, and remained a part of that monarchy, till it was destroyed by Alexander: they eventually became tributary to the Romans.

Imperii, Atheniensium is understood.

Scyrum, Scyros, or, as it is now called, Skyro, a rocky and barren island in the Ægean sea, near Eubœa.

Dolopes, the Dolopes, a people of Thessaly near mount Pindus.

Thasios, the inhabitants of Thasos, a small but very fruitful island in the Ægean sea, on the coast of Thrace.

Quà ad &c. on the south side.

incidit in eandem invidiam, quam pater suus cæterique Atheniensium principes; nam testarum suffragiis, quod illi ὀστρακισμὸν (ostracismum) vocant, decem annorum exilio mulctatus est. Cujus facti celeriùs Athenienses, quàm ipsum, pœnituit; nam cùm ille forti animo invidiæ ingratorum civium cessisset, bellumque Lacedæmonii Atheniensibus indixissent, confestim notæ ejus virtutis desiderium consecutum est. Itaque post annum quintum, quo expulsus erat, in patriam revocatus est. Ille, quòd hospitio Lacedæmoniorum utebatur, satius existimans contendere Lacedæmonem, suâ sponte est profectus, pacemque inter duas potentissimas civitates conciliavit. Pòst neque ita multò, in Cyprum cum ducentis navibus imperator missus, cùm ejus majorem partem insulæ devicisset, in morbum implicitus, in oppido Citio est mortuus.

4. Hunc Athenienses non solùm in bello, sed in pace, diu desideraverunt; fuit enim tantâ liberalitate, cùm compluribus locis prædia hortosque haberet, ut nunquam eis custodem imposuerit fructûs servandi gratiâ, ne quis impediretur, quò minùs ejus rebus, quibus vellet, frueretur. Semper eum pedissequi cum nummis sunt secuti, ut, si quis opis ejus indigeret, haberet, quod statim daret, ne differendo videretur negare. Sæpe cùm aliquem, offensum fortunâ, videret minùs bene vestitum, suum amiculum dedit. Quotidie sic cœna ei coquebatur, ut, quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret; quod facere nullum diem prætermittebat. Nulli fides ejus, nulli opera, nulli res familiaris, defuit. Multos locupletavit. Complures pauperes mortuos, qui, unde efferrentur, non reliquissent, suo sumptu extulit. Sic se gerendo, minimè est mirandum, si et vita ejus fuit secura, et mors acerba.

Principes, inciderant understood.

Quòd hospitio &c. because he had a friendship for the Lacedæmonians.

Contendere, to go to.

Implicitus, falling.

Citio, Citium, a town of Cyprus, now called Chiti. Cimon died about A. C. 449, in the fifty-first year of his age.

Offensum fortunâ, ill-treated by fortune.

Sic, so plentiful.

LYSANDER.

1. LYSANDER, Lacedæmonius, magnam reliquit sui famam, magìs felicitate, quàm virtute, partam; Atheniensis enim, in Peloponnesios sexto et vicesimo anno bellum gerentes, confecisse apparet. Id quâ ratione consecutus sit, latet; non enim virtute sui exercitûs, sed immodestiâ factum est adversariorum, qui, quòd dicto audientes imperatoribus suis non erant, dispalati in agris, relictis navibus, in hostium venerunt potestatem; quo facto Athenienses se Lacedæmoniis dediderunt. Hâc victoriâ Lysander elatus, cùm antea semper factiosus audaxque fuisset, sic sibi indulsit, ut ejus operâ in maximum odium Græciæ Lacedæmonii pervenerint: nam cùm hanc causam Lacedæmonii dictitâssent sibi esse belli, ut Atheniensium impotentem dominationem refringerent, postquam apud Ægos flumen Lysander classis hostium est potitus, nihil aliud molitus est, quàm ut omnes civitates in suâ teneret potestate, cùm id se Lacedæmoniorum causâ facere simularet. Namque undique qui Atheniensium rebus studuissent, ejectis, decem delegerat in unâquâque civitate, quibus summum imperium potestatemque omnium rerum committeret. Horum in numerum nemo admittebatur, nisi qui aut ejus hospitio contineretur, aut, se illius fore proprium, fide confirmaret.

2. Ita decemvirali potestate in omnibus urbibus consti-

In Peloponnesios, against the inhabitants of Peloponnesus. The jealousy, which existed between the Spartan and Athenian states, excited at length a civil war in Greece. The Lacedæmonians, supported by the republics of Peloponnesus and other allies, declared war against the Athenians, and, after an arduous struggle of nearly twenty-seven years, overcame them. They took their city, and reduced them from a state of independence and greatness to slavery and wretchedness.

Immodestiâ, by the imprudence and want of discipline.

Audientes, obedient.

Sic sibi indulsit, gave his proud and ambitious disposition so much liberty.

Ægos, Ægos, a river of Thrace, generally called Ægos Potamos, or the goats' river.

Rebus, the interests.

Ejectis, iis understood.

Aut, se &c. the construction; *Aut, confirmaret* eum *fide se fore proprium illius.*

tutâ, ipsius nutu omnia gerebantur. Cujus de crudelitate ac perfidiâ satìs est unam rem, exempli gratiâ, proferre, ne de eodem plura enumerando fatigemus lectores. Victor ex Asiâ cùm reverteretur, Thasumque divertisset, quòd ea civitas præcipuâ fide fuerat erga Athenienses, proinde ac si iidem firmissimi solerent esse amici, qui constantes fuissent inimici, eam pervertere concupivit. Vidit autem, nisi in eo occultâsset voluntatem, futurum, ut Thasii dilaberentur consulerentque rebus suis.

3. Itaque decemviralem suam potestatem sui, ab illo constitutam, sustulerunt. Quo dolore incensus, iniit consilia reges Lacedæmoniorum tollere; sed sentiebat, id se sinè ope deorum facere non posse, quòd Lacedæmonii omnia ad oracula referre consueverant: primùm itaque Delphos corrumpere est conatus. Cùm id non potuisset, Dodonam adortus est. Hinc quoque repulsus, dixit se vota suscepisse, quæ Jovi Ammoni solveret, existimans se Afros faciliùs corrupturum. Hâc spe cùm profectus esset in Africam, multùm eum antistites Jovis fefellerunt; nam non solùm corrumpi non potuerunt, sed etiam legatos Lacedæmona miserunt, qui Lysandrum accusarent, quòd sacerdotes fani corrumpere conatus esset. Accusatus hôc crimine, judicumque absolutus sententiis, Orchomeniis missus subsidio, occisus est a Thebanis apud Haliartum.

Proinde ac si, as though.

Pervertere, to bring it over to his own interests.

Rebus suis, their own security. The part of the life of Lysander, in which this instance of his cruelty is recorded, is lost, and it cannot now be ascertained to what circumstances the historian here refers.

Sui, his countrymen.

Reges, the kings. As long as the monarchical form of government existed at Lacedæmon, there were always two kings at the same time; but their authority was so much restrained by the ephori, that they might more properly have been called generals than monarchs.

Ope, the sanction.

Delphos, the oracle of Apollo at Delphos.

Id, facere is understood.

Dodonam, Dodona, a city of Epirus, in which was a celebrated oracle of Jupiter.

Jovi Ammoni, to Jupiter Ammon, who had a temple and oracle in the deserts of Lybia in Africa.

Orchomeniis, to the inhabitants of Orchomenum, a town of Bœotia, sometimes called Minyeia.

Thebanis, the Thebans, the inhabitants of Thebes, the capital

Quàm verè de eo foret judicatum, oratio indicio fuit, quæ post mortem in domo ejus reperta est, in quâ suadet Lacedæmoniis, ut, regiâ potestate dissolutâ, ex omnibus dux deligatur ad bellum gerendum; sed ita scripta, ut deorum videretur congruere sententiæ, quam ille se habiturum, pecuniâ fidens, non dubitabat: hanc ei scripsisse Cleon Halicarnasseus dicitur.

4. Atque hoc loco non est prætereundum factum Pharnabazi, satrapis regii; nam cùm Lysander, præfectus classis, in bello multa crudeliter avarèque fecisset, deque his rebus suspicaretur ad cives suos esse perlatum, petiit a Pharnabazo, ut ad ephoros sibi testimonium daret, quantâ sanctitate bellum gessisset, sociosque tractâsset, deque eâ re accuratè scriberet; magnam enim ejus auctoritatem in eâ re futuram. Huic ille liberaliter pollicetur. Librum gravem multis verbis conscripsit, in quo summis eum effert laudibus; quem cùm legisset probâssetque, dum obsignatur, alterum pari magnitudine, tantâ similitudine, ut discerni non posset, signatum subjecit, in quo accuratissimè ejus avaritiam perfidiamque accusârat. Hinc Lysander domum cùm redîsset, postquam de suis rebus gestis apud maximum magistratum, quæ voluerat, dixerat, testimonii loco librum, a Pharnabazo datum, tradidit; hunc, summoto Lysandro, cùm ephori cognôssent, ipsi legendum dederunt. Ita ille imprudens ipse suus fuit accusator.

of Bœotia. This celebrated city is said to have been built by Cadmus. It was at first governed by kings, but about A. C. 1190 a republic was established in it. It did not however rise to any eminence till the age of Epaminondas, when it held for a short period the sovereignty of Greece. Thebes was totally demolished by Alexander, and though it was afterwards partially rebuilt, it never regained its former consequence.

Haliartum, Harliartus, a city of Bœotia. Lysander was slain 394 years before the Christian era.

Cleon Halicarnasseus, Cleon, an orator of Halicarnassus.

Pharnabazi, of Pharnabazus, an officer of Persia, who assisted the Lacedæmonians against the Athenians.

Esse perlatum, that intelligence had been carried.

Testimonium, a testimonial to show.

Testimonii loco, as a testimonial.

Ipsi, the letter to Lysander himself.

ALCIBIADES.

1. Alcibiades, Cliniæ filius, Atheniensis. In hôc natura, quid efficere possit, videtur experta; constat enim inter omnes, qui de eo memoriæ prodiderunt, nihil illo fuisse excellentius, vel in vitiis, vel in virtutibus. Natus in amplissimâ civitate, summo genere, omnium ætatis suæ multò formosissimus, ad omnes res aptus, consiliique plenus. Namque imperator fuit summus et mari et terrâ; disertus, ut in primis dicendo valeret; et tanta erat commendatio oris atque orationis, ut nemo ei dicendo posset resistere. Idem, cùm tempus posceret, laboriosus, patiens, liberalis, splendidus, non minùs in vitâ, quàm victu; affabilis, blandus, temporibus callidissimè inserviens. Idem, simul ac se remiserat, nec causa suberat, quare animi laborem perferret, luxuriosus, dissolutus, libidinosus, intemperans reperiebatur; ut omnes admirarentur, in uno homine tantam inesse dissimilitudinem, tamque diversam naturam.

2. Educatus est in domo Periclis, privignus enim ejus fuisse dicitur; eruditus a Socrate. Socerum habuit Hip-

Cliniæ, of Clinias, a native of Athens.

Memoriæ prodiderunt, have written.

Excellentius, more remarkable.

Disertus, *ita* understood.

Animi, of thought.

Periclis, of Pericles, an illustrious Athenian, who by his liberality, political talents, and eloquence, maintained the chief authority in the republic for many years. Towards the close of his life, he lost his popularity and influence, but was again raised by his fickle countrymen to his former honors and authority, which he retained till about A. C. 429, when he was cut off by the plague in the seventieth year of his age.

Socrate, Socrates, the son of Sophroniscus, a statuary, the most renowned of all the ancient philosophers. Having studied philosophy under Archelaus and Anaxagoras, he left the occupation of his father, to which he had been brought up, and undertook the office of a public instructor. The most illustrious youths of Athens became his pupils, and were trained by his instructions and the influence of his example to habits of temperance, purity, self-denial, patience, and courage. The reputation which his wisdom and virtue obtained, and the freedom with which he reproved the vices of his countrymen, excited against him the hatred of the envious and depraved. The philosopher was accused of cor-

ponicum, omnium Græcorum ditissimum, ut si ipse fingere vellet, neque plura bona reminisci, neque majora posset consequi, quàm vel fortuna, vel natura, tribuerat.

3. Bello Peloponnesiaco, hujus consilio atque auctoritate Athenienses bellum Syracusanis indixerunt, ad quod gerendum ipse dux delectus est. Duo præterea collegæ dati, Nicias et Lamachus. Id cùm appararetur, priusquam classis exiret, accidit, ut unâ nocte omnes Hermæ, qui in oppido erant Athenis dejicerentur præter unum, qui ante januam Andocidis erat, Andocidisque Hermes vocatus est. Hoc cùm appareret, non sinè magnâ multorum consensione esse factum, quod non ad privatam, sed ad publicam rem pertineret, magnus multitudini timor est injectus, ne qua repentina vis in civitate existeret, quæ libertatem opprimeret populi. Hoc maximè convenire in Alcibiadem videbatur; quòd et potentior et major, quàm privatus, existimabatur; multos enim liberalitate devinxerat, plures etiam operâ forensi suos reddiderat. Quare fiebat, ut omnium oculos, quotiescunque in publicum pro-

rupting the Athenian youth before the council of the five hundred, and his enemies prevailed on his judges to declare him guilty and to condemn him. When the hour of his death approached, a cup of hemlock was presented to him, which he drank with a calm and unaltered countenance, and in a few minutes expired. Socrates died about A. C. 400, in the seventieth year of his age.

Fingere, bona sibi understood.

Consilio &c., relying on the opinion and reputation.

Syracusanis, against the Syracusans, the inhabitants of Syracuse, a city of Sicily, founded by a Corinthian colony, A. C. 732, and long celebrated for its opulence and magnifience. It is still a place of some consequence.

Nicias et Lamachus, Nicias and Lamachus. After Alcibiades was recalled to Athens, these generals were left at Syracuse to prosecute the siege. They carried it on with the greatest valor and intrepidity, but without success. Lamachus died fighting before the walls of the city, and Nicias was at length obliged to surrender himself and all his army to the enemy, by whom he was put to death, A. C. 413.

Id, this expedition.

Hermæ, the statues of Hermes or Mercury, which the Greeks generally placed at the entrance of their houses, as a protection against robbers, of whom Mercury was considered the god.

Andocidis, of Andocides, an Athenian orator.

Hoc maximè &c. a sudden commotion of this nature seemed most likely to proceed from Alcibiades.

Operâ forensi, by the assistance he had rendered them in their law-suits.

dîsset, ad se converteret, neque ei par quisquam in civitate poneretur. Itaque non solùm spem in eo habebant maximam, sed etiam timorem, quòd et obesse plurimùm, et prodesse, poterat. Aspergebatur etiam infamiâ, quòd in domo suâ facere mysteria dicebatur, quod nefas erat more Atheniensium; idque non ad religionem, sed ad conjurationem, pertinere existimabatur.

4. Hôc crimine in contentionem ab inimicis compellabatur; sed instabat tempus ad bellum proficiscendi: id ille intuens, neque ignorans civium suorum consuetudinem, postulabat, ut, si quid de se agi vellent, potiùs de præsenti quæstio haberetur, quàm absens invidiæ crimine accusaretur. Inimici verò ejus quiescendum in præsenti, quia, nocere se ei non posse, intelligebant, et illud tempus expectandum, decreverunt, quo exîsset, ut sic absentem aggrederentur: itàque fecerunt; nam postquam in Siciliam eum pervenisse crediderunt, absentem, quòd sacra violâsset, reum fecerunt. Quâ de re cùm ei nuncius a magistratu in Siciliam missus esset, ut domum ad causam dicendam rediret, essetque in magnâ spe provinciæ bene administrandæ, non parere noluit, et in triremem, quæ ad eum deportandum erat missa, ascendit; ac, Thurios in Italiam pervectus, multa secum reputans de immoderatâ civium suorum licentiâ crudelitateque erga nobiles, utilissimum ratus impendentem evitare tempestatem, clam se a custodibus subduxit, et inde primùm Elidem, deinde Thebas, venit. Postquam autem, se capitis damnatum, bonis publicatis, audivit, et id, quod usu venerat, Eumol-

Mysteria, the sacred rites of Ceres, which it was not lawful to celebrate except at Eleusis.

In contentionem compellabatur, he was publicly charged.

Consuetudinem, the fickle disposition, and practice of degrading their absent commanders.

Præsenti, se understood.

Invidiæ crimine, of any crime, through the malice of those who envied and hated him.

In præsenti, for the present.

Siciliam, Sicily, the largest, most fertile, and most celebrated island in the Mediterranean, anciently called Sicania, Trinacria, and Triquetra.

Reum fecerunt, impeached him.

Thurios, to Thurii, a town of Lycania in Italy, built, A. C. 444, by a colony of Athenians.

Elidem, to Elis, a city of Peloponnesus, the capital of a province of the same name, celebrated for the swiftness of its horses.

Quod usu venerat, which was customary.

Eumolpidas, called Eumolpidæ, the priests of Ceres, who presi-

pidas sacerdotes a populo coactos, ut se devoverent, ejusque devotionis quò testatior esset memoria, exemplum, in pilâ lapideâ incisum, esse positum in publico, Lacedæmonem demigravit. Ibi, ut ipse prædicare consueverat, non adversùs patriam, sed inimicos suos, bellum gessit, quòd iidem hostes essent civitati; nam cùm intelligerent, se plurimùm prodesse reipublicæ, ex eâ ejecisse, plùsque iræ suæ, quàm utilitati communi, paruisse. Itaque hujus consilio Lacedæmonii cum Persarum rege amicitiam fecerunt; deinde Deceliam in Atticâ munierunt, præsidioque perpetuo ibi posito, in obsidione Athenas tenuerunt. Ejusdem operâ Ioniam a societate averterunt Atheniensium; quo facto, multò superiores bello esse cœperunt.

5. Neque verò his rebus tam amici Alcibiadi sunt facti, quàm timore ab eo alienati; nam cùm acerrimi viri præstantem prudentiam in omnibus rebus cognoscerent, pertimuerunt, ne, caritate patriæ ductus, aliquando ab ipsis desciscceret, et cum suis in gratiam rediret: itaque tempus ejus interficiendi quærere instituerunt. Id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit; erat enim eâ sagacitate, ut decipi non posset, præsertim cùm animum attendisset ad cavendum. Itaque ad Tissaphernem, præfectum regis Darii, se contulit; cujus cùm in intimam amicitiam pervenisset, et Atheniensium, malè gestis in Siciliâ rebus, opes senescere, contrà Lacedæmoniorum crescere videret, initio cum Pisandro prætore, qui apud Samum exercitum habebat,

ded at the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries. They were descended from Eumolpus, a king of Thrace, who was made priest of Ceres by Erechtheus, king of Athens; and all causes relating to impiety or profanation were always referred to their judgment.

Exemplum, a copy of the curse.

Ex eâ ejecisse, they cast him out of it.

Deceliam, Decelia, or, as it is now called, Biala Castro, a small village, about fifteen miles north of Athens.

Facti, *Lacedæmonii* understood.

Tissaphernem, Tissaphernes. There were several Persian officers of this name, the most celebrated of whom, was the officer who cammanded the army of Artaxerxes at the battle of Cunaxa, and who was afterwards conquered by Agesilaus.

Lacedæmoniorum, *opes* understood.

Samum, Samos, an island in the Ægean sea, near the coast of Ionia.

per internuncios colloquitur, et de reditu suo facit mentionem; erat enim eodem, quo Alcibiades, sensu, populi potentiæ non amicus, et optimatum fautor. Ab hôc destitutus, primùm per Thrasybulum, Lyci filium, ab exercitu recipitur, prætorque fit apud Samum; pòst suffragante Theramene, plebiscito restituitur, parique absens imperio præficitur, simul cum Thrasybulo et Theramene. Horum imperio tanta commutatio rerum facta est, ut Lacedæmonii, qui paulò antè victores viguerant, perterriti pacem peterent; victi enim erant quinque prœliis terrestribus, tribus navalibus; in quibus ducentas naves triremes amiserant, quæ captæ in hostium venerant potestatem. Alcibiades simul cum collegis receperat Ioniam, Hellespontum, multas præterea urbes Græcas, quæ in orâ sitæ sunt Asiæ; quarum expugnaverant complures, in his Byzantium; neque minùs multas consilio ad amicitiam adjunxerant, quòd in captos clementiâ fuerant usi.

6. Ita prædâ onusti, locupletato exercitu, maximis rebus gestis, Athenas venerunt. His cùm obviàm universa civitas in Piræeum descendisset, tanta fuit omnium expectatio visendi Alcibiadis, ut ad ejus triremem vulgus conflueret, perinde ac si solus advenisset; sic enim populo erat persuasum, et adversas superiores, et præsentes secundas res, accidisse ejus operâ. Itaque et Siciliæ amissum imperium, et Lacedæmoniorum victorias, culpæ suæ tribuebant, quòd talem virum e civitate expulissent. Neque id sinè causâ arbitrari videbantur; nam postquam exercitui præesse cœperat, neque terrâ, neque mari, hostes pares esse potuerant. Hic ut navi egressus est, quanquam Theramenes et Thrasybulus eisdem rebus præfue-

Eodem, quo &c. of the same party with Alcibiades.

Suffragante Theramene, Theramenes exerting his influence for him. Theramenes was an Athenian philosopher and general. When Athens fell under the power of the Lacedæmonians, he was appointed one of the thirty tyrants, to whom the government of the city was committed, but refusing to share in the cruelties and extortions practised by his colleagues, they formed a conspiracy against him, and he was condemned to die by poison.

Neque minùs, and also.

Populo erat persuasum, the people were persuaded.

Pares, *Atheniensibus* understood.

rant, simulque venerant in Piræeum, tamen illum unum omnes prosequebantur; et, id quod nunquam antea usu venerat, nisi Olympiæ victoribus, coronis aureis æneisque vulgo donabatur. Ille lacrymans talem benevolentiam civium suorum accipiebat, reminiscens pristini temporis acerbitatem. Postquam Astu venit, concione advocatâ, sic verba fecit, ut nemo tam ferus fuerit, quin ejus casum lacrymârit, inimicumque his se ostenderit, quorum operâ patriâ pulsus fuerat; perinde ac si alius populus, non ille ipse, qui tum flebat, eum sacrilegii damnâsset. Restituta ergo huic sunt publicè bona; iidemque illi Eumolpidæ sacerdotes rursus resecrare sunt coacti, qui eum devoverant, pilæque illæ, in quibus devotio fuerat scripta, in mare præcipitatæ.

7. Hæc Alcibiadi lætitia minùs fuit diuturna; nam, cùm ei essent omnes honores decreti, totaque respublica domi bellique tradita, ut unius arbitrio gereretur, et ipse postulâsset, ut duo sibi collegæ darentur, Thrasybulus et Adimantus, neque id negatum esset, classe in Asiam profectus, quòd apud Cymen minùs ex sententiâ rem gesserat, in invidiam recidit. Nihil enim eum non efficere posse ducebant; ex quo fiebat, ut omnia minùs prosperè gesta ejus culpæ tribuerent, cùm, eum aut negligenter, aut malitiosè fecisse, loquerentur; sicut tum accidit; nam, corruptum, a rege, capere Cymen noluisse, arguebant. Itaque huic maximè, putamus, malo fuisse nimiam opinionem ingenii atque virtutis; timebatur enim non minùs, quàm diligebatur, ne, secundâ fortunâ magnisque opibus elatus, tyrannidem concupisceret. Quibus rebus factum est, ut absenti magistratum abrogarent, et alium in ejus locum substituerent. Id ille ut audivit, domum reverti noluit, et se Perinthum contulit, ibique tria castella communivit, Bornos, Byziam, Macrontichos; manuque

Non ille ipse, and not that same people.

Adimantus, Adimantus, an Athenian commander.

Cymen, Cyme or Cuma, a town of Æolia in Asia Minor.

Minùs ex sententiâ, less successfully than they expected.

Nihil enim &c. for they thought there was nothing which he could not accomplish.

Rege, *Persiæ* understood.

Perinthum, to Perinthus, a town of Thrace, sometimes called Heraclea, and now known by the name of Erekli.

collectâ, primus Græciæ in Thraciam introiit, gloriosius existimans barbarorum prædâ locupletari, quàm Graiorum. Quâ ex re creverat cùm famâ, tum opibus; magnamque amicitiam sibi cum quibusdam regibus Thraciæ pepererat.

8. Neque tamen a caritate patriæ potuit recedere; nam cùm apud Ægos flumen Philocles, prætor Atheniensium, classem constituisset suam, neque longè abesset Lysander, prætor Lacedæmoniorum, qui in eo erat occupatus, ut bellum quàm diutissimè duceret, quòd ipsis pecunia a rege suppeditabatur; contrà Atheniensibus exhaustis, præter arma et naves, nihil erat supèr; Alcibiades ad Atheniensium venit exercitum, ibique, præsente vulgo, agere cœpit, si vellent, se coacturum Lysandrum aut dimicare aut pacem petere: Lacedæmonios eò nolle confligere classe, quòd pedestribus copiis plùs, quam navibus, valerent; sibi autem esse facile Seuthen, regem Thracum, deducere, ut eos terrâ depelleret; quo facto, necessariò aut classe conflicturos, aut bellum composituros. Id etsi verè dictum Philocles animadvertebat, tamen postulata facere noluit, quòd sentiebat, se, Alcibiade recepto, nullius momenti apud exercitum futurum; et, si quid secundi evenisset, nullam in eâ re suam partem fore; contra ea, si quid adversi accidisset, se unum ejus delicti futurum reum. Ab hôc discedens, Alcibiades, "Quoniam," inquit, "victoriæ patriæ repugnas, illud moneo, juxta hostes castra habeas nautica; periculum est enim, ne immodestiâ militum nostrorum occasio detur Lysandro nostri opprimendi exercitûs." Neque ea res illum fefellit; nam Lysander, cùm per speculatores comperisset, vulgum Atheniensium in terram prædatum exîsse, navesque penè inanes relictas, tempus rei gerendæ non dimisit, eoque impetu totum bellum delevit.

9. At Alcibiades, victis Atheniensibus, non satìs tuta eadem loca sibi arbitratus, penitùs in Thraciam se supra

Primus Græciæ, the first of the Grecian generals.

Philocles, Philocles, one of the admirals of the Athenian fleet during the Peloponnesian war.

Erat supèr, used for *supererat*.

Agere, to propose.

Lacedæmonios, dixit understood.

Conflicturos, esse eos understood.

Quid secundi, any success.

Contra ea, on the other hand.

Propontidem abdidit, (sperans, ibi facillimè suam fortunam occuli posse, sed falsò; nam Thraces, postquam eum cum magnâ pecuniâ venisse senserunt, insidias ei fecerunt; qui ea, quæ apportavit, abstulerunt; ipsum capere non potuerunt.) Ille, (cernens nullum locum sibi tutum in Græciâ propter potentiam Lacedæmoniorum,) ad Pharnabazum in Asiam transiit; (quem quidem adeò suâ cepit humanitate, ut eum nemo in amicitiâ antecederet; namque ei Grunium dederat in Phrygiâ castrum, ex quo quinquaginta talenta vectigalis capiebat.) Quâ fortunâ Alcibiades non erat contentus, (neque Athenas victas Lacedæmoniis servire poterat pati; itaque ad patriam liberandum omni ferebatur cogitatione.) Sed videbat, id sinè rege Persarum non posse fieri, (ideoque eum amicum sibi cupiebat adjungi; neque dubitabat facilè se consecuturum, si modò ejus conveniendi habuisset potestatem; nam, Cyrum fratrem ei bellum clàm parare, Lacedæmoniis adjuvantibus, sciebat.) Id si ei aperuisset, magnam se ab eo initurum gratiam videbat.

Propontidem, the Propontis, or, as it is now called, the sea of Marmora, a small sea between the Thracian Bosphorus and the Hellespont, connecting the Ægean sea with the Euxine.

Phrygiâ, Phrygia, a country of Asia Minor, divided into Phrygia Major and Phrygia Minor, and situated between Bithynia, Lydia, Cappadocia, and Caria. The Phrygians are generally represented as obstinate, effeminate, luxurious, and servile.

Cyrum, Cyrus, commonly called the younger, to distinguish him from the celebrated king of Persia of that name. After the death of Darius Nothus, Artaxerxes, his son, succeeded to the throne of Persia, but the tranquillity of his reign was soon disturbed by his younger brother Cyrus, who attacked him at the head of an immense army near Cunaxa, a town of Assyria. The battle, which was fought A. C. 401, ended in the death of the ambitious Cyrus, and in the total overthrow of his army. A body of Greeks however, about 10,000 in number, who had joined the forces of Cyrus, still kept the field, and though surrounded by innumerable enemies, who were daily assailing them, they succeeded in passing through the greater part of Asia, and, at the end of fifteen months, they reached their own country. This retreat is one of the most remarkable and celebrated events of ancient history, and forms the subject of the Anabasis of Xenophon, who was one of the principal leaders of this heroic little army.

Ab eo, with him.

10. Hæc cùm moliretur, peteretque a Pharnabazo, ut ad regem mitteretur, eodem tempore Critias cæterique tyranni Atheniensium certos homines ad Lysandrum in Asiam miserunt, qui eum certiorem facerent, nisi Alcibiadem sustulisset, nihil earum rerum fore ratum, quas ipse Athenis constituisset. Quare, si suas res gestas manere vellet, illum persequeretur. His, Laco, rebus commotus, statuit, accuratiùs sibi agendum cum Pharnabazo. Huic ergo renunciat, quæ regi cum Lacedæmoniis essent, irrita futura, nisi Alcibiadem, vivum aut mortuum, tradidisset. Non tulit hoc satrapes, et violare clementiam, quàm regis opes minui, maluit. Itaque misit Sysamithren et Bagoam ad Alcibiadem interficiendum, cùm ille esset in Phrygiâ, iterque ad regem pararet. Missi clàm vicinitati, in quâ tum Alcibiades erat, dant negotium, ut eum interficiant. Illi, cùm eum ferro aggredi non auderent, noctu ligna contulerunt circa casam eam, in quâ quiescebat, eamque succenderunt, ut incendio conficerent, quem manu superari posse diffidebant. Ille autem, sonitu flammæ excitatus, quòd gladius ei erat subductus, familiaris sui subalare telum eripuit; namque erat cum eo quidam ex Arcadiâ hospes, qui nunquam discedere voluerat. Hunc sequi se jubet, et id, quod in præsentiâ vestimentorum fuit, arripuit; his in ignem ejectis, flammæ vim transit. Quem, ut barbari incendium effugisse viderunt, telis eminus missis interfecerunt, caputque ejus ad Pharnabazum retulerunt.

Critias, Critias, one of the most cruel of the thirty officers or tyrants, whom the Spartans set over Athens after they had conquered it. This treacherous Athenian was killed in a battle with those citizens, whom his oppression had banished.

Persequeretur, he must watch and take care of.

Laco, the Lacedæmonian, Lysander.

Accuratius sibi agendum, to act decidedly.

Quæ &c. that those things, which had been agreed on between the king and the Lacedæmonians.

Missi, homines understood.

Subalare telum, a small poniard, that was gemerally carried under the arm.

Et id &c. and hastily snatched up the clothes, which he had with him at that time.

Arcadiâ, Arcadia, a country of Peloponnesus, whose inhabitants were principally shepherds. It was situated between Achaia, Messenia, Elis, and Argolis.

At mulier, quæ cum eo vivere consueverat, muliebri suâ veste contectum, ædificii incendio mortuum cremavit, quod ad vivum interimendum erat comparatum. Sic Alcibiades, annos circiter quadraginta natus, diem obiit supremum.

11. Hunc, infamatum a plerisque, tres gravissimi historici summis laudibus extulerunt; Thucydides, qui ejusdem ætatis fuit; Theopompus, qui fuit pòst aliquantò natus; et Timæus: qui quidem duo maledicentissimi, nescio quo modo, in illo uno laudando consenserunt; nam ea, quæ suprà diximus, de eo prædicârunt, atque hoc ampliùs, cùm Athenis, splendidissimâ civitate, natus esset, omnes Athenienses splendore ac dignitate vitæ superâsse; postquam, inde expulsus, Thebas venerit, adeò studiis eorum inservîsse, ut nemo eum labore corporisque viribus posset æquiparare: omnes enim Bœotii magis firmitati corporis, quàm ingenii acumini, inserviunt. Eundem apud Lacedæmonios, quorum moribus summa virtus in patientiâ ponebatur, sic duritiæ se dedisse, ut parsimoniâ victûs atque cultûs omnes Lacedæmonios vinceret: ve-

Vivere, to live with him as a servant. Although the Greeks generally interred their dead, they sometimes burnt them. The body was placed on the top of a pile of wood, and covered with the clothes which the deceased had usually worn: the pile was then lighted by his surviving friends, who continued to pour ointments and perfumes into the flames till the body was consumed. The remaining bones and ashes were then collected, and deposited in urns.

Diem obiit supremum, died. Alcibiades was killed A. C. 404, in the forty-sixth year of his age.

Theopompus, Theopompus, a Greek historian of Chios, who florished A. C. 354, and was considered but little inferior to Thucydides and Herodotus. A few fragments only of his writings have been preserved.

Timæus, Timæus, a historian of Sicily, A. C. 262, who wrote a history of Sicily and the wars of Pyrrhus, which was much esteemed. All his compositions are lost.

Maledicentissimi, though in general much disposed to censure severely.

In illo uno laudando, in praising this man alone.

Hoc, prædicaverunt understood.

Superâsse, eum understood.

Studiis eorum, the habits of the Thebans.

Bœotii, the Bœotians, the inhabitants of Bœotia, a mountainous country of Greece, situated between Phocis, Attica, Euboea, and the bay of Corinth. It now forms a part of Livadia.

Eundem, prædicârunt understood.

nisse ad Persas, apud quos summa laus esset fortiter venari, luxuriosè vivere; horum sic imitatum consuetudinem, ut illi ipsi eum in his maximè admirarentur. Quibus rebus effecisse, ut, apud quoscunque esset, princeps poneretur habereturque carissimus. Sed satìs de hôc; reliquos ordiamur.

THRASYBULUS.

1. Thrasybulus, Lyci filius, Atheniensis. Si per se virtus sinè fortunâ ponderanda sit, dubito, an hunc primum omnium ponam. Illi sinè dubio neminem præfero fide, constantiâ, magnitudine animi, in patriam amore; nam, quod multi voluerunt, paucique potuerunt, ab uno tyranno patriam liberare, huic contigit, ut, a triginta oppressam tyrannis, e servitute in libertatem vindicaret. Sed, nescio quo modo, cùm eum nemo anteiret his virtutibus, multì nobilitate præcurrerunt. Primùm Peloponnesio bello multa hic sinè Alcibiade gessit; ille nullam rem sinè hôc; quæ ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri. Sed illa tamen omnia communia imperatoribus cum militibus et fortunâ, quòd in prælii concursu abit res a consilio ad vires vimque pugnantium: itaque jure suo nonnulla ab imperatore miles, plurima verò fortuna, vindicat, seque hìc plùs valuisse, quàm ducis prudentiam, verè potest prædicare. Quare illud magnificentissimum factum proprium est Thrasybuli; nam cùm triginta tyranni, præpositi a Lacedæmoniis, servitute oppressas tenerent Athenas, plurimos cives, quibus in bello pepercerat fortuna,

Effecisse, prædicârunt eum understood.

Omnium, imperatorum understood.

Ponam, I ought not to place.

Vindicaret, patriam understood.

Quæ ille universa fecit lucri, he obtained all the credit of these chievements.

Omnia, sunt understood.

Abit res &c. the event no longer depends on the skill of the general, but on—

Hìc, in the affairs of war.

Potest, fortuna is understood.

Factum, expelling the thirty tyrants.

partim patriâ expulissent, partim interfecissent, plurimorum bona publicata inter se divisissent, non solùm princeps, sed et solus initio, bellum his indixit.

2. Hic enim cùm Phylen confugisset, quod est castellum in Atticâ munitissimum, non plus habuit secum, quàm triginta de suis. Hoc initium fuit salutis Atticorum; hoc robur libertatis clarissimæ civitatis. Neque verò hic modò contemptus est primò a tyrannis, sed et ejus solitudo, quæ quidem res et illis contemnentibus perniciei, et huic despecto saluti fuit; hæc enim illos ad persequendum segnes, hos autem, tempore ad comparandum dato, fecit robustiores. Quò magìs præceptum illud omnium in animis esse debet, nihil in bello oportere contemni; nec sinè causâ dici, matrem timidi flere non solere. Neque tamen pro opinione Thrasybuli auctæ sunt opes; nam jam tum illis temporibus fortiùs boni pro libertate loquebantur, quàm pugnabant. Hinc in Piræeum transiit, Munychiamque munivit. × Hanc bis tyranni oppugnare sunt adorti, ab eâque turpiter repulsi, protinus in urbem, armis impedimentisque amissis, refugerunt. Usus est Thrasybulus non minùs prudentiâ, quàm fortitudine; nam cedentes violari vetuit, cives enim civibus parcere æquum censebat; neque quisquam est vulneratus, nisi qui prior impugnare voluit; neminem jacentem veste spoliavit; nil attigit, nisi arma, quorum indigebat, et quæ ad victum pertinebant. In secundo prælio cecidit Critias, dux tyrannorum, cùm quidem adversùs Thrasybulum fortissimè pugnaret.

3. Hôc dejecto, Pausanias venit Atticis auxilio, rex Lacedæmoniorum. Is inter Thrasybulum et eos, qui urbem tenebant, fecit pacem his conditionibus; ne qui, præter triginta tyrannos, et decem, qui, postea prætores creati, superioris more crudelitatis erant usi, afficerentur

Robur libertatis, the strength, that recovered the liberty.

Ejus solitudo, the circumstance of his having but few followers.

Hæc, solitudo understood.

Pro opinione, according to his expectation.

Munychiam, Munychia, a port of Attica, near whih was a celebrated temple of Diana.

Ne qui, that none.

Superioris more &c. had been guilty of the same cruelty.

exilio; neve cujusquam bona publicarentur; reipublicæ procuratio populo redderetur. Præclarum hoc quoque Thrasybuli, quòd, reconciliatâ pace, cùm plurimùm in civitate posset, legem tulit, ne quis antè actarum rerum accusaretur, neve mulctaretur; eamque illi Legem Oblivionis appellârunt. Neque verò hanc tantùm ferendam curavit, sed etiam, ut valeret, effecit; nam cùm quidam ex his, qui simul cum eo in exilio fuerant, cædem facere eorum vellent, cum quibus in gratiam reditum erat, publicè prohibuit; et id, quod pollicitus erat, præstitit.

4. Huic pro tantis meritis honoris corona a populo data est, facta e duabus virgulis oleaginis; quæ, quòd amor civium, non vis, expresserat, nullam habuit invidiam, magnæque fuit gloriæ. Bene ergò Pittacus ille, qui septem sapientûm numero est habitus, cùm ei Mitylenæi multa millia jugerum agri muneri darent, "Nolite, rogo vos," inquit, "mihi dare, quod multi invideant, plures etiam concupiscant. Quare ex istis nolo ampliùs, quàm centum jugera, quæ et meam animi æquitatem et vestram voluntatem indicent; nam parva munera diutina, locupletia non propria esse consueverunt." Illâ igitur coronâ contentus, Thrasybulus neque ampliùs requisivit, neque

Præclarum hoc, this was an honorable act.

Antè actarum, that occurred before the peace.

In gratiam &c. peace had been made.

Expresserat, had obtained.

Pittacus ille, the excellent Pittacus, a native of Mitylene, the capital of Lesbos. He first distinguished himself by delivering his native island from the tyranny of Melanchrus. In the Peloponnesian war, Lesbos revolted from the Athenians, and the courage of Pittacus was again called into action. He challenged Phryno, the Athenian general, to single combat, and overcame him. Having by this victory established the independence of his country, he was appointed governor of Mitylene, and gained even greater reputation by his moderation, prudence, and love of justice, than he had before obtained by his arms. After holding the supreme power ten years, he voluntarily resigned it and died in retirement, A. C. 570, in the eighty-second year of his age.

Jugerum, of acres; the Roman jugerum was not however equal to the English acre, as it contained only two roods and eighteen poles.

Munera, esse consueverunt understood.

Locupletia non &c. but rich gifts are seldom long retained.

quenquam honore se antecessisse existimavit. Hic sequenti tempore, cùm prætor classem ad Ciliciam appulisset, neque satìs diligenter in castris ejus agerentur vigiliæ, a barbaris, ex oppido noctu eruptione factâ, in tabernaculo interfectus est.

CONON.

1. Conon, Atheniensis, Peloponnesio bello accessit ad rempublicam, in eoque ejus opera magni fuit; nam et prætor pedestribus exercitibus præfuit, et præfectus classis res magnas mari gessit. Quas ob causas præcipuus ei honos habitus est; namque omnibus unus insulis præfuit. In quâ potestate Pharas cepit, coloniam Lacedæmoniorum. Fuit etiam extremo Peloponnesio bello prætor, cùm apud Ægos flumen copiæ Atheniensium a Lysandro sunt devictæ. Sed tum abfuit, eòque pejùs res administrata est; nam et prudens rei militaris, et diligens erat imperii. Itaque nemini erat his temporibus dubium, si adfuisset, illam Athenienses calamitatem accepturos non fuisse.

2. Rebus autem afflictis, cùm patriam obsideri audîsset, non quæsivit, ubi ipse tutò viveret, sed unde præsidio posset esse civibus suis. Itaque contulit se ad Pharnabazum, satrapen Ioniæ et Lydiæ, eundemque generum regis et propinquum; apud quem ut multùm gratiâ valeret, multo labore multisque effecit periculis. Nam, cùm Lacedæmonii, Atheniensibus devictis, in societate non manerent, quam cum Artaxerxe fecerant, Agesilaumque

Ciliciam, a country of Asia Minor, south of Mount Taurus, the inhabitants of which were remarkable for their piracies.

Accessit ad rempublicam, was first employed in public affairs.

Magni, of great importance.

Pharas, Pharæ or Pheræ, a town in Crete. There were several cities of this name.

Extremo, in the latter part.

Diligens imperii, a vigilant commander.

Rebus, *Atheniensium* understood.

Lydiæ, of Lydia or Mæonia, an inland country of Asia Minor, which was governed by its own kings till about the year A. C. 548, when Crœsus, its wealthy monarch, was conquered by Cyrus, and the country became a Persian province.

bellatum misissent in Asiam, maximè impulsi a Tissapherne, qui ex intimis regis ab amicitiâ ejus defecerat, et cum Lacedæmoniis coîerat societatem, hunc adversùs Pharnabazus habitus est imperator; re quidem verâ exercitui præfuit Conon, ejusque omnia arbitrio gesta sunt. Hic multùm, ducem summum, Agesilaum impedivit, sæpeque ejus consiliis obstitit. Neque verò non fuit apertum, si ille non fuisset, Agesilaum Asiam Tauro tenùs regi fuisse erepturum. Qui posteaquam domum a suis civibus revocatus est, quòd Bœotii et Athenienses Lacedæmoniis bellum indixerant, Conon nihilo secius apud præfectos regis versabatur, hisque omnibus maximo erat usui.

3. Defecerat a rege Tissaphernes, neque id tam Artaxerxi, quàm cæteris, erat apertum; multis enim magnisque meritis apud regem, etiam cùm in officio non maneret, valebat. Neque id mirandum, si non facilè ad credendum inducebatur, reminiscens, ejus se operâ Cyrum fratrem superâsse. Hujus accusandi gratiâ, Conon, a Pharnabazo ad regem missus, posteaquam venit, primùm ex more Persarum ad chiliarchum, qui secundum gradum imperii tenebat, Tithraustem accessit, seque ostendit cum rege colloqui velle: nemo enim sinè hôc admittitur. Huic ille, "Nulla," inquit, "mora est; sed tu delibera, utrum colloqui malis, an per literas agere, quæ cogitas: necesse est enim, si in conspectum veneris, venerari te regem;" quod προσκυνεῖν illi vocant. "Hoc si tibi grave est, per

Tissapherne, Tissaphernes. There were several Persian generals of this name, the most celebrated of whom was the officer here mentioned, who commanded the army of Artaxerxes at the battle of Cunaxa, and who was afterwards conquered by Agesilaus.

Ex intimis, having been one of the most intimate friends.

Re verâ, but in reality.

Neque verò &c. and indeed it was evident.

Fuisset, used for *adfuisset*.

Tauro, Taurus, an immense ridge of mountains, one end of which is in Caria, while the other extends to the most eastern extremities of Asia.

Qui, Agesilaus.

Nihilo secius versabatur, notwithstanding remained.

Ad credendum, to believe his treachery.

Quod &c. which ceremony they call worshipping. This ceremony consisted in prostrating the body on the ground before the king, and was generally practised in the Persian court; but the Greeks regarded it as pay-

me nihilo secius, (editis mandatis,) conficies quod studes." Tum Conon, "Enimvero," inquit, "mihi non est grave quemvis honorem habere regi; (sed vereor, ne civitati meæ sit opprobrio, si, cùm ex eâ sim profectus, quæ cæteris gentibus imperare consueverit, potiùs barbarorum, quàm illius, more fungar.") Itaque, quæ volebat, huic scripta tradidit.

4. (Quibus cognitis,) rex tantùm auctoritate ejus motus est, ut Tissaphernem hostem judicârit, (et Lacedæmonios bello persequi jusserit, et ei permiserit, quem vellet eligere ad dispensandam pecuniam.) Id arbitrium Conon negavit sui esse consilii, (sed ipsius, qui optimè suos nôsse deberet; sed se suadere, Pharnabazo id negotii daret.) Hinc, (magnis muneribus donatus,) ad mare est missus, (ut Cypriis, et Phœnicibus, cæterisque maritimis civitatibus, naves longas imperaret, classemque, quâ proximâ æstate mare tueri posset, compararet; dato adjutore Pharnabazo, sicut ipse voluerat.) (Id ut Lacedæmoniis est nunciatum,) non sinè curâ rem administrârunt, (quòd majus bellum imminere arbitrabantur, quàm si cum barbaro solùm contenderent; nam ducem fortem et prudentem regiis opibus præfuturum, ac secum dimicaturum, videbant, quem neque consilio, neque copiis, superare possent.) Hâc mente magnam contrahunt classem; (proficiscuntur, Pisandro duce.) Hos Conon, (apud Cnidum adortus,) magno prælio fugat, (multas naves capit, complures deprimit.) Quâ victoriâ non solùm Athenæ, sed etiam cuncta Græcia, (quæ sub Lacedæmoniorum fuerat imperio,) liberata est. Conon cum parte navium in patriam venit; (muros, dirutos a Lysandro, utrosque et Piræei, et Athenarum, reficiendos curat; pecuniæque quinquaginta talenta, quæ a Pharnabazo acceperat, civibus suis donat.)

ing a greater and more slavish deference to a monarch, than he ought to claim, and refused to comply with it. One of their ambassadors however is said to have submitted to it, and to have been put to death in consequence by his countrymen.

Pecuniam, the money for the army.

Sui esse consilii, to be determined by him.

Cypriis imperaret, he should demand of the Cyprians.

Cnidum, Cnidos, or Gnidus, a town of Caria, sacred to Venus, now a heap of ruins near Cape Crio.

5. Accidit huic, quod cæteris mortalibus, ut inconsideratior in secundâ, quàm in adversâ esset fortunâ; nam, classe Peloponnesiorum devictâ, cùm ultum se injurias patriæ putaret, plura concupivit, quàm efficere potuit. Neque tamen ea non pia et probanda fuerunt, quòd potiùs patriæ opes augeri, quàm regis, maluit; nam, cùm magnam auctoritatem sibi pugnâ illâ navali, quam apud Cnidum fecerat, constituisset, non solùm inter barbaros, sed etiam inter omnes Græciæ civitates, clàm dare operam cœpit, ut Ioniam et Æoliam restitueret Atheniensibus. Id cùm minùs diligenter esset celatum, Tiribazus, qui Sardibus præerat, Cononem evocavit, simulans ad regem eum se mittere velle magnâ de re. Hujus nuncio parens, cùm venisset, in vincula conjectus est, in quibus aliquandiu fuit. Nonnulli, eum ad regem abductum, ibique periisse, scriptum reliquerunt. Contra ea, Dinon historicus, cui nos plurimùm de Persicis rebus credimus, effugisse scripsit; illud addubitat, utrùm, Tiribazo sciente an imprudente, sit factum.

DION.

1. Dion, Hipparini filius, Syracusanus, nobili genere natus, utrâque implicatus tyrannide Dionysiorum; nam-

Neque non pia, expressive of his love for his country. The conduct of Conon in this instance was treacherous and base, and by no means deserving of the epithets, which the historian has here applied to it.

Scriptum reliquerunt, have left it on record.

Dinon, Dinon, of whom nothing more is known, than that he was the father of Clitarchus, who wrote a life of Alexander.

Effugisse, Cononem understood. Conon is generally supposed to have died in prison, A. C. 393.

Hipparini, of Hipparinus, a Syracusan, of whom nothing is related by historians.

Utrâque &c. related by marriage to the tyrants Dionysius the elder and Dionysius the younger, or, as these words may mean, connected with these monarchs in their government. Dionysius the elder was the son of Hermocrates, a Syracusan general. Having signalized himself in the war, which Syracuse carried on against Carthage, he succeeded in making himself master of his native city, over which he reigned with the greatest cruelty thirty-eight years:

que ille superior Aristomachen, sororem Dionis, habuit in matrimonio; ex quâ duos filios, Hipparinum et Nisæum, procreavit, totidemque filias, nomine Sophrosynen et Areten; quarum priorem Dionysio filio, eidem, cui regnum reliquit, nuptum dedit; alteram, Areten, Dioni. Dion autem, præter nobilem propinquitatem, generosamque majorum famam, multa alia a naturâ habuit bona; in his ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas; magnam corporis dignitatem, quæ non minimùm commendatur; magnas præterea divitias, a patre relictas, quas ipse tyranni muneribus auxerat. Erat intimus Dionysio priori, neque minùs propter mores, quàm affinitatem; namque etsi Dionysii crudelitas ei displicebat, tamen salvum illum propter necessitudinem, magìs etiam suorum causâ, esse studebat. Aderat in magnis rebus, ejusque consilio multùm movebatur tyrannus, nisi quâ in re major ipsius cupiditas intercesserat. Legationes verò omnes, quæ essent illustriores, per Dionem administrabantur; quas quidem ille diligenter obeundo, fideliter administrando, crudelissimum nomen tyranni suâ humanitate tegebat. Hunc, a Dionysio missum, Carthaginienses suspexerunt, ut neminem unquam Græcâ linguâ loquentem magìs sint admirati.

he died A. C. 368. Dionysius the younger succeeded his father in the government of Sicily, and was still more tyrannical and cruel than his predecessor. Ten years after his expulsion, he again made himself master of Syracuse, but was a second time driven from it, and fled to Corinth, where he supported himself by keeping a school.

Ille superior, Dionysius the first.

Alteram &c. the construction; Dedit *Areten, alteram* filiam, *Dioni.*

Necessitudinem, his alliance with him.

Suorum, of his relations.

Aderat, Dionysio understood.

Carthaginienses, the Carthaginians, the inhabitants of Carthage, a renowned city of Africa. It was built by Dido at the head of a Tyrian colony, about A.C. 869, and soon became the capital of Africa, and eventually the mistress of Spain, Sicily, and Sardinia. Carthage was long the great rival of Rome; and the three celebrated wars, which it carried on against that republic, are sufficient proofs of its power, fortitude, and military skill. The last of these wars ended in the burning and total demolition of the city, A. C. 147, by Scipio Africanus. Augustus afterwards partially rebuilt it, and the emperor Adrian still further en-

2. Neque verò hæc Dionysium fugiebant; nam quanto esset sibi ornamento, sentiebat; quo fiebat, ut uni huic maximè indulgeret, neque eum secùs diligeret, ac filium. Qui quidem, cùm, Platonem Tarentum venisse, fama in Siciliam esset perlata, adolescenti negare non potuit, quin eum arcesseret, cùm Dion ejus audiendi cupiditate flagraret. Dedit ergo huic veniam, magnâque eum ambitione Syracusas perduxit. Quem Dion adeò admiratus est atque adamavit, ut se totum ei traderet. Neque verò minùs Plato delectatus est Dione. Itaque cùm a Dionysio tyranno crudeliter violatus esset, quippe quem venundari jussisset, tamen eòdem rediit, ejusdem Dionis precibus adductus. Interim in morbum incidit Dionysius: quo cùm graviter conflictaretur, quæsivit a medicis Dion, quemadmodum se haberet; simulque ab his petiit, si fortè majori esset periculo, ut sibi faterentur; nam velle se cum eo colloqui de partiendo regno, quòd sororis suæ filios, ex illo natos, partem regni putabat debere habere. Id medici non tacuerunt, et ad Dionysium filium sermonem retulerunt; quo ille commotus, ne agendi cum eo esset Dioni potestas, patri soporem medicos dare coegit. Hôc æger sumpto, ut somno sopitus, diem obiit supremum.

larged it, and gave it the name of Adrianopolis; but it fell into the hands of the Vandals under Genseric, A. D. 439, who made it the capital of their empire in Africa, till it was taken and finally destroyed by the Arabs, towards the end of the seventh century.

Fugiebant, escape the notice of.

Qui, Dionysius.

Platonem, that Plato, the illustrious Athenian philosopher, as much distinguished for his many virtues, as for his learning, wisdom, and eloquence. During eight years he was the pupil of Socrates; he then travelled in pursuit of knowledge through most of the Grecian states, Sicily, and Egypt, and at length retired to the groves of Academus in the neighbourhood of Athens, where he devoted forty years to the instruction of the Athenian youth. He died on his birthday, A. C. 358, aged eighty-one years.

Tarentum, to Tarentum, a town of Calabria, founded by a Lacedæmonian colony, about A. C. 707. It is now called Tarento, and is still a populous and flourishing place.

Violatus, ill-treated.

Quippe quem &c. for he had ordered him to be sold as a slave, because he reproved him for his tyranny, and urged him to resign the power which he had usurped.

Quemadmodum &c. how he was.

Æger, rex understood.

3. Tale initium fuit Dionis et Dionysii simultatis, eaque multis rebus aucta est; sed tamen primis temporibus aliquandiu simulata inter eos amicitia mansit; cùmque Dion non desisteret obsecrare Dionysium, ut Platonem Athenis arcesseret, et ejus consiliis uteretur, ille, qui in aliquâ re vellet patrem imitari, morem ei gessit, eodemque tempore Philistum historicum Syracusas reduxit, hominem amicum non magìs tyranno, quàm tyrannidi. Sed de hôc in eo meo libro plura sunt exposita, qui de historicis Græcis conscriptus est. Plato autem tantùm apud Dionysium auctoritate potuit, valuitque eloquentiâ, ut ei persuaserit, tyrannidis facere finem, libertatemque reddere Syracusanis; a quâ voluntate Philisti consilio deterritus, aliquantò crudelior esse cœpit.

4. Qui quidem, cùm a Dione se superari videret ingenio, auctoritate, amore populi, verens, ne, si eum secum haberet, aliquam occasionem sui daret opprimendi, navem ei triremem dedit, quâ Corinthum deveheretur; ostendens, se id utriusque facere causâ, ne, cùm inter se timerent, alteruter alterum prœoccuparet. Id cùm factum multi indignarentur, magnæque esset invidiæ tyranno, Dionysius omnia, quæ moveri poterant, Dionis in naves imposuit, ad eumque misit; sic enim existimari volebat, id se non odio hominis, sed suæ salutis, fecisse causâ. Postea verò quàm audivit, eum in Peloponneso manum comparare, sibique bellum facere conari, Areten, Dionis uxorem, alii

Morem ei gessit, complied with his wish.

De historicis Græcis, a work, which is now lost, concerning the historians of Greece. Philistus was a historian of Syracuse, who wrote a history of his native island, which has long since perished.

Corinthum, to Corinth, one of the richest and most celebrated cities of antiquity, situated on the middle of the isthmus, that connects Peloponnesus with the rest of Greece. It was founded by Sisyphus, A. M. 2616, and destroyed by Mummius, the Roman consul, A. C. 146. Julius Cæsar partly rebuilt it, and endeavoured to raise it to its former eminence, but without success. Its modern name is Corito.

Cùm inter se timerent, since there was a mutual jealousy and fear between them.

Id factum, on account of this proceeding.

Magnæ invidiæ, a source of much obloquy.

Omnia, all the property.

nuptum dedit; filiumque ejus sic educari jussit, ut indulgendo turpissimis imbueretur cupiditatibus; nam puero scorta adducebantur, vino epulisque obruebatur, neque ullum tempus sobrio relinquebatur. Is usque eò vitæ statum commutatum ferre non potuit, postquam in patriam rediit pater, namque appositi erant custodes, qui eum a pristino victu deducerent, ut se de superiore parte ædium dejecerit, atque ita interierit.

5. Sed illuc revertor. Postquam Corinthum pervenit Dion, et eòdem perfugit Heraclides, ab eodem expulsus Dionysio, qui præfectus fuerat equitum, omni ratione bellum comparare cœperunt; sed non multùm proficiebant, quòd multorum annorum tyrannis magnarum opum putabatur; quam ob causam pauci ad societatem periculi perducebantur. Sed Dion, fretus non tam suis copiis, quàm odio tyranni, maximo animo, duabus onerariis navibus, quinquaginta annorum imperium, munitum quingentis longis navibus, decem equitum, centum peditum millibus, profectus oppugnatum, quod omnibus gentibus admirabile est visum, adeò facilè perculit, ut post diem tertium, quàm Siciliam attigerat, Syracusas introierit. Ex quo intelligi potest, nullum esse imperium tutum, nisi benevolentiâ munitum. Eo tempore aberat Dionysius, et in Italiâ classem opperiebatur, adversariorum ratus neminem sinè magnis copiis ad se venturum: quæ res eum fefellit; nam Dion his ipsis, qui sub adversarii fuerant potestate, regios spiritus repressit, totiusque ejus partis Siciliæ potitus est, quæ sub Dionysii potestate fuerat, parique modo urbis Syracusarum, præter arcem et insulam adjunctam oppido; eòque rem perduxit, ut talibus pactionibus pacem tyrannus facere vellet, Siciliam Dion obtineret, Italiam Dionysius, Syracusas Apollocrates, cui maximam fidem uni habebat Dion.

Indulgendo, by being indulged.

Neque ullum &c. nor was he ever allowed to remain sober.

Usque eò ferre non potuit, so much disliked.

Illuc, to the history of Dion's expedition.

Magnarum opum, to be very powerful and firmly established.

Quinquaginta annorum, of fifty years' duration.

Adversarii, *Dionysii* understood.

Dion, *ut* understood.

Eòque &c. and brought the business to this issue.

6. Has, tam prosperas tamque inopinatas, res consecuta est subita commutatio; quòd fortuna suâ mobilitate, quem paulò antè extulerat, demergere est adorta. Primùm in filium, de quo commemoravi suprà, sævitiam suam exercuit; nam, cùm uxorem reduxisset, quæ alii fuerat tradita, filiumque vellet revocare ad virtutem a perditâ luxuriâ, accepit gravissimum parens vulnus morte filii. Deinde orta dissensio est inter eum et Heraclidem, qui quidem, Dioni principatum non concedens, factionem comparavit. Neque is minùs valebat apud optimates, quorum consensu præerat classi, cùm Dion exercitum pedestrem teneret. Non tulit hoc animo æquo Dion, et versum illum Homeri retulit ex secundâ rhapsodiâ, in quo hæc sententia est, "Non posse bene geri rempublicam multorum imperiis." Quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est; namque aperuisse videbatur, se omnia in suâ potestate esse velle. Hanc ille non lenire obsequio, sed acerbitate opprimere, studuit; Heraclidemque, cùm Syracusas venisset, interficiendum curavit.

7. Quod factum omnibus maximum timorem injecit; nemo enim, illo interfecto, se tutum putabat. Ille autem, adversario remoto, licentiùs eorum bona, quos sciebat adversùs se sensisse, militibus dispertivit. Quibus divisis, cùm quotidiani maximi fierent sumptus, celeriter pecunia deesse cœpit; neque, quò manus porrigeret, suppetebat, nisi amicorum possessiones. Id ejusmodi erat, ut, cùm milites reconciliâsset, amitteret optimates. Quarum rerum curâ frangebatur, et, insuetus malè audiendi, non æquo animo ferebat, de se ab iis malè existimari, quorum paulò antè in cœlum fuerat elatus laudibus. Vulgus autem, offensâ in eum militum voluntate, liberiùs loquebatur, et, tyrannum non ferendum, dictitabat.

Homeri, of Homer, the renowned author of the Iliad and Odyssey, and the most ancient of all the profane writers. He is supposed to have lived about A. C. 900. His poems are divided into rhapsodies or books.

Retulit, repeated.

Hanc, invidiam understood.

Adversùs se sensisse, to be disaffected towards him.

Neque suppetebat, neither did any thing remain.

Quò manus porrigeret, which he could seize.

Id ejusmodi erat, the consequence of this proceeding was.

Malè audiendi, to hear himself censured.

8. Hæc ille intuens, cùm, quemadmodum sedaret nesciret, et quorsum evaderent timeret, Callicrates quidam, civis Atheniensis, qui simul cum eo ex Peloponneso in Siciliam venerat, homo et callidus et ad fraudem acutus, sinè ullâ religione ac fide, adit ad Dionem; et ait, eum in magno periculo esse, propter offensionem populi et odium militum, quod nullo modo evitare posset, nisi alicui suorum negotium daret, qui se simularet illi inimicum; quem si invenisset idoneum, facilè omnium animos cogniturum, adversariosque sublaturum, quòd inimici ejus dissidenti suos sensus aperturi forent. Tali consilio probato, excipit has partes ipse Callicrates, et se armat imprudentiâ Dionis. Ad eum interficiendum socios conquirit; adversarios ejus convenit; conjurationem confirmat. Res, multis consciis, quæ gereretur, elata refertur ad Aristomachen, sororem Dionis, uxoremque Areten. Illæ, timore perterritæ, conveniunt, cujus de periculo timebant. At ille negat, a Callicrate fieri sibi insidias, sed illa, quæ agerentur, fieri præcepto suo. Mulieres nihilo secius Callicratem in ædem Proserpinæ deducunt, ac jurare cogunt, nihil ab illo periculi fore Dioni. Ille hâc religione non modò ab incepto non deterritus, sed ad maturandum concitatus est, verens, ne priùs consilium suum aperiretur, quàm conata perfecisset.

9. Hâc mente, proximo die festo, cùm a conventu se remotum Dion domi teneret, atque in conclavi edito recubuisset, consciis loca munitiora oppidi tradidit; domum custodibus sepsit; a foribus qui non discederent, certos præfecit; navem triremem armatis ornat, Philocratique fratri suo tradit, eamque in portu agitari jubet, ut si exercere remiges vellet; cogitans, si fortè consiliis obstitisset

Quemadmodum sedaret, how to put an end to them.

Idoneum, well qualified for the undertaking.

Dissidenti, to one who appeared disaffected towards him.

Conveniunt, *Dionem* understood.

Proserpinæ, of the goddess Proserpine, who is said to have lived in Sicily, and who was long held in the highest veneration by its inhabitants. She was worshipped as the wife of Pluto, and queen of the infernal regions.

Agitari, to be rowed about.

fortuna, ut haberet, quâ fugeret ad salutem. Suorum autem e numero Zacynthios adolescentes quosdam eligit, cùm audacissimos, tum viribus maximis; hisque dat negotium, ut ad Dionem eant inermes, sic ut conveniendi ejus gratiâ viderentur venire. Hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi. At illi, ut limen ejus intrârunt, foribus obseratis, in lecto cubantem invadunt, colligant: fit strepitus, adeò ut exaudiri posset forìs. Hìc, sicut antè sæpe dictum est, quàm invisa sit singularis potentia, et miseranda vita, qui se metui, quam amari, malunt, cuivis facile intellectu fuit; namque illi ipsi custodes, si propitiâ fuissent voluntate, foribus effractis, servare eum potuissent, quòd illi inermes, telum forìs flagitantes, vivum tenebant. Cui cùm succurreret nemo, Lyco quidam Syracusanus per fenestras gladium dedit, quo Dion interfectus est.

10. Confectâ cæde, cùm multitudo visendi gratiâ introîsset, nonnulli ab insciis pro noxiis conciduntur; nam, celeri rumore dilato, Dioni vim allatam, multi concurrerant, quibus tale facinus displicebat. Hi, falsâ suspicione ducti, immerentes, ut sceleratos, occidunt. Hujus de morte ut palàm factum est, mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas; nam, qui vivum eum tyrannum vocitârunt, eundem liberatorem patriæ, tyrannique expulsorem, prædicabant. Sic subitò misericordia odio successerat; ut eum suo sanguine, si possent, ab Acheronte cuperent redimere. Itaque in urbe, celeberrimo loco elatus publicè, sepulchri monumento donatus est. Diem obiit circiter annos quinquaginta quinque natus, quartum post annum, quàm ex Peloponneso in Siciliam redierat.

Haberet, *navem* or *viam* understood.

Zacynthios, Zacynthian, natives of Zacynthus, an island near the western coast of Peloponnesus.

Propter notitiam, in consequence of their being known.

Singularis, arbitrary.

Vita, *eorum* understood.

Forìs, of those on the outside of the house.

Vivum, *Dionem* understood.

Hujus de morte &c. when his death was publicly known.

Eundem, *mortuum* understood.

Acheronte, the grave. Acheron is a river in Epirus, but the poets have made it a river of the infernal regions; and hence it is often used to signify death, or the abode of departed spirits. Dion was slain A. C. 345.

IPHICRATES.

1. Iphicrates, Atheniensis, non tam magnitudine rerum gestarum, quàm disciplinâ militari, nobilitatus est; fuit enim talis dux, ut non solùm ætatis suæ cum primis compararetur, sed ne de majoribus natu quidem quisquam anteponeretur. Multùm verò in bello versatus, sæpe exercitibus præfuit: nusquam culpâ malè rem gessit; semper consilio vicit; tantùmque eo valuit, ut multa in re militari partim nova attulerit, partim meliora fecerit; namque ille pedestria arma mutavit, cùm, ante illum imperatorem, maximis clypeis, brevibus hastis, minutis gladiis, uterentur; ille e contrario peltam pro parmâ fecit, a quâ postea peltastæ pedites appellantur, ut ad motus concursusque essent leviores. Hastæ modum duplicavit; gladios longiores fecit. Idem genus loricarum mutavit, et pro ferreis atque æneis linteas dedit; quo facto, expeditiores milites reddidit; nam, pondere detracto, quod æquè corpus tegeret, et leve esset, curavit.

2. Bellum cum Thracibus gessit; Seuthen, socium Atheniensium, in regnum restituit. Apud Corinthum tantâ severitate exercitui præfuit, ut nullæ unquam in Græciâ neque exercitatiores copiæ, neque magìs dicto audientes fuerint duci; in eamque consuetudinem adduxit, ut, cùm prælii signum ab imperatore esset datum, sinè ducis operâ sic ordinatæ consisterent, ut singuli a peritissimo imperatore dispositi viderentur. Hôc exercitu Moram Lacedæmoniorum intercepit; quod maximè totâ celebratum est Græciâ. Iterum eodem bello omnes copias eorum fugavit; quo facto, magnam adeptus est gloriam. Cùm Artaxerxes Ægyptio regi bellum inferre voluisset, Iphicratem ab Atheniensibus petivit ducem, quem præficeret exercitui conductitio, cujus numerus duodecim mil-

Ante illum imperatorem, before he was made a general.

Linteas, breastplates made of small cords fastened closely together.

Moram, the Mora, a body of chosen troops consisting of about five hundred men.

Conductitio, composed of foreigners, whom, according to the ancient practice, he had hired to fight his battles.

lium fuit; quem quidem sic omni disciplinâ militari erudivit, ut, quemadmodum quondam Fabiani milites Romani appellati sunt, sic Iphicratenses apud Græcos in summâ laude fuerint. Idem, (subsidio Lacedæmoniis profectus,) Epaminondæ retardavit impetus; (nam, nisi ejus adventus appropinquâsset, non prius Thebani Spartâ abscessissent, quàm captam incendio delêssent.)

3. Fuit autem et animo magno et corpore, (imperatoriâque formâ, ut ipso aspectu cuivis injiceret admirationem sui; sed in labore remissus nimis parumque patiens, ut Theopompus memoriæ prodidit; bonus verò civis, fideque magnâ; quod cùm in aliis rebus declaravit, tum maximè in Amyntæ Macedonis liberis tuendis; namque

Quem, exercitum understood.

Fabiani, Fabians, from the noble family of the Fabii, three hundred of whom undertook to conduct by themselves a war against the Vejentes, and were all slain in one battle, A. C. 477.

Imperatoriâ, becoming a general, dignified, commanding.

Amyntæ, Amyntas the second, a king of Macedonia. Eurydice, the wife of this monarch, conspired against his life; but her designs were frustrated by his daughter, Euryone, and the king lived to a very old age. He was succeeded by Alexander, his eldest son, who fell a victim to the cruelty and ambition of his mother, and it is supposed that Perdiccas, his next son, shared the same fate. On the death of Perdiccas, Philip, the fourth son of Amyntas, made himself master of the throne of Macedonia, and laid the foundation of that vast empire, which Alexander, his son, established. The Thracians, Illyrians, and Scythians, with several other nations, felt the power of his arms, but it was against Greece that his ambitious views were principally directed. Partly by bribes and intrigues, and partly by protecting the other states against the encroaching power of Sparta, he obtained many partisans in the Grecian republics, so that the work of conquest was half completed before any united and determined opposition was made to him. Having advanced at the head of his army into Bœotia, the eyes of the Greeks were at length opened, and the Thebans and Athenians sent thirty thousand men to stop the invading monarch. The two armies met near Chæronia, a city on the Cephisus, a river of Bœotia, and after a long and bloody battle, Philip obtained the victory, and the independence of Greece was lost. He next planned an expedition against Persia, but in the midst of his preparations he was stabbed by Pausanias, A. C. 336, in the forty-seventh year of his age. There were three kings of Macedonia of this name.

Macedonis, a Macedonian. Macedonia, one of the most warlike

Eurydice, mater Perdiccæ et Philippi, cum his duobus pueris, Amyntâ mortuo, ad Iphicratem confugit, ejusque opibus defensa est. Vixit ad senectutem, placatis in se suorum civium animis. Causam capitis semel dixit bello sociali, simul cum Timotheo, eoque judicio est absolutus. Menesthea filium reliquit, ex Thressâ natum, Coti regis filiâ. Is, cùm interrogaretur, utrùm pluris patrem matremne faceret, "Matrem," inquit. Id cùm omnibus mirum videretur, at ille "Meritò," inquit, "facio; nam pater, quantùm in se fuit, Thracem me genuit; contrà mater Atheniensem."

CHABRIAS.

1. Chabrias, Atheniensis. Hic quoque in summis habitus est ducibus, resque multas, memoriâ dignas, gessit. Sed ex his elucet maximè inventum ejus in prælio, quod apud Thebas fecit, cùm Bœotiis subsidio venisset; namque in eo, victoriâ fidente summo duce Agesilao, fugatis jam ab eo conductitiis catervis, reliquam phalangem loco vetuit cedere; obnixoque genu scuto, projectâ-

and celebrated countries of antiquity, was bounded on the south by Thessalia, on the east by Thracia, on the north by Mœsia and Dardania, and on the west by Illyricum: its boundaries were however different at different periods. Philip increased it by his conquests, and in the time of Alexander the Great, it was the most extensive empire in the world. The Macedonians always considered their country as a part of Greece, but few of the Greeks would acknowledge them as countrymen. The modern name of Macedon is Romelia.

Causam capitis &c. he was once tried for his life.

Bello sociali, in the social war, or the war which Athens and her allies carried on against the other states of Greece.

Thessâ, a woman of Thrace, the daughter of Cotys, one of the kings of that country. Iphicrates died A. C. 380.

Pluris faceret, he valued more highly.

Thracem me genuit, made me a Thracian, by marrying a Thracian woman.

Atheniensem, me genuit understood.

Inventum ejus, the expedient, which he devised.

Eo, prælio understood.

Obnixo genu scuto, their shields resting firmly on their knee.

que hastâ, impetum excipere hostium docuit. Id novum, Agesilaus, intuens, progredi non est ausus, suosque jam incurrentes tubâ revocavit. Hoc usque eò in Græciâ famâ celebratum est, ut illo statu Chabrias sibi statuam fieri voluerit, quæ publicè ei ab Atheniensibus in foro constituta est; ex quo factum est, ut postea athletæ cæterique artifices his statibus in statuis ponendis uterentur, in quibus victoriam essent adepti.

2. Chabrias autem multa in Europâ bella administravit, cùm dux Atheniensium esset; multa in Ægypto suâ sponte gessit; nam, Nectanebum adjutum profectus, regnum ei constituit. Fecit idem Cypri; sed, publicè ab Atheniensibus Evagoræ adjutor datus, neque priùs inde discessit, quàm totam insulam bello devinceret; quâ ex re Athenienses magnam gloriam sunt adepti. Interim bellum inter Ægyptios et Persas conflatum est, et Athenienses cum Artaxerxe societatem habebant, Lacedæmonii cum Ægyptiis, a quibus magnas prædas Agesilaus, rex eorum, faciebat. Id intuens, Chabrias, cùm in re nullâ Agesilao cederet, suâ sponte eos adjutum profectus, Ægyptiæ classi præfuit, pedestribus copiis Agesilaus.

3. Tum præfecti regis Persiæ legatos miserunt Athenas questum, quòd Chabrias adversùm regem bellum gereret cum Ægyptiis. Athenienses diem certam Chabriæ præstituerunt, quam ante, domum nisi redîsset, capitis se illum damnaturos, denunciârunt. Hôc ille nuncio Athenas rediit, neque ibi diutius est moratus, quàm fuit necesse; non enim libenter erat ante oculos civium suorum, quòd et vivebat lautè, et indulgebat sibi liberaliùs, quàm

Illo statu, in that posture in which his troops had obtained the victory.

Nectanebum, Nectanebus, a king of Egypt, who successfully defended his kingdom against the Persians. His grandson of the same name afterwards formed a powerful confederacy against them, but was defeated in the field, and Egypt became tributary to the king of Persia.

Constituit, he secured.

Fecit idem, established the king on his throne.

Evagoræ, to Evagoras, an excellent monarch of Cyprus, who was at first successful in his efforts to resist the power of the Persians, but who was at length stripped by them of all his possessions except the town of Salamis. He was assassinated A. C. 374.

ut invidiam vulgi posset effugere. Est enim hoc commune vitium in magnis liberisque civitatibus, ut invidia gloriæ comes sit, et libenter de his detrahant, quos eminere videant altiùs; neque animo æquo pauperes alienam opulentium intuentur fortunam. Itaque Chabrias, quoad ei licebat, plurimùm aberat. Neque verò solus ille aberat Athenis libenter, sed omnes ferè principes fecerunt idem, quòd tantùm se ab invidiâ putabant abfuturos, quantùm a conspectu suorum recessissent. Itaque Conon plurimùm Cypri vixit, Iphicrates in Thracia, Timotheus Lesbi, Chares in Sigæo. Dissimilis quidem Chares horum factis et moribus, sed tamen Athenis et honoratus et potens.

4. Chabrias autem periit bello sociali tali modo. Oppugnabant Athenienses Chium. Erat in classe Chabrias privatus; sed omnes, qui in magistratu erant, auctoritate anteibat, eumque magis milites, quàm qui præerant, aspiciebant: quæ res ei maturavit mortem; nam, dum primus studet portum intrare, et gubernatorem jubet eò dirigere navem, ipse sibi perniciei fuit. Cùm enim eò penetrâsset, cæteræ non sunt secutæ; quo facto circumfusus hostium concursu, cùm fortissimè pugnaret, navis, rostro percussa, cœpit sidere. Hinc cùm refugere posset, si se in mare dejecisset, quòd suberat classis Atheniensium, quæ exciperet natantem, perire maluit, quàm, armis abjectis, navem relinquere, in quâ fuerat vectus. Id cæteri facere noluerunt, qui nando in tutum pervenerunt; at ille, præstare honestam mortem existimans turpi vitæ, cominus pugnans, telis hostium interfectus est.

Alienam, so different from their own condition.

Ab, removed from.

Lesbi, at Lesbos, an island in the Ægean sea, now called Metelin, from Mitylene, the name of its ancient capital. Lesbos was the birth-place of Sappho, Arion, and Terpander.

Chares, Chares, an Athenian general, of whom little is known.

Sigæo, Sigæum, a town standing on a promontory of the same name in Troas, now called Cape Ineihisari.

Chium, Chios, or, as it is now called, Scio, an island between Lesbos and Samos, remarkable for its fine harbor and the excellence of its wines.

Cæteræ, naves understood.

Rostro, by a strong and pointed piece of iron, with which the prows of ships of war were anciently armed, in order to run against and sink the ships of their enemies. Chabrias lost his life A. C. 376.

BIBLIOTHECA · BODLEIANA ·

TIMOTHEUS.

1. Timotheus, Cononis filius, Atheniensis. Hic, a patre acceptam gloriam multis auxit virtutibus; fuit enim disertus, impiger, laboriosus, rei militaris peritus, neque minùs civitatis regendæ. Multa hujus sunt præclarè facta, sed hæc maximè illustria. Olynthios et Byzantios bello subegit. Samum cepit, in quâ oppugnandâ superiori bello Athenienses mille et ducenta talenta consumpserant: hanc ille sinè ullâ publicâ impensâ populo restituit. Adversùs Cotyn bella gessit, ab eoque mille et ducenta talenta prædæ in publicum detulit. Cyzicum obsidione liberavit. Ariobarzani simul cum Agesilao auxilio profectus est; a quo cùm Laco pecuniam numeratam accepisset, ille cives suos agro atque urbibus augeri maluit, quàm id sumere, cujus partem domum suam ferre posset: itaque accepit Crithoten et Sestum.

2. Idem, classi præfectus, circumvehens Peloponnesum, Laconicam populatus, classem eorum fugavit. Corcyram, sub imperium Atheniensium redegit; sociosque idem adjunxit Epirotas, Acarnanas, Chaonas, omnesque eas gentes, quæ mare illud adjacent; quo facto Lacedæmonii de

Olynthios, the Olynthians, the inhabitants of Olynthus, a city and republic of Macedonia, which was destroyed by Philip, after it had long and successfully resisted the encroaching power of the Athenians and Lacedæmonians.

In publicum, into the public treasury.

Cyzicum, Cyzicum, a small island of the Propontis, with a considerable town on it of the same name.

Ariobarzani, of Ariobarzanes, a Persian general.

Laco, Agesilaus.

Crithoten et Sestum, Crithote and Sestus, towns of Thrace.

Laconicam, Laconica or Laconia, the country of the Spartans in the southern part of Peloponnesus. From the brevity with which the inhabitants of this province expressed themselves, the word laconic is said to have been derived.

Epirotas, the Epirots, the inhabitants of Epirus, a country between Thessaly and the Ionian sea. It is now called Larta, and sometimes Canina.

Acarnanas, Chaonas, Acarnanians and Chaonians, the inhabitants of two of the provinces of Epirus.

diutinâ contentione destiterunt, et suâ sponte Atheniensibus imperii maritimi principatum concesserunt, pacemque his legibus constituerunt, ut Athenienses mari duces essent. Quæ victoria tantæ fuit Atticis lætitiæ, ut tum primùm aræ Paci publicè sint factæ, eique deæ pulvĩnar sit institutum. Cujus laudis ut memoria maneret, Timotheo publicè statuam in foro posuerunt; qui honos huic uni ante hoc tempus contigit, ut, cùm patri populus statuam posuisset, filio quoque daret. Sic, juxtà posita, recens filii veterem patris renovavit memoriam.

3. Hic cùm esset magno natu, et magistratus gerere desîsset, bello Athenienses undique premi sunt cœpti. Defecerat Samus, descîerat Hellespontus, Philippus jam tum valens Macedo multa moliebatur; cui oppositus Chares cùm esset, non satìs in eo præsidii putabatur. Fit Menestheus prætor, filius Iphicratis, gener Timothei, et, ut ad bellum proficiscatur, decernitur. Huic in consilium dantur duo, usu et sapientiâ præstantes, quorum consilio uteretur, pater et socer, quòd in his tanta erat auctoritas, ut magna spes esset, per eos amissa posse recuperari. Hi cùm Samum profecti essent, et eodem Chares, eorum adventu cognito, cum suis copiis proficisceretur, ne quid, absente se, gestum videretur, accidit, cùm ad insulam appropinquarent, ut magna tempestas oriretur; quam evitare, duo veteres imperatores, utile arbitrati, suam classem suppresserunt; at ille, temerariâ usus ratione, non cessit majorum natu auctoritati, et, ut in suâ navi esset fortuna, quò contenderat, pervenit, eòdemque ut sequerentur, ad Timotheum et Iphicratem nuncium misit. Hinc, malè re gestâ, compluribus amissis navibus, eòdem, unde erat profectus, se recepit; literasque Athenas publicè misit, sibi proclive fuisse Samum capere, nisi a Timotheo et Iphicrate desertus esset. Ob eam rem in crimen vocabantur. Populus acer, suspicax, mobilis, adversarius, invidus etiam potentiæ, domum revocat. Accusantur proditionis. Hôc judicio damnatur Timotheus,

Paci, to the goddess of peace.
Ante, until.
Juxtà, near the statue of his father.
Recens, *statua* understood.
In consilium, as advisers.

lisque ejus æstimatur centum talentis.) Ille, odio ingratæ civitatis coactus, Chalcidem se contulit.

4. Hujus post mortem, cùm populum judicii sui pœniteret, mulctæ novem partes detraxit, et decem talenta Cononem, filium ejus, ad muri quandam partem reficiendam, jussit dare: in quo fortunæ varietas est animadversa; nam, quos avus Conon muros ex hostium prædâ patriæ restituerat, eosdem nepos, cum summâ ignominiâ familiæ, ex suâ re familiari reficere coactus est. Timothei autem moderatæ sapientisque vitæ cùm complura possimus proferre testimonia, uno erimus contenti, quòd ex eo facilè conjici poterit, quàm carus suis fuerit. Cùm Athenis adolescentulus causam diceret, non solùm amici privatique hospites ad eum defendendum convenerunt, sed etiam in eis Jason tyrannus, qui illo tempore fuit omnium potentissimus. Hic, cùm in patriâ sinè satellitibus se tutum non arbitraretur, Athenas sinè ullo præsidio venit; tantique hospitem fecit, ut mallet se capitis periculum adire, quàm Timotheo, de famâ dimicanti, deesse. Hunc adversùs tamen Timotheus postea populi jussu bellum gessit, patriæque sanctiora jura, quàm hospitii esse duxit. Hæc extrema fuit ætas imperatorum Atheniensium, Iphicratis, Chabriæ, Timothei; neque post illorum obitum quisquam dux in illâ urbe fuit dignus memoriâ.

DATAMES.

1. Venio nunc ad fortissimum virum, maximique consilii omnium barbarorum, exceptis duobus Carthaginiensibus, Hamilcare et Hannibale; de quo hìc plura referemus, quòd et obscuriora sunt ejus gesta pleraque, et ea, quæ prosperè ei cesserunt, non magnitudine copiarum sed con-

Chalcidem, Chalcis. There were several towns of this name; the city, which is here mentioned, was the chief city of Eubœa, and is now called Egripo.

In quo, in which circumstance.

Jason, Jason, a king of Thessaly, but not the celebrated hero of that name.

silii, quo tantùm non omnes superabat, acciderunt ; quorum nisi ratio explicata fuerit, res apparere non poterunt. Datames, patre Camissare, natione Care, matre Scythissâ, natus, primùm militum numero fuit apud Artaxerxem eorum, qui regiam tuebantur. Pater ejus Camissares, quòd et manu fortis, et bello strenuus, et regi multis locis fidelis, erat repertus, habuit provinciam partem Ciliciæ juxta Cappadociam, quam incolunt Leucosyri. Datames, militare munus fungens, primùm qualis esset aperuit in bello, quod rex adversùs Cadusios gessit; namque hìc, multis millibus interfectis, magni fuit ejus opera; quo factum est, ut, cùm in eo bello cecidisset Camissares, paterna ei traderetur provincia.

2. Pari se virtute postea præbuit, cùm Autophradates jussu regis bello persequeretur eos, qui defecerant ; namque ejus operâ hostes, cùm castra jam intrâssent, profligati sunt, exercitusque reliquus conservatus regis est; quâ ex re majoribus rebus præesse cœpit. Erat eo tempore Thyus, dynastes Paphlagoniæ, antiquo genere natus a Pylæmene illo, quem Homerus Troico bello a Patroclo interfectum ait. Is regi dicto audiens non erat ; quam ob

Tantum non omnes, almost all men.

Ratio, the particulars.

Apparere, to be seen in their true light.

Scythissâ, Scythian.

Cappadociam, Cappadocia, a country of Asia Minor, remarkable among the ancients for the unfruitfulness of its soil, and the slavish disposition of its inhabitants, who are said on one occasion to have refused liberty when it was offered them. It was bounded by Phrygia, Pontus, and the Euphrates.

Leucosyri, the Leucosyrians, a name applied to the inhabitants of Cappadocia, and of that part of Cilicia which borders on it.

Cadusios, the Cadusians, a people of Media, living near the Caspian sea.

Autophradates, a Persian satrap, of whom nothing remarkable is known.

Paphlagoniæ, of Paphlagonia, or, as it is now called, Penderachia, a country of Asia Minor, extending from the river Parthenius or Partheni to the river Halys or Kizil-ermak.

Pylæmene, Pylæmenes, a Paphlagonian, who is said in the fifth book of the Iliad to have been killed by Menelaus, and not by Patrocles.

Troico, of Troy, the renowned capital of Troas.

Patroclo, Patroclus, one of the most celebrated of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war, and the friend and constant companion of Achilles. He was slain by Hector.

causam bello eum persequi constituit, eique rei præfecit Datamen, propinquum Paphlagonis; namque ex fratre et sorore erant nati; quam ob causam Datames omnia primùm experiri voluit, ut sinè armis propinquum ab officium reduceret. Ad quem cùm venisset sinè præsidio, quòd ab amico nullas vereretur insidias, penè interiit; nam Thyus eum clàm interficere voluit. Erat mater cum Datame, amita Paphlagonis. Ea, quid ageretur, resciit, filiumque monuit. Ille fugâ periculum evitavit, bellumque indixit Thyo; in quo, cùm ab Ariobarzane, præfecto Lydiæ, et Ioniæ, totiusque Phrygiæ, desertus esset, nihilo segniùs perseveravit, vivumque Thyum cepit cum uxore et liberis.

3. Cujus facti ne priùs fama ad regem, quàm ipse perveniret, dedit operam; itaque omnibus insciis, eò ubi erat rex, venit; posteroque die Thyum, hominem maximi corporis, terribilique facie, quòd et niger, et capillo longo, barbâque erat promissâ, optimâ veste contexit, quam satrapæ regii gerere consueverant; ornavit etiam torque, et armillis aureis, cæteroque regio cultu: ipse agresti duplicique amiculo circumdatus hirtâque tunicâ, gerens in capite galeam venatoriam, dextrâ manu clavam, sinistrâ copulam, quâ vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, ut si feram bestiam captam duceret. Quem cùm omnes prospicerent propter novitatem ornatûs ignotamque formam, ob eamque rem magnus esset concursus, fuit non nemo, qui agnosceret Thyum, regique nunciaret. Primò non accredidit; itaque Pharnabazum misit exploratum; a quo ut rem gestam comperit, statim admitti jussit, magnopere delectatus cùm facto, tum ornatu, in primis quòd nobilis rex in potestatem inopinanti venerat. Itaque magnificè Datamen donatum ad exercitum misit, qui tum contrahebatur, duce Pharnabazo et Tithrauste, ad bellum Ægyptium, parique eum, atque illos, imperio esse jussit. Postea verò quàm Pharnabazum rex revocavit, illi summa imperii tradita est.

4. Hìc cùm maximo studio compararet exercitum,

Paphlagonis, of Thyus, the Paphlagonian.
Formam, Thyi understood.
In primis, especially.
Inopinanti, sibi understood.
Summa imperii, the chief command.

Ægyptumque proficisci pararet, subitò a rege literæ sunt ei missæ, ut Aspim aggrederetur, qui Cataoniam tenebat; quæ gens jacet supra Ciliciam, confinis Cappadociæ; namque Aspis, saltuosam regionem castellisque munitam incolens, non solùm imperio regis non parebat, sed etiam finitimas regiones vexabat, et, quæ regi portarentur, abripiebat. Datames, etsi longè aberat ab his regionibus, et a majore re abstrahebatur, tamen regis voluntati morem gerendum putavit; itaque cum paucis sed viris fortibus navem conscendit, existimans, id quod accidit, faciliùs se imprudentem parvâ manu oppressurum, quàm paratum quamvis magno exercitu. Hâc delatus in Ciliciam, egressus inde, dies noctesque iter faciens, Taurum transiit, eòque, quò studuerat, venit. Quærit quibus locis sit Aspis; cognoscit, haud longè abesse, profectumque eum venatum; quem dum speculatur, adventûs ejus causa cognoscitur. Pisidas cum iis, quos secum habebat, ad resistendum Aspis comparat. Id Datames ubi audivit, arma capit, suosque sequi jubet; ipse equo concitato ad hostem vehitur; quem procul, Aspis, conspiciens ad se ferentem, pertimescit, atque, a conatu resistendi deterritus, sese dedit. Hunc Datames vinctum ad regem ducendum tradit Mithridati.

5. Hæc dum geruntur, Artaxerxes, reminiscens a quanto bello ad quam parvam rem principem ducum misisset, se ipse reprehendit, et nuncium ad exercitum Acen misit, quòd nondum Datamen profectum putabat, qui ei diceret, ne ab exercitu discederet. Hic, priusquam perveniret, quò erat profectus, in itinere convenit, qui Aspim ducebant. Quâ celeritate cùm magnam benevolentiam regis Datames consecutus esset, non minorem invidiam aulico-

Aspim, Aspis, an officer who had revolted from Artaxerxes.

Hâc, navi understood.

Dum speculatur, while Datames lies in wait for.

Pisidas, the Pisidians. Pisidia was a fertile country of Asia Minor, bordering on Pamphylia.

Ferentem, hastening.

Mithridati, to Mithridates, probably the same officer who afterwards assassinated Datames. There were several kings of Pontus of this name.

Acen, to Ace, or as it is sometimes called, Ptolemais, a city of Phœnicia.

rum excepit, quòd illum unum pluris, quàm se omnes, fieri videbant; quo facto cuncti ad eum opprimendum consenserunt. Hæc Pandates, gazæ custos regiæ, amicus Datami, perscripta ei mittit; in quibus docet, eum magno fore periculo, si quid, illo imperante, in Ægypto adversi accidisset; namque eam esse consuetudinem regum, ut casus adversos hominibus tribuant, secundos fortunæ suæ; quo fieri, ut facilè impellantur ad eorum perniciem, quorum ductu res malè gestæ nuncientur; illum hôc majore fore discrimine, quòd, quibus rex maximè obediat, eos habeat inimicissimos. Talibus ille literis cognitis, cùm jam ad exercitum Acen venisset, quòd non ignorabat, ea verè scripta, desciscere a rege constituit: neque tamen quicquam fecit, quod fide suâ esset indignum: nam Mandroclem Magnetem exercitui præfecit. Ipse cum suis in Cappadociam discedit, conjunctamque huic Paphlagoniam occupat, celans quâ voluntate esset in regem. Clàm cum Ariobarzane facit amicitiam; manum comparat; urbes munitas suis tuendas tradit.

6. Sed hæc propter hyemale tempus minùs prosperè succedebant. Audit, Pisidas quasdam copias adversùs se parare: filium eò Arsideum cum exercitu mittit. Cadit in prælio adolescens. Proficiscitur eò pater, non ita cum magnâ manu, celans quantum vulnus accepisset, quòd priùs ad hostem pervenire cupiebat, quàm de re malè gestâ fama ad suos perveniret, ne, cognitâ filii morte, animi debilitarentur militum. Quò contenderat, pervenit; hisque locis castra ponit, ut neque circumveniri multitudine adversariorum posset, neque impediri, quò minùs ipse ad dimicandum manum haberet expeditam. Erat cum eo Mithrobarzanes, socer ejus, præfectus equitum. Is, desperatis generi rebus, ad hostes transfugit. Id, Datames, ut audivit, sensit, si in turbam exîsset, ab homine tam necessario se relictum, futurum, ut cæteri consilium seque-

Quo facto, wherefore.

Mandroclem Magnetem, Mandrocles the Magnesian, of whom nothing further is known.

Huic, *Cappadociæ* understood.

Vulnus, a wound, the loss of his son.

In turbam exîsset, it should become known among the common soldiers.

Consilium, the example of Mithrobarzanes.

rentur ; in vulgus edit, suo jussu Mithrobarzanem profectum pro perfugâ, quò faciliùs receptus interficeret hostes; quare relinqui eum non par esse, sed omnes confestim sequi; quod si animo strenuo fecissent, futurum, ut adversarii non possent resistere, cùm et intra vallum et foris cæderentur. Hâc re probatâ, exercitum educit; Mithrobarzanem persequitur, qui vix dum ad hostes pervenerat, Datames signa inferri jubet. Pisidæ, novâ re commoti, in opinionem adducuntur, perfugas malâ fide, compositòque fecisse, ut recepti essent majori calamitati. Primùm eos adoriuntur. Illi, cùm quid ageretur, aut quare fieret, ignorarent, coacti sunt cum iis pugnare, ad quos transierant, ab hisque stare, quos reliquerant. Quibus cùm neutri parcerent, celeriter sunt concisi. Reliquos Pisidas resistentes Datames invadit; primo impetu pellit; fugientes persequitur; multos interficit: castra hostium capit. Tali consilio uno tempore et proditores perculit, et hostes profligavit : et, quod ad suam perniciem fuerat cogitatum, id ad salutem convertit: quo neque acutius ullius imperatoris cogitatum, neque celerius factum, usquam legimus.

7. Ab hôc tamen viro Schismas, maximus natu filius, descîit, ad regemque transiit, et de defectione patris detulit. Quo nuncio, Artaxerxes, commotus, quòd intelligebat, sibi cum viro forti ac strenuo negotium esse, qui, cùm cogitâsset, facere auderet, et priùs cogitare, quàm conari, consuêsset, Autophradatem in Cappadociam mittit. Hic ne intrare posset saltum, in quo Ciliciæ portæ sunt sitæ, Datames præoccupare studuit; sed tam subitò copias contrahere non potuit. A quâ re depulsus, cum eâ manu, quam contraxerat, locum delegit talem, ut neque circumiretur ab hostibus, neque præteriret adversarius, quin ancipitibus locis premeretur, et, si dimicare cum eo

Inferri, to be carried forward.

Perfugas malâ &c. that the deserters were acting treacherously, and had come over to them by order of Datames, that they might do them greater injury.

Sibi negotium esse, that he had to do.

Portæ, the gates or entrance, a narrow pass in Mount Taurus, now called the Strait of Scanderoon.

vellet, non multùm obesse multitudo hostium suæ paucitati posset.

8. Hæc etsi Autophradates videbat, satius tamen statuit congredi, quàm cum tantis copiis refugere, aut tam diu uno loco sedere. Habebat barbarorum equitum viginti, peditum centum millia, quos illi Cardaces appellant, ejusdemque generis tria funditorum, præterea Cappadòcum octo, Armeniorum decem, Paphlagonum quinque, Phrygum decem, Lydorum quinque, Aspendiorum et Pisidarum circiter tria, Cilicum duo, Captianorum totidem, ex Græcia conductorum tria millia; levis armaturæ maximum numerum. Has adversùs copias spes omnis consistebat Datami in se locique naturâ; namque hujus partem non habebat vicesimam militum; quibus fretus conflixit, adversariorumque multa millia concidit, cùm de ipsius exercitu non ampliùs hominum mille cecidissent. Quam ob causam postero die tropæum posuit, quo loco pridie pugnatum erat. Hinc cùm castra movisset, semperque inferior copiis, superior omnibus præliis discederet, quòd nunquam

Viginti, tria, octo &c. millia understood.

Cardaces, Cardacians, a people of Asia Minor.

Armeniorum, Armenians, the inhabitants of Armenia, a large country of Asia, divided into Armenia Major and Armenia Minor. Armenia Major, now called Turconia, lies between Media, Iberia, and Mesopotamia. Armenia Minor, now Aladulia, is divided from it by the Euphrates, and is bounded by Cappadocia, Syria, and Cilicia. The Armenians were under the dominion of the Medes and the Persians, till Alexander made himself master of Asia; they continued subject to him and his successors till they became tributary to Rome.

Aspendiorum, of the Aspendians, the inhabitants of Aspendus, a town of Pamphylia.

Captianorum, of the Captiani, a people of whom no mention is made by any other writer.

Levis armaturæ, of lightly armed troops, carrying only bows or slings.

Hujus, of Autophradates.

Tropæum, a trophy. After any signal victory, it was customary among the ancient Greeks to dedicate to their gods some of the arms they had taken from the conquered enemy. These arms were sometimes hung up in their temples, but more frequently they were placed upon a tree, which was ever after considered sacred, and served as a monument of the victory, as well as a token of their gratitude.

manum consereret, nisi cùm adversarios locorum angustiis clausisset; quod perito regionum callidèque cogitanti sæpe accidebat. Autophradates, cùm bellum duci majore regis calamitate, quàm adversariorum, videret, ad pacem amicitiamque hortatus est, ut cum rege in gratiam rediret; quam ille, etsi fidam non fore putabat, tamen conditionem accepit, seque ad Artaxerxem legatos missurum dixit. Sic bellum, quod rex adversùs Datamen susceperat, sedatum. Autophradates in Phrygiam se recepit.

9. At rex, quod implacabile odium in Datamen susceperat, postquam, bello eum opprimi non posse, animadvertit, insidiis interficere studuit, quas ille plerasque vitavit. Sicut, cùm nunciatum esset, quosdam sibi insidiari, qui in amicorum erant numero, de quibus, quòd inimici detulerant, neque credendum, neque negligendum, putavit, experiri voluit, verum falsumne sibi esset relatum; itaque eo profectus est, quo itinere futuras insidias dixerant. Sed elegit corpore et staturâ simillimum sui, eique vestitum suum dedit, atque eo loco ire, quo ipse consueverat, jussit: ipse autem, ornatus vestitu militari, inter corporis custodes iter facere cœpit. At insidiatores, postquam in eum locum agmen pervenit, decepti ordine atque vestitu, in eum faciunt impetum, qui suppositus erat. Prædixerat autem his Datames, cum quibus iter faciebat, ut parati essent facere, quod ipsum vidissent. Ipse, ut concurrentes insidiatores animadvertit, tela in eos conjecit. Hoc idem cùm universi fecissent, priusquam pervenirent ad eum, quem aggredi volebant, confixi ceciderunt.

10. Hic tamen tam callidus vir extremo tempore captus est Mithridatis, Ariobarzanis filii, dolo; namque is pollicitus est regi, se eum interfecturum, si ei rex promit-

Manum consereret, he fought.
Locorum angustiis, in some narrow place.
Hortatus est, *Datamen* understood.
Inimici detulerant, the persons, who had given him the information, were his enemies.
Eo, *itinere* understood.
Elegit, *hominem* understood.
Eo loco, in that part of the company.
Corporis, of his person.
Ordine, by the situation of the man.
Suppositus erat, had been put in the place of Datames.
Extremo tempore, at last.

teret, ut, quodcunque vellet, liceret impune facere, fidemque de eâ re, more Persarum, dextrâ dedisset. (Hanc ut accepit, simulat, se suscepisse cum rege inimicitias; copias parat, et absens amicitiam cum Datame facit.) Regis provincias vexat; castella expugnat; magnas prædas capit; quarum partem suis dispertit, partem ad Datamen mittit. Pari modo complura castella ei tradit. Hæc diu faciendo, persuasit homini, se infinitum adversùs regem suscepisse bellum, cùm nihilo magìs, ne quam suspicionem illi præberet insidiarum, neque colloquium ejus petivit, neque in conspectum venire studuit. Sic absens amicitiam gerebat, ut, non beneficiis mutuis, sed odio communi, quod erga regem susceperant, contineri viderentur.

11. Id cùm satìs se confirmâsse arbitratus est, certiorem facit Datamen, tempus esse majores exercitus parari, et bellum cum ipso rege suscipi; de quâ re, si ei videretur, quo loco vellet, in colloquium veniret. Probatâ re, colloquendi tempus sumitur, locusque, quo conveniretur. Huc Mithridates cum uno, cui maximam habebat fidem, ante aliquot dies venit, compluribusque locis separatim gladios obruit, eaque loca diligenter notat. Ipso autem colloquendi die, utrique, locum qui explorarent, atque ipsos scrutarentur, mittunt; deinde ipsi sunt congressi. Hìc cùm aliquandiu in colloquio fuissent, et diversi discessissent, jamque procul Datames abesset, Mithridates priusquam ad suos perveniret, ne quam suspicionem praeret, in eundem locum revertitur, atque ibi, ubi telum erat impositum, resedit, ut si a lassitudine cuperet acquiescere; Datamenque revocavit, simulans, se quiddam in colloquio

Dextrâ, by giving him his right hand, which was the usual mode in which the kings of Persia pledged themselves to the performance of any promise.

Nihilo magìs, notwithstanding.

Id, the confidence of Datames.

Ei videretur, he thought fit.

Ante aliquot dies, some days before.

Utrique, both Datames and Mithridates. Before two generals met in a conference, if they were not previously well acquainted with each other, it was customary for each party to send officers to examine the place appointed for their meeting, and even their own persons, that they might guard against treachery.

Diversi, different ways.

esse oblitum. Interim telum, quod latebat, protulit, nudatumque vagina veste texit, ac Datami venienti ait, digredientem se animadvertisse locum quendam, qui erat in conspectu, ad castra ponenda esse idoneum; quem cùm digito monstraret, et ille conspiceret, aversum ferro transfixit, et, priusquam quisquam posset succurrere, interfecit. Ita ille vir, qui multos consilio, neminem perfidiâ, ceperat, simulatâ captus est amicitiâ.

EPAMINONDAS.

1. Epaminondas, Polymni filius, Thebanus. De hôc priusquam scribamus, hæc præcipienda videntur lectoribus, ne alienos mores ad suos referant, neve ea, quæ ipsis leviora sunt, pari modo apud cæteros fuisse arbitrentur. Scimus enim musicen nostris moribus abesse a principis personâ; saltare etiam in vitiis poni: quæ omnia apud Græcos et grata, et laude digna, ducuntur. Cùm autem exprimere imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ velimus Epaminondæ, nihil videmur debere prætermittere, quod pertineat ad eam declarandam. Quare dicemus primùm de genere ejus; deinde quibus disciplinis et a quibus sit eruditus; tum de moribus, ingeniique facultatibus, et si qua alia, digna memoriâ, erunt; postremò de rebus gestis, quæ a plurimis omnium anteponuntur virtutibus.

2. Natus igitur patre, quo diximus, honesto genere; pauper jam a majoribus relictus; eruditus autem sic, ut nemo Thebanus magìs; nam et citharizare et cantare ad chordarum sonum doctus est a Dionysio, qui non minore fuit in musicis gloriâ, quàm Damon aut Lamprus, quo-

Aversum, having his back towards him. Datames was slain A. C. 362.

Ne alienos &c. that they should not judge of the manners of foreigners by the customs of their own country.

Pari modo, equally trifling.

Abesse &c. is very unsuitable to the character of a prince.

Consuetudinis, of the habits.

A quibus, magistris understood.

Damon aut Lamprus, Damon or Lamprus. Damon was an Athenian and the friend of Pericles, but was banished on account of his factious and intriguing disposition. Of Lamprus nothing is known.

rum pervulgata sunt nomina; carmina cantare tibiis ab Olympiodoro; saltare a Calliphrone. At philosophiæ præceptorem habuit Lysim Tarentinum, Pythagoreum; cui quidem sic fuit deditus, ut adolescens tristem et severum senem omnibus æqualibus suis in familiaritate anteposuerit; neque priùs eum a se dimiserit, quàm doctrinis tantò antecesserit condiscipulos, ut facilè intelligi posset, pari modo superaturum omnes in cæteris artibus. Atque hæc ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia et potiùs contemnenda, at in Græciâ utique olim magnæ laudi erant. Postquam ephebus factus est, et palæstræ dare operam cœpit, non tam magnitudini virium servivit, quàm velocitati; illam enim ad athletarum usus, hanc ad belli existimabat utilitatem pertinere. Itaque exercebatur plurimùm currendo et luctando ad eum finem, quoad stans complecti possit atque contendere. In armis verò plurimum studii consumebat.

3. Ad hanc corporis firmitatem plurima etiam animi bona accesserant; erat enim modestus, prudens, gravis, temporibus sapienter utens, peritus belli, fortis manu, animo maximo, adeò veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur. Idem continens, clemens, patiensque admirandum in modum; non solùm populi, sed etiam amicorum ferens injurias; in primisque commissa celans, quod interdum non minùs prodest, quàm disertè dicere; studiosus au-

Carmina cantare tibiis, to play upon flutes.

Ab Olympiodoro, doctus est understood.

Tarentinum, a native of Tarentum, now called Tarento, a town of Calabria, founded by a colony of Lacedæmonians, A. C. 707, and remarkable for the indolence and effeminacy of its inhabitants.

Pythagoreum, a follower of Pythagoras, a native of Samos, and one of the most celebrated and most virtuous philosophers of antiquity.

In familiaritate, as a friend.

Palæstræ, to the exercises of the palæstra or gymnasium, a spacious and lofty room in almost every city of Greece, in which the youth were accustomed to exercise themselves in riding, running, leaping, throwing the quoit, wrestling, and boxing.

Non tam servivit, he did not so much aim at.

Quoad, that as long as possible.

Complecti, to grapple with his adversary.

diendi, ex hôc enim facillimè disci arbitrabatur. Itaque cùm in circulum venisset, in quo aut de republicâ disputaretur, aut de philosophiâ sermo haberetur, nunquam inde priùs discessit, quàm ad finem sermo esset deductus. Paupertatem adeò facilè perpessus est, ut de republicâ nihil præter gloriam ceperit. Amicorum in se tuendo caruit facultatibus. Fide ad alios sublevandos sæpe sic usus est, ut possit judicari, omnia ei cum amicis fuisse communia; nam cùm aut civium suorum aliquis ab hostibus esset captus, aut virgo amici nubilis propter paupertatem collocari non posset, amicorum consilium habebat, et quantum quisque daret, pro cujusque facultatibus imperabat; eamque summam cùm faceret, priusquam acciperet pecuniam, adducebat eum, qui quærebat, ad eos, qui conferebant; eique ut ipsi numerarent, faciebat; ut ille, ad quem ea res perveniebat, sciret quantum cuique deberet.

4. Tentata autem ejus est abstinentia a Diomedonte Cyziceno; namque is, rogatu Artaxerxis, Epaminondam pecuniâ corrumpendum susceperat. Hic magno cum pondere auri Thebas venit, et Micythum adolescentulum quinque talentis ad suam perduxit voluntatem, quem tum Epaminondas plurimùm diligebat. Micythus Epaminondam convenit, et causam adventûs Diomedontis ostendit. At ille Diomedonte coram, "Nihil," inquit, "opus pecuniâ est; nam si ea rex vult, quæ Thebanis sint utilia, gratìs facere sum paratus; sin autem contraria, non habet auri atque argenti satìs; namque orbis terrarum divitias accipere nolo pro patriæ caritate. Te, qui me incognitum tentâsti, tuique similem existimâsti, non miror; tibi ignosco: sed egredere properè, ne alios corrumpas, cùm me non potueris. Tu, Micythe, argentum huic redde, aut, nisi id confestim facis, ego te tradam magistratui." Hunc Diomedon cùm rogaret, ut tutò exire, suaque, quæ attulisset, liceret efferre, "Istud," inquit, "faciam:

Ex hôc &c. for he thought this the easiest way of acquiring knowledge.

Caruit, he did not make use of.

Eam summam, the sum required.

Ad quem &c. who received the benefit.

neque tuâ causâ, sed meâ; ne, si tibi sit pecunia adempta, aliquis dicat, id ad me ereptum pervenisse, quod delatum accipere noluissem." A quo cùm quæsîsset, quò se duci vellet, et ille Athenas dixisset, præsidium dedit, ut eò tutò perveniret; neque verò id satìs habuit, sed etiam ut inviolatus in navem ascenderet, per Chabriam Atheniensem, de quo suprà mentionem fecimus, effecit. Abstinentiæ erit hoc satìs testimonium. Plurima quidem proferre possemus, sed modus adhibendus est; quoniam uno hôc volumine vitas excellentium virorum complurium concludere constituimus, quorum separatim multis millibus versuum complures scriptores ante nos explicârunt.

5. Fuit et disertus, ut nemo Thebanus ei par esset eloquentiâ; neque minùs concinnus in brevitate respondendi, quàm in perpetuâ oratione ornatus. Habuit obtrectatorem Meneclidem quendam, indidem Thebis, et adversarium in administrandâ republicâ, satìs exercitatum in dicendo, ut Thebanum scilicet; namque illi genti plus inest virium quàm ingenii. Is, quòd in re militari florere Epaminondam videbat, hortari solebat Thebanos, ut pacem bello anteferrent, ne illius imperatoris opera desideraretur. Huic ille, "Fallis," inquit, "verbo cives tuos, quòd hos a bello avocas; otii enim nomine servitutem concilias; nam paritur pax bello: itaque qui eâ diutinâ volunt frui, bello exercitati esse debent. Quare si principes Græciæ esse vultis, castris est vobis utendum, non palæstrâ." Idem ille Meneclides cùm huic objiceret, quòd liberos non haberet, neque uxorem duxisset, maximèque insolentiam, quòd sibi Agamemnonis belli

Ad me &c. that what I would not receive, when offered to me, was forcibly taken from you and brought to me.

Quo, Diomedon.

Quorum, vitas understood.

In brevitate respondendi, in his short replies.

Ut Thebanus, for a Theban.

Huic, Meneclidi understood.

Huic, Epaminondæ understood.

As the strength and prosperity of every warlike state must depend in a considerable degree on the greatness of its population, matrimony was particularly encouraged in the early ages of Greece and Rome, and a single life was considered almost a crime.

Insolentiam, accused him of arrogance.

Agamemnonis, of Agamemnon,

gloriam videretur consecutus; at ille, "Desine," inquit, "Meneclide, de uxore mihi exprobrare, nam nullius in istâ re minùs, quàm tuo, uti consilio volo." Habebat enim Meneclides suspicionem adulterii. "Quòd autem me Agamemnonem æmulari putas, falleris; namque ille cum universâ Græciâ vix decem annis unam cepit urbem; ego contrà ex unâ urbe nostrâ, dieque uno, totam Græciam, Lacedæmoniis fugatis, liberavi."

6. Idem cùm in conventum venisset Arcadum, petens ut societatem cum Thebanis et Argivis facerent; contràque Callistratus, Atheniensium legatus, qui eloquentiâ omnes eo præstabat tempore, postularet, ut potiùs amicitiam sequerentur Atticorum, et oratione suâ multa invectus esset in Thebanos et Argivos, in eisque hoc posuisset; animadvertere debere Arcades, quales utraque civitas cives procreâsset, ex quibus de cæteris possent judicare; Argivos enim fuisse Orestem et Alcmæonem, matricidas; Thebis Œdipum natum, qui, cùm patrem suum interfe-

the king of Mycenæ and Argos, and the renowned commander-in-chief of the Grecian armies at the siege of Troy.

Ex, with the help of.

Orestem, that Orestes, a son of Agamemnon, who put his mother Clytemnestra to death for having murdered his father.

Alcmæonem, Alcmæon, a son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. His mother having betrayed his father and forced him to go to the Theban war, where she knew he would perish, Amphiaraus commanded his son to revenge his death on his faithless wife; and Alcmæon, in obedience to this charge, murdered Eriphyle as soon as he heard of his father's death.

Œdipum, that Œdipus, a son of Laius, king of Thebes, and Jocasta. Before this prince was born, his father was informed by an oracle, that he was doomed to perish by the hands of his son: he consequently ordered him to be slain, as soon as he came into the world; but his queen disobeyed his command, and caused the child to be exposed on Mount Cithæron. Here he was found by a Corinthian shepherd, who educated him at Corinth as his own son. When Œdipus arrived at the age of manhood, though still ignorant of his birth, he resolved to visit Thebes. In his way to that city, he is said to have met Laius in a narrow road near Phocis, and being haughtily ordered by that monarch to make way for him, a contest ensued, in which Laius was slain by his son, who was ignorant of his rank and his near relationship to him. At this period a sphynx was laying waste the neighbourhood of Thebes. This sphynx Œdipus succeeded in destroying,

eisset, ex matre liberos procreâsset. Hic in respondendo, Epaminondas, cùm de cæteris perorâsset, postquam ad illa duo opprobria pervenit, admirari se, dixit, stultitiam rhetoris Attici, qui non animadvertit, innocentes illos natos, domi scelere admisso, cùm patriâ essent pulsi, receptos esse ab Atheniensibus. Sed maximè ejus eloquentia eluxit Spartæ, legati ante pugnam Leuctricam; quò cùm omnium sociorum convenissent legati, coram frequentissimo legationum conventu, sic Lacedæmoniorum tyrannidem coarguit, ut non minùs illâ oratione opes eorum concusserit, quàm Leuctricâ pugnâ. Tum enim perfecit, quod pòst apparuit, ut auxilio sociorum Lacedæmonii privarentur.

7. Fuisse autem patientem, suorumque injurias ferentem civium, quòd se patriæ irasci nefas esse duceret, hæc sunt testimonia. Cùm eum propter invidiam cives præficere exercitui noluissent, duxque esset delectus belli imperitus, cujus errore eò esset deducta illa multitudo militum, ut omnes de salute pertimescerent, quòd, locorum angustiis clausi, ab hostibus obsidebantur, desiderari cœpta est Epaminondæ diligentia; erat enim ibi privatus numero militum; a quo cùm peterent opem, nullam adhibuit memoriam contumeliæ, et exercitum, obsidione liberatum, domum reduxit incolumem. Neque verò hoc semel fecit, sed sæpius; maximè autem fuit illustre, cum in Peloponnesum exercitum duxisset adversùs Lacedæmonios, haberetque collegas duos, quorum alter erat Pelopidas, vir fortis ac strenuus. Hìc, cùm criminibus adversariorum omnes in invidiam venissent, ob eamque rem imperium his esset abrogatum, atque in eorum locum alii prætores successis-

and soon after married his mother Jocasta, and ascended the throne of Laius. For some years he lived happily with his queen, but he at length discovered his real birth, and the crimes he had ignorantly committed. In the excess of his grief and remorse, he is said to have put out his eyes, as deeming himself unworthy to see the light, and banished himself from Thebes. He retired towards Attica, and died in a grove, sacred to the Furies, near Colonos.

Innocentes natos, being born innocent.

Legati, when he was ambassador there.

Nullam adhibuit memoriam, he remembered not.

sent, Epaminondas plebiscito non paruit, idemque ut facerent persuasit collegis, et bellum, quod susceperat, gessit; namque animadvertebat, nisi id fecisset, totum exercitum propter prætorum imprudentiam inscitiamque belli periturum. Lex erat Thebis, quæ morte mulctabat, si quis imperium diutius retinuisset, quàm lege præfinitum foret. Hanc Epaminondas cùm reipublicæ conservandæ causâ latam videret, ad perniciem civitatis conferre noluit; et quatuor mensibus diutius, quàm populus jusserat, gessit imperium.

8. Postquam domum reditum est, collegæ ejus hôc crimine accusabantur; quibus ille permisit, omnem ut causam in se transferrent, suâque operâ factum contenderent, ut legi non obedirent. Quâ defensione illis periculo liberatis, nemo Epaminondam responsurum putabat, quòd, quid diceret, non haberet. At ille in judicium venit; nihil eorum negavit, quæ adversarii crimini dabant, omniaque, quæ collegæ dixerant, confessus est; neque recusavit, quò minùs legis pœnam subiret; sed unum ab iis petivit, ut in periculo suo inscriberent, "Epaminondas a Thebanis morte mulctatus est, quòd eos coegit apud Leuctra superare Lacedæmonios, quos ante se imperatorem nemo Bœotiorum ausus fuit aspicere in acie; quòdque uno prælio non solùm Thebas ab interitu retraxit, sed etiam universam Græciam in libertatem vindicavit, eòque res utrorumque perduxit, ut Thebani Spartam oppugnarent, Lacedæmonii satis haberent, si salvi esse possent; neque priùs bellare destitit, quàm, Messenâ constitutâ, urbem eorum obsidione clausit." Hæc cùm dixisset, risus omnium cum hilaritate coortus est; neque quisquam ju-

Responsurum, would attempt to defend himself.

Crimini dabant, laid to his charge.

In libertatem vindicavit, he restored to liberty.

Satìs haberent, were content.

Messenâ constitutâ, Messena being restored to peace. Messena or, as it is now called, Mauramatra, was the capital of Messenia, a province of Peloponnesus. This city long resisted the power of the Lacedæmonians, and is celebrated for the three wars it carried on to preserve its independence. In the year A. C. 453, the inhabitants were obliged to surrender it to Sparta, and to retire for ever from it.

dex ausus est de eo ferre suffragium. Sic a judicio capitis maximâ discessit gloriâ.

9. Hic extremo tempore imperator apud Mantineam, cùm acie instructâ audaciùs instaret hostibus, cognitus a Lacedæmoniis, quòd in ejus unius pernicie patriæ sitam putabant salutem, universi in unum impetum fecerunt; neque priùs abcesserunt, quàm, magnâ cæde factâ, multisque occisis, fortissimè ipsum Epaminondam pugnantem, sparo eminus percussum, concidere viderunt. Hujus casu aliquantùm retardati sunt Bœotii, neque tamen priùs pugnâ excesserunt, quàm repugnantes profligârunt. At Epaminondas, cùm animadverteret mortiferum se vulnus accepisse, simulque si ferrum, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat, extraxisset, animam statim emissurum, usque eò retinuit, quoad renunciatum est, vicisse Bœotios; id postquam audivit, "Satìs," inquit, "vixi, invictus enim morior." Tum, ferro extracto, confestim exanimatus est.

10. Hic uxorem nunquam duxit; in quo cùm reprehenderetur a Pelopidâ, qui filium habebat infamem, malèque eum in eo patriæ consulere diceret, quòd liberos non relinqueret, "Vide," inquit, "ne tu pejùs consulas, qui talem ex te natum relicturus sis. Neque verò stirps mihi potest deesse; namque, ex me natam, relinquo pugnam Leuctricam, quæ non modò mihi superstes, sed etiam immortalis sit, necesse est." Quo tempore, duce Pelopidâ, exules Thebas occupaverunt, et præsidium Lacedæmoniorum ex arce expulerunt, Epaminondas, quamdiu facta est cædes civium, domi se retinuit; quòd neque malos defendere volebat, neque impugnare, ne manus suorum sanguine cruentaret; namque omnem civilem victoriam funestam putabat. Idem, postquam apud Cadmeam pugnari cum Lacedæmoniis cœpit, in primis stetit. Hujus de

Ferre suffragium, to pass sentence.

Mantineam, Mantinea, a town of Arcadia in Peloponnesus. The battle of Mantinea, which gave a final blow to the power of Thebes, was fought A. C. 363.

Ferrum, the point of the spear.

Usque eò quoad, until.

In, on account of.

Exules, Thebani understood.

Civilem, gained over fellow-citizens.

Cadmeam, Cadmea, the citadel of Thebes, built by Cadmus.

virtutibus vitâque satìs erit dictum, si hoc unum adjunxero, (quod nemo eat inficias; Thebas et ante Epaminondam natum, et post ejus interitum, perpetuò alieno paruisse imperio; contra ea, quamdiu ille præfuerit reipublicæ, caput fuisse totius Græciæ: ex quo intelligi potest, unum hominem pluris, quàm civitatem, fuisse.)

PELOPIDAS.

1. Pelopidas Thebanus magìs historicis, quàm vulgo, notus: (cujus de virtutibus dubito quemadmodum exponam; quòd vereor, si res explicare incipiam, non vitam ejus enarrare, sed historiam videar scribere; si tantummodo summas attigero, ne rudibus literarum Græcarum minùs lucidè appareat, quantus fuerit ille vir.) Itaque utrique rei occurram, quantùm potero, et medebor cùm satietati, tum ignorantiæ, lectorum. Phœbidas Lacedæmonius, cùm exercitum Olynthum duceret, iterque per Thebas faceret, arcem oppidi, quæ Cadmea nominatur, occupavit, impulsu perpaucorum Thebanorum, qui, adversariæ factioni quò faciliùs resisterent, Laconum rebus studebant; idque suo privato, non publico, fecit consilio. Quo facto, eum Lacedæmonii ab exercitu removerunt, pecuniâque mulctârunt; neque eò magìs arcem Thebanis reddiderunt, quòd, susceptis inimicitiis, satiùs ducebant eos obsideri, quàm liberari; nam post Peloponnesium bellum, Athenasque devictas, cum Thebanis sibi rem esse, existimabant; et eos esse solos, qui adversùs resistere auderent. Hâc mente amicis suis summas potestates de-

Eat inficias, can deny. The word *inficias* generally has the verb *eo* before it, and is governed by the preposition *ad* understood.

Medebor, will endeavour to prevent.

Phœbidas, Phœbidas, a Spartan general, sent by the Ephori to Olynthus, a town and republic of Macedonia, to assist the Macedonians against the Thracians.

Rebus studebant, favored the interest.

Consilio, Lacedæmoniorum understood.

Sibi rem esse, that they must have a contest.

derant; (alterius factionis principes partim interfecerant, alios in exilium ejecerant; in quibus Pelopidas hic, de quo scribere exorsi sumus, pulsus patriâ carebat.)

2. Hi omnes ferè Athenas se contulerant, non quò sequerentur otium, sed ut, quemque ex proximo locum fors obtulisset, eo patriam recuperare niterentur. Itaque (cùm tempus est visum rei gerendæ, communiter cum his, qui Thebis idem sentiebant, diem delegerunt ad inimicos opprimendos civitatemque liberandam, eum, quo maximi magistratus simul consueverant epulari. Magnæ sæpe res non ita magnis copiis sunt gestæ, sed profectò nunquam ab tam tenui initio tantæ opes sunt profligatæ; nam duodecim adolescentuli coîerunt ex his, qui exilio erant mulctati, cùm omnino non essent ampliùs centum, qui tanto se offerrent periculo.) Quâ paucitate percussa est Lacedæmoniorum potentia; (hi enim non magìs adversariorum factioni, quàm Spartanis, eo tempore bellum intulerunt, qui principes erant totius Græciæ; quorum imperiosa majestas, neque ita multò pòst Leuctricâ pugnâ, ab hôc initio perculsa, cecidit. Illi igitur duodecim, quorum erat dux Pelopidas, cùm Athenis interdiu exîssent, ut vesperascente cœlo Thebas possent pervenire, cum canibus venaticis exîerunt, retia ferentes, vestitu agresti, quò minore suspicione facerent iter.) Qui cùm tempore ipso, quo studuerant, pervenissent, domum Charonis devenerunt, a quo et tempus et dies erat datus.

3. Hôc loco libet interponere, etsi sejunctum a re propositâ est, (nimia fiducia quantæ calamitati soleat esse; nam magistratuum Thebanorum statim ad aures pervenit, exules in urbem devenisse.) Id illi, vino epulisque dediti, usque eò despexerunt, ut ne quærere quidem de tantâ re laborârint. Accessit etiam, quod magìs aperiret eorum dementiam; allata est enim epistola Athenis, ab Archiâ

Pulsus patriâ carebat, was banished.

Quemque &c. whatever opportunity fortune should first offer them.

Proximo, tempore understood.

Idem sentiebant, were of their party.

Eum, diem delegerunt understood.

Vesperascente cœlo, about the close of the evening.

Sejunctum a re propositâ, foreign to the subject.

hierophante, Archiæ, qui tum maximum magistratum Thebis obtinebat, in quâ omnia de profectione exulum perscripta erant. Quæ cùm jam accubanti in convivio esset data, sicut erat signata, in pulvinum subjiciens; "In crastinum," inquit, "differo res severas." At illi omnes, cùm jam nox processisset, vinolenti ab exulibus, duce Pelopidâ, sunt interfecti. Quibus rebus confectis, vulgo ad arma libertatemque vocato, non solùm qui in urbe erant, sed etiam undique ex agris concurrerunt, præsidium Lacedæmoniorum ex arce pepulerunt, patriam obsidione liberaverunt; auctores Cadmeæ occupandæ partim occiderunt, partim in exilium ejecerunt.

4. Hôc tam turbido tempore, sicut suprà diximus, Epaminondas, quoad cum civibus dimicatum est, domi quietus fuit. Itaque hæc liberandarum Thebarum propria laus est Pelopidæ; cæteræ ferè omnes communes cum Epaminondâ; namque in Leuctricâ pugnâ, imperatore Epaminondâ, hic fuit dux delectæ manûs, quæ prima phalangem prostravit Laconum. Omnibus præterea periculis adfuit; sicut, Spartam cùm oppugnavit, alterum tenuit cornu; quòque Messena celeriùs restitueretur, legatus in Persas est profectus. Denique hæc fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda, ita ut proxima esset Epaminondæ.

5. Conflictatus autem est cum adversâ fortunâ; nam et initio, sicut ostendimus, exul patriâ caruit; et, cùm Thessaliam in potestatem Thebanorum cuperet redigere,

Hierophante, one of the hierophantes or priests of Ceres at Athens.

Accubanti, reclining near. The Greeks and Romans, in the early periods of their republics, were accustomed to sit at their tables according to the present European custom; but when luxury began to be introduced among them, their simple seats were gradually exchanged for couches or beds, which were placed round their tables, and on which they reclined, supported by pillows. Children and persons of inferior rank were not however in general suffered to lie on these beds, but were placed on seats near the couches.

Severas, requiring serious attention.

Concurrerunt, *alii* understood.

Cæteræ, his other glorious actions.

Cornu, *exercitûs* understood.

Hæc, Pelopidas.

Persona, person of consequence.

legationisque jure satìs tectum se arbitraretur, quòd apud omnes gentes sanctum esse consuêsset, a tyranno Alexandro Pheræo simul cum Ismeniâ comprehensus, in vincula conjectus est. Hunc Epaminondas recuperavit, bello persequens Alexandrum. Post id factum, nunquam is animo placari potuit in eum, a quo erat violatus; itaque persuasit Thebanis, ut subsidio Thessaliæ proficiscerentur, tyrannosque ejus expellerent. Cujus belli cùm ei summa esset data, eòque cum exercitu profectus esset, non dubitavit, simul ac conspexit hostem, confligere. In quo prælio Alexandrum ut animadvertit, incensus irâ, equum in eum concitavit, proculque digressus a suis, conjectu telorum confossus, cecidit: atque hoc secundâ victoriâ accidit; nam jam inclinatæ erant tyrannorum copiæ. Quo factò, omnes Thessaliæ civitates interfectum Pelopidam coronis aureis et statuis æneis, liberosque ejus multo agro, donârunt.

AGESILAUS.

1. Agesilaus Lacedæmonius, cùm a cæteris scriptoribus, tum eximiè a Xenophonte Socratico, collaudatus

Alexandro Pheræo, Alexander, a cruel tyrant of Pheræ, a town of Thessaly. He was murdered by Thebe, his wife.

Ismeniâ, Ismenias, a Theban general.

Secundâ victoriâ, when the victory was on his side. Pelopidas was slain A. C. 364.

Xenophonte Socratico, Xenophon, the disciple or follower of Socrates. This renowned Greek was an Athenian, and celebrated both for his shining virtues, and for his extraordinary talents as a general, a philosopher, and an historian. He was educated in the school of Socrates, and he ever afterwards made the precepts of his venerable master the rule of his life. When Cyrus raised an army against his brother Artaxerxes, Xenophon joined his standard, and signalized himself by his abilities and courage. After the decisive defeat of Cyrus and his followers at Cunaxa, he conducted that retreat of the ten thousand Greeks, which forms the subject of his Anabasis, and which has ever been considered as one of the most distinguished events in the history of war. He was no sooner returned from Cunaxa, than he sought and obtained new honors by following Agesilaus into Asia. On his return from this expedition, his envious countrymen banished him

est; (eo enim usus est familiarissimè.) Hic primùm de regno cum Leotychide, (fratris filio,) habuit contentionem. Mos est enim a majoribus Lacedæmoniis traditus, ut duos haberent semper reges, (nomine magìs quàm imperio, ex duabus familiis Proclis et Eurysthenis, qui principes ex progenie Herculis Spartæ reges fuerunt: harum ex alterâ in alterius familiæ locum fieri non licebat; itaque utraque suum retinebat ordinem.) Primùm ratio habebatur, qui maximus natu esset ex liberis ejus, qui regnans decessisset; (sin is virilem sexum non reliquisset, tunc deligebatur, qui proximus esset propinquitate.) Mortuus erat Agis rex, (frater Agesilai; filium reliquerat Leotychidem, quem ille vivus non agnôrat; eundem moriens suum esse dixerat.) Is de honore regni cum Agesilao, suo patruo, contendit; (neque id, quod petivit, consecutus est; nam Lysandro suffragante, homine, ut ostendimus suprà, factioso et his temporibus potente, Agesilaus antelatus est.)

2. Hic (simul atque imperii potitus est,) persuasit Lace-

from Athens, and he retired to Scillus, a small town of the Lacedæmonians. Here he remained in retirement for many years, but he was at length driven from his retreat by the Elians in the war between them and the Spartans, when he retired to Corinth, and died there, A. C. 359, in the ninetieth year of his age.

Nomine, who were sovereigns in name.

Proclis, of Procles and Eurysthenes, the twin sons of Aristodemus, king of Sparta. Their mother, who wished to see them both on the throne of Lacedæmon, refused to say which of her sons was born first, so that on the death of Aristodemus the heir to the kingdom could not be ascertained, and the Lacedæmonians, to prevent a civil war, received them both as their sovereigns, A. C. 1102, and decreed that the two families should always sit on the throne together.

Herculis, of Hercules, the celebrated hero, whose posterity, the Heraclidæ, obtained possession of Peloponnesus, A. C. 1104.

Harum ex alterâ &c. it was not lawful for a king to be taken out of one family to succeed to a monarch of the other family, so that two kings of the same family never reigned together.

Primum ratio habebatur, he was considered as the heir.

Virilem sexum, a son.

Agis rex, Agis, a king of Lacedæmon. There were several Spartan monarchs of this name.

Non agnôrat, he never acknowleged as his son, the legitimacy of his birth being doubtful.

Simul atque, when.

dæmoniis, ut exercitum emitterent in Asiam, bellumque regi facerent, docens, satius esse in Asiâ, quàm in Europâ dimicare; namque fama exierat, Artaxerxem comparare classem pedestresque exercitus, quos in Græciam mitteret. Datâ potestate, tantâ celeritate usus est, ut priùs in Asiam cum copiis pervenerit, quàm regii satrapæ eum scirent profectum. Quo factum est, ut omnes imparatos imprudentesque offenderet. Id ut cognovit Tissaphernes, qui summum imperium tum inter præfectos habebat regios, inducias a Lacone petivit, simulans, se dare operam, ut Lacedæmoniis cum rege conveniret; re autem verâ, ad copias comparandas; easque impetravit trimestres. Juravit autem uterque, se sinè dolo inducias conservaturum. In quâ pactione, summâ fide mansit Agesilaus; contra ea, Tissaphernes nihil aliud, quàm bellum comparavit. Id etsi sentiebat Laco, tamen jusjurandum servabat, multùmque in eo consequi se dicebat, quòd Tissaphernes perjurio suo, et homines suis rebus abalienaret, et deos sibi iratos redderet; se autem, servatâ religione, confirmare exercitum, cùm animadverteret, deorum numen facere secum, hominesque sibi conciliari amiciores, quòd iis studere consuêssent, quos conservare fidem viderent.

3. Postquam induciarum præteriit dies, barbarus, non dubitans, quòd ipsius erant plurima domicilia in Cariâ, et ea regio his temporibus multò putabatur locupletissima, eò potissimùm hostes impetum facturos, omnes suas copias eò contraxerat. At Agesilaus in Phrygiam se convertit, eamque priùs depopulatus est, quàm Tissaphernes usquam se moveret. Magnâ prædâ militibus locupletatis, Ephesum hyematum exercitum reduxit, atque ibi, officinis armorum institutis, magnâ industriâ bellum apparavit; et quò studiosiùs armarentur, insigniùsque ornarentur, præmia proposuit, quibus donarentur, quorum egregia in eâ re fuisset industria. Fecit idem in exer-

Ut Lacedæmoniis &c. that peace should be restored between the Lacedæmonians and the king of Persia.

Re verâ, in reality.

Eas trimestres, a truce for three months.

Deorum &c. that the gods favored him.

In exercitationum generibus, in all their exercises.

citationum generibus, (ut qui cæteris præstitissent, eos magnis afficeret muneribus.) His igitur rebus effecit, ut et ornatissimum et exercitatissimum haberet exercitum. (Huic cùm tempus esset visum, copias extrahere ex hybernaculis,) vidit, si, quò esset iter facturus, palam pronunciâsset, hostes non credituros, (aliasque regiones occupaturos, nec dubitaturos aliud esse facturum, ac pronunciâsset; itaque cùm ille Sardeis se iturum dixisset, Tissaphernes eandem Cariam defendendam putavit.) (In quo cùm eum opinio fefellisset, victumque se vidisset consilio,) serò suis præsidio profectus est; (nam cùm illò venisset, jam Agesilaus, multis locis expugnatis, magnâ erat prædâ potitus.) Laco autem, (cùm videret hostes equitatu superare,) nunquam in campo sui fecit potestatem, (et his locis manum conseruit, quibus plùs pedestres copiæ valerent.) Pepulit ergo, quotiescunque congressus est, multò majores adversariorum copias; (et sic in Asiâ versatus est, ut omnium opinione victor duceretur.)

4. Hic cùm animo meditaretur proficisci in Persas, et ipsum regem adoriri, (nuncius ei domo venit ephorûm jussu, bellum Athenienses et Bœotios indixisse Lacedæmoniis; quare venire non dubitaret.) In hôc, non minùs ejus pietas suspicienda est, quàm virtus bellica; (qui cùm victori præesset exercitui, maximamque haberet fiduciam regni Persarum potiundi, tantâ modestiâ dicto audiens fuit jussis absentium magistratuum, ut si privatus in comitio esset Spartæ. Cujus exemplum utinam imperatores nostri sequi voluissent! Sed illuc redeamus. Agesilaus opulentissimo regno præposuit bonam existimationem, (multòque gloriosius duxit, si institutis patriæ paruisset, quàm si bello superâsset Asiam.) Hâc igitur mente Hellespontum copias trajecit, (tantâque usus est celeritate, ut, quod iter Xerxes anno vertente confecerat, hic transierit triginta diebus. (Cùm jam haud ita longè

Ac, than.
Eum, Tissaphernes.
Suis, to his allies at Sardis.
Sui fecit potestatem, he gave them an opportunity of attacking him.
Venire, *domum* understood.
Dicto audiens fuit, he was obedient to.
Anno vertente, in a whole year.

abesset a Peloponneso, obsistere ei conati sunt Athenienses, et Bœotii, cæterique eorum socii, apud Coroneam; quos omnes gravi prælio vicit. Hujus victoriæ vel maxima fuit laus, quòd cùm plerique ex fuga se in templum Minervæ conjecissent, quærereturque ab eo quid his fieri vellet, etsi aliquot vulnera acceperat eo prælio, et iratus videbatur omnibus, qui adversùs arma tulerant, tamen antetulit iræ religionem, et eos vetuit violari. Neque verò hoc solùm in Græciâ fecit, ut templa deorum sancta haberet, sed etiam apud barbaros summâ religione omnia simulacra arasque conservavit. Itaque prædicabat, mirari se, non sacrilegorum numero haberi, qui supplicibus eorum nocuissent; aut non gravioribus pœnis affici, qui religionem minuerent, quàm qui fana spoliarent.

5. Post hoc prælium, collatum est omne bellum circa Corinthum, ideoque Corinthium est appellatum. Hìc cùm unâ pugnâ decem millia hostium, Agesilao duce, cecidissent, eoque facto opes adversariorum debilitatæ viderentur; tantùm abfuit ab insolentiâ gloriæ, ut commiseratus sit fortunam Græciæ, quòd tam multi, a se victi, vitio adversariorum concidissent; namque illâ multitudine, si sana mens esset Græciæ, supplicium Persas dare potuisse. Idem cùm adversarios intra mœnia compulisset, et, ut Corinthum oppugnaret, multi hortarentur, negavit, id suæ virtuti convenire; se enim eum esse dixit, qui ad officium peccantes redire cogeret, non qui urbes nobilissimas expugnaret Græciæ. "Nam si," inquit, "eos extinguere voluerimus, qui nobiscum adversùs barbaros steterunt; nosmetipsi nos expugnaverimus, illis quiescentibus. Quo facto, sinè negotio, cùm voluerint, nos oppriment."

6. Interim accidit illa calamitas apud Leuctra Lacedæmoniis, quò ne proficisceretur cùm a plerisque ad exeun-

Coroneam, Coronea, a town of Bœotia. There were several cities of this name.

Adversùs, against the Spartans.

Haberi, eos understood.

Qui religionem minuerent, who disregarded the respect, that was due to a sanctuary.

Supplicium &c. he said that the Persians might have been punished.

Eum, one, such a person.

Illis, barbaris understood.

dum premeretur, ut si de exitu divinaret, exire noluit. Idem, cùm Epaminondas Spartam oppugnaret, essetque sinè muris oppidum, talem se imperatorem præbuit, ut eo tempore omnibus apparuerit, nisi ille fuisset, Spartam futuram non fuisse. In quo quidem discrimine, celeritas ejus consilii saluti fuit universis; nam cùm quidam adolescentuli, hostium adventu perterriti, ad Thebanos transfugere vellent, et locum extra urbem editum cepissent, Agesilaus, qui perniciosissimum fore videret, si animadversum esset quenquam ad hostes transfugere conari, cum suis eò venit; atque, ut si bono animo fecissent, laudavit consilium eorum, quòd eum locum occupâssent; et se, id quoque fieri debere, animadvertisse. Sic adolescentulos simulatâ laudatione recuperavit, et, adjunctis de suis comitibus, locum tutum reliquit; namque illi, aucto numero eorum, qui expertes erant consilii, commovere se non sunt ausi; eòque libentiùs, quòd latere arbitrabantur, quæ cogitârant.

7. Sinè dubio post Leuctricam pugnam Lacedæmonii se nunquam refecerunt, neque pristinum imperium recuperârunt: cùm interim Agesilaus non destitit, quibuscunque rebus posset, patriam juvare; nam cùm præcipuè Lacedæmonii indigerent pecuniâ, ille omnibus, qui a rege defecerant, præsidio fuit, a quibus magnâ donatus pecuniâ, patriam sublevavit. Atque in hôc illud in primis fuit admirabile; cùm maxima munera ei ab regibus, et dynastis, civitatibusque conferrentur, nihil unquam in domum suam contulit; nihil de victu, nihil de vestitu Laconum mutavit. Domo eâdem fuit contentus, quâ Eurysthenes, progenitor majorum suorum, fuerat usus; quam qui intrârat, nullum signum libidinis, nullum luxuriæ, videre

Exitu, the result of the battle.

Exire, to leave Sparta and join the army.

Muris, walls. Sparta had anciently no walls, because the valor of its inhabitants was considered a sufficient security against the enemy: but when the Lacedæmonians began to degenerate from the bravery of their forefathers, the city was fortified, and surrounded with a wall.

Futuram non fuisse, would have been lost.

Bono animo, with the design of assisting their countrymen.

Et, dixit understood.

Consilii, their design.

poterat; contra ea, plurima patientiæ atque abstinentiæ; sic enim erat instructa, ut nullâ in re differret a cujusvis inopis atque privati.

8. Atque hic tantus vir, ut naturam fautricem habuerat in tribuendis animi virtutibus, sic maleficam nactus est in corpore; exiguus, et claudus altero pede; quæ res etiam nonnullam afferebat deformitatem: atque ignoti, faciem ejus cùm intuerentur, contemnebant; qui autem virtutem noverant, non poterant admirari satìs. Quod ei usu venit, cùm annorum octoginta subsidio Thaco in Ægyptum isset, et in actâ cum suis accubuisset sinè ullo tecto, stratumque haberet tale, ut terra tecta esset stramentis, neque huc ampliùs quàm pellis esset injecta; eodemque comites omnes accubuissent, vestitu humili atque obsoleto, ut eorum ornatus non modò in his regem neminem significaret, sed hominis non beatissimi suspicionem præberet. Hujus de adventu fama cùm ad regios esset perlata, celeriter munera eò cujusque generis sunt allata. His quærentibus Agesilaum, vix fides facta est, unum esse ex his, qui tum accubabant. Qui, cùm regis verbis, quæ attulerant, dedissent, ille præter vitulina, et ejusmodi genera obsonii, quæ præsens tempus desiderabat, nihil accepit; unguenta, coronas, secundamque mensam, servis dispertîit; cætera referri

Plurima, signa understood.

A, domo understood.

Maleficam, fortunam understood.

Quod ei usu venit, which happened to him.

Annorum octoginta, being eighty years old.

Thaco, Thacus or Tachus, a king of Ægypt, who sustained a long war against Artaxerxes; but who is said to have been at last betrayed by Agesilaus, his ally, and obliged to fly from his kingdom.

Obsoleto, old, threadbare.

Regios, the courtiers.

Vix fides facta est, they could scarcely be brought to believe.

Regis verbis, with a message from the king.

Præter vitulina &c. except veal and such sort of provisions.

Unguenta, sweet ointments and perfumes, with which the ancient Greeks and Persians were accustomed to anoint themselves before their meals.

Coronas, garlands or chaplets of flowers, which were anciently worn at entertainments.

Secundam mensam, the second course, the dessert. The Greeks and Persians generally concluded their entertainments, according to the present European custom, with fruits and cakes.

jussit.) Quo facto eum barbari magìs etiam contempserunt,(quòd, eum ignorantiâ bonarum rerum illa potissimùm sumpsisse, arbitrabantur.) (Hic cùm ex Ægypto reverteretur, donatus a rege Nectanebe ducentis viginti talentis, quæ ille muneri populo suo daret, venissetque in portum, qui Menelai vocatur, jacens inter Cyrenas et Ægyptum, in morbum implicitus,) decessit. Ibi eum amici,(quò Spartam faciliùs perferre possent, quòd mel non habebant,) cerâ circumfuderunt, atque ita domum retulerunt.)

EUMENES.

1. Eumenes Cardianus. Hujus si virtuti par data esset fortuna, non ille quidem major, sed multò illustrior, atque etiam honoratior; quòd magnos homines virtute metimur, non fortunâ. Nam cùm ætas ejus cecidisset in ea tempora, quibus Macedones florerent, multum ei detraxit, inter hos viventi, quòd alienæ erat civitatis. Neque aliud huic defuit, quàm generosa stirps; etsi enim ille domestico summo genere erat, tamen Macedones eum sibi aliquando anteponi indignè ferebant; neque tamen non patiebantur; vincebat enim omnes curâ, vigilantiâ, patientiâ, calliditate, et celeritate ingenii. Hic peradolescen-

Menelai, the harbor of Menelaus, a king of Sparta, brother to Agamemnon.

Cyrenas, Cyrene, a city of Libya in Africa, founded by Battus, who led thither a Lacedæmonian colony, A.C.630. Some vestiges of it still remain, and a small town stands on its site called Curin.

Mel, honey. The Athenians and several other of the Grecian states were extremely careful to procure an honorable interment for such of their soldiers as were slain in war, and to deposit their remains in their own country. Hence they preserved their ashes after their bodies were burned, and conveyed them to their relations. The Spartans did not observe this custom, but buried their dead on the field of battle, except their kings, who were embalmed in honey and sent home. Agesilaus died, A.C. 862, after a reign of thirty-six years.

Cardianus, a native of Cardia, a city of Thrace.

Generosa stirps, a noble Macedonian descent.

Domestico, at home.

tulus ad amicitiam accessit Philippi, Amyntæ filii, brevique tempore in intimam pervenit familiaritatem; fulgebat enim jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis. Itaque eum habuit ad manum scribæ loco; quod multò apud Graios honorificentius est, quàm apud Romanos; nam apud nos, revera sicut sunt, mercenarii scribæ existimantur; at apud illos contrariò nemo ad id officium admittitur, nisi honesto loco, et fide, et industriâ cognitâ, quòd necesse est omnium consiliorum eum esse participem. Hunc locum tenuit amicitiæ apud Philippum annos septem. Illo interfecto, eodem gradu fuit apud Alexandrum annos tredecim. Novissimo tempore præfuit etiam alteri equitum alæ, quæ Hetærice appellabatur. Utrique autem in consilio semper affuit, et omnium rerum habitus est particeps.

2. Alexandro Babylone mortuo, cùm regna singulis familiaribus dispertirentur, et summa rerum tradita esset tuenda eidem, cui Alexander moriens annulum suum dederat, Perdiccæ; ex quo omnes conjecerant, eum regnum ei commendâsse, quoad liberi ejus in suam tutelam pervenissent; aberant enim Craterus et Antipater, qui

Indoles virtutis, a remarkable degree of ability and virtue.

Ad manum, near him.

Quod, which office.

Scribæ, scribes, clerks employed by the Roman magistrates to keep a register of their proceedings.

Honesto loco, he is of a respectable family.

Alexandrum, Alexander the Great, the son of Philip and Olympias, who ascended the throne of Macedon on the death of his father, and soon eclipsed him in military fame. After having made himself master of nearly all the known kingdoms of the world, he expired at Babylon, the renowned capital of the Assyrian empire, A. C. 323, in the thirty-second year of his age, after a brilliant reign of twelve years and eight months. Some time before his death, he desired that the worthiest of his officers might succeed him on the throne; but as he was expiring, he gave his ring to Perdiccas, one of his generals, and this present was considered as an intimation that he designed him to be his successor.

Novissimo tempore, at last.

Utrique, both of Philip and Alexander.

In suam tutelam pervenissent, should become capable of acting for themselves.

Craterus, Craterus, one of Alexander's most eminent generals, who, in the division of his empire, received Greece and Epirus as his share.

Antipater, Antipater, a general in the army of Alexander, to

antecedere hunc videbantur; mortuus erat Hephæstio, quem unum Alexander, quod facilè intelligi posset, plurimi fecerat; hôc tempore data est Eumeni Cappadocia, sive potiùs dicta; nam tum in hostium erat potestate. Hunc sibi Perdiccas adjunxerat magno studio, quòd in homine fidem et industriam magnam videbat; non dubitans, si eum pellexisset, magno usui fore sibi in his rebus, quas apparabat. Cogitabat enim, quod ferè omnes in magnis imperiis concupiscunt, omnium partes corripere atque complecti. Neque verò hoc solus fecit, sed cæteri quoque omnes, qui Alexandri fuerant amici. Primus Leonnatus Macedoniam præoccupare destinaverat. Is multis magnisque pollicitationibus persuadere Eumeni studuit, ut Perdiccam desereret, ac secum faceret societatem. Cùm perducere eum non posset, interficere conatus est; et fecisset, nisi ille clàm noctu ex præsidiis ejus effugisset.

3. Interim conflata sunt illa bella, quæ ad internecionem post Alexandri mortem gesta sunt, omnesque concurrerunt ad Perdiccam opprimendum. Quem etsi infirmum videbat, quòd unus omnibus resistere cogebatur, tamen amicum non deseruit, neque salutis, quàm fidei fuit cupidior. Præfecerat eum Perdiccas ei parti Asiæ, quæ inter Taurum montem jacet atque Hellespontum, et illum unum opposuerat Europæis adversariis. Ipse, Ægyptum oppugnatum, adversùs Ptolemæum erat pro-

whom, in the division of his empire, Macedonia was allotted.

Hephæstio, Hephæstio, one of Alexander's generals, to whom that monarch was so much attached, that he was for some time inconsolable on account of his death, and ordered his physician to be put to death for having neglected him during his illness.

Fecerat, had valued.

Partes, regni understood.

Leonnatus, Leonnatus, one of Alexander's generals, who received, for his portion of the empire, that part of Phrygia which borders on the Hellespont.

Et fecisset, he would have killed him.

Internecionem, the utter ruin of all concerned in them.

Videbat, Eumenes understood.

Adversus Ptolemæum, against Ptolemy, surnamed Lagus, the illegitimate son of Philip and Arsinoe. After having distinguished himself during the life of Alexander by his military talents and achievements, Ptolemy obtained at his death the government of Ægypt, Libya, and part of Arabia, as his share of the empire; and after a series of victories over the neighbouring states, he at length as-

fectus. Eumenes cùm neque magnas copias, neque firmas haberet, quòd et inexercitatæ, et non multò antè erant contractæ; adventare autem dicerentur Hellespontumque transîsse Antipater et Craterus magno cum exercitu Macedonum, viri cùm claritate, tum usu belli præstantes; Macedones verò milites eâ tunc erant famâ, quâ nunc Romani feruntur, etenim semper habiti sunt fortissimi, qui summâ imperii potirentur; Eumenes intelligebat, si copiæ suæ cognoscerent adversùs quos ducerentur, non modò non ituras, sed simul cum nuncio dilapsuras. Itaque hoc ejus fuit prudentissimum consilium, ut deviis itineribus milites duceret, in quibus vera audire non possent, et his persuaderet, se contra quosdam barbaros proficisci. Itaque tenuit hoc propositum, et priùs in aciem exercitum eduxit, prœliumque commisit, quàm milites sui scirent, cum quibus arma conferrent. Effecit etiam illud locorum præoccupatione, ut equitatu potiùs dimicaret, quo plùs valebat, quàm peditatu, quo erat deterior.

4. Quorum acerrimo concursu cùm magnam partem diei esset pugnatum, cadit Craterus dux, et Neoptolemus, qui secundum locum imperii tenebat. Cum hôc concurrit ipse Eumenes; qui cùm, inter se complexi, in terram ex equis decidissent, ut facilè intelligi posset inimicâ mente contendisse, animoque magìs etiam pugnâsse quàm corpore, non priùs distracti sunt, quàm alterum anima reliquerit. Ab hôc aliquot plagis Eumenes vulneratur, neque eò magìs ex prœlio excessit, sed acriùs hostibus institit. Hìc, equitibus profligatis, interfecto duce Cratero, multis præterea et maximè nobilibus captis, pedes-

sumed the title of king of Ægypt, and became the first of a long succession of monarchs, who were his descendants, and called after his name. He died A. C. 284, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, after a reign of thirty-nine years.

Usu belli, experience in war.

Non ituras, that they would not march.

Tenuit hoc propositum, he accomplished his object; or, as the words may signify, he persevered in this plan of proceeding.

Arma conferrent, they were to fight.

Neoptolemus, Neoptolemus, one of the relations and generals of Alexander, to whom the province of Armenia was allotted after that monarch's death.

ter exercitus, quòd in ea loca erat deductus, ut, invito Eumene, elabi non posset, pacem ab eo petiit; quam cùm impetrâsset, in fide non mansit, et se, simul ac potuit, ad Antipatrum recepit. Eumenes Craterum, ex acie semivivum elatum, recreare studuit. Cùm id non posset, pro hominis dignitate, proque pristinâ amicitiâ (namque illo usus erat, Alexandro vivo, familiariter) amplo funere extulit, ossaque in Macedoniam uxori ejus ac liberis remisit.

5. Hæc dum apud Hellespontum geruntur, Perdiccas apud flumen Nilum interficitur a Seleuco et Antigono, rerumque summa ad Antipatrum defertur. Hìc, qui deseruerant, exercitu suffragium ferente, capitis absentes damnantur; in his Eumenes. Hâc ille perculsus plagâ non succubuit, neque eò seciùs bellum administravit; sed exiles res animi magnitudinem etsi non frangebant, tamen minuebant. Hunc persequens, Antigonus, cùm omni genere copiarum abundaret, sæpe in itineribus vexabatur; neque unquam ad manum accedere licebat, nisi his locis, quibus pauci possent multis resistere. Sed extremo tempore, cùm consilio capi non posset, multitudine circumventus est. Hinc tamen, multis suis amissis, se expedivit, et in castellum Phrygiæ, quod Nora appellatur, confugit. In quo cùm circumsederetur, et vereretur, ne, uno loco manens, equos militares perderet, quòd spatium non

Simul ac, as soon as.

Nilum, the Nile, the celebrated river of Ægypt.

Seleuco, Seleucus, a general in the army of Alexander, to whom the province of Babylon was allotted in the division of the Macedonian empire, and who afterwards made himself master of Media and Syria. He assumed the title of king of Syria, and several of his descendants of the same name succeeded him on the throne. He was slain by one of his servants in the thirty-second year of his reign, and seventy-eighth of his age, A. C. 280.

Antigono, Antigonus, the illegitimate son of Philip, and one of Alexander's generals. He received the provinces of Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia, as his share of the empire, but he finally obtained possession of all Asia Minor, as far as Syria. He was slain in battle, A. C. 301, in the eightieth year of his age.

Deseruerant, had deserted them to join Perdiccas.

Suffragium ferente, voting for their death.

Neque unquam &c. nor could he ever bring him to an engagement.

esset agitandi, callidum fuit ejus inventum, quemadmodum stans jumentum calefieri exercerique posset, quò libentiùs et cibo uteretur, et a corporis motu non removeretur. Substringebat caput loro altiùs, quàm ut prioribus pedibus planè terram posset attingere; deinde pòst verberibus cogebat exsultare, et calces remittere; qui motus non minùs sudorem excutiebat, quàm si in spatio decurreret. Quo factum est, quod omnibus mirabile est visum, ut jumenta æquè nitida ex castello educeret, cùm complures menses in obsidione fuisset, ac si in campestribus ea locis habuisset. In hâc conclusione, quotiescunque voluit, apparatum et munitiones Antigoni aliàs incedit, aliàs disjecit. Tenuit autem se uno loco, quamdiu fuit hyems: quòd castrum subsidia habere non poterat, et ver appropinquabat; simulatâ deditione, dum de conditionibus tractat, præfectis Antigoni imposuit, seque ac suos omnes extraxit incolumes.

6. Ad hunc Olympias, mater quæ fuerat Alexandri, cùm literas et nuncios misisset in Asiam, consultum, utrùm repetitum Macedoniam veniret, nam tum in Epiro habitabat, et eas res occuparet: huic ille primùm suasit, ne se moveret, et expectaret, quod Alexandri filius regnum adipisceretur; sin aliquâ cupiditate raperetur in Macedoniam, omnium injuriarum oblivisceretur, et in neminem acerbiore uteretur imperio. Horum nihil ea fecit; nam et in Macedoniam profecta est, et ibi crudelissimè se gessit. Petiit autem ab Eumene absente, ne pateretur Philippi domûs et familiæ inimicissimos stirpem quoque interimere, ferretque opem liberis Alexandri; quam veniam si daret, quàm primùm exercitus pararet, quos sibi subsidio adduceret; id quò faciliùs faceret, se

Et a corporis &c. and have the benefit of exercise.

Substringebat, he tied up.

Planè, quite.

Post, behind.

In obsidione fuisset, he had been besieged.

Olympias, Olympias, the queen of Philip, the father of Alexander. This ambitious and cruel woman seized on the government of Macedonia after the death of Alexander, and put to death more than a hundred of its principal inhabitants, whom she thought inimical to her interests; she was however soon dethroned and slain.

Consultum, to consult him.

Eas res, its government.

omnibus præfectis, qui in officio manebant, misisse literas, ut ei parerent, ejusque consiliis uterentur. His rebus Eumenes permotus satius duxit, si ita tulisset fortuna, perire bene meritis referentem gratiam, quàm ingratum vivere.

7. Itaque copias contraxit; bellum adversùs Antigonum comparavit. Quòd unà erant Macedones complures nobiles, in his Peucestes, qui corporis custos fuerat Alexandri, tum autem obtinebat Persidem, et Antigenes, cujus sub imperio phalanx erat Macedonum, invidiam verens, quam tamen effugere non potuit, si potiùs ipse alienigena summi imperii potiretur, quàm alii Macedonum, quorum ibi erat multitudo; in principiis nomine Alexandri statuit tabernaculum, in eoque sellam auream cum sceptro ac diademate jussit poni, eòque omnes quotidie convenire, ut ibi de summis rebus consilia caperentur; credens, minore se invidiâ fore, si specie imperii nominisque simulatione Alexandri bellum videretur administrare: quod et fecit; nam cùm non ad Eumenis principia, sed ad regia conveniretur, atque ibi de rebus deliberaretur, quodammodo latebat; cùm tamen per eum unum gererentur omnia.

8. Hic in Parætacis cum Antigono conflixit, non acie instructâ, sed in itinere; eumque, malè acceptum, in Mediam hyematum coegit redire. Ipse in finitimâ regione Persidis hyematum copias divisit, non ut voluit, sed ut militum cogebat voluntas; namque illa phalanx Alexandri Magni, quæ Asiam peragrârat deviceratque Persas, inveteratâ cùm gloriâ tum etiam licentiâ, non parere se ducibus, sed imperare postulabat; ut nunc veterani faciunt nostri. Itaque periculum est, ne faciant, quod illi fece-

Tulisset, directed.

Bene meritis, to those who had deserved well of him.

In principiis, in that part of the camp called the Principia, where the tent of the general was erected, the standards placed, and all the councils of the army held.

Latebat, his authority was concealed.

In Parætacis, in the country of the Parætacæ, a people situated between Media and Persia.

In itinere, while they were marching.

Postulabat, expected.

runt suâ intemperantiâ nimiâque licentiâ, ut omnia perdant, neque minùs eos, cum quibus steterint, quàm adversùs quos fecerint. Quòd si quis illorum veteranorum legat facta, paria horum cognoscat, neque rem ullam, nisi tempus, interesse judicet. Sed ad illos revertar. Hyberna sumpserant, non ad usum belli, sed ad ipsorum luxuriam; longèque inter se discesserant. Hoc Antigonus cùm comperisset, intelligeretque se parem non esse paratis adversariis, statuit aliquid sibi consilii novi esse capiendum. Duæ erant viæ, quâ ex Medis, ubi ille hyemabat, ad adversariorum hybernacula posset perveniri; quarum brevior per loca deserta, quæ nemo incolebat propter aquæ inopiam; cæterùm dierum erat ferè decem. Illa autem, quâ omnes commeabant, altero tantò longiorem habebat anfractum, sed erat copiosa, omniumque rerum abundans. Hâc si proficisceretur, intelligebat priùs adversarios rescituros de suo adventu, quàm ipse tertiam partem confecisset itineris; sin per loca sola contenderet, sperabat se imprudentem hostem oppressurum. Ad hanc rem conficiendam, imperavit quàm plurimos utres atque etiam culleos comparari, post hæc pabulum, præterea cibaria cocta decem dierum, utque quàm minimè fieret ignis in castris. Iter, quod habebat, omnes celat.

9. Sic paratus, quà constituerat, proficiscitur. Dimidium ferè spatium confecerat, cùm ex fumo castrorum ejus suspicio allata est ad Eumenem, hostem appropinquare. Conveniunt duces; quæritur quid opus sit facto. Intelligebant omnes, tam celeriter copias ipsorum contrahi non posse, quàm Antigonus affuturus videbatur. Hìc omnibus titubantibus et de rebus summis desperantibus, Eumenes ait, si celeritatem velint adhibere, et imperata facere, quod antè non fecerint, se rem expediturum: nam

Fecerint, they fought.

Paria horum cognoscat, he will perceive that the conduct of our veterans is the same.

Rem, difference.

Dierum decem, ten days' march.

Tantò longiorem, considerably longer, twice the length.

Quod habebat, which he designed.

Facto, to be done.

Rebus summis, the success of their affairs, obtaining the sovereignty.

Rem expediturum, would successfully finish the business.

quòd diebus quinque hostis transîsse posset, se effecturum, ut non minùs totidem dierum spatio retardaretur. Quare circumirent, suas quisque copias contraheret. Ad Antigoni autem refrenandum impetum tale capit consilium. Certos mittit homines ad infimos montes, qui obvii erant itineri adversariorum, hisque præcepit, ut primâ nocte, quàm latissimè possint, ignes faciant quàm maximos, atque hos secundâ vigiliâ minuant, tertiâ perexiguos reddant; et assimulatâ castrorum consuetudine suspicionem injiciant hostibus, his locis esse castra, ac de eorum adventu esse prænunciatum; idemque posterâ nocte faciant. Quibus imperatum erat, diligenter præceptum curant. Antigonus, tenebris obortis, ignes conspicatur; credit de suo adventu esse auditum, et adversarios illuc suas contraxisse copias. Mutat consilium, et quoniam imprudentes adoriri non posset, flectit iter suum, et illum anfractum longiorem copiosæ viæ capit; ibique diem unum opperitur ad lassitudinem sedandam militum, ac reficienda jumenta, quò integriore exercitu decerneret.

10. Hìc Eumenes callidum imperatorem vicit consilio, celeritatemque impedivit ejus; neque tamen multùm profecit; nam invidiâ ducum, cum quibus erat, perfidiâque militum Macedonum veteranorum, cùm superior prælio discessisset, Antigono est deditus, cùm exercitus ei ter antè, separatis temporibus, jurâsset, se eum defensurum, nec unquam deserturum. Sed tanta fuit nonnullorum virtutis obtrectatio, ut fidem amittere mallent, quàm eum non prodere. Atque hunc Antigonus, cùm ei fuisset infestissimus, conservâsset, si per suos esset licitum, quòd ab nullo se plùs adjuvari posse intelligebat in his rebus, quas impendere jam apparebat omnibus. Imminebant enim Seleucus, Lysimachus, Ptolemæus, opibus jam va-

Quare, jussit ut understood.

Infimos montes, to the foot of the mountains.

Obvii itineri, in the way.

Primâ nocte, in the beginning of the night. The ancient Greeks and Romans divided the night into four watches, each consisting of three hours, or rather three portions of time, which were necessarily longer or shorter, according to the length of the night.

Curant, punctually executed.

Profecit, sibi understood.

Si per suos &c. if his followers would have suffered him.

Lysimachus, Lysimachus, a son of Agathocles, one of the generals of Alexander. After the death

lentes, cum quibus ei de summis rebus erat dimicandum. Sed non passi sunt hi, qui circa erant; (quòd videbant, Eumene recepto, omnes præ illo parvi futuros.) Ipse autem Antigonus adeò erat incensus, ut, nisi magnâ spe maximarum rerum, leniri non posset.

11. Itaque cùm eum in custodiam dedisset, et præfectus custodum quæsîsset, quemadmodum servari vellet, "Ut acerrimum," inquit, "leonem, aut ferocissimum elephantum." Nondum enim statuerat, conservaret eum, necne. Veniebat autem ad Eumenem utrumque genus hominum, et qui propter odium fructum oculis ex ejus casu capere vellent, et qui propter veterem amicitiam colloqui consolarique cuperent. Multi etiam, qui ejus formam cognoscere studebant, qualis esset, quem tamdiu tamque valde timuissent, cujus in pernicie positam spem habuissent victoriæ. At Eumenes, cùm diutius in vinculis esset, ait Onomarcho, penès quem summa imperii erat custodiæ, se mirari, quare jam tertium diem sic teneretur; non enim hoc convenire Antigoni prudentiæ, ut sic se uteretur victo: quin aut interfici, aut missum fieri, juberet. (Hìc cùm ferociùs Onomarcho loqui videretur,) "Quid? tu," inquit, "animo si isto eras, cur non in prælio decidisti potiùs, quàm in potestatem inimici venires?" Huic Eumenes, "Utinam quidem istud evenisset!" inquit; "sed eò non accidit, quòd nunquam cum fortiore congressus; non enim cum quoquam arma contuli, quin is mihi succubuerit: non enim virtute hostium, sed amicorum perfidiâ, decidi." Neque id falsum; nam et dignitate fuit honestâ, et viribus ad laborem ferendum firmis, neque tam magno corpore, quàm figurâ venustâ.

12. De hôc Antigonus, cùm solus constituere non

of that monarch, he made himself master of a part of Thrace, and afterwards seized upon Macedonia; but having declared war against Seleucus, he was slain in a battle with that prince, A. C. 281.

Passi sunt, conservare Eumenem understood.

Rerum, advantages from him.

Qui propter odium &c. those who wished to gratify their hatred by seeing him in his misfortunes.

Multi, veniebant understood.

Missum fieri, set at liberty, discharged.

Fortiore, a man stronger than myself.

auderet, ad consilium retulit. Hìc cùm plerique omnes primò perturbati admirarentur, non jam de eo sumptum esse supplicium, a quo tot annos adeò essent malè habiti, ut sæpe ad desperationem forent adducti, quique maximos duces interfecisset, denique in quo uno esset tantum, ut, quoad ille viveret, ipsi securi esse non possent, interfecto, nihil habituri negotii essent; postremò, si illi redderet salutem, quærebant, quibus amicis esset usurus; sese enim cum Eumene apud eum non futuros. Hic, cognitâ concilii voluntate, tamen usque ad septimum diem deliberandi sibi spatium reliquit. Tum autem cùm jam vereretur, ne qua seditio exercitûs oriretur, vetuit ad eum quenquam admitti, et quotidianum victum amoveri jussit; nam negabat, se ei vim allaturum, qui aliquando fuisset amicus. Hic tamen non ampliùs, quàm triduum, fame fatigatus, cùm castra moverentur, insciente Antigono, jugulatus est a custodibus.

13. Sic Eumenes annorum quinque et quadraginta, cùm ab anno vigesimo, utì suprà ostendimus, septem annos Philippo apparuisset, et tredecim apud Alexandrum eundem locum obtinuisset, in his uni equitum alæ præfuisset, post autem Alexandri Magni mortem imperator exercitus duxisset, summosque duces partim repulisset, partim interfecisset, captus non Antigoni virtute sed Macedonum perjurio, talem habuit exitum vitæ. De quo quanta fuerit omnium opinio eorum, qui post Alexandrum Magnum reges sunt appellati, ex hôc facillimè potest judicari, quòd nemo, Eumene vivo, rex appellatus est, sed præfectus. Iidem post hujus occasum statim regium ornatum nomenque sumpserunt; neque quod initio prædicârunt, se Alexandri liberis regnum servare, id præstare voluerunt, et, uno propugnatore sublato, quid sentirent, aperuerunt. Hujus sceleris principes fuerunt Antigonus, Ptolemæus, Seleucus, Lysimachus, Cassander. Antigonus autem

Tantum, so much to excite fear.

Interfecto &c. but, if he were slain, every difficulty would be removed.

Eumenes, the nominative case to *habuit*.

Apparuisset, ut scriba understood.

His, annis understood.

Cassander, Cassander, the son of Antipater, who married the

Eumenem mortuum propinquis ejus sepeliendum tradidit. Hi militari honestoque funere, comitante toto exercitu, humaverunt; ossaque ejus in Cappadociam, ad matrem atque uxorem liberosque ejus, deportanda curârunt.

PHOCION.

1. PHOCION Atheniensis, etsi sæpe exercitibus præfuit, summosque magistratus cepit, tamen multò ejus notior integritas est vitæ, quàm rei militaris labor. Itaque hujus memoria est nulla, illius autem magna fama; ex quo cognomine Bonus est appellatus. Fuit enim perpetuò pauper, cùm ditissimus esse posset, propter frequentes delatos honores, potestatesque summas, quæ ei a populo dabantur. Hic cùm a rege Philippo munera magnæ pecuniæ repudiaret, legatique hortarentur accipere, simulque admonerent, si ipse his facilè careret, liberis tamen suis prospiceret, quibus difficile esset in summâ paupertate tantam paternam tueri gloriam: his ille, "Si mei similes erunt, idem hic," inquit, "agellus illos alet, qui me ad hanc dignitatem perduxit; sin dissimiles sunt futuri, nolo meis impensis illorum ali augerique luxuriam."

2. Eidem cùm propè ad annum octogesimum prospera mansisset fortuna, extremis temporibus magnum in odium

sister of Alexander, and after his father's death obtained possession of Macedonia, and reigned over it eighteen years. In conjunction with Seleucus and Lysimachus, he made war against Antigonus, and obtained a memorable victory over him at Ipsus, a town of Phrygia, A. C. 301. He died about three years after this event.

Militari, military. The Grecian armies always paid peculiar honors to their officers who were slain in war. All the troops attended their funerals with their arms inverted; their tombs were adorned with inscriptions illustrative of their achievements; their arms also were sometimes fixed upon their sepulchres; and an oration was delivered in their praise. Eumenes was slain A. C. 315.

Rei militaris labor, his military achievements.

Potestates, offices. Phocion is said to have been forty-five times governor of Athens.

pervenit suorum civium; primò quòd cum Demade de urbe tradendâ Antipatro consenserat, ejusque consilio Demosthenes cum cæteris, qui bene de republicâ mereri existimabantur, plebiscito in exilium erant expulsi. Neque in eo solùm offenderat, quòd patriæ malè consuluerat, sed etiam quòd amicitiæ fidem non præstiterat; namque auctus adjutusque a Demosthene, eum, quem tenebat, ascenderat gradum, cùm adversùs Charetem eum subornaret; ab eodem in judiciis, cùm capitis causam diceret, defensus, aliquoties liberatus discesserat. Hunc non solùm in periculis non defendit, sed etiam prodidit. Concidit autem maximè uno crimine, quia cùm apud eum summum esset imperium populi, et Nicanorem, Cassandri præfectum, insidiari Piræeo Atheniensium a Dercyllo moneretur, idemque postularet, ut provideret, ne commeatibus civitas privaretur; hìc, audiente populo, Phocion negavit esse periculum, seque ejus rei obsidem fore pollicitus est. Neque ita multò pòst Nicanor Piræeo est potitus; ad quem recuperandum, sinè quo Athenæ omnino esse

Demade, Demades, an Athenian orator, to whom Philip was much attached, and who was put to death on suspicion of treason, A. C. 322.

Demosthenes, Demosthenes, the celebrated orator. Though he had not the advantage of a liberal education, and though nature, by giving him weak lungs and a difficulty of utterance, seemed to have disqualified him from becoming a great speaker, yet his industry and perseverance overcame every obstacle; and Demosthenes not only became the most eminent orator of his age, but has ever since continued to be the admiration of mankind. His rising fame soon caused him to be at the head of the Athenian government, and in this situation he greatly distinguished himself by his efforts to animate his countrymen against Philip. After the battle of Cheronæa, he was banished from Athens on a suspicion of bribery; but when Antipater made war against Greece, he was recalled, and placed in an office of trust. His triumph however was but short. Antipater demanded of the Athenians that their orators should be given up to him; and Demosthenes, to save himself from falling into his hands, ended his life by poison, A. C. 322, in the sixtieth year of his age.

Auctus, supported.

Charetem, Chares, an Athenian, of whom nothing is known.

Dercyllo, Dercyllus, one of the officers of Antipater.

Sinè quo &c. which was of the greatest importance to Athens.

non possunt, cùm populus armatus concurrisset, ille non modò neminem ad arma vocavit, sed ne armatis quidem præesse voluit.

3. Erant eo tempore Athenis duæ factiones, quarum una populi causam agebat, altera optimatum. In hâc erant Phocion et Demetrius Phalereus. Harum utraque Macedonum patrociniis nitebatur; nam populares Polyperchonti favebant, optimates cum Cassandro sentiebant. Interim a Polyperchonte Cassander Macedoniâ pulsus est; quo facto, populus, superior factus, statim duces adversariæ factionis, capitis damnatos, patriâ pepulit; in his Phocionem et Demetrium Phalereum; deque eâ re legatos ad Polyperchontem misit, qui ab eo peterent, ut sua decreta confirmaret. Huc eòdem profectus est Phocion. Quò ut venit, causam apud Philippum regem verbo, re ipsâ quidem apud Polyperchontem, jussus est dicere; namque is tum regis rebus præerat. Hic cùm ab Agonide accusatus esset, quòd Piræeum Nicanori prodidisset, ex consilii sententiâ in custodiam conjectus, Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo legibus fieret judicium.

4. Huc ubi perventum est, cùm propter ætatem pedibus jam non valeret, vehiculoque portaretur, magni concursus sunt facti; cùm alii, reminiscentes veteris famæ, ætatis misererentur; plurimi verò irâ exacuerentur, propter proditionis suspicionem Piræei, maximèque quòd adversùs populi commoda in senectute steterat. Quâ de re, ne per-

Harum, factionum understood.

Polyperchonte, Polyperchon, one of the officers of Alexander, whom Antipater at his death appointed governor of Macedonia in preference to his own son Cassander. Though old and experienced, his weakness and cruelty caused him to be hated by his subjects; and after a short reign he was slain in battle, A. C. 309.

Philippum, Philip or Aridæus, an illegitimate son of the celebrated Philip, who, after the death of Alexander, was appointed sovereign of Macedonia till the son of Alexander should be of sufficient age to ascend the throne. In the seventh year of his reign, he was put to death, with his wife Eurydice, by Olympias.

Verbo, as it was pretended.

Re ipsâ, in reality.

Agonide, Agonides, a rhetorician of Athens.

De eo &c. he might be tried according to the laws.

Non valeret, he was weak.

orandi quidem ei data est facultas et dicendi causam. Inde judicio, legitimis quibusdam confectis, damnatus, traditus est undecim viris, quibus ad supplicium, more Atheniensium, publicè damnati tradi solent. Hic cùm ad mortem duceretur, obvius ei fuit Emphyletus, quo familiariter fuerat usus. Is cùm lacrymans dixisset, "O quàm indigna perpeteris, Phocion;" huic ille, "At non inopinata," inquit; "hunc enim exitum plerique clari viri habuerunt Athenienses." In hôc tantum fuit odium multitudinis, ut nemo ausus sit eum liber sepelire; itaque a servis sepultus est.

TIMOLEON.

1. Timoleon Corinthius. Sinè dubio magnus omnium judicio hic vir extitit; namque huic uni contigit, quod nescio an ulli, ut et patriam, in quâ erat natus, oppressam a tyranno, liberaret; et a Syracusis, quibus auxilio erat missus, inveteratam servitutem depelleret; totamque Siciliam, multos annos bello vexatam a barbarisque oppressam, suo adventu in pristinum restitueret. Sed in his rebus non simplici fortunâ conflictatus est, et id quod difficilius putatur, multò sapientiùs tulit secundam, quàm adversam fortunam. Nam cùm frater ejus Timophanes, dux a Corinthiis delectus, tyrannidem per milites merce-

Legitimis quibusdam, some formalities of law.

Mortem, death. The Greeks had several modes of executing criminals. Offenders of rank were generally allowed to drink the poisonous juice of an herb very much resembling hemlock; but criminals of an inferior rank, and those who were condemned for crimes of peculiar magnitude, were strangled or hung, and sometimes beaten or stoned to death, and sometimes beheaded. The life of Phocion was terminated by poison, A. C. 318. As he took the fatal cup, he prayed for the prosperity of Athens, and desired his son Phocus to forget the injuries he had received from his countrymen. The Athenians soon repented of their ingratitude towards him, and honored his memory by raising statues to him, and putting his accusers to death.

Obvius ei fuit, met him.

Emphyletus, Emphyletus, an Athenian, of whom nothing is known.

An ulli, whether it ever happened to any other man.

In pristinum, to its former free and peaceful state.

Non simplici, changeable.

narios occupâsset, particepsque regni posset esse, tantùm abfuit a societate sceleris, ut antetulerit suorum civium libertatem fratris saluti, et patriæ legibus obtemperare sanctius duxerit, quàm imperare patriæ. Hâc mente, per haruspicem communemque affinem, cui soror ex eisdem parentibus nata nupta erat, fratrem tyrannum interficiendum curavit. Ipse non modò manus non attulit, sed ne aspicere quidem fraternum sanguinem voluit; nam dum res conficeretur, procul in præsidio fuit, ne quis satelles posset succurrere. Hoc præclarissimum ejus facinus non pari modo probatum est ab omnibus; nonnulli enim læsam ab eo pietatem putabant, et invidiâ laudem virtutis obterebant. Mater verò post id factum, neque domum ad se filium admisit, neque aspexit, quin eum fratricidam impiumque detestans compellaret. Quibus rebus ille adeò est commotus, ut nonnunquam vitæ finem facere voluerit, atque ex ingratorum hominum conspectu morte decedere.

2. Interim Dione Syracusis interfecto, Dionysius rursus Syracusarum potitus est; cujus adversarii opem a Corinthiis petiverunt, ducemque, quo in bello uterentur, postulârunt. Huc Timoleon missus incredibili felicitate Dionysium totâ Siciliâ depulit: cùm interficere posset, noluit; tutòque ut Corinthum perveniret, effecit; quòd utrorumque Dionysiorum opibus Corinthii sæpe adjuti fuerant. Cujus benignitatis memoriam volebat extare; eamque præclaram victoriam ducebat, in quâ plus esset clementiæ, quàm crudelitatis; postremò ut non solùm auribus acciperetur, sed etiam oculis cerneretur, quem, et ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam, detrusisset. Post Dionysii decessum, cum Icetâ bellavit, qui adversatus

Mercenarios, hired from another country.

Posset, *Timoleon* understood.

Attulit, *fratri suo* understood.

In præsidio, as a guard.

Postremò ut &c. he also brought Dionysius to Corinth, that his countrymen might not only hear of his complete victory over him, but that they might also be eye-witnesses of the ruined state to which he had brought so great a man, once the monarch of so great a kingdom.

Icetâ, Icetas, a general, who obtained the supreme power at Syracuse after the death of Dion.

fuerat Dionysio, quem non odio tyrannidis dissensisse, sed cupiditate, indicio fuit, quòd ipse, expulso Dionysio, imperium dimittere noluit. Hôc superato, Timoleon maximas copias Carthaginiensium apud Crimessum flumen fugavit, ac satìs habere coegit, si liceret Africam obtinere, qui jam complures annos possessionem Siciliæ tenebant. Cepit etiam Mamercum, Italicum ducem, hominem bellicosum et potentem, qui tyrannos adjutum in Siciliam evenerat.

3. Quibus rebus confectis, cùm propter diuturnitatem belli non solùm regiones, sed etiam urbes desertas videret; conquisivit, quos potuit, primùm Siculos; deinde Corintho arcessivit colonos, quòd ab his initio Syracusæ erant conditæ. Civibus veteribus sua restituit, novis bello vacuefactas possessiones divisit; urbium mœnia disjecta, fanaque deleta refecit; civitatibus leges libertatemque reddidit; ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulæ conciliavit, ut hic conditor urbium earum, non illi qui initio deduxerant, videretur. Arcem Syracusis, quam munierat Dionysius ad urbem obsidendam, a fundamentis disjecit; cætera tyrannidis propugnacula demolitus est, deditque operam, ut quàm minimè multa vestigia servitutis manerent. Cùm tantis esset opibus, ut etiam invitis imperare posset, tantum autem haberet amorem omnium Siculorum, ut nullo recusante regnum obtineret, maluit se diligi, quàm metui. Itaque, cùm primùm potuit, imperium deposuit, et privatus Syracusis, quod reliquum vitæ fuit, vixit. Neque verò id imperitè fecit; nam quod cæteri reges imperio vix potuerunt, hic benevolentiâ tenuit. Nullus honos huic defuit, neque postea Syracusis res ulla gesta est publica, de quâ priùs sit decretum, quàm Timoleontis sententia cognita. Nullius unquam consilium non modò antelatum, sed ne compara-

Indicio fuit, this was a sufficient proof.

Crimessum, Crimessus, or Crinisus, or Crimisus, a river of Sicily, now called Caltabellota.

Conquisivit, he got together.

Vacuefactas, whose owners had been carried off.

Deduxerant, had led a colony thither.

Quàm minimè multa, as few as possible.

tum quidem est. Neque id magìs benevolentiâ factum est, quàm prudentiâ.

4. Hic cùm ætate jam profectus esset, sinè ullo morbo lumina oculorum amisit; quam calamitatem ita moderatè tulit, ut neque eum querentem quisquam audîerit, neque eò minùs privatis publicisque rebus interfuerit. Veniebat autem in theatrum, cùm ibi concilium populi haberetur, propter valetudinem vectus jumentis junctis, atque ita de vehiculo, quæ videbantur, dicebat; neque hoc illi quisquam tribuebat superbiæ; nihil enim unquam neque insolens, neque gloriosum, ex ore ejus exiit: qui quidem, cùm suas laudes audiret prædicari, nunquam aliud dixit, quàm se in eâ re maximas diis gratias agere atque habere, quòd cùm Siciliam recreare constituissent, tum se potissimum ducem esse voluissent; nihil enim rerum humanarum sinè deorum numine agi putabat.

5. Itaque suæ domi sacellum αὐτοματίας (automatias) constituerat, idque sanctissimè colebat. Ad hanc hominis excellentem bonitatem mirabiles accesserunt casus; nam prælia maxima natali die suo fecit omnia; quo factum est, ut ejusdem natalem festum haberet universa Sicilia. Huic quidam Laphystius, homo petulans et ingratus, vadimonium cùm vellet imponere, quòd cum illo se lege agere diceret, et complures concurrissent, qui procacitatem hominis manibus coercere conarentur, Timoleon oravit omnes, ne id facerent; namque id ut Laphystio cæterisque liceret, se maximos labores summaque adiisse pericula. Hanc

Jumentis junctis, in a chariot.

Gratias agere atque habere, gave thanks and felt really thankful.

Ducem, the leader employed to execute their will.

Automatias, to Automatia, a name of the goddess Fortune, who was particularly worshipped by the Sicilians.

Mirabiles casus, several remarkable incidents, which occurred in his life.

Vadimonium &c. when he wished to make him give bail, asserting that he had a law-suit with him. According to the ancient laws of Greece and Rome, every person against whom an action was brought, was obliged to give security for his appearance before the magistrate on the day of trial, or he was liable to be committed to prison.

Namque &c. the construction; *Namque se adiisse maximos labores summaque pericula, ut id liceret Laphystio cæterisque.*

enim speciem libertatis esse, si omnibus, quod quisque vellet, legibus experiri liceret. Idem, cùm quidam, Laphystii similis, nomine Demænetus, in concione populi de rebus gestis ejus detrahere cœpisset, ac nonnulla inveheretur in Timoleonta, dixit, nunc demum se voti esse damnatum; namque hæc a diis immortalibus semper precatum, ut talem libertatem restituerent Syracusanis, in quâ cuivis liceret, de quo vellet, impunè dicere. Hic cùm diem supremum obiisset, publicè a Syracusanis in gymnasio, quod Timoleonteum appellatur, totâ celebrante Siciliâ, sepultus est.

REGES.

1. Hi ferè fuerunt Græciæ gentis duces, qui memoriâ digni videantur, præter reges; namque eos attingere noluimus, quòd omnium res gestæ separatim sunt relatæ; neque tamen hi admodum sunt multi. Lacedæmonius autem Agesilaus nomine, non potestate, fuit rex, sicut cæteri Spartani. Ex his verò, qui dominatum imperio tenuerunt, excellentissimi fuerunt, ut nos judicamus, Persarum Cyrus, et Darius, Hystaspis filius; quorum uterque privatus virtute regnum est adeptus. Prior horum apud Massagetas in prælio cecidit; Darius senectute diem obiit supremum. Tres sunt præterea ejusdem generis, Xerxes,

Nonnulla inveheretur, made some charges, inveighed.

Voti esse damnatum, had his wish, was bound to perform that, which he had promised to perform whenever this desire should be fulfilled. Timoleon died A. C. 337.

Hi, the generals whose histories have been here related.

Separatim, separately, in a history of the most celebrated kings of antiquity, which Nepos is said to have written, but which is now lost.

Spartani, reges understood.

Qui dominatum &c. who had the power, as well as the name, of kings.

Massagetas, the Massagetæ, a nation of Scythia.

et duo Artaxerxes, Macrochir, et Mnemon. Xerxi maximè est illustre, quòd maximis post hominum memoriam exercitibus terrâ marique bellum intulit Græciæ. At Macrochir præcipuam habet laudem amplissimæ pulcherrimæque corporis formæ, quam incredibili ornavit virtute belli; namque illo Persarum nemo fuit manu fortior. Mnemon autem justitiæ famâ floruit; nam, cùm matris suæ scelere amississet uxorem, tantum indulsit dolori, ut eum pietas vinceret. Ex his duo eodem nomine morbo naturæ debitum reddiderunt; tertius ab Artabano præfecto ferro interfectus est.

2. Ex Macedonum autem genere, duo multò cæteros antecesserunt rerum gestarum gloriâ, Philippus, Amyntæ filius, et Alexander Magnus: horum alter Babylone morbo consumptus est; Philippus Ægis a Pausaniâ, cùm spectatum ludos iret, juxta theatrum occisus est. Unus Epirotes, Pyrrhus, qui cum populo Romano bellavit. Is, cùm Argos oppidum oppugnaret in Peloponneso, lapide ictus, interiit. Unus item Siculus, Dionysius prior; nam et manu fortis, et belli peritus fuit, et, id quod in tyranno non facilè reperitur, minimè libidinosus, non luxuriosus, non avarus, nullius rei denique cupidus, nisi singularis perpetuique imperii, ob eamque rem crudelis; nam dum id studuit munire, nullius pepercit vitæ, quem ejus insidiatorem putaret. Hic, cùm virtute tyrannidem sibi peperisset, magnâ retinuit felicitate, majorque annos

Macrochir, Macrochir, a name given by the Greeks to Artaxerxes the first, on account of his having long hands. Hence the Latins called him Longimanus.

Mnemon, Mnemon, a name applied to Artaxerxes the second, on account of his extraordinary memory.

Xerxi maximè &c. this is the most celebrated circumstance in the history of Xerxes.

Duo, Artaxerxes understood.

Tertius, Xerxes understood.

Ægis, at Ægæ or, as it was more frequently called, Ædessa, a town of Macedonia, in which the kings of that country were buried.

Unus Epirotes, there was one king of Epirus. Pyrrhus was a descendant of Achilles, and almost equalled that renowned hero in valor and intrepidity. His ambitious projects kept the empires of Greece and Rome in continual agitation for many years.

Lapide, by a tile thrown on his head, A. C. 272.

Ejus, against him.

Major, more than.

sexaginta natus, decessit florente regno. Neque in tam multis annis cujusquam ex suâ stirpe funus vidit, cùm ex tribus uxoribus liberos procreâsset, multique ei nati essent nepotes.

3. Fuerunt præterea multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, qui, post obitum ejus, imperia ceperunt. In his Antigonus, et, hujus filius, Demetrius, Lysimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemæus. Ex his Antigonus, cùm adversùs Seleucum Lysimachumque dimicaret, in prælio occisus est. Pari letho affectus est Lysimachus a Seleuco; nam, societate dissolutâ, bellum inter se gesserunt. At Demetrius cùm filiam suam Seleuco in matrimonium dedisset, neque eò magìs fida inter eos amicitia manere potuisset, captus bello, in custodiâ socer generi periit morbo. Neque ita multò pòst Seleucus a Ptolemæo Cerauno dolo interfectus est; quem ille, a patre expulsum Alexandriâ, alienarum opum indigentem, receperat. Ipse autem Ptolemæus, cùm vivus filio regnum tradidisset, ab illo eodem vitâ privatus dicitur. De quibus quoniam satìs dictum putamus, non incommodum videtur non præterire Hamilcarem et Hannibalem; quos et animi magnitudine, et calliditate, omnes in Africâ natos præstitisse constat.

HAMILCAR.

1. HAMILCAR, Hannibalis filius, cognomine Barcas, Carthaginiensis, primo Punico bello, sed temporibus ex-

Ptolemæo Cerauno, Ptolemy Ceraunus, a son of Ptolemy the first.

Alexandriâ, from Alexandria, a celebrated city of Egypt, built by Alexander, A. C. 332.

Vitâ privatus, to have been slain. This assertion is contrary to the testimony of historians in general, who say that Ptolemy died a natural death at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Quibus, regibus understood.

Hannibalis, of Hannibal, not the celebrated general of that name, but another Carthaginian general.

Punico, Punic. The Carthaginians, on account of their Phœnician origin, were sometimes called Phœni or Pœni, from

tremis, admodum adolescentulus, in Siciliâ præesse cœpit exercitui. Cùm ante ejus adventum et mari et terrâ malè res gererentur Carthaginiensium, ipse, ubi adfuit, nunquam hosti cessit, neque locum nocendi dedit; sæpeque e contrario, occasione datâ, lacessivit, semperque superior discessit: quo facto, cùm penè omnia in Siciliâ Pœni amisissent, ille Erycem sic defendit, ut bellum eo loco gestum non videretur. Interim Carthaginienses, classe apud insulas Ægates a Catulo Luctatio, consule Romanorum, superati, statuerunt belli finem facere, eamque rem arbitrio permiserunt Hamilcaris. Ille, etsi flagrabat bellandi cupiditate, tamen paci serviendum putavit, quòd patriam, exhaustam sumptibus, diutius calamitates belli ferre non posse, intelligebat; sed ita, ut statim mente agitaret, si paululùm modò res essent refectæ, bellum renovare, Romanosque armis persequi, donicum aut vi certè vicissent, aut victi manum dedissent. Hôc consilio pacem conciliavit; in quâ tanta fuit ferocia, ut cùm Catulus negaret se bellum compositurum, nisi ille cum suis, qui Erycem tenuerunt, armis relictis, Siciliâ decederent, succumbente patriâ, ipse periturum se potiùs dixerit, quàm cum tanto flagitio domum rediret; non enim suæ esse virtutis, arma, a patriâ accepta adversùs hostes, adversariis tradere. Hujus pertinaciæ cessit Catulus.

2. At ille, ut Carthaginem venit, multò aliter, ac sperabat, rempublicam se habentem cognovit; namque diuturnitate externi mali tantum exarsit intestinum bellum, ut nunquam pari periculo fuerit Carthago, nisi cùm deleta est. Primò mercenarii milites, qui adversùs Ro-

which appellation the adjective *Pœnicus* or *Punicus* is derived.

Temporibus, ejus belli understood.

Erycem, Eryx, now called Guiliano, a lofty mountain near Drepanum, having a town standing on it.

Ægates, the Ægates or Araæ, three islands opposite Carthage.

Manum dedissent, yield to them.

Succumbente patriâ, although his country was sinking.

Non esse, that it was not consistent with.

Multò aliter, &c. he found the republic in a state very different from that in which he expected to find it.

manos fuerant, desciverunt; quorum numerus erat viginti millium. Hi totam abalienârunt Africam, ipsam Carthaginem oppugnârunt; quibus malis adeò sunt Pœni perterriti, ut auxilia etiam a Romanis petiverint, eaque impetraverint. Sed extremò, cùm propè jam ad desperationem pervenissent, Hamilcarem imperatorem fecerunt. Is non solùm hostes a muris Carthaginis removit, cùm ampliùs centum millia facta essent armatorum; sed etiam eò compulit, ut, locorum angustiis clausi, plures fame quàm ferro interirent. Omnia oppida abalienata, in his Uticam atque Hipponem, valentissima totius Africæ, restituit patriæ. Neque eo fuit contentus, sed etiam fines imperii propagavit; totâ Africâ tantum otium reddidit, ut nullum in eâ bellum videretur multis annis fuisse.

3. Rebus his ex sententiâ peractis, fidenti animo atque infesto Romanis, quò faciliùs causam bellandi reperiret, effecit, ut imperator cum exercitu in Hispaniam mitteretur, eòque secum duxit filium Hannibalem, annorum novem. Erat præterea cum eo, adolescens illustris et formosus, Hasdrubal; huic ille filiam suam in matrimonium dedit. De hôc ideo mentionem fecimus, quòd, Hamilcare occiso, ille exercitui præfuit, resque magnas gessit, et princeps largitione vetustos pervertit mores Carthaginiensium; ejusdemque post mortem Hannibal ab exercitu accepit imperium.

4. At Hamilcar, posteaquam mare transiit in Hispaniamque venit, magnas res secundâ gessit fortunâ; maximas bellicosissimasque gentes subegit; equis, armis, viris, pecuniâ, totam locupletavit Africam. Hic, cùm in

Uticam, Utica, the second city in the Carthaginian territories, celebrated for the death of Cato, who killed himself in it. It is now called Satcor or Biserta, and stands in the kingdom of Tunis.

Hipponem, Hippo, or, as it is now called, Bone, a city in the modern kingdom of Algiers.

Ex sententiâ, according to his wish.

Hispaniam, Spain, which country was first known to the Phœnicians, by whom it was transferred to the Carthaginians, who kept possession of it till the end of the second Punic war, when it became a part of the Roman empire.

Italiam bellum inferre meditaretur, nono anno postquam in Hispaniam venerat, in prælio pugnans adversùs Vettones, occisus est. Hujus perpetuum odium erga Romanos maximè concitâsse videtur secundum bellum Punicum; namque Hannibal, filius ejus, assiduis patris obtestationibus eò est perductus, ut interire, quàm Romanos non experiri, mallet.

HANNIBAL.

1. HANNIBAL, Hamilcaris filius, Carthaginiensis. Si verum est, quod nemo dubitat, ut populus Romanus omnes gentes virtute superârit, non est inficiandum, Hannibalem tantò præstitisse cæteros imperatores prudentiâ, quantò populus Romanus antecedat fortitudine cunctas nationes; nam quotiescunque cum eo congressus est in Italiâ, semper discessit superior. Quòd nisi domi civium suorum invidiâ debilitatus esset, Romanos videtur superare potuisse; sed multorum obtrectatio devicit unius virtutem. Hic autem, velut hæreditate relictum, odium paternum erga Romanos sic confirmavit, ut priùs animam, quàm id, deposuerit: qui quidem, cùm patriâ pulsus esset, et alienarum opum indigeret, nunquam destiterit animo bellare cum Romanis.

2. Nam, ut omittam Philippum, quem absens hostem

Vettones, Vettones, or Vectones, an ancient people of Spain. Hamilcar was slain A. C. 237.

Experiri, to endeavor to overcome.

Cum eo, populo Romano understood.

Quòd nisi, if he had not.

Relictum, sibi understood.

Philippum, Philip, the son of Demetrius, and the last king of Macedonia of that name. He ascended the throne after the death of Antigonus, though only fifteen years of age, and soon united with Hannibal in endeavoring to overthrow the Roman empire. The consul Lævinus immediately entered his territories, and compelled him to sue for peace. A second attempt to assist Hannibal brought on a second defeat, which stripped him of a considerable part of his dominions. Philip died A. C. 179, in the forty-second year of his reign.

Absens, Hannibal understood.

reddidit Romanis, omnium his temporibus potentissimus rex Antiochus fuit. Hunc tantâ cupiditate incendit bellandi, ut usque a Rubro Mari arma conatus sit inferre Italiæ. Ad quem cùm legati venissent Romani, qui de ejus voluntate explorarent, darentque operam consiliis clandestinis, ut Hannibalem in suspicionem regi adducerent, tanquam, ab ipsis corruptum, alia atque antea sentire; neque id frustrà fecissent; idque Hannibal comperisset, seque ab interioribus consiliis segregari vidisset; tempore dato, adiit regem, eique cùm multa de fide suâ et odio in Romanos commemorâsset, hoc adjunxit: "Pater," inquit, "meus, Hamilcar, puerulo me, utpote non ampliùs novem annos nato, in Hispaniam imperator proficiscens, Carthagine Jovi optimo maximo hostias immolavit; quæ divina res dum conficiebatnr, quæsivit a me, vellemne secum in castra proficisci. Id cùm libenter accepissem, atque ab eo petere cœpissem, ne dubitaret ducere, tum ille, 'Faciam,' inquit, 'si fidem mihi, quam postulo, dederis;' simulque ad aram adduxit, apud quam sacrificare instituerat, eamque, cæteris remotis, tenentem, jurare jussit, nunquam me in amicitiâ cum Romanis fore. Id ego jusjurandum, patri datum, usque ad hanc diem ita conservavi, ut nemini dubium esse debeat, quin reliquo tempore eâdem mente sim futurus. Quare si quid amicè de Romanis cogitabis, non imprudenter feceris, si me celaris. Cùm quidem bellum parabis, te ipsum frustraberis, si non me in eo principem posueris."

3. Hâc igitur ætate cum patre in Hispaniam profectus est, cujus post obitum, Hasdrubale imperatore suffecto, equitatui omni præfuit. Hôc quoque interfecto,

Antiochus, Antiochus the third, surnamed the Great, a king of Syria and Asia. After having successfully carried on several wars against the Persians and Greeks, he was prevailed on by Hannibal to attack Italy. The Romans however soon defeated him, and he was compelled to pay to them a yearly tribute of two thousand talents. His revenues being unable to pay this fine, he attempted to plunder the temple of Belus in Susiana, which so incensed the inhabitants against him, that they killed him with his followers, A. C. 187.

Rubro Mari, the Red Sea, situated between Arabia, Ægypt, and Æthiopia.

Ab consiliis, regis understood.

Ducere, me ibi understood.

exercitus summam imperii ad eum detulit. Id, Carthaginem delatum, publicè comprobatum est. Sic Hannibal, minor quinque et viginti annis natus, imperator factus, proximo triennio omnes gentes Hispaniæ bello subegit. Saguntum, fœderatam civitatem, vi expugnavit. Tres exercitus maximos comparavit; ex his unum in Africam misit, alterum cum Hasdrubale fratre in Hispaniâ reliquit, tertium in Italiam secum duxit. Saltum Pyrenæum transiit. Quàcunque iter fecit, cum omnibus incolis conflixit; neminem, nisi victum, dimisit. Ad Alpes posteaquam venit, quæ Italiam a Galliâ sejungunt, quas nemo unquam cum exercitu ante eum præter Herculem Graium transierat, (quo facto is hodie saltus Graius appellatur,) Alpicos, conantes prohibere transitum, concidit; loca patefecit, itinera munîit, effecitque, ut eâ elephantus ornatus ire posset, quâ antea unus homo inermis vix poterat repere. Hâc copias traduxit, in Italiamque pervenit.

4. Conflixerat apud Rhodanum cum Publio Cornelio Scipione consule, eumque pepulerat. Cum hôc eodem de Clastidio apud Padum decernit; saucium inde ac fugatum dimittit. Tertiò idem Scipio, cum collegâ Tibe-

Saguntum, Saguntum, an ancient town of Spain, now called Morviedro. Hannibal besieged this city for eight months before he was able to reduce it. When its inhabitants saw that they could no longer withstand the attacks of his army, rather than fall into his hands, they set fire to their town, and perished in the flames.

Fœderatam, in alliance with Rome.

Saltum Pyrenæum, a forest on the Pyrenees, a long ridge of mountains extending from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, and separating Gaul from Spain.

Alpicos, the inhabitants of the Alps, fierce and uncivilized nations, whom the Romans were never able to subdue till the time of Augustus.

Itinera munîit, he made roads.

Eâ viâ, understood.

Rhodanum, the Rhone, one of the largest rivers of Europe, flowing from the Alps into the Mediterranean sea near Marseilles.

Scipione, Scipio, the father of Scipio Africanus and the brother of Cneus Scipio.

Clastidio, Clastidium, a city of Liguria. now called Schiatezzo.

Padum, the Eridanus or Po, a river of Italy.

Tiberio Longo, Tiberius Longus

rio Longo, apud Trebiam adversùs eum venit; cum his manum conseruit, utrosque profligavit. Inde per Ligures Apenninum transît, petens Etruriam. Hôc itinere adeò gravi morbo afficitur oculorum, ut postea nunquam dextro æquè bene usus sit; quâ valetudine cùm etiam tum premeretur, lecticâque ferretur, Caium Flaminium consulem apud Trasimenum, cum exercitu insidiis circumventum, occidit; neque multò pòst Caium Centenium prætorem, cum delectâ manu saltus occupantem. Hinc in Apuliam pervenit. Ibi obviàm ei venerunt duo consules, Caius Terentius Varro et Lucius Paullus Æmilius: utriusque exercitus uno prælio fugavit, Lucium Paullum consulem occidit, et aliquot præterea consulares; in his Cneum Servilium Geminum, qui anno superiore fuerat consul.

a Roman consul, of whom nothing memorable is known.

Trebiam, Trebia, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, that falls into the Po.

Manum conseruit, he fought.

Ligures, the Ligurians, the inhabitants of Liguria, a country in the west of Italy, of which the modern city of Genoa was the capital, and Leghorn the principal harbor.

Apenninum, the Apennines, a ridge of mountains branching off from the Alps, and running through the centre of Italy.

Etruriam, Etruria or Tuscia, or, as it was called by the Greeks, Tyrrhenia, a country of Italy, which once contained twelve different nations. Its modern name is Tuscany.

Caium Flaminium, Caius Flaminius, a Roman consul, who, when tribune of the people, proposed an Agrarian law, or a law to distribute equally among the Roman people all the lands, which they had gained by conquest. He was slain A. C. 217. and fifteen thousand Romans are said to have fallen with him.

Trasimenum, Trasimenus or Thrasymenus, a lake of Italy, now called the lake of Perugia.

Apuliam, Apulia, a country of Italy between Daunia and Calabria.

Varro, Varro, a brave but imprudent Roman general.

Æmilius, Æmilius, a general distinguished for his courage and prudence. The battle, in which he was slain, was fought near Cannæ, a village of Apulia, on the twenty-first of May, A.C. 216. Contrary to the advice of Æmilius, Varro, his colleague in the command of the Roman army, rashly determined to give Hannibal battle, and the defeat followed to which Nepos has here alluded. Forty thousand Romans are said to have been left dead on the field.

Consulares, persons who had served the office of consul.

5. Hâc pugnâ pugnatâ, Romam profectus est, nullo resistente. In propinquis urbis montibus moratus est. Cùm aliquot ibi dies castra habuisset, et reverteretur Capuam, Quintus Fabius Maximus, dictator Romanus, in agro Falerno se ei objecit. Hic, clausus locorum angustiis, noctu sinè ullo detrimento exercitûs se expedivit: Fabio, callidissimo imperatori, dedit verba; namque, obductâ nocte, sarmenta, in cornibus jumentorum deligata, incendit, ejusque generis multitudinem magnam dispalatam immisit: quo repentino objectu viso, tantum terrorem injecit exercitui Romanorum, ut egredi extra vallum nemo sit ausus. Hanc post rem gestam non ita multis diebus Marcum Minutium Rufum, magistrum equitum, pari ac dictatorem imperio, dolo perductum in prælium, fugavit; Tiberium Sempronium Gracchum, iterum consulem, in Lucanis absens, in insidias inductum, sustulit; Marcum Claudium Marcellum, quinquies consulem, apud Venusiam pari modo interfecit. Longum est enu-

Capuam, Capua, the chief city of Campania in Italy, distinguished for its antiquity and opulence, as well as for the luxury of its inhabitants.

Fabius, Fabius, a Roman general of the most eminent talents and virtue, surnamed Cunctator or the Delayer, because he successfully withstood Hannibal not by fighting him, but by harassing him with marches and counter-marches.

Falerno, Falernus, a fertile mountain and plain in Campania, celebrated for the excellence of its wines.

Dedit verba, he deceived by a stratagem.

Generis, *pecorum* understood.

Minutius, Minutius, a Roman officer, who was joined with Fabius in the command of the Roman army, when the cautious proceedings of that experienced general led the people to distrust his courage. Minutius however soon had the generosity to resign to Fabius the power he had received, and to acknowlege the superior prudence of his measures.

Gracchum, Gracchus, a Roman statesman and general, distinguished for his integrity and abilities. He was the father of the celebrated Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.

Lucanis, the Lucanians, a people of Italy, descended from the Samnites.

Marcellum, Marcellus, a Roman general, celebrated for his many private and public virtues, as well as for the partial victories which he repeatedly gained over Hannibal.

Venusiam, Venusia, or, as it is now called, Venosa, a town of Apulia, in which Horace was born.

merare prælia. Quare hoc unum satìs erit dictum, ex quo intelligi possit, quantus ille fuerit. Quamdiu in Italiâ fuit, nemo ei in acie restitit, nemo adversùs eum post Cannensem pugnam in campo castra posuit.

6. Hic invictus patriam defensum revocatus, bellum gessit adversùs Publii Scipionis filium, quem ipse primùm apud Rhodanum, iterum apud Padum, tertiò apud Trebiam, fugaverat. Cum hôc, exhaustis jam patriæ facultatibus, cupivit impræsentiarum bellum componere, quo valentior postea congrederetur. In colloquium convenit; conditiones non convenerunt. Post id factum paucis diebus apud Zamam cum eodem conflixit; pulsus, incredibile dictu, biduo et duabus noctibus Adrumetum pervenit, quod abest a Zamâ circiter millia passuum trecenta. In hâc fugâ Numidæ, qui simul cum eo acie excesserant, insidiati sunt ei, quos non solùm effugit, sed etiam ipsos oppressit. Adrumeti reliquos ex fugâ collegit, novis delectibus paucis diebus multos contraxit.

7. Cùm in apparando acerrimè esset occupatus, Carthaginienses bellum cum Romanis composuerunt. Ille nihilò secius exercitui postea præfuit, resque in Africâ

Cannensem, of Cannæ.

Publii Scipionis filium, Scipio Africanus, the renowned son of Publius Scipio. While Hannibal was successfully carrying on the war against the Romans in Italy, this general proposed the bold expedient of going with an army into Africa, and attacking Carthage. This measure was reluctantly acceded to by the senate, but it was crowned with complete success. Hannibal, when he had advanced at the head of his victorious army to the very gates of Rome, was suddenly obliged to abandon all his advantages, and hasten to the defence of his native city. The two generals met at Zama, a town of Numidia, where, after a most desperate engagement, Hannibal was defeated, A. C. 202. The brilliant victories of Scipio in Africa caused him to be honored with the name of Africanus, and a splendid triumph was decreed to him; but his ungrateful countrymen, forgetting his services and many virtues, soon endeavored to degrade him, and he was at length obliged to retire from Rome to Liternum, a town of Campania, where he died, A. C. 184, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

Adrumetum, Adrumetum, a town on the coast of Africa, built by the Phœnicians, now called Mahometa.

Numidæ, the Numidians, the inhabitants of Numidia, an inland country of Africa, which now forms the kingdoms of Al-

gessit, itemque Mago, frater ejus, usque ad Publium Sulpicium et Caium Aurelium consules. His enim magistratibus, legati Carthaginienses Romam venerunt, qui senatui populoque Romano gratias agerent, quòd cum his pacem fecissent, ob eamque rem coronâ aureâ eos donarent, simulque peterent, ut obsides eorum Fregellis essent, captivique redderentur. His ex senatûs consulto responsum est, munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse; obsides, quo loco rogarent, futuros; captivos non remissuros, quòd Hannibalem, cujus operâ susceptum bellum foret, inimicissimum nomini Romano, et nunc cum imperio apud exercitum haberent, itemque fratrem ejus Magonem. Hôc responso, Carthaginienses, cognito, Hannibalem domum Magonemque revocârunt. Hic, ut rediit, prætor factus est, postquam rex fuerat, anno secundo et vicesimo; ut enim Romæ consules, sic Carthagine quotannis annui bini reges creabantur. In eo magistratu pari diligentiâ se Hannibal præbuit, ac fuerat in bello; namque effecit, ex novis vectigalibus non solùm ut esset pecunia, quæ Romanis ex fœdere penderetur, sed etiam superesset, quæ in ærario poneretur. Deinde anno post præturam, Marco Claudio, Lucio Furio consulibus, Romani legati Carthaginem venerunt. Hos Hannibal sui exposcendi gratiâ missos ratus, priusquam his senatus daretur, navem conscendit clàm, atque in Syriam ad Antiochum profugit. Hâc re palam factâ, Pœni naves duas, quæ eum comprehenderent, si possent consequi, miserunt; bona ejus publicârunt; domum a fundamentis disjecerunt, ipsum exulem judicârunt.

8. At Hannibal anno tertio, postquam domo profugerat, Lucio Cornelio, Quinto Minucio consulibus, cum quin-

giers and Bildulgerid.

Usque ad &c. until Sulpicius and Aurelius were consuls.

Fregellis, at Fregellæ, a town of Latium, now called Ponte Corvo.

Rex, king. The government of Carthage was properly a republic; but two magistrates were chosen yearly, who were invested with regal authority.

Ex, according to.

Superesset, pecunia understood.

Priusquam &c. before they obtained an audience with the senate.

Palam factâ, being made public.

Consequi, eum understood.

que navibus Africam accessit in finibus Cyrenæorum, si fortè Carthaginienses ad bellum Antiochi spe fiduciâque inducere posset; cui jam persuaserat, ut cum exercitibus in Italiam proficisceretur. Huc Magonem fratrem excivit. Id ubi Pœni resciverunt, Magonem eâdem, quâ fratrem absentem, pœnâ affecerunt. Illi, desperatis rebus, cùm solvissent naves ac vela ventis dedissent, Hannibal ad Antiochum pervenit. De Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita est; namque alii naufragio, alii a servis ipsius, interfectum eum, scriptum reliquerunt. Antiochus autem, si tam in agendo bello parere voluisset consiliis ejus, quàm in suscipiendo instituerat, propiùs Tiberi quàm Thermopylis de summâ imperii dimicâsset; quem, etsi multa stultè conari videbat, tamen nullâ deseruit in re. Præfuit paucis navibus, quas ex Syriâ jussus erat in Asiam ducere, hisque adversùs Rhodiorum classem in Pamphylio mari conflixit. Quo cùm multitudine adversariorum sui superarentur, ipse, quo cornu rem gessit, fuit superior.

9. Antiocho fugato, verens ne dederetur, quod sinè dubio accidisset, si sui fecisset potestatem, Cretam ad Gortynios venit, ut ibi, quò se conferret, consideraret. Vidit autem vir, omnium callidissimus, magno se fore periculo, nisi quid prævidisset, propter avaritiam Cretensium; magnam enim secum pecuniam portabat, de quâ

Antiochi, of the assistance of Antiochus.

Duplex memoria, two accounts. According to Livy, Mago was slain in an engagement with Quintilius Varus: it has however been supposed that Hannibal had two brothers of this name.

Ejus, Hannibalis understood.

Tiberi, the Tiber, the celebrated river on which Rome stood.

Videbat, Hannibal understood.

Rhodiorum, of the Rhodians, the inhabitants of Rhodes, a considerable island in the Mediterranean, between Cyprus and Crete. The Rhodians were long distinguished for their independence, their extensive commerce, and their great naval power. They were at length conquered by Cassius, and became a Roman province.

Quo, prælio understood.

Si sui &c. if he had given his countrymen an opportunity of taking him.

Gortynios, the Gortynians, the inhabitants of Gortyna, an inland town in Crete, or, as it is now generally called, Candia, a large island in the Mediterranean.

Nisi quid prævidisset, unless he took some precaution.

sciebat exîsse famam. Itaque capit tale consilium; amphoras complures complet plumbo, summas operit auro et argento: has, Gortyniis præsentibus, deponit in templo Dianæ, simulans, se suas fortunas illorum fidei credere. His in errorem ductis, statuas æneas, quas secum portabat, omnes suâ pecuniâ complet, easque in propatulo domi abjicit. Gortynii templum magnâ curâ custodiunt, non tam a cæteris, quàm ab Hannibale, ne quid ille, inscientibus his, tolleret secumque asportaret.

10. Sic conservatis suis rebus, Pœnus, illusis Cretensibus omnibus, ad Prusiam in Pontum pervenit; apud quem eodem animo fuit erga Italiam; neque aliud quicquam egit, quàm regem armavit et excitavit adversùs Romanos. Quem cùm videret domesticis rebus minùs esse robustum, conciliabat cæteros reges, adjungebatque bellicosas nationes. Dissidebat ab eo, Pergamenus rex, Eumenes, Romanis amicissimus, bellumque inter eos gerebatur et mari et terrâ; quo magìs cupiebat eum Hannibal opprimi. Sed utrobique Eumenes plùs valebat, propter Romanorum societatem; quem si removisset, faciliora sibi cætera fore arbitrabatur. Ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit rationem. Classe paucis diebus erant decertaturi: superabatur navium multitudine; dolo erat pugnandum, cùm par non esset armis. Imperavit quàm plurimas venenatas serpentes vivas colligi, easque in vasa fictilia conjici. Harum cùm confecisset magnam multitudinem, die ipso, quo facturus erat navale prælium, classiarios convocat, hisque præcipit, omnes ut in unam Eumenis regis concurrant navem, a cæteris tantùm satìs habeant se defendere; id facilè illos serpentium multitudine consecuturos; rex autem in quâ nave veheretur, ut scirent, se facturum; quem si aut cepissent, aut interfecissent, magno his pollicetur præmio fore.

Dianæ, of Diana, the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and the goddess of hunting.

Prusiam, Prusias the second, a king of Bithynia, remarkable for his cruelty, cowardice, and intemperance. He was first banished and afterwards assassinated by his own subjects.

Eumenes, Eumenes, a king of Pergamus or, as it is now called, Bergamo, a kingdom of Mysia, having a capital of the same name on the banks of the river Caycus.

Facturum, would take care.

11. Tali cohortatione militum factâ, classis ab utrisque in prælium deducitur; quarum acie constitutâ, priusquam signum pugnæ daretur, Hannibal, ut palam faceret suis, quo loco Eumenes esset, tabellarium in scaphâ cum caduceo mittit; qui ubi ad naves adversariorum pervenit, epistolam ostendens, se regem professus est quærere. Statim ad Eumenem deductus est, quòd nemo dubitabat aliquid de pace esse scriptum. Tabellarius, ducis nave declaratâ suis, eodem unde îerat, se recepit. At Eumenes, solutâ epistolâ, nihil in eâ reperit, nisi quod ad irridendum eum pertineret; cujus etsi causam mirabatur, neque reperiebatur, tamen prælium statim committere non dubitavit. Horum in concursu Bithyni, Hannibalis præcepto, universi navem Eumenis adoriuntur; quorum vim cùm rex sustinere non posset, fugâ salutem petiit, quam consecutus non esset, nisi intra sua præsidia se recepisset, quæ in proximo littore erant collocata. Reliquæ Pergamenæ naves cùm adversarios premerent acriùs, repentè in eas vasa fictilia, de quibus suprà mentionem fecimus, conjici cœpta sunt; quæ jacta initio risum pugnantibus excitârunt, neque, quare id fieret, poterat intelligi. Postquam autem naves completas conspexerunt serpentibus, novâ re perterriti, cùm quid potissimùm vitarent non viderent, puppes averterunt, seque ad sua castra nautica retulerunt. Sic Hannibal consilio arma Pergamenorum superavit; neque tum solùm, sed sæpe aliàs, pedestribus copiis pari prudentiâ pepulit adversarios.

12. Quæ dum in Asiâ geruntur, accidit casu, ut legati Prusiæ Romæ apud Lucium Quintium Flaminium consulem cœnarent; atque ibi de Hannibale mentione factâ ex his unus diceret, eum in Prusiæ regno esse. Id postero die Flaminius senatui detulit. Patres conscripti, qui,

Militum, to his men.

Caduceo, with a staff or white wand, which messengers and ambassadors carried in their hands when they were sent to any enemy, as a signal that their object was of a pacific nature.

Bithyni, the inhabitants of Bithynia, a country of Asia Minor, formerly called Bebrycia.

Patres conscripti, the senators. The epithet *conscripti*, signifying enrolled with, was first applied to those senators only, who were taken into the senate, or added to the old senators, by

Hannibale vivo, nunquam se sinè insidiis futuros existimabant, legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, in his Flaminium, qui a rege peterent, ne inimicissimum suum secum haberet, sibique ut dederet. His Prusias negare ausus non est; illud recusavit, ne id a se fieri postularent, quod adversùs jus hospitii esset; ipsi, si possent, comprehenderent; locum, ubi esset, facilè inventuros; Hannibal enim uno loco se tenebat in castello, quod ei ab rege datum erat muneri, idque sic ædificârat, ut in omnibus partibus ædificii exitus haberet, semper verens ne usu eveniret, quod accidit. Huc cùm legati Romanorum venissent, ac multitudine domum ejus circumdedissent, puer, ab januâ prospiciens, Hannibali dixit, plures præter consuetudinem armatos apparere; qui imperavit ei, ut omnes fores ædificii circumiret, ac properè sibi renunciaret, num eodem modo undique obsideretur. Puer cùm celeriter quid esset renunciâsset, omnesque exitus occupatos ostendisset, sensit id non fortuitò factum, sed se peti, neque sibi diutius vitam esse retinendam; quam ne alieno arbitrio dimitteret, memor pristinarum virtutum, venenum, quod semper secum habere consueverat, sumpsit.

13. Sic vir fortissimus, multis variisque perfunctus laboribus, anno acquievit septuagesimo. Quibus consulibus interierit, non convenit; nam Atticus, Marco Claudio Marcello, Quinto Fabio Labeone consulibus, mortuum in annali suo scriptum reliquit; at Polybius, Lucio Æmilio

Brutus, after the expulsion of Tarquin; but all these senators were afterwards called Patres conscripti.

Sinè, free from.

Illud recusavit &c. he made however this one request, that they would not ask him to do.

Comprehenderent, he told them that they might seize him.

Inventuros, dixit eos understood.

Usu eveniret, that should befall him.

Præter consuetudinem, than was customary.

Quid, how.

Sensit, Hannibal understood.

Polybius, Polybius, a native of Peloponnesus, distinguished for his military and literary talents. He fought under Perseus against the Romans, by whom he was made prisoner and taken to Rome. Having formed a friendship with Scipio, he joined the Roman army, and was present at the taking of Carthage and Numantia. After the death of Scipio, he retired to Megalopolis, a town of Arcadia, where he wrote a history of the affairs of

Paullo et Cnæo Bæbio Tamphilo; Sulpitius autem, Publio Cornelio Cethego, Marco Bæbio Tamphilo. Atque hic tantus vir, tantisque bellis districtus, nonnihil temporis tribuit literis; namque aliquot ejus libri sunt Græco sermone confecti: in his ad Rhodios de Cnæi Manlii Vulsonis in Asiâ rebus gestis. Hujus bella gesta multi memoriæ prodiderunt; sed ex his duo, qui cum eo in castris fuerunt, simulque vixerunt, quamdiu fortuna passa est, Silenus et Sosilus Lacedæmonius; atque hôc Sosilo Hannibal literarum Græcarum usus est doctore. Sed nunc tempus est hujus libri facere finem, et Romanorum explicare imperatores, quò faciliùs, collatis utrorumque factis, qui viri præferendi sint, possit judicari.

MARCUS PORCIUS CATO.

1. Cato, ortus municipio Tusculo, adolescentulus, priusquam honoribus operam daret, versatus est in Sabi-

Greece and Rome during the Punic wars. A part of this historical work is still extant, and is highly esteemed for its authenticity. Polybius died in Arcadia, A. C. 124, in the eighty-second year of his age. Hannibal died about the year A. C. 182.

In his ad Rhodios, among these books was one addressed to the Rhodians. All the writings of Hannibal are now lost.

Vulsonis, of Vulso, a Roman consul, who, during his consulship, had the administration of the provinces in Asia.

Silenus, Silenus, a Carthaginian, who wrote a history of his own country, which is now lost.

Sosilus, Sosilus, a Greek, who wrote a history of Hannibal, which has perished.

Utrorum, of the Greek and Roman generals. A few fragments only are preserved of Nepos's lives of illustrious Romans.

Cato, Marcus Porcius Cato, the great grandfather of the celebrated Cato who killed himself at Utica.

Municipio, a municipal town, or a town to which the privileges of Roman citizens were granted, while it retained its own peculiar laws.

Tusculo, Tusculum, a town of Latium, now called Frescati.

In Sabinis, among the Sabines, a people of Italy in the neighborhood of Rome, distinguished for their valor, temperance, and love of justice; and supposed to be the original inhabitants of Italy.

nis, quòd ibi hæredium a patre relictum habebat. Hortatu Lucii Valerii Flacci, quem in consulatu censuraque habuit collegam, ut Marcus Perpenna censorinus narrare solitus est, Romam demigravit, in foroque esse cœpit. Primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque. Quinto Fabio Maximo, Marco Claudio Marcello consulibus, tribunus militum in Siciliâ fuit. Inde ut rediit, castra secutus est Caii Claudii Neronis, magnique ejus opera æstimata est in prælio apud Senam, quo cecidit Hasdrubal, frater Hannibalis. Quæstor obtigit Publio Cornelio Scipioni Africano consuli; cum quo non pro sortis necessitudine vixit, namque ab eo perpetuâ dissensit vitâ. Ædilis populi factus est cum Caio Helvio: prætor provinciam obtinuit Sardiniam; ex quâ quæstor superiore tempore ex Africâ decedens, Quintum Ennium poetam deduxerat; quod non minoris existimamus, quàm quemlibet amplissimum Sardiniensem triumphum.

2. Consulatum gessit cum Lucio Valerio Flacco, sorte provinciam nactus Hispaniam citeriorem, exque eâ triumphum deportavit. Ibi cùm diutius moraretur, Publius Scipio Africanus, consul iterum, cujus in priore consulatu quæstor fuerat, voluit eum de provinciâ depellere, et ipse ei succedere; neque hoc per senatum efficere potuit, cùm quidem Scipio in civitate principatum obtineret, quòd tum non potentiâ, sed jure, respublica administrabatur. Quâ ex re iratus, senatu peracto, privatus in urbe mansit. At Cato, censor cum eodem Flacco factus, severè præfuit

Censorinus, who had been censor.

In foro esse, to appear in the forum, where the public business of Rome was generally transacted.

Primum stipendium meruit, he entered the army.

Annorum, *natus* understood.

Senam, Sena, a town of Umbria in Italy.

Quæstor obtigit, he happened to be quæstor.

Pro sortis necessitudine, on those terms of amity which the office that he held required.

Sardiniam, Sardinia, a large island in the Mediterranean, which fell under the power of Rome, A. C. 231.

Ennium, Ennius, a dramatic and epic poet of Rome, who flourished about A. C. 150. His writings were highly esteemed by his countrymen, but only a few fragments of them have been preserved.

Sardiniensem, over Sardinia.

ei potestati; nam et in complures nobiles animadvertit, et multas res novas in edictum addidit, quâ re luxuria reprimeretur, quæ jam tum incipiebat pullulare. Circiter annos octoginta, usque ad extremam ætatem ab adolescentiâ, reipublicæ causâ suscipere inimicitias non destitit. A multis tentatus, non modò nullum detrimentum existimationis fecit, sed, quoad vixit, virtutum laude crevit.

3. In omnibus rebus singulari fuit prudentiâ et industriâ; nam et agricola solers, et reipublicæ peritus, et jurisconsultus, et magnus imperator, et probabilis orator, et cupidissimus literarum fuit; quarum studium etsi senior arripuerat, tamen tantum in eis progressum fecit, ut non facilè reperire possis, neque de Græcis, neque de Italicis rebus, quod ei fuerit incognitum. Ab adolescentiâ confecit orationes; senex scribere historias instituit, quarum sunt libri septem; primus continet res gestas regum populi Romani; secundus et tertius, unde quæque civitas orta sit Italica, ob quam rem omnes Origines videtur appellâsse; in quarto autem bellum Punicum primum, in quinto secundum; atque hæc omnia capitulatim sunt dicta. Reliqua bella pari modo persecutus est, usque ad prætúram Sergii Galbæ, qui diripuit Lusitanos; atque horum bellorum duces non nominavit, sed sinè nominibus res notavit. In iisdem exposuit quæ in Italiâ Hispaniisque viderentur admiranda; in quibus multa industria et diligentia comparet, multa doctrina. Hujus de vitâ et moribus plura in eo libro persecuti sumus, quem separatim de eo fecimus, rogatu Titi Pomponii Attici; quare studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen relegamus.

Animadvertit in, he punished.

Fecit, he suffered.

Reipublicæ, in the government of the state.

Omnes, libros understood. A few fragments of the Origines, and a small work on agriculture, said to be written by Cato, are still preserved.

Galbæ, Galba, a celebrated Roman orator.

Lusitanos, the Lusitanians, the inhabitants of Lusitania, or that part of ancient Spain which now forms the kingdom of Portugal.

Iisdem, libris understood. Cato died in an extreme old age about A. C. 150.

TITUS POMPONIUS ATTICUS.

1. Pomponius Atticus, ab origine ultimâ stirpis Romanæ generatus, perpetuò a majoribus acceptam equestrem obtinuit dignitatem. Patre usus est diligente, indulgente, et, ut tum erant tempora, diti, imprimisque studioso literarum. Hic, prout ipse amabat literas, omnibus doctrinis, quibus puerilis ætas impertiri debet, filium erudivit. Erat autem in puero, præter docilitatem ingenii, summa suavitas oris ac vocis, ut non solùm celeriter acciperet, quæ tradebantur, sed etiam excellenter pronunciaret; quâ ex re in pueritiâ nobilis inter æquales ferebatur, clariùsque explendescebat, quàm generosi condiscipuli animo æquo ferre possent. Itaque incitabat omnes studio suo; quo in numero fuerunt Lucius Torquatus, Caius Marius filius, Marcus Cicero, quos consuetudine suâ sic sibi devinxit, ut nemo iis perpetuò fuerit carior.

Atticus, Atticus. This name was given to Pomponius on account of his long residence in Greece, and the facility and eloquence with which he spoke the Greek language.

Ab origine &c. from one of the most ancient families in Rome. According to Plutarch, the Pomponian family was descended from Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.

Equestrem, equestrian. The Roman people were divided into three classes, patricians, equestrians or knights, and plebeians.

Filius, the son of the celebrated Roman of the same name. The elder Caius Marius was one of the bravest and most successful generals, that ever commanded the Roman armies. Fierce, impetuous, and at the same time possessed of invincible firmness, he became the terror of the enemies of his country, and at length the master of Rome itself. The opposing interests of Sylla and Marius involved their country in a civil war, and each of them in his turn filled his native city with scenes of blood. Marius died at Rome in his seventh consulship, A. C. 86. His son, who inherited the fierce and cruel disposition of his father, after he had raised himself to the consular dignity, was defeated by Sylla, and put an end to his own life.

Cicero, Cicero, the renowned Roman orator, who, after a life of devotedness to the welfare of his country, was slain by order of Antony, A. C. 43., in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

2. Pater maturè decessit. Ipse adolescentulus, propter affinitatem Publii Sulpicii, qui, tribunus plebis, interfectus est, non expers fuit illius periculi; namque Anicia, Pomponii consobrina, nupserat Marco Servio, fratri Publii Sulpicii. Itaque, interfecto Sulpicio, posteaquam vidit Cinnano tumultu civitatem esse perturbatam, neque sibi dari facultatem pro dignitate vivendi quin alterutram partem offenderet, dissociatis animis civium, cùm alii Syllanis, alii Cinnanis faverent partibus, idoneum tempus ratus studiis obsequendi suis, Athenas se contulit; neque eò secius adolescentem Marium, hostem judicatum, juvit opibus suis, cujus fugam pecuniâ sublevavit. Ac ne illa peregrinatio detrimentum aliquod afferret rei familiari, eòdem magnam partem fortunarum trajecit suarum. Hìc ita vixit, ut universis Atheniensibus meritò esset carissimus; nam, præter gratiam, quæ jam adolescentulo magna erat, sæpe suis opibus inopiam eorum publicam levavit: cùm enim versuram facere publicè necesse esset, neque ejus conditionem æquam haberent, semper se interposuit, atque ita, ut neque usuram unquam ab iis acceperit, neque longiùs, quàm dictum esset, eos debere passus sit. Quod utrumque erat iis salutare; nam neque indulgendo inveterascere eorum æs alienum patiebatur, neque multiplicandis usuris crescere. Auxit hoc officium aliâ quoque

Cinnano, excited by Cinna, a partizan of Marius, who excited a commotion in his favor at Rome, and afterwards became a sharer in his cruelties and ill-acquired power. He was assassinated by one of his own officers.

Syllanis, of Sylla, a Roman general, distinguished, like his great rival Marius, for his military talents, and his ambitious and cruel disposition. He eventually triumphed over the adherents of Marius, and after having slain many thousands of them in the streets of Rome, he made himself dictator. He did not however long retain the dictatorial power, but voluntarily resigning it, he retired to Puteoli, a town of Campania, where he died in the sixtieth year of his age, A. C. 78.

Neque eò secius, but still.

Rei familiari, to his estate.

Gratiam, his interest at Rome.

Versuram facere publicè, to raise a public loan.

Ejus conditionem æquam, a fair offer for it.

Debere, to retain the money.

Æs alienum, debt.

liberalitate; nam universos frumento donavit, ita ut singulis sex modii tritici darentur; qui modus mensuræ medimnus Athenis appellatur.

3. Hìc autem sic se gerebat, ut communis infimis, par principibus, videretur: quo factum est, ut huic omnes honores, quos possent, publicè haberent, civemque facere studerent; quo beneficio ille uti noluit, quòd nonnulli ita interpretantur, amitti civitatem Romanam aliâ adscitâ. Quamdiu adfuit, ne qua sibi statua poneretur, restitit; absens prohibere non potuit. Itaque aliquot ipse et Piliæ locis sanctissimis posuerunt; hunc enim in omni procuratione reipublicæ actorem auctoremque habebant. Igitur primum illud munus fortunæ, quòd in eâ potissimùm urbe natus est, in quâ domicilium orbis terrarum esset imperii, ut eandem et patriam haberet et domum; hoc specimen prudentiæ, quòd cùm in eam civitatem se contulisset, quæ antiquitate, humanitate, doctrinâ præstaret omnes, ei unus ante alios fuerit carissimus.

4. Huc ex Asiâ Sylla decedens cùm venisset, quamdiu ibi fuit, secum habuit Pomponium, captus adolescentis et humanitate et doctrinâ; sic enim Græcè loquebatur, ut Athenis natus videretur: tanta autem suavitas erat sermonis Latini, ut appareret, in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non adscitum. Idem poemata pronunciabat et Græcè et Latinè sic, ut suprà nihil posset addi. Quibus rebus factum est, ut Sylla nusquam eum ab se dimitteret cuperetque secum deducere; cui cùm persuadere tentaret, "Noli, oro te," inquit Pomponius, "adversùm eos me velle ducere, cum quibus ne contra te arma ferrem, Italiam reliqui." At Sylla, adolescentis officio collaudato, omnia munera ei, quæ Athenis acceperat, proficiscens jussit deferri. Hìc complures annos moratus, cùm et rei familiari tantum operæ daret, quantum non indiligens deberet paterfamilias, et omnia reliqua tempora aut literis, aut Athe-

Civitatem Romanam, that the freedom of Rome, the privileges of a Roman citizen.

Piliæ, to Pilia, the wife of Atticus.

Ut suprà &c. that nothing could surpass his elocution.

niensium rejpublicæ, tribueret, nihilominus amicis urbana officia præstitit; nam et ad comitia eorum ventitavit, et si qua res major acta est, non defuit; sicut Ciceroni in omnibus ejus periculis singularem fidem præbuit, cui, ex patriâ fugienti, H. S. ducenta et quinquaginta millia donavit. Tranquillatis autem rebus Romanis, remigravit Romam, ut opinor, Lucio Cottâ et Lucio Torquato consulibus: quem diem sic universa civitas Atheniensium prosecuta est, ut lacrymis desiderii futuri dolorem indicaret.

5. Habebat avunculum Quintum Cæcilium, equitem Romanum, familiarem Lucii Luculli, divitem, difficillimâ

Urbana officia, kind offices at Rome.

Ex patriâ fugienti, leaving his country in consequence of a sentence of banishment. By the influence of Clodius, his inveterate enemy, Cicero was banished from Rome, under the pretence that he had caused the adherents of Catiline to be put to death without a trial; he was however recalled after an absence of sixteen months.

Ducenta &c. two hundred and fifty thousand sesterces. The sesterce, by which money was generally computed among the Romans, was about two pence in value. As it was equal in value to two *libellæ* and a half, it was often expressed by the contraction L. L. S.; the first two letters standing for two *libellæ*, and the last for *semi*, or half a *libella* or *as*. In the course of time, the two L. L. were united, and formed a mark similar to our letter H, so that the contraction for a sesterce in most general use is H. S. In computing money by sesterces, the word *sestertium* is used for a thousand *sestertii* or sesterces; consequently, when an adjective is used with *sestertia*, so many thousand *sestertii* are signified, as *decem sestertia*, ten thousand sesterces; whereas *decem sestertii* signifies only ten sesterces. It must also be observed, that when the genitive plural *sestertiûm* is used after a numeral adjective, it denotes so many thousand sesterces, and when it comes after a numeral adverb, so many hundred thousand, as *decem sestertiûm*, ten thousand sesterces; *decies sestertiûm*, ten hundred thousand sesterces. The contraction H. S. is generally substituted for the genitive *sestertiûm*.

Diem, the day of his departure from Athens.

Luculli, of Lucullus, an illustrious Roman, distinguished in the former part of his life by his military talents, and in the latter by his love of literature, and his fondness for magnificence and luxury. While consul, he repeatedly defeated Mithridates, the ambitious king of Pontus, and rendered important services to his country; but the severe discipline, which he enforced in the Roman army, caused him at length to be removed from the command of it, and he spent the rest of his life in retirement.

naturâ; cujus sic asperitatem veritus est, ut, quem nemo ferre posset, hujus sinè offensione ad summam senectutem retinuerit benevolentiam: quo facto, tulit pietatis fructum; Cæcilius enim moriens testamento adoptavit eum, hæredemque fecit ex dodrante; ex quâ hæreditate accepit circiter centies H. S. Erat nupta soror Attici Quinto Tullio Ciceroni, easque nuptias M. Cicero conciliârat; cum quo a condiscipulatu vivebat conjunctissimè, multò etiam familiariùs, quàm cum Quinto; ut judicari possit, plus in amicitiâ valere similitudinem morum, quàm affinitatem. Utebatur autem intimè Quinto Hortensio, qui iis temporibus principatum eloquentiæ tenebat; ut intelligi non posset, uter eum plùs diligeret, Cicero an Hortensius; et id quod erat difficillimum efficiebat, ut inter quos tantæ laudis esset æmulatio, nulla intercederet obtrectatio; essetque talium virorum copula.

6. In republicâ ita versatus est, ut semper optimarum partium et esset, et existimaretur; neque tamen se civilibus fluctibus committeret, quòd non magìs eos in suâ potestate existimabat esse, qui se iis dedissent, quàm qui maritimis jactarentur. Honores non petiit, cùm ei paterent, propter vel gratiam, vel dignitatem, quòd neque peti more majorum, neque capi possent, conservatis legibus, in tam effusis ambitûs largitionibus, neque geri e republicâ sinè periculo, corruptis civitatis moribus. Ad hastam publicam nunquam accessit. Nullius rei neque

Sic veritus est, he bore so meekly.

Ex dodrante, to three fourths of his estate. The word *dodrans* signified originally nine unciæ or twelfths of the Roman *as;* hence, when the word *as* began to be used for the whole of an estate, *dodrans* was used to signify three fourths of it.

Esset, *Atticus* understood.

Ad hastam publicam, to a public sale. When any property was sold by auction among the Romans, a spear was always fixed in the ground near the place of sale. This custom appears to have originated from the practice of selling spoils taken in war by public auction. Atticus refused to attend these sales; because the property thus disposed of, during the period to which the biographer refers, generally consisted of the estates of his fellow citizens, which had been unjustly confiscated by their more successful rivals.

Nullius rei &c. he neither became a farmer of any part of the public revenue, nor was surety for any other farmer of it.

præs neque manceps factus est. Neminem, neque suo nomine, neque subscribens, accusavit. In jus de suâ re nunquam iit; judicium nullum habuit. Multorum consulum prætorumque præfecturas delatas sic accepit, ut neminem in provinciam sit secutus; honore fuerit contentus, rei familiaris despexerit fructum; qui ne cum Quinto quidem Cicerone voluerit ire in Asiam, cùm apud eum legati locum obtinere posset, non enim decere se arbitrabatur, cùm præturam gerere noluisset, asseclam esse prætoris: quâ in re non solùm dignitati serviebat, sed etiam tranquillitati, cùm suspiciones quoque vitaret criminum; quo fiebat, ut ejus observantia omnibus esset carior, cùm eam officio, non timori, neque spei, tribui viderent.

7. Incidit Cæsarianum civile bellum, cùm haberet annos circiter sexaginta. Usus est ætatis vacatione, neque se quòquam movit ex urbe. Quæ amicis suis opus fuerant ad Pompeium proficiscentibus, omnia ex suâ re familiari dedit. Ipsum Pompeium conjunctum non offendit, nullum enim ab eo habebat ornamentum, ut cæteri, qui per eum aut honores, aut divitias ceperant; quorum partim invitissimi castra sunt secuti, partim summâ cum ejus offensione domi remanserunt. Attici autem quies tantopere Cæsari fuit grata, ut victor, cùm privatis pecunias per epistolas imperaret, huic non solùm molestus non fuerit, sed etiam sororis filium et Quintum Ciceronem ex Pompeii castris concesserit. Sic vetere instituto vitæ effugit nova pericula.

8. Secutum est illud, occiso Cæsare, cùm respublica

Subscribens, by sanctioning another accuser. When a Roman officer was accused of any offence, the charge against him was committed to writing and delivered to the prætor, signed by the person who brought the accusation. This person was called the Accusator, and on him the management of the trial principally devolved. Others, however, who wished to sanction the prosecution, added their signatures to the indictment and sometimes assisted at the trial.

Rei familiaris fructum, the profit.

Cæsarianum, between Julius Cæsar and Pompey.

Ætatis vacatione, the exemption from public business, which his age afforded him.

Conjunctum, though he was his friend.

penès Brutum videretur esse et Cassium, ac tota civitas se ad eos convertisse videretur: sic Marco Bruto usus est, ut nullo ille adolescens æquali familiariùs, quàm hôc sene; neque solùm eum principem consilii haberet, sed etiam in convictu. Excogitatum est a quibusdam, ut privatum ærarium Cæsaris interfectoribus ab equitibus Romanis constitueretur; id facilè effici posse arbitrati sunt, si et principes illius ordinis pecunias contulissent. Itaque appellatus est a Caio Flavio, Bruti familiari, Atticus, ut ejus rei princeps esse vellet; at ille, qui officia amicis præstanda sinè factione existimaret, semperque a talibus se consiliis removisset, respondit, si quid Brutus de suis facultatibus uti voluisset, usurum quantùm eæ paterentur; se neque cum quoquam de eâ re collocuturum neque coiturum. Sic ille consensionis globus hujus unius dissensione disjectus est. Neque multò pòst superior esse cœpit Antonius, ita ut Brutus et Cassius provinciarum, quæ iis dicis causâ datæ erant a consulibus, desperatis rebus, in exilium proficiscerentur. Atticus, qui pecuniam simul cum cæteris conferre noluerat florenti illi parti, abjecto Bruto Italiâque cedenti, H. S. centum millia muneri misit; eidem in Epiro absens trecenta jussit dari:

Brutum, Brutus, an illustrious Roman, who joined with Cassius in a conspiracy against Cæsar, whom they assassinated in the senate, A. C. 44. Antony however raised an army to revenge the death of Cæsar, and overcame Brutus and Cassius in two battles fought near Philippi, a town of Macedonia, A. C. 42. After their defeat, Cassius ordered one of his freedmen to slay him, and Brutus fell on his own sword.

Ille, usus sit understood.

Sinè factione, without regard to party.

Quid, the accusative, instead of the ablative, after *uti*, agreeably to an old form of construction.

Ille consensionis globus, this designed union of the Roman knights.

Antonius, Antony. After Antony had defeated Brutus and Cassius, he seized on the government of Rome in conjunction with Octavius or Augustus and Lepidus. Lepidus, however, was soon compelled to lay down his share of the sovereignty; and it was not long before his two colleagues became open enemies and rivals. The contest between them was decided by a naval engagement, fought near Actium, a town of Epirus, A. C. 31, in which Augustus was victorious. Antony soon after put an end to his existence.

Provinciarum, into the provinces.

neque eò magìs potenti adulatus est Antonio, neque desperatos reliquit.

9. Secutum est bellum gestum apud Mutinam; in quo si tantùm eum prudentem dicam, minùs, quàm debeam, prædicem, cùm ille potiùs divinus fuerit; si divinatio appellanda est perpetua naturalis bonitas, quæ nullis casibus augetur neque minuitur. Hostis Antonius judicatus Italiâ cesserat; spes restituendi nulla erat. Non solùm ejus inimici, qui tum erant potentissimi et plurimi, sed etiam amici adversariis ejus se dabant, et in eo lædendo se aliquam consecuturos sperabant commoditatem; Antonii familiares insequebantur; uxorem Fulviam omnibus rebus spoliare cupiebant; liberos etiam extinguere parabant. Atticus, cùm Ciceronis intimâ familiaritate uteretur, amicissimus esset Bruto, non modò nihil iis indulsit ad Antonium violandum, sed e contrario familiares ejus, ex urbe profugientes, quantùm potuit, texit; quibus rebus indiguerunt, adjuvit. Publio verò Volumnio ea tribuit, ut plura a parente proficisci non potuerint. Ipsi autem Fulviæ, cùm litibus distineretur, magnisque terroribus vexaretur, tantâ diligentiâ officium suum præstitit, ut nullum illa stiterit vadimonium sinè Attico; hic sponsor omnium rerum fuerit. Quinetiam, cùm illa fundum, secundâ fortunâ, emisset in diem, neque post calamitatem versuram facere potuisset, ille se interposuit, pecuniamque sinè fœnore sinèque ullâ stipulatione ei credidit; maximum existimans quæstum, memorem gratumque cognosci; simulque aperire, se non fortunæ, sed hominibus, solere esse amicum. Quæ cùm faciebat, nemo eum temporis

Mutinam, Mutina, or, as it is now called, Modena, a colony of Cisalpine Gaul, where Antony besieged Decius Brutus, one of the murderers of Cæsar.

Ciceronis, of Cicero, who was always decidedly hostile to the ambitious designs of Antony, and who at length fell a sacrifice to his resentment. He was beheaded by his order, A. C. 43.

Ut nullum &c. that she never appeared in the courts of law, in consequence of having given bail. In all law-suits among the Romans, the defendant was obliged to bind himself to appear before the prætor or judges on a certain day; when therefore he appeared before them on this day, he was said *sistere vadimonium*.

In diem, on a certain day.

Versuram facere, to borrow.

causâ facere poterat existimare, nemini enim in opinionem veniebat, Antonium rerum potiturum. Sed sensus ejus a nonnullis optimatibus reprehendebatur, quòd parùm odisse malos cives videretur.

10. Ille autem sui judicii potiùs, quid se facere par esset, intuebatur, quàm quid alii laudaturi forent. Conversa subitò fortuna est. Ut Antonius rediit in Italiam, nemo non magno in periculo Atticum futurum putârat, propter intimam familiaritatem Ciceronis et Bruti; itaque ad adventum imperatorum de foro decesserat, timens proscriptionem, latebatque apud Publium Volumnium, cui, ut ostendimus paulò antè, opem tulerat. Tanta varietas iis temporibus fuit fortunæ, ut modò hi, modò illi, in summo essent aut fastigio, aut periculo. Habebat secum Quintum Gellium Canium, æqualem, simillimumque sui. Hoc quoque sit Attici bonitatis exemplum, quòd cum eo, quem puerum in ludo cognoverat, adeò conjunctè vixit, ut ad extremam ætatem amicitia eorum creverit. Antonius autem, etsi tanto odio ferebatur in Ciceronem, ut non solùm ei, sed omnibus etiam ejus amicis esset inimicus, eosque vellet proscribere, multis hortantibus, tamen Attici memor fuit officii; et ei, cum requisîsset ubinam esset, suâ manu scripsit, ne timeret, statimque ad se veniret; se eum et Gellium Canium de proscriptorum numero exemisse: ac, ne quod in periculum incideret, quod noctu fiebat, præsidium ei misit. Sic Atticus, in summo timore, non solùm sibi, sed etiam ei, quem carissimum habebat, præsidio fuit; neque enim suæ solùm a quoquam auxilium petiit salutis, sed conjunctim, ut appareret, nullam sejunctam sibi ab eo velle esse fortunam. Quòd si gubernator præcipuâ laude fertur, qui navem ex hyeme marique scopuloso servat, cur non singularis ejus existimetur prudentia, qui ex tot tamque gravibus procellis civilibus ad incolumitatem pervenit?

11. Quibus ex malis ut se emersit, nihil aliud egit, quàm ut plurimis, quibus rebus posset, esset auxilio.

Sui judicii, relying on his own judgment.

Suæ solùm auxilium salutis, protection for himself alone.

Conjunctim, for his friend also.

Cùm proscriptos præmiis imperatorum vulgus conquireret, nemo in Epirum venit, cui res ulla defuerit: nemini non ibi perpetuò manendi potestas facta est. Quinetiam, post prælium Philippense interitumque Caii Cassii et Marci Bruti, Lucium Julium Mocillam prætorium, et ejus filium, Aulumque Torquatum, cæterosque pari fortunâ perculsos, instituit tueri; atque ex Epiro his omnia Samothraciam supportari jussit. Difficile enim est omnia persequi, et non necessaria. Illud unum intelligi volumus, illius liberalitatem, neque temporariam, neque callidam fuisse: id ex ipsis rebus ac temporibus judicari potest, quòd non florentibus se venditavit, sed afflictis semper succurrit: qui quidem Serviliam, Bruti matrem, non minùs post mortem ejus, quàm florentem, coluerit. Sic liberalitate utens, nullas inimicitias gessit, quòd neque lædebat quenquam, neque, si quam injuriam acceperat, non malebat oblivisci, quàm ulcisci. Idem immortali memoriâ percepta retinebat beneficia; quæ autem ipse tribuerat, tamdiu meminerat, quoad ille gratus erat, qui acceperat. Itaque hic fecit, ut verè dictum videatur, "Sui cuique more fingunt fortunam." Neque tamen priùs ille fortunam, quàm se ipse finxit; qui cavit, ne quâ in re jure plecteretur.

12. His igitur rebus effecit, ut Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, intimâ familiaritate conjunctus adolescenti Cæsari, cùm, propter suam gratiam et Cæsaris potentiam, nullius conditionis non haberet potestatem, potissimùm ejus diligeret affinitatem, præoptaretque equitis Romani

Nemini non, to every one.

Samothraciam, to Samothracia, an island in the Ægean sea, on the coast of Thrace. This island was accounted sacred, and was a safe and inviolable asylum for all fugitives and criminals. It is now known by the name of Samandrachi, and is one of the isles of the Archipelago.

Difficile &c. but it would be difficult to relate every instance of his generosity, and such a relation is not necessary.

Callidam, designing, springing from interested motives.

Percepta, which he himself received.

Agrippa, Agrippa, a celebrated Roman general on the side of Augustus, whose daughter Julia he married after the death of Pomponia.

Cæsari, Augusto understood.

Nullius &c. he might have formed any alliance.

filiam generosarum nuptiis. Atque harum nuptiarum conciliator fuit, non est enim celandum, Marcus Antonius, triumvir reipublicæ constituendæ: cujus gratiâ cùm augere posset possessiones suas, tantùm abfuit a cupiditate pecuniæ, ut nullâ in re usus sit eâ, nisi in deprecandis amicorum aut periculis, aut incommodis: quod quidem sub illâ proscriptione perillustre fuit; nam, cùm Lucii Saufeii, equitis Romani, æqualis sui, qui complures annos, studio ductus philosophiæ, Athenis habitabat, habebatque in Italiâ pretiosas possessiones, triumviri bona vendidissent, consuetudine eâ, quâ tum res gerebantur, Attici labore atque industriâ factum est, ut eodem nuncio Saufeius fieret certior, se patrimonium amisisse, et recuperâsse. Idem Lucium Julium Calidium, quem, post Lucretii Catullique mortem, multò elegantissimum poetam nostram tulisse ætatem, verè videor posse contendere, neque minùs virum bonum, optimisque artibus eruditum, post proscriptionem equitum, propter magnas ejus Africanas possessiones in proscriptorum numerum a Publio Volumnio, præfecto fabrûm Antonii, absentem relatum, expedivit; quod in præsenti utrùm ei laboriosius an gloriosius fuerit, difficile fuit judicare; quòd in eorum periculis, non secùs absentes, quàm præsentes amicos Attico esse curæ, cognitum est.

13. Neque verò minùs ille vir bonus paterfamilias habitus est, quàm civis; nam cùm esset pecuniosus, nemo illo minùs fuit emax, minùs ædificator. Neque tamen non in primis bene habitavit, omnibusque optimis rebus

Generosarum, of the most noble women.

Illâ proscriptione, the proscription made by Antony, Augustus, and Lepidus.

Calidium, the accusative governed by *expedivit*.

Lucretii, of Lucretius, a celebrated Roman poet and philosopher, who is said to have destroyed himself, A. C. 54. His poem De Rerum Naturâ is still extant: though it has ever been admired for the genius displayed in it, yet the sentiments conveyed by it are in the highest degree censurable, and must cause the poet to be regarded as the devoted advocate of impiety and atheism.

Catulli, of Catullus, a Roman poet, whose writings are remarkable for their elegance and licentiousness. He died A. C. 40.

In præsenti, at that time.

Neque tamen &c. and yet he had a good house among the houses of the nobility.

usus est; nam domum habuit in colle Quirinali Tamphilanam, ab avunculo hæreditate relictam; cujus amœnitas non ædificio, sed sylvâ constabat. Ipsum enim tectum, antiquitus constitutum, plus salis quàm sumptûs habebat; in quo nihil commutavit, nisi si quid vetustate coactus est. Usus est familiâ, si utilitate judicandum est, optimâ, si formâ, vix mediocri; namque in eâ erant pueri literatissimi, anagnostæ optimi, et plurimi librarii, ut ne penè pedissequus quidem quisquam esset, qui non utrumque horum pulchrè facere posset. Pari modo artifices cæteri, quos cultus domesticus desiderat, apprime boni; neque tamen horum quenquam, nisi domi natum, domique factum habuit: quod est signum non solùm continentiæ, sed etiam diligentiæ; nam et non intemperanter concupiscere, quod a plurimis videas, continentis debet duci; et potiùs diligentiâ quàm pretio parare, non mediocris est industriæ. Elegans, non magnificus; splendidus, non sumptuosus; omni diligentiâ munditiem, non affluentiam, affectabat. Supellex modica, non multa, ut in neutram partem conspici posset. Nec hoc præteribo, quanquam nonnullis leve visum iri putem; cùm imprimis lautus esset eques Romanus, et non parum liberaliter domum suam omnium ordinum homines invitaret, scimus non ampliùs, quàm terna millia æris, peræquè in singulos menses, ex ephemeride eum expensum sumptui ferre solitum. Atque hoc non auditum, sed cognitum, prædicamus; sæpe enim propter familiaritatem domesticis rebus interfuimus.

Colle Quirinali, mount Quirinalis, one of the seven hills, on which ancient Rome was built. It is now called Monte Cavallo, and has a papal palace erected on it.

Tamphilanam, that was once the property of Tamphilus, a Roman consul.

Coactus est, commutare understood.

Utrumque horum, both read and transcribe.

Factum, instructed.

Plurimis, concupisci understood.

Ut in &c. so that it was remarkable for neither extreme.

Æris, asses. The Roman *as,* which was generally brass, was about equal in value to three farthings of English money.

Peræquè, on the average.

Ephemeride, from his book of daily accounts. It was a commendable practice among the Romans to keep an exact account of their daily expences and receipts.

Expensum sumptui ferre, to reckon for his expences.

14. Nemo in convivio ejus aliud acroama audivit, quàm anagnosten; quod nos quidem jucundissimum arbitramur. Neque unquam sinè aliquâ lectione apud eum cœnatum est, ut non minùs animo, quàm ventre, convivæ delectarentur; namque eos vocabat, quorum mores a suis non abhorrerent. Cùm tanta pecuniæ facta esset accessio, nihil de quotidiano cultu mutavit, nihil de vitæ consuetudine; tantâque usus est moderatione, ut neque in sestertio vicies, quod a patre acceperat, parum se splendidè gesserit, neque in sestertio centies affluentiùs vixerit, quàm instituerat; parique fastigio steterit in utrâque fortunâ. Nullos habuit hortos; nullam suburbanam aut maritimam sumptuosam villam; neque in Italiâ, præter Ardeatinum et Nomentanum, rusticum prædium; omnisque ejus pecuniæ reditus constabat in Epiroticis et urbanis possessionibus: ex quo cognosci potest, eum usum pecuniæ non magnitudine, sed ratione, metiri solitum.

15. Mendacium neque dicebat, neque pati poterat: itaque ejus comitas non sinè severitate erat, neque gravitas sinè facilitate; ut difficile esset intellectu, utrùm eum amici magìs vererentur an amarent. Quicquid rogabatur, religiosè promittebat; quòd non liberalis sed levis arbitrabatur, polliceri, quod præstare non posset. Idem in nitendo, quod semel admisisset, tantâ erat curâ, ut non mandatam, sed suam, rem videretur agere. Nunquam suscepti negotii eum pertæsum est; suam enim existimationem in eâ re agi putabat, quâ nihil habebat carius; quò fiebat, ut omnia Marci et Quinti Ciceronum, Marii, Catonis, Quinti Hortensii, Auli Torquati, multorum præterea equitum Romanorum, negotia procuraret. Ex quo judicari poterat, non inertiâ, sed judicio, fugisse reipublicæ procurationem.

In, when possessed of.

Ardeatinum, at Ardea, a city of Latium, once the capital of the Rutuli.

Nomentanum, at Nomentum, a town of the Sabines, about fifteen miles from Rome. It is now called Lamentana.

Ratione, by the manner of using it.

Religiosè, with caution, not without due deliberation.

Semel admisisset, he had once undertaken or promised.

16. Humanitatis verò nullum afferre majus testimonium possum, quàm quòd adolescens idem seni Syllæ fuerit jucundissimus, senex adolescenti Marco Bruto: cum æqualibus autem suis, Quinto Hortensio et Marco Cicerone, sic vixerit, ut judicare difficile sit, cui ætati fuerit aptissimus: quanquam eum præcipuè dilexit Cicero, ut ne frater quidem ei Quintus carior fuerit aut familiarior. Ei rei sunt indicio, præter eos libros, in quibus de eo facit mentionem, qui in vulgus jam sunt editi, sexdecim volumina epistolarum, ab consulatu ejus usque ad extremum tempus, ad Atticum missarum; quæ qui legat, non multùm desideret historiam contextam illorum temporum; sic enim omnia de studiis principum, vitiis ducum, ac mutationibus reipublicæ perscripta sunt, ut nihil in his non appareat: et facilè existimari possit, prudentiam quodammodo esse divinationem; non enim Cicero ea solùm, quæ vivo se acciderunt, futura prædixit, sed etiam, quæ nunc usu veniunt, cecinit ut vates.

17. De pietate autem Attici quid plura commemorem, cùm hoc ipsum verè gloriantem audîerim in funere matris suæ, quam extulit annorum nonaginta, cùm esset septem et sexaginta, se nunquam cum matre in gratiam rediisse, nunquam cum sorore fuisse in simultate, quam propè æqualem habebat? Quod est signum, aut nullam unquam inter eos querimoniam intercessisse, aut hunc eâ fuisse in suos indulgentiâ, ut, quos amare deberet, irasci eis nefas duceret. Neque id fecit naturâ solùm, quanquam omnes ei paremus, sed etiam doctrinâ; nam et principum philosophorum ita percepta habuit præcepta, ut iis ad vitam agendam, non ad ostentationem uteretur.

18. Moris etiam majorum summus imitator fuit, antiquitatisque amator; quam adeò diligenter habuit cognitam, ut eam totam in eo volumine exposuerit, quo magistratus ornavit. Nulla enim lex, neque pax, neque bellum, neque res illustris est populi Romani, quæ non in eo, suo tempore, sit notata; et quod difficillimum fuit, sic familiarum

Magistratus ornavit, he has related the honorable acts of the Roman magistrates. All the writings of Atticus are now lost.

originem subtexuit, ut ex eo clarorum virorum propagines possimus cognoscere. Fecit hoc idem separatim in aliis libris; ut Marci Bruti rogatu, Juniam familiam a stirpe ad hanc ætatem ordine enumeravit, notans, qui, a quo ortus, quos honores, quibusque temporibus cepisset. Pari modo Marci Claudii, Marcellorum; Scipionis Cornelii et Fabii Maximi, Corneliorum, et Fabiorum, et Æmiliorum quoque: quibus libris nihil potest esse dulcius iis, qui aliquam cupiditatem habent notitiæ clarorum virorum. Attigit quoque poeticen: credimus, ne ejus expers esset suavitatis; namque versibus, qui honore rerumque gestarum amplitudine cæteros Romani populi præstiterunt, exposuit, ita, ut sub singulorum imaginibus, facta magistratusque eorum non ampliùs quaternis quinisve versibus descripserit; quod vix credendum sit, tantas res tam breviter potuisse declarari. Est etiam unus liber Græcè confectus de consulatu Ciceronis.

19. Hactenus Attico vivo edita hæc a nobis sunt. Nunc, quoniam fortuna nos superstites ei esse voluit, reliqua persequemur, et, quantùm poterimus, rerum exemplis lectores docebimus, sicut suprà significavimus, suos cuique mores plerumque conciliare fortunam. Namque hic, contentus ordine equestri, quo erat ortus, in affinitatem pervenit imperatoris divi Julii filii, cùm jam antè familiaritatem ejus esset consecutus nullâ aliâ re, quàm elegantiâ vitæ, quâ cæteros ceperat principes civitatis, dignitate pari, fortunâ humiliore: tanta enim prosperitas Cæsarem est consecuta, ut nihil ei non tribuerit fortuna, quod cuiquam antè detulerit, et conciliârit, quod civis Romanus quivit consequi. Nata est autem Attico neptis ex Agrippâ, cui virginem filiam collocârat. Hanc Cæsar,

Claudii, Scipionis, Fabii, rogatu understood.

Marcellorum, Corneliorum, Fabiorum, Æmiliorum, familiam enumeravit understood.

Sub singulorum imaginibus, under each of their portraits.

Divi Julii filii, of Augustus, the nephew and adopted son of the deified Julius Cæsar. The Roman emperors after their decease were generally ranked among the gods.

vix anniculam, Tiberio Claudio Neroni, Drusillâ nato, privigno suo, despondit; quæ conjunctio necessitudinem eorum sanxit, familiaritatem reddidit frequentiorem.

20. Quamvis ante hæc sponsalia, non solùm cùm ab urbe abesset, nunquam ad suorum quenquam literas misit, quin Attico mitteret, quid ageret, imprimis quid legeret, quibusque in locis, et quamdiu esset moraturus; sed et cùm esset in urbe, et propter suas infinitas occupationes minùs sæpe quàm vellet Attico frueretur, nullus dies tamen temerè intercessit, quo non ad eum scriberet, quo non aliquid de antiquitate ab eo requireret; modò aliquam ei quæstionem poeticam proponeret, interdum jocans ejus verbosiores eliceret epistolas: ex quo accidit, cùm ædes Jovis Feretrii, in capitolio ab Romulo constituta, vetustate atque incuriâ detecta, prolaberetur, ut Attici admonitu Cæsar eam reficiendam curaret. Neque verò a Marco Antonio minùs absens literis colebatur; adeò ut accuratè ille, ex ultimis terris, quid ageret, quid curæ sibi haberet, certiorem faceret Atticum. Hoc quale sit, facilius existimabit is, qui judicare poterit, quantæ sit sapientiæ, eorum retinere usum benevolentiamque, inter quos maximarum rerum non æmulatio solùm, sed obtrectatio tanta intercedebat, quantam fuit incidere necesse inter Cæsarem atque Antonium, cùm se uterque principem non solùm urbis Romanæ sed orbis terrarum esse cuperet.

21. Tali modo cùm septem et septuaginta annos complêsset, atque ad extremam senectutem non minùs dignitate quàm gratiâ fortunâque crevisset, multas enim hæreditates nullâ aliâ re quàm bonitate est consecutus, tantâque prosperitate usus esset valetudinis, ut annis tri-

Tiberio, to Tiberius, the successor of Augustus, distinguished by his ambition, cruelty, and avarice. He died at Misenum, A. D. 37, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, having reigned twenty-two years and a half.

Drusillâ, of Livia Drusilla, the depraved and cruel wife of Augustus, and mother of Tiberius. She died in the eighty-sixth year of her age, A. D. 29.

Attico mitteret, he sent a letter to Atticus to inform him.

Feretrii, Feretrius, a surname of Jupiter, derived from the verb *fero*, because he assisted the Romans; or from *ferio*, because he conquered their enemies.

ginta medicinâ non indiguisset, nactus est morbum, quem initio et ipse et medici contempserunt, nam putârunt esse τενησμὸν (tenesmon); cui remedia celeria faciliaque proponebantur. In hôc cùm tres menses sinè ullis doloribus, præterquam quos ex curatione capiebat, consumpsisset, subitò tanta vis morbi in unum intestinum prorupit, ut extremo tempore per lumbos fistula putris eruperit. Atque hoc priusquam ei accideret, postquam indies dolores accrescere febremque accessisse sensit, Agrippam generum ad se arcessiri jussit, et cum eo Lucium Cornelium Balbum, Sextumque Peducæum. Hos ut venisse vidit, in cubitum innixus, "Quantam," inquit, "curam diligentiamque in valetudine meâ tuendâ hôc tempore adhibuerim, cùm vos testes habeam, nihil necesse pluribus verbis commemorare; quibus quoniam, ut spero, satisfeci, nihilque reliqui feci, quod ad sanandum me pertineret, reliquum est, ut egomet mihi consulam. Id vos ignorare nolui; namque mihi stat, alere morbum desinere; namque his diebus quicquid cibi potionisque sumpsi, ita produxi vitam, ut auxerim dolores sinè spe salutis. Quare a vobis peto primùm, ut consilium probetis meum, deinde ne frustrà dehortando conemini."

22. Hâc oratione habitâ, tantâ constantiâ vocis atque vultûs, ut non ex vitâ sed ex domo in domum videretur migrare; cùm quidem Agrippa eum, flens atque osculans, oraret atque obsecraret, ne id, quod natura cogeret, ipse quoque sibi acceleraret, et quoniam tum quoque posset temporibus superesse, se sibi suisque reservaret; preces ejus taciturnâ suâ obstinatione compressit. Sic, cùm biduum cibo se abstinuisset, subitò febris decessit, leviorque morbus esse cœpit; tamen propositum nihilò secius peregit. Itaque die quinto, postquam id consilium inierat, pridie calendas Aprilis, Cnæo Domitio, Caio Sosio con-

Tenesmon, a dysentery.

Nihil reliqui feci, I have left nothing undone.

Mihi stat, I have determined.

Temporibus superesse, live some time longer.

Calendas, before the calends. The calends were the first day of every month.

sulibus, decessit. Elatus est in lecticulâ, ut ipse præscripserat, sinè ullâ pompâ funeris, comitantibus omnibus bonis, maximâ vulgi frequentiâ. Sepultus est juxta viam Appiam, ad quintum lapidem, in monumento Quinti Cæcilii, avunculi sui.

Viam Appiam, the Appian way, a paved road, three hundred and fifty miles in length, extending from Rome to Brundusium, a city of Calabria; it was begun by Appius Claudius, the decemvir, and finished by Augustus. As the laws of the twelve tables rendered it unlawful to inter any person within the boundaries of the city, the chief families of Rome had burying-places at a short distance from it, and most of these were adjoining the Appian way.

QUESTIONS.

PRÆFATIO.

At what period did Cornelius Nepos live?
Where is Hostilia
Where is Olympia, and what is its modern name
Which of the Greek festivals was the most ancient and the most celebrated
By whom and at what period were the Olympic games instituted
Who was Iphitus, and at what period did he live
How often were the Olympic games celebrated
What were the principal sports and contests exhibited in the Olympic games
What is an Olympiad
In what year did the Greeks begin to compute their time by Olympiads, and when was this mode of computation discontinued
What points of difference between the Greek and the Roman customs are mentioned by Nepos

MILTIADES.

Of what city was Miltiades a native
What was the object of the first expedition, in which Miltiades was employed
What is the meaning of the word Chersonesus
In what country was Delphis situated, and what is its modern name
For what was Delphis long celebrated
Who was Pythia
Where was ancient Thrace situated, and what is its present name

What were the boundaries of ancient Thrace?
What was the character of the Thracians
Which of the cities of ancient Greece was the most illustrious
By whom and at what period was Athens built
What changes did the government of Athens undergo
For what were the Athenians long celebrated
What war is called the Peloponnesian war, and how long did it continue
By whom and at what period was Athens first taken
When did the Romans gain possession of Athens
What is the modern name of Athens
What was the original meaning of the word Barbarus
Whom did the Greeks call Barbarians
What success did Miltiades meet with in his first enterprise
What were the ancient boundaries of Caria
What is the modern name of Caria
In what sea is Lemnos, and what is its modern name
How did Miltiades gain possession of Lemnos
Where are the Cyclades
What were the ancient names of the chief islands among the Cyclades
By whom and at what period was the kingdom of Persia founded
By whom was Cyrus succeeded on the throne of Persia
Who was Smerdis, and why was he slain
By whom was Smerdis succeeded in the kingdom of Persia
Who was Darius the first, and for what was he celebrated
What country was separated into two parts by the chain of mountains called Imaus
What modern kingdoms were comprised within the boundaries of ancient Scythia
What was the character of the ancient Scythians
Where does the Danube rise, what is its length, and into what sea does it empty itself
Where is Ionia situated, and what were its ancient boundaries

By whom and at what period was Ionia founded?
To what states were the Ionians successively subject
Where is Æolia situated
By what was ancient Greece distinguished
Into what four provinces was Greece divided
By whom was ancient Greece conquered and enslaved
To what must the conquest of Greece by Philip be principally attributed
Of what modern country does ancient Greece form a part
Why did Miltiades wish to destroy the bridge, which Darius had built over the Danube
Of what country was Miletus the capital, and what is its modern name
Why did Miltiades leave Chersonesus
In what enterprise did Darius engage after his return from Asia into Europe
Of what kingdom was Sardis the capital, and what is its modern name
Where is the island Negropont, and what was its ancient name
In what countries were the cities Chalcis, Aulis, and Eretria
In what province of Greece was Attica situated
What is the modern name of the Saronicus Sinus
What is the modern name, and what were the ancient names of Lacedæmon or Sparta
Where was Sparta situated
What was the character of the ancient Lacedæmonians
By whom and at what period was Sparta destroyed
Where was the plain of Marathon
Who were the contending parties in the battle of Marathon
What was the result of the battle of Marathon
By whom and in what engagement were the Persian generals Datis and Artaphernes defeated
What were the Greek Hemerodromi
Where was the city Platæa
What reward did Miltiades receive from the Athenians for the victory at Marathon

Who is Demetrius Phalereus?
In what expedition was Miltiades employed after the battle of Marathon
Where is Paros situated, and what was its ancient name
What are the Parian or Arundelian marbles
How was Paros saved from being taken by Miltiades
What were the vineæ and testudines employed in ancient war
Who was Tisagoras
Why was Miltiades fined and cast into prison
Why did the Athenians wish for the condemnation of Miltiades
What was the end of Miltiades
What is supposed to have been the value of a talent
Who was Pisistratus
By whom were the ambitious designs of Pisistratus opposed
What was the character of Pisistratus
How long did Pisistratus rule over Athens, and in what year did he die

THEMISTOCLES.

Of what city was Themistocles a native
Who were the parents of Themistocles
Where is Halicarnassus, and what is its modern name
Who was Artemisia
Why were splendid sepulchres first called mausoleums
How were the vices of Themistocles punished by his father
How did Themistocles act, when he found that he was disinherited by his father
Of whom did the public assembly of the Athenians consist, and how often did it meet
What degree of authority had the public assembly of the Athenians, and for what purposes did it meet
Who was Thucydides
Where is Amphipolis
By what history has Thucydides perpetuated his fame
What war is generally called the Peloponnesian war

By what excellencies is the history of the Peloponnesian war distinguished?
Where and in what year did Themistocles die
By what military achievement did Themistocles first distinguish himself
Where is Corcyra, and what is it now called
Who was Xerxes, and for what vices was he remarkable
With how many ships and with what number of troops did Xerxes invade Greece
Which of the heathen deities had an oracle at Delphos
By what means were the Athenians directed by the oracle to defend their country against Xerxes
Where was the city Trœzene
What were the citadel and Parthenon at Athens
Where is Thermopylæ
By whom was the army of Xerxes stopped at Thermopylæ
What was the end of Leonidas and his brave companions
Where did the Athenian fleet first engage with the fleet of Xerxes, and what was the issue of this battle
Where was Artemisium, and why did Themistocles remove the Grecian fleet from its station near it
Where is Eubœa
Where is Salamis, and by what other names has it been called
Who was Eurybiades
In what year was the battle of Salamis fought, and who were the conquerors in it
By what means did Themistocles induce Xerxes to withdraw from Greece
By whom and in what year was Xerxes slain
Where is the Hellespont, and what is its modern name
With what battle does Nepos compare the battle of Marathon
Where was the port of Phalerum
By whom was the port at Piræus made, and why is the epithet Triplex applied to it
How was the port at Piræus connected with Athens
What is the port at Piræus now called
Why did the Lacedæmonians object to the re-building of the walls of Athens

Where is the Peloponnese?
By what isthmus was the celebrated peninsula of Greece connected with the continent
How was Peloponnesus divided
What is the modern name and what were the ancient names of the Peloponnese
Were the cities Athens and Sparta situated in Peloponnesus
By what dishonorable means did Themistocles prevent the Lacedæmonians from interrupting the re-building of the Athenian walls
Of what may the duplicity of Themistocles be considered a proof
How did the Greeks regard and treat their slaves
How did the slaves in Greece sometimes recover their freedom
Who were the ephori, and what power did they possess
What induced the Athenians to banish Themistocles
What sentence of banishment was called ostracism
Where is Argos, and what is its modern name
Why did Themistocles leave Argos
Where is Corcyra
Who was Admetus, and who were the Molossi
By what means did Themistocles secure the protection of Admetus
Where was Pydna situated
Where is Naxos, and what is its modern name
Where did Themistocles land after he had left Pydna
Where is Ephesus, and what is its present name and state
What is the present state of the church once established at Ephesus
Of whom did Themistocles ask protection against the persecution of his countrymen
Who was Artaxerxes the first
How was Themistocles received and treated by Artaxerxes
Where is Magnesia, and what is its modern name
What is the modern name of Lampsacus, and where is it situated
How did Anaximenes save Lampsacus, when Alexander had resolved to destroy it

Where was Myus situated?
What was the end of Themistocles
What persons were forbidden by the Athenian laws to be buried in Attica

ARISTIDES.

In what city was Aristides born
What Athenian commander was the contemporary and rival of Aristides
For what virtue was Aristides celebrated, and by what surname was he distinguished
What is the first memorable circumstance in the life of Aristides
Who was Mardonius, and what was his end
What island was made by Aristides the common treasury of Greece
Where is Delos, and by what other names has it been known
For what was Delos remarkable
What proof of the justice of Aristides is recorded in his life

PAUSANIAS.

Of what city was Pausanias a native
What were the boundaries of ancient Media
In what year was Media conquered by Cyrus
What city was the capital of Media
What is the modern name of Media
By what general was Mardonius defeated at Platæa
Where is Cyprus
Where is Byzantium, and what is its modern name
In what year and on what occasion was the name of Byzantium changed to Constantinople
Where is Eretria
What treacherous design did Pausanias form after the taking of Byzantium
Who was Artabazus
What were the ancient boundaries of Ægypt

By whom and in what year were the Ægyptians formed into a nation?
By whom and at what period was Ægypt brought under the power of the Persians
How long did Ptolemy and his descendants reign over Ægypt
By whom and in what year was Ægypt made a Roman province
Where is Colonæ
Where was ancient Troas
What was the ancient military scytala
Why did the ephori imprison Pausanias
Who were the Helots
By what means were the treacherous designs discovered, into which Pausanias had entered with Xerxes
What was the ancient mode of writing and folding letters
Who was Neptune
Where is Tænarus, and what is its modern name
Why did Pausanias fly to the temple of Minerva
Who was Minerva
In what country was the city Chalcis
By what means were criminals sometimes put to death, when they took refuge in sanctuaries
What was the end of Pausanias
How did the mother of Pausanias act, when she was made acquainted with the treachery of her son
Who was the Delphian god

CIMON.

Who was Cimon
Why was Cimon long kept in prison
By what means was Cimon liberated from prison
By what endowments was Cimon distinguished in the commencement of his public life
What were the first military exploits of Cimon
Where is the river Strymon
Where is Amphipolis, and what are its present names
Where is Mycale

When was the battle of Mycale fought, and whom did Cimon conquer in it?
Who were the Cyprians
Where is Phœnicia situated
For what inventions are the Phœnicians celebrated
What is the modern name of Scyros, and where is it situated
Who were the Dolopes
Where is the island Thasus
Why was Cimon banished from Athens
On what occasion was Cimon recalled from banishment
What was the end of Cimon
Where is Chiti, and what was its ancient name
In what manner did Cimon show his liberality

LYSANDER.

Of which of the Grecian states was Lysander a native
What was the source of the Peloponnesian war
How long did the Peloponnesian war continue, and by what general were the Athenians eventually overcome
By whom and by what means was the hatred of all Greece excited against the Spartans, after their triumph over Athens
In what country is the river Ægos
For what purpose did Lysander attempt to bribe the oracles
How many kings reigned at Lacedæmon at the same time, and what degree of authority did they possess
In what country was Dodona, and for what was it celebrated
Where was the oracle of Jupiter Ammon
Where was the city Orchomenum
What was the end of Lysander
Of what country was Thebes the capital, and by whom was it built
By whom were the Thebans raised to the sovereignty of Greece
By whom was Thebes destroyed

Where was the city Haliartus?
Where is Halicarnassus, and what is its modern name
How was the treachery of Lysander made known to the ephori

ALCIBIADES.

Of what country was Alcibiades a native
What was the character of Alcibiades
Who was Pericles, and in what year did he die
By whom was Alcibiades educated
Which of the ancient philosophers has been the most renowned
To the exercise of what virtues did Socrates endeavor to train his pupils
What was the end of Socrates, and in what year did it happen
In what war was Alcibiades first employed
Where is Syracuse, and by whom was it built
Who were Nicias and Lamachus, and what was their end
Why did the Greeks place images of Mercury at their doors
Who was Andocides
Why was Alcibiades accused and condemned by his countrymen
Where is Sicily, and what were its ancient names
Where was the city Thurii
In what part of Greece was the city Elis
Who were the Eumolpidæ
To what goddess were the Eleusinian mysteries sacred
How did Alcibiades act, when he knew that he had been condemned
What measures did the Lacedæmonians adopt by the advice of Alcibiades
Where is Decelia, and what is its modern name
Of what country was Attica a part
Where was ancient Ionia
Why did the Lacedæmonians endeavor to put Alcibiades to death
To whom did Alcibiades fly for refuge from the Lacedæmonians

What induced Alcibiades to rejoin the army of the Athenians?
Where is the island Samos
Who was Theramenes, and why was he condemned to die
What events followed the restoration of Alcibiades to the command of the Athenian forces
Where was Piræus
How was Alcibiades received on his return to Athens
On what occasion did Alcibiades fall a second time under the displeasure of his countrymen
In what country was the city Cyme
Where is Perinthus, and what is its modern name
Who was the admiral of the Athenian fleet, when it was defeated by Lysander
Who was Seuthes
Why did Philocles reject the advice of Alcibiades
How did Alcibiades act after the defeat of the Athenians
Where is the Propontis, and what is its modern name
To whom did Alcibiades apply for protection, when he found that the Thracians were ready to betray him
How was Alcibiades received and treated by Pharnabazus
What were the boundaries of ancient Phrygia, and what was the character of its inhabitants
What was the value of a talent
Why did Alcibiades wish to conciliate the friendship of Artaxerxes
Who was Artaxerxes
By whom was the reign of Artaxerxes disturbed
What was the issue of the battle between Cyrus and his brother
Where and in what year was Cyrus the younger slain
What is the subject of the Anabasis of Xenophon
Who was Critias, and what was his end
What was the end of Alcibiades
Why did the Spartans wish for the death of Alcibiades
How did the Lacedæmonians prevail on Pharnabazus to slay Alcibiades
What countries bounded ancient Arcadia
How did the Greeks generally dispose of the bodies of their dead

In what year was Alcibiades slain, and how old was he at the time of his death?
At what period did Thucydides florish
Who was Theopompus
Who was Timæus, and at what period did he live
What were the boundaries of Bœotia, and of what modern country does it now form a part
What was the character of the Bœotians
Where was ancient Thrace situated

THRASYBULUS.

Who was Thrasybulus
By what virtues was Thrasybulus distinguished
By whom were the thirty tyrants expelled from Athens
Where was Munychia situated
Who was Pausanias
What reward did Thrasybulus receive from his countrymen, after he had expelled the thirty tyrants
Who was Pittacus, and for what virtues was he celebrated
At what period did Pittacus florish
Of what island was Mitylene the capital
What answer did Pittacus give to the inhabitants of Mitylene, when they offered him several thousand acres of land
Where is Cilicia, and for what were its inhabitants formerly remarkable
What was the end of Thrasybulus

CONON.

Of what state was Conon a citizen
In what war was Conon first employed as a general
Where was the Spartan colony Pharæ or Pheræ situated
Where is the river Ægos
Why did Conon repair to Pharnabazus
Where is Lydia
Who was Crœsus, and by whom was he conquered

Against whom did the Lacedæmonians proceed to make war after they had taken Athens?
Who was Tissaphernes
By what Greek was Artaxerxes assisted in repelling the army of the Lacedæmonians
Where is Mount Taurus
Who commanded the forces of Artaxerxes at the battle of Cunaxa
What ceremony was observed in approaching the ancient kings of Persia
By whom was Artaxerxes convinced of the treachery of Tissaphernes
By what battle was Athens delivered from the Lacedæmonian yoke
Where was the ancient city Cnidos
Who commanded the Persian and Lacedæmonian fleets at the battle of Cnidos
How did Conon act after his return to Athens
Where is Æolia
What was the end of Conon

DION.

Of what city was Dion a native
To what monarchs was Dion related
Who was Dionysius the elder, and for what was he remarkable
In what year did Dionysius the younger succeed to the sovereignty of Sicily
What was the character of Dionysius the younger, and how was the latter part of his life employed
What natural advantages is Dion said to have possessed
Where was the city Carthage
By whom and at what period was Carthage founded
How many wars did Carthage carry on with Rome
By whom and at what period was Carthage destroyed
To what ancient city did Adrian give his own name after it was rebuilt
At what period and by whom was Adrianopolis finally destroyed

Where is Tarentum, and what is it now called?
By whose influence was Plato prevailed on to visit Syracuse
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How did Dionysius manifest his hatred to Dion after he had sent him to Corinth
By whom was the tyranny of Dionysius destroyed
Who was Heraclides, aud what was his end
Which of the heathen writers is the most ancient
At what period is Homer supposed to have lived
How did Dion lose his popularity at Syracuse
By what treacherous artifice did Callicrates effect the ruin of Dion
Who were Aristomache and Arete
Who was Proserpine, and where was she particularly worshipped
Where is Zacynthus
How and in what year was Dion killed
What inferences may be drawn from the circumstances attending the assassination of Dion
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IPHICRATES.

Of what state was Iphicrates a citizen
By what was Iphicrates principally rendered illustrious
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Who was Artaxerxes
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Who was Amyntas?
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CHABRIAS.

In what city was Chabrias born
Which of the exploits of Chabrias is the most famous
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Whose allies were the Athenians and Spartans in the war between Persia and Ægypt
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TIMOTHEUS.

Of what city was Timotheus a native, and whose son was he?
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What were the principal achievements of Timotheus
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On what occasion did the Athenians first erect an altar to the goddess of peace
Who was Menestheus
On what occasion was Timotheus condemned to pay a fine
Where is Egripo, and what was it formerly called
How did the king of Thessaly show his friendship for Timotheus
Which was the last age of the Athenian generals

DATAMES.

Whose son was Datames
Where was ancient Caria
What were the boundaries of ancient Scythia
What Persian province did Datames obtain by his military services
What were the ancient boundaries of Cappadocia, and for what was this country remarkable
Who were the Leucosyrians and Cadusians
Who was Thyus
Where is Paphlagonia, and what is it now called
Of what country was Troy the capital
Who was Patroclus, and by whom was he slain
Why did Datames make war against Thyus

Who was Ariobarzanes ?
How did Datames treat Thyus after he had taken him prisoner
Who was Aspis, and by whom was he made prisoner
Where is Cataonia
Where is Pisidia situated
In what country was the city Ace
Why did Datames leave the army of Artaxerxes
How did Datames act after he had forsaken the Persian army
By what stratagem did Datames cause Mithriobarzanes and his companions to be slain
What was the result of the battle between Datames and the Pisidians
By whom was Artaxerxes made acquainted with the revolt of Datames, and how did he act on that occasion
Where is the strait of Scanderoon
In what quarter of the world is Armenia
What were the ancient boundaries of Armenia Major
What were the boundaries of Armenia Minor
What are the modern names of Armenia Major and Armenia Minor
Where is Paphlagonia
In what country was the town Aspendus
How did the ancient Greeks manifest their gratitude to the gods after any signal victory
What was the issue of the war between Autophradates and Datames
How did Artaxerxes act, when he found that he could not conquer Datames in war
By what stratagem did Datames save his life from a band of conspirators against him
How were the ancient Persians accustomed to pledge themselves to the performance of any promise
By whom and in what manner was Datames slain

EPAMINONDAS.

In what city was Epaminondas born?
Where was ancient Thebes situated
What caution must be observed in judging of the customs of other countries
In what light was dancing regarded by the Romans
By whom was Epaminondas instructed in philosophy
Where is Tarentum, and what is it now called
Who was Pythagoras
What were the Greek palæstræ or gymnasia
By what virtues was Epaminondas distinguished
What answer did Epaminondas give to the messenger of Artaxerxes, when he offered him a bribe
For what were the ancient Thebans chiefly remarkable
Who was Agamemnon
How long did the siege of Troy continue
Where is Arcadia
For what purpose did Epaminondas go to Arcadia, and who was his opponent there
Who was Orestes, and why did he slay his mother
In what war did Amphiaraus perish
Who was Alcmæon, and why did he put his mother to death
Who were the parents of Œdipus, and where was he born
Why was Œdipus ordered to be slain as soon as he was born
How was the life of Œdipus preserved
What was the end of Laius
How did Œdipus act, when he discovered the crimes that he had ignorantly committed
Where did Œdipus die
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Where is Bœotia
Where is Messena, and what is it now called
How did Epaminondas save his life, when he was about

to be condemned for disobedience to the orders that had been sent to him?
In what battle was Epaminondas slain
Where was Mantinea
What was the citadel of Thebes called
On whom did the prosperity of Thebes seem to depend

PELOPIDAS.

Of what city was Pelopidas a native
How did the citadel of Thebes come into the possession of the Lacedæmonians
Who was Phœbidas
In what country was Olynthus
Who were the contending parties in the Peloponnesian war
By whom was Pelopidas banished from Thebes
In what manner did Pelopidas drive the Spartans out of Thebes
Who were the Hierophantes
In what posture did the ancient Greeks and Romans take their meals
Who was the Theban general at the battle of Leuctra
By whom was Pelopidas made prisoner, and by whom was he rescued
In what country was Pheræ
Who was Ismenias
When and in what manner was Pelopidas slain

AGESILAUS.

Of what state was Agesilaus a native
Who was Xenophon, and for what has he been celebrated
What was the first military enterprise, in which Xenophon engaged
By whom were the Greeks conducted home after the battle of Cunaxa
Why did Xenophon retire to Scillus

Where and in what year did Xenophon die?
How many kings reigned at Sparta at the same time
From whom were the kings of Lacedæmon descended
How came two kings to be appointed at Sparta
Who were the Heraclidæ, and when did they obtain possession of Peloponnesus
Who contended with Agesilaus for the throne of Sparta
What was the first foreign war in which Agesilaus was engaged
What reasons did Agesilaus give for observing the truce he had made with the Persians after Tissaphernes had broken it
Where was ancient Caria
Where is Ephesus
Why was Agesilaus recalled from Asia
Where is the Hellespont, and what is it now called
Where is Coronea, and whom did Agesilaus conquer there
Why did some of the routed soldiers throw themselves into the temple of Minerva, after the battle of Coronea
By whom were the Athenians conquered near Corinth
By what battle was the power of Sparta destroyed
What was there remarkable in the house of Agesilaus
Who was Thacus
How did Agesilaus dispose of the presents, which were brought to him by the Ægyptians
What ceremony was observed by the Greeks and Persians before their entertainments
Where was ancient Cyrene situated, and what town now stands on its site
In what year did Agesilaus die
How did the Athenians and Spartans dispose of the bodies of their soldiers, who were slain in war

EUMENES.

In what city was Eumenes born
Where was the city Cardia

By what ought great men to be estimated?
Who was Amyntas
Who were the Roman scribes
To what monarchs was Eumenes secretary
Who was Philip
Of what empire was Alexander the Great monarch, and how long did he reign
In what year did Alexander die, and what was his age at the time of his death
How was the empire of Alexander disposed of after his death
Who was Perdiccas
What part of the Macedonian empire fell to the lot of Craterus
Who was Antipater
Who was Hephæstio
Where was Cappadocia situated
Who was Leonatus
To which of the successors of Alexander was Eumenes attached
Who was Ptolemy Lagus, and in what year did he die
Where is the Hellespont
Who was Neoptolemus
By whom were Neoptolemus and Craterus overcome
Where and by whom was Perdiccas slain
Who was Seleucus, and of what country did he make himself king
What part of the Macedonian empire was allotted to Antigonus
Where was ancient Phrygia situated
Who was Olympias, and what was her character
What advice did Eumenes give to Olympias
What object had Eumenes in view in opposing Antigonus
Who were Peucestes and Antigenes
What part of an ancient camp was called the Principia
Who were the Parætacæ
By what stratagem did Eumenes retard Antigonus in his march from Media into Persia
How did the ancient Greeks and Romans divide the night
How did Eumenes come into the power of Antigonus

Who was Lysimachus, and what was his end?
What was the end of Eumenes
Where is Macedonia
How did the generals of Alexander act after the death of Eumenes
Who was Cassander, and of what part of the empire of Alexander did he make himself king
By whom and in what year was the power of Antigonus destroyed
In what country was Ipsus
Where is Cappadocia
What peculiar ceremonies were observed by the Grecian armies at the funerals of those officers who were slain in war
In what year was Eumenes slain

PHOCION.

Of what city was Phocion a native
For what was Phocion principally remarkable
What reply did Phocion give to the ambassadors of Philip, when they urged him to receive their presents for the sake of his children
How did Phocion incur the displeasure of his countrymen
Who was Demades, and why was he put to death
Who was Demosthenes
By what did Demosthenes distinguish himself as a statesman
By whose influence was Demosthenes banished, and when was he recalled
What was the end of Demosthenes, and when did it happen
Who was Nicanor
Who was Demetrius Phalereus
Who was Polyperchon, and what was his end
What was the end of Phocion
How did the Greeks execute their criminals

TIMOLEON.

Of what place was Timoleon a citizen?
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Who obtained the sovereignty of Syracuse after the death of Dion
By whom was Dionysius the younger driven a second time from Sicily
Who was Icetas, and why did Timoleon make war against him
Where is the river Crimessus, and what is its modern name
What foreign army did Timoleon conquer and drive out of Sicily
How did Timoleon act after he had established the liberty of Sicily
Which of the heathen deities was sometimes called Automatia
Why did the Sicilians keep the birth-day of Timoleon as a festival
How did Timoleon act, when Lamestius and Demænetus attacked him
Where and in what year did Timoleon die

REGES.

Who was Agesilaus
Who were the Massagetæ
Who was Macrochir
Which of the kings of Persia was called Mnemon
Where was ancient Macedonia situated
Who was Amyntas
In what country was the city Ægæ situated
Of what country was Pyrrhus king, and how was he killed
Where was the kingdom of Epire situated
Of what country was the elder Dionysius king
What was the character of Dionysius the first

Who were Antigonus, Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Demetrius?
Who was Ptolemy Cerauuus
Where is Alexandria, and by whom was it built

HAMILCAR.

Who was Hamilcar
In what country was Carthage
Why were the Carthaginians sometimes called Pœni
Where is mount Eryx, and what is its modern name
Where are the Ægates
Who was Catulus Luctatius
Where is the island of Sicily
What are the modern names of Utica and Hippo, and where are these cities situated
What was the ancient name of Spain, and who were its first masters
When did Spain fall under the power of the Romans
By whom was Hamilcar succeeded in the command of the Carthaginian army
When and by whom was Hamilcar slain

HANNIBAL.

Who was Hannibal
For what military excellence was Hannibal principally distinguished
By what two monarchs was Hannibal assisted in his designs against Rome
By whom was Philip conquered
By whom and on what account was Antiochus slain
Where is the Red Sea
In what country is Saguntum, and what is its modern name
To what circumstance did Hannibal ascribe his inveterate hostility against Rome
Where are the Pyrenees and the Alps
Where is the Rhone
In what countries are the Eridanus and the Trebia

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Where is Cannæ
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What Roman generals were defeated by Hannibal before his progress was checked by Fabius
Where is Capua
Why was Fabius surnamed Cunctator
For what was Falernus celebrated
By what stratagem did Hannibal extricate himself, when surrounded by the army of Fabius
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By what expedient did Scipio save Rome from being taken by Hannibal
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By what monarch was Hannibal about to be given up to the Romans
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Who were the Patres Conscripti among the Romans
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In what year did Hannibal die
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Who was Polybius

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What towns were called by the Romans municipal towns
Who were supposed to be the original inhabitants of Italy
Through what offices of magistracy did Cato pass
Where was the city Sena
In what country was Umbria
Where is Sardinia
Who was Ennius, and at what period did he florish
What modern country was anciently called Hispania
How did Cato act when he was censor
For what was Cato celebrated
Who was Sergius Galba
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In what year did Cato die
Which of Cato's writings are preserved

TITUS POMPONIUS ATTICUS.

Why was the name of Atticus given to Pomponius
Into what three classes were the people of Rome divided
By what was Atticus distinguished in his youth
Who was Caius Marius the elder, and who was his great rival
In what year did the elder Caius Marius die, and what was his character
What was the end of the younger Caius Marius
At what period and by whose order was Cicero slain

Why did Atticus leave Rome and retire to Athens?
Who was Cinna
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In what country was the city Puteoli
How did Atticus conciliate the favor of the Athenians
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What was the value of the Roman sestertius and sestertium
Why are the letters L. L. S. and H. S. used as contractions for a sestertius or sestertium
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