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THE

PREFACE.

HOEVE R duly considers the vulgar Management of Youth in our Grammar-Schools, will, perhaps, see Cause to wonder, that amidst the noble Endeavours for the Advancement of Learning, a right Method of Education has been, in a Manner, wholly overlooked. Whilst the great Men in the Commonwealth of Letters have been busily and successfully employed in Improving and Carrying on the several Arts and Sciences, they have neglected, what was equally necessary, the Care of Youth: Had this been as duly attended to as the Importance of the Matter required, their Labours would have been of vastly more Use to Mankind. Grammars and Notes upon Authors we have in Abundance, indeed, and more by far than are good for any Thing; yet these, where they are useful, are only so to such as have made a considerable Progress in the Latin Tongue. But Beginners are left wholly without any proper Helps; nay, so far from being provided with them, that the World has hitherto been insensible of
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of the Necessity of them. Our great Men have thought Things of this Kind below their Notice; there was more Fame and Credit to be got by writing for Men than Children, and therefore the latter have been strangely neglected.

As the Course of Life I have been engaged in has oblig'd me to turn my Thoughts this Way, I have some Time ago published my Notions as to this Matter in a little Treatise, entitled, An Essay upon the Education of Youth in Grammar-Schools, wherein the Usefulness and Necessity of Literal Translations of the elder Authors of the Latin Tongue, for the Use of Beginners, is pretty fully treated of. A small Share of Sense and Consideration might, in my Opinion, be sufficient to convince any one of that Usefulness and Necessity; but if the Reader wants Satisfaction, I must refer him to that Treatise; for I care not to give myself the Trouble of repeating over again what I have there said. The Case is so very plain, and the Practice of our Schools so very absurd, that whatever Men may think now, I am of Opinion, Posterity, when the World is grown wiser with Respect to the Usefulness of Education (if we may suppose any Memory of the present Method may be conveyed to future Generations) will be a little surpriz'd at the Weakness of their Forefathers. And if Foreigners have in this Case no better Management amongst them than we have, the Want of Care and Thought in a Matter of such vast Importance as the Education of Youth undoubtedly is, is a Reproach to the Age we live in, and will, ere long, be thought so, whatever some Inconsiderate People may now judge of the Matter.

The following Translation of Cornelius Nepos is almost every where literal, and therefore the Reader is not to expect the Language of it should be very smooth or polite. All, that know any Thing of the Latin Tongue, know how widely the Diction or Manner of Expression in that Language, differs from that of our own; and how hard it is, in a Translation from the Latin, to keep any Thing close to the Letter of the Original, without being barbarous or unintelligible. My English is, I hope, neither unintelligible, nor absolutely barbarous; but if it appears, here and there, somewhat awkward, stiff, or un-fashionable, it was impossible it should be otherwise, without taking a Freedom utterly inconsistent with the Design.

This Performance is, in the first Place, and principally, intended for such Eyes as are not able to read the Author at all without Help; and for those, if I have been so happy as to acquit myself but tolerably well in it, I am sure it will be very helpful, and have Abundance of Time that must otherwise be thrown away, in leafing over the Leaves of a Dictionary, to little or no Purpose. The Notes are in English, because otherwise they would have been wholly useless to those for whose Beneft.
Benefit they were chiefly intended. I have oftentimes wondered at the Fancy of leading the eadier Classicks with a vast Number of Latin Notes, where those, that could read the Author at all, would but seldom want Help, and those, that could not, would be able to read the Notes no more than the Text. Though this be as plain as any Thing can be, yet the jest of writing Latin Notes for Beginners has been carried so far, that a learned Irishman has muffled up poor Erasmus in his Colloquies with a large cumbersome Dress of this Kind. The same Gentleman will, perhaps, do as much in Time for Eloquence and Cordery; nay, he seems to lie under some Obligation to it, if he will go through flitch with his Work, and render his Method of Education complete.

2. This Book is designed likewise for the Use of such, as, having got a pretty good Insight into the Latin Tongue at School, but through Disuse have forgot it, are desirous to recover it again; which may be done with a great deal of Ease, by the Help of this, and some other Classick Authors, to be published in the same Manner. One Hour or two employed that Way every Day for a Year together, will bring such to read Prose with Ease and Pleasure; after which the Poets will not be difficult for them to understand by the Help of such Notes as they are published with. So that I am not wholly without Hopes, I may have done a Piece of acceptable Service to such Gentlemen, as are desirous to regain the Skill they had acquired in the Latin Tongue at School, but have since left it. Few grown People will ever have the Patience to hammer out such a Language as the Latin, by the Help of a Dictionary, that would require more Time, than any one in ten thousand either can or will spare: But in this Way of proceeding, the Regaining the Latin Tongue will be but a new Kind of Diversion, the World has hitherto been unacquainted with. The Time, they need to employ that Way, is less than those, who are the most taken up with Business, usually spend upon their Pleasures.

If such therefore shall think fit to encourage this Way of publishing the Classicks, I shall, if God give me Life and Health, take Care to supply them with such as are most proper for their Purposes, with all convenient Speed.

3. The Book is not only designed for the lower Forms in a School, to bring them readily and safely to the Reading of the Latin Prose Authors, but likewise for the higher Forms, and such as can read there pretty well, without any such Help, as well to bring them to a more compleat and perfect Acquaintance with them in the most expeditious Manner, as likewise to an Imitation of their Style, by rendering the Translation into the Original Latin of the Author. And indeed, I do not think there is any other Way to bring Boys at School to any
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Thing of a tolerable Latin Style, but this. Constant Conversation, with a little Help from Grammar, is, in my judgment, the best and most easy Method of attaining to a ready and proper Use of any Foreign Language. For very little can be done in the Way of Conversation at School. For to confine the Boys to the Talking of Latin amongst themselves, before they know any Thing almost of the Language, is ridiculous, and the most effectual Means, that could possibly be thought of, to prevent their ever speaking or writing it, with any tolerable Exactness and Propriety: The Speaking of a Language, any one has learned to speak pretty well, is the Way to be sure to retain it, as likewise to use it with greater Fluency and Freedom, but that is not what we are here inquiring after, but a Method of attaining a tolerable Propriety in the writing and speaking of Latin. This I never yet knew done, so much as in one single Instance, in any School, that has come within the Reach of my Knowledge, or indeed any Thing like it. Nay, I have talked with very ingenious Men, and good Judges, because Persons of considerable Experience in that Way, who looked upon the bringing up of Boys at School to a true Latin Style wholly impracticable. Though I will not say so, yet it is certainly a Matter of very great Difficulty, and I question very much, whether any Method that can be taken with them, will be found generally successful, or in any reasonable Time, besides this I here recommend. All the Grammar, indeed, necessary for the Purpose, may easily be taught them; but when that is done, the Main of the Difficulty is still behind, as every one is sensible, that knows any Thing of the Latin Tongue. A ready Use of proper Terms, or of proper Phrases or Forms of Expression upon all Occasions, seems hardly attainable in any reasonable Time, or the least Term of the Continuance of Boys at Grammar Schools, but in the Method I propose. Literal Translations they are to begin with; and after they have gone through four or five Authors, in the Method of rendering Translations into the very original Latin of the Authors, they are to be advanced to Translations of greater Freedom, wherein the Propriety, Elegance, and Beauty of their English Tongue, is kept to with the strictest Regard. This Method of Proceeding is next to Conversation, and has, in one Respect, the Advantage of it, because they will thus be supplied with better Latin for their English, as oft as they want it, than any, even the greatest Masters of the Latin Tongue, could pretend to furnish them with in the Way of Conversation. And though I may, I believe, without Vanity, pretend to understand the Latin Tongue, as well as a great many of my Profession, yet I am not ashamed to own, that I expect to receive a great deal of Benefit myself, from this Way of using the Books I propose to publish accord-
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ing to the present Model. It is certainly the most ready, expeditious Method that can be taken at School, to furnish the Mind with a Plenty of Words, and a Variety of Phrases and Expressions for the same Sense: And that without any Danger of Error, which the Use of Dictionaries and Phrase Books would be attended with: For none indeed can receive any great Benefit from them, for the writing of Latin, but such as are good Judges in the Language, and are well acquainted with the Idiom thereof already.

4. The Classticks published in this Method will likewise be of great Use to such Foreigners, as understand Latin, and have a Mind to learn the English Tongue.

I would not have the Reader mistake my recommending the Use of literal Translations of the Classtick Authors, for the several Purposes above-mentioned, as a Commendation of my present Performance. It was never so intended by me in the least. It may be very true, that the Classticks, literally translated by a skilful Hand, may be highly useful upon all those Accounts; and yet as true that I am not equal to such an Undertaking. Whether I am or not must be left to the Judgment of the Learned, by whose Verdict I am content the Matter should be determined. But I am somewhat suspicious the Unlearned will be the most forward to censure: And perhaps a part Undergraduate will be able to find more Faults in a single Life, than his Tutor in them all put together. But I am very little concerned about the Censure of such Sort of Worthies. The Esteem of Men of true Learning, Virtue, and Candour, I shall ever value above every Thing, but those noble Qualifications themselves; for the Sneers and Reflections of such as may be destitute of them, I despise them just as much as I value the former.

I must desire my Reader to take Notice, that such Words as I found necessary or convenient to insert in the Translation, either to render the Sense more clear, or the English smooth, and have none to answer them in the Original, are in a different Character.

If any one, otherwise satisfied with my Performance, but prejudiced against this Method of proceeding with Boys, (for there are unaccountable People in the World) will but please to make Trial of it for one Half Year, in which Time, at the worst, it can do no great Harm; if such a one does not find his Account in it very much to his own Satisfaction, he has my Consent to think and speak of me as hardly as he pleases, and the Nature of the Thing will justify: Let me pafs with him for a Fool, who have given myself a great deal of Pains to no Purpose; I neither expect nor desire any Quarter. But if a Boy should be found to go effectually and successfully through the whole Book, in this Method, in less Time, than without the Help here
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here provided for him, he could possibly read a fourth Part of it, (to speak within Compaçy) I hope I may then be thought to deserve Thanks for what I have already done, and Encouragement for what I further design in the same Method.

I have prefixed to the Lives Gerard Vossius's Account of our Author. As I do not design it for the Reading of Boys at School by the Way of Lessons, but to gratify the Curiosity of such as may be desirous to know something of the Life and Character of the Author they read, many of whom may not be able to understand the Latin of Vossius, I have translated it with more Freedom than I was at Liberty to take with Cornelius Nepos. I shall in Time, if I meet with Encouragement, publish a Classick Author or two, with Translations of the like Kind with this of Nepos's Life.
Ger. Joannes Vossius, Gerard Vossius's Life

of

Cornelio Nepote. Cornelius Nepos.


far, and after it too. Jerom in Eusebius's Chronicle places him under the fourth Year of Augustus's Reign. Nor shall I much dispute with any one, that may from thence pretend to infer, that he began at that Time to publish the Works, he was afterwards so very famous for. He lived nigh the Po, as appears from Pliny, B. 3. ch. 18. For which Reason he is called by Catullus, in his first Epigram, an Italian; and by Aufonius, in his 24th Epistle, a Gaul, because that Part of Italy beyond the Po was called Gallia Togata. Elias Vinetius, upon the 7th Idyllium of Aufonius, tells us, he was never able to make any Discovery as to the Place of his Nativity. But I find in Leander Albertus's Account of Italy, that he was a Na- tive of Verona, as likewise in the Cosmography of that very wor- thy Gentleman, and formerly my very good Friend, Paul Merula. Nay, I further perceive, from a Collection of the Histori-rians of Verona, (which that
...terarum studio nobilissimus, cum v. c. Laurentio Pignori, atque is mecum communicavit, intelligo, naturam fuisse Nepotem in Hoftiliâ; qui Veronensium vicus est, Tacito, Plinio, Caffiodoro, & Antonino in Itinere mempratus, hodieque Ecclesiasticae Veronensis jurisdicctioni subjicitur. Historici, hic Ciceronis amicus familiaris à Gellio vocatur, lib. xv. cap. 28. Chronicâ scripsisse, tectis & idem Gellius, lib. xxvi. cap. xxi. In his, pro triplici tempore, àqâ, modo & isopinâ (de quibus ex Varrone, & aliis, libro de arte historica diximus) tres videtur scripsisse libros; ac singulis unius temporis narrationem esse complexus. Sanè tres libros fecisse Nepotem, quibus omne œvum comprehenderit, liquidò testatur Catullus initio Hendecæyllaborum. Nec historicum tempus ab eo folium esse tractatum, indicio est illud Aventii: Apologos Titiani, & Nepos Chronica, quas aliquos apologistos (nam & ipfa inflar fabularum sunt) ad nobilitatem tuam misi. Item ex eo, quod Tertullianus in Apologetico adversus gentes (ubi eum inter antiquitatum commentatores diæretin repunit) dicit, haud aluids Saturnum, quâm hominem, promulgasse. Quod etiam Laëtaniius tradit, lib. i. cap. xiii. Reliquit praxterea libros illustrium virorum, quorum Gelliuous...very learned and honourable Person Alexander Becellus, Chancellor of Verona, made, and the most illustrious Count Fernand Nogarola, a Gentleman as considerate for his Learning as Quality, communicated to the famous Laurentius Pignorius, from whom I had the Favour of a Sight of it; I perceive, (I say) that Nepos was born in Hoftilia, which is a Village in the Territory of Verona, mentioned by Tacitus, Pliny, Caffiodorus, and Antoninus in his Itinerary, and is at this Day subject to the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of Verona. Our Historian is called by Gellius, B. 15. ch. 28. an intimate Friend of Cicero, and that he wrote a Chronicle, we have the Testimony of the same Gellius, B. 26. chap. 21. And agreeably to that triple Division of Time into Uncertain, Fabulous, and Historical, (of which I have given an Account out of Varro and others, in my Treatise of the Art of writing History) he seems to have divided it into three Books, and, in each of these, to have comprised a Narrative of each respective Time. For, that Nepos wrote three Books, in which he comprehended the whole Series of Time, Catullus, in the Beginning of his Hendecæyllaba, declares in express Terms; and that the historical Time was not the sole Subject of his Chronicle appears pretty plainly, from this Passage in Antonius: I have sent to your Highness the Apologues of Titian, and Nepos's...
Hi neque. But ultimis benefica, "librum litoris libris tium viginti"

tum nos viri res facere fudicium!

eius verba ostendunt in extrema Hannibalis vitæ: Sed nos tempus et hujus libri facere finem, & Romanorum explicare imperatores; quo facilius, collatis utrorumque factis, qui viri preferendi sint, posit judicari. Operis ejus genuina inscriptio patet ex ultimis hisce præstationibus verbis; Quare ad propositum vennemus, & in hoc expone mus libro Vitas Excellentium Imperatorum. Præter Imperatores scorsum exarâsse librum de Regibus, argumento babe eruat, quæ Timoleontis vitae subdit: Hi fere fucru Græcæ gentis duces, qui memorìa digni videantur, præter reges; namque eos attingere no luimus, quod omnium res gestæ separatim sunt relatæ: Neque tamen hi admodum sunt multi. Externi imperatores, quas babemos, Æmilius esse Probi, à multis cre duntur. Qui error inde provenit, quod librario id fuerit nonum, qui vitas eas partim suad partim patris & matris manu scriptas, Theodosio obtulit. Hoc ita esse, ostendunt verificuli, qui vittis ìjitis præmitti in MSS. solent. 

Nepos’s Chronicle, as containing another Set of Apologies (for they are indeed no better than Fables) as likewise for what Tertullian in his Apology against the Gentiles (when he expressly reckons him amongst the Writers of Antiquities) says, that he made Saturn to be no more than a Man. Which Account Lactantius likewise gives of him, B. I. ch. 13.

He left besides the Lives of several illustrious Men, which Gellius makes mention of, B. II. ch. 8, and Servius on the first Æneid. Charisius quotes the 1st, 15th, and 16th Book; of these we have 22 Commanders of Foreign Nations. And that in his other Books he treated of the Romans, these Words of his in the latter End of Hannibal’s Life sufficiently shew: But it is now Time for us to put an End to this Book, and give you the Lives of the Roman Commanders, that, by comparing the Actions of both, the Readers may judge which ought to have the Preference. The proper Title to this Work appears plainly from these concluding Words in his Preface: Wherefore we shall now proceed to the Execution of our Design, and in this Book give an Account of the Lives of the excellent Commanders. That he wrote the Lives of several Kings, besides these Commanders, is plain from the Words following the Life of Timoleon: These were in a manner all the Greek Commanders worth our Notice, besides Kings; for we had no Design of meddling with
De Cornelio Nepote.

Ac ne Æmilium, nec Theodosiani ævi quenquam, eorum esse librerum autorem, abunde arguit pura & Romana dialectio. Opinetur aliquis, ut Trogus ab Iustinino, ita ab Æmilio, qui sub Theodosio vixit, in compendium esse reducatum Nepotem: Sed alius sualet operis concinitas, & illa præfandi ratio, quae est in Epaminondae vitæ, ac in Pelopidâ imprimis, ubi brevitatem juftam pollicitur. Attamen jumentia haec, licet erronea, minus periculi habeant, dummodo extra controverfiam maneat, Æmilianum omnia de purissimis Nepotis fontibus habuisse. Sane Tulliani essæ viæ scriptorem, nec alium quæm Nepotem; tum veterum aliæque librorum indicio cognoscitur; tum etiam, quod ad Pomponium Atticum (qui jus idem rogatu de vitâ Catonis librum fecit) viæ ipsis feribantur: utqueque id in quarto miscellæarum furvarum neget Hieronymus Magnus; qui ipsâ Nepotis praefatione fatius refellitur. Accedit & altera ratio. Nam bis in libris ea legere est, quæ opus hoc scriptum esse clamant, quo tempore Pompeius & Cæsar plus peperant, quam liberis in Rep. expediret. Ea Lambinus loca congræsit, ut nihil atineat illa hic reponere. Nec libris ipsis de vivris illuytribus folum persecutus est excellentes with them, having already written their Lives by themselves: And they are not indeed many in Number. The foreign Commanders, we have, are thought by many to be the Work of Æmilius Probus. The Occasion of which Mistake was, that the Librarian was so called, who presented the Emperor Theodosius with these Lives, written in Part by himself, and Part by his Father and Mother: That this is so, is evident from the Verses, which in the Manuscript Copies are usually prefixed to these Lives. But the Purity of the Diction, which is truly Roman, sufficiently proves, that neither their Æmilius, nor any one else in the Days of Theodosius, was the Author of these Books. Some perhaps may think, that as Trogus was abridged by Justin, so was Nepos too by this Æmilius, who lived in the Times of Theodosius: But the Neatness of the Work, and what he says in entering upon the Life of Epaminondas, and that of Pelopidae especially, where he promises to be concise, will not allow us to think so. But however, this Opinion, though erroneous, is of no dangerous Consequence, so long as it is beyond all Debate, that Æmilius took every Thing from Nepos. And indeed, that the Writer was contemporary with Tully, and no other than Nepos, appears sufficiently, as well from the Testimony of some old Authors, as the Dedication of the Work to Pomponius Atticus, at whose Re-
argumentum of For in yfperte but ex vita Suetonio, amientes perperam quorum Hnrcnpms, runt. Nepotem turn de colligo tum primuat quo vita cap. in rim. tinis, Philijio re librum inde Hujus quam Pomponii perjhiclam bus, tu ratim fecuti ad Quare agere, musilia eodem nunc, Catonis, imperatores: effe, tum argumento de His scripferit. Cicerno, aliue de Latinis. ilius Gellius Egit fumus, de epiji- Greeks exempts quia hirrico. de Nam lmo frudiofos eo Pomponii Catcne tribuid. alia volumen Ecclefiajiicis, daudit praflatione fecimus, autem Eoque vita, de quern triSi&r'xt De indicat, Hieronymus eos aufloribus ecmurus: De(Paint. ubi vita, morti- per-cti-ubi xv. ex- eft, fit de dei- ris de fe eo; ubi quo- lis, apud Cato, erat, qui in Dionis vitâ dictat, librum se ficijse de illustribus historiciis: in quo inter alia tradidit de Philijfo historico. De Latinis, argumento sunt plu- rima. Nam de Terentio egijse, ex Suetonio scimus in Terentii vitâ, Donato perperam tributâ. Adhaec primum de vitâ Ciceronis librum Gellius citat lib. xv. cap. xxviii. Esque ex ope- re fragmentum Hieronymus adijt egijse ad Pammac- chium. Imo verifimile est, inde egijse, tum vitam T. Pomponii Attici, qua ex- flat, tum vitam Catonis, quam ifis claudit verbis: Hujus de vitâ, & mori- bus, plura in eo libro per- fecuti fumus, quem separatiim de eo fecimus, roga- tu Titi Pomponii Attici, Quare studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen relega- mus: Aperìe indicat, eò nunc de Catone breviis fe agere, quia separatiim de codem scripferit. Ergo vita illa Catonis, quam paucis perfiiclam habemus, majo- ris queft the fame Person wrote the Life of Cato, notwithstanding Hieronymus Magius denies it in the 4th Book of his Mifcellanies, who is sufficiently confuted by the very Preface of Nepos. We have likewifc another Proof of it: For several Paffages in the Book moft plainly evince, that it was written at the Time when the Power of Pompey and Cesf was grown to a Height dangerous to the public Liberty. Lam- binus has collected the Paffages to that Purpofe, and therefore I need not produce them here. Nor in his Lives of Illuftrious Men did he confine himfelf to fuch alone as excelled in the Mil- itary Way; but likewifc took in thofe that had rendered them- felves famous by their Writings, as appears from Jerom's Preface to his Account of the Ecclefiafti- cal Writers, where he reckon- Nepos among the Precedents he fhould follow in his Account of fuch as had been famous for Wri- ting. Nepos treated as well of the Greek as the Latin Authors. As to the Greek, I go upon what he fays in the Life of Dion, where he tells us he had written a Book of the moft confiderable Histori- ans, in which, amongft others, he had given an Account of Philifus the Historian. As to the Latin Authors, it is many Wavsevident: For we learn from Suetonius's Life of Terence, faflcly afscribed to Donatus, that he had given an Account of that Author. Gel- lius too quoted the firft Book of the Life of Cicero, in the 28th ch.
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ris pars est voluminis, in quo Romanorum complurum vitae continerentur. Et sanè in antiquissimo codice Óberii Gifamii ante vitam Atticci legebantur hec verba: Ex libro Cornelii Nepotis de Latinis historicis. Re-liquit eitiam Exemplorum libres, quos citant Gellius, lib. vii. cap. i. & Chari-
sius, lib. i. Alia quaque ejusdem laudant veteres, sed non iem esse ad historiam pertinent. Nam ex epi-
stolis ejus ad Ciceroneum quae-dam Laëstianus adserit, lib. iii. Inflit. Divin. cap. 15. Quemadmodum & Ci-
ceronis ad Nepotem epistolae meminit Tranquillus in Julio, cap. iv. Ammi-
anus Marcellinus initio libri xxv. ac Priscianus lib. viii. Ind. Secundum Ciceronis epistolorum li-
brum ad Nepotem Macro-
bius citat lib. ii. Sa-
turn. cap. 1. Quod si quis fragmenta omnia Nepotis defideret, longè iis colligendi priorum viset indu-
striam Andreas Schottus. Hermolauus Barbarus, cofig-
ationibus in Plinii, lib. xv. cap. xxix. cenam libellum de viris illustribus, qui Plinio tribui solent, Corne-
lii Nepotis esse haud Plinii, atque id veteribus codd. adstrui possesse afferret. Eti-
am hanc haec Parthasii sanguis fuisset. Utriusque in, dii-
bitari ait Vincetus, nec ch. of his 15th B. And Jerom, in his Epistle to Pammachius, produces a Quotation from that Work. Nay, it is likely that the Life we have of T. Pomponius Atticus was taken from thence, as well as that of Cato, which he closes with these Words: We have given a larger Account of his Life and Behaviour in that Book we published of him alone, which those, that are desirous to be more fully acquainted with Cato, may consult, if they please. He plainly declares the Reason, why the Ac-
count he there gives of Cato is so brief, to be his having published his Life by itself before. Where-
fore the short Life of Cato we have is the Part of a bigger Volume, wherein were contained the Lives of severall other Romans. And in-
deed the following Words were read in a most ancient Book of Obertus Gifanium before the Life of Atticus: From Cornelius Nepos's Book of the Latin Historians. He left behind him likewise Books of Examples, which Gellius quotes, B. 7. ch. 18. and Chasius, B. i. The Ancients commend other Works of his too that were not historical. For Laëstianus produ-
ces something out of an Epistle of his to Cicer, in the 15th Chap.
of the 3d Book of his Divine In-
stitutions; as Tranquillus, in the 55th Chapter of Julius Cesar's Life, makes mention of an Epistle of Cicero's to Nepos; as do like-
De Cornelio Nepote.

Ifio id and which Plinii qui Cornelius but Negat interim. Nam quad Ludovici Vives, lib. v. de Tradendis Disciplinis, Nepotem ait de Gracius salum ducibus scriptis; id satis repellitur verbis Nepotis ante adductis, Vir doctorum, Jo. Maria Catanaeus, commentario in Pliniii librum iv. epist. xxviii. quae ad Severum scripta est, etiam Daretum Phrygium à Nepote translatum arbitratur. Nempe descriptum est vulgaris scripta. Attamen & hic aqua hæret Vincio, notis in Asun. Idyll. vii. Negat est, qui certi aliquid de translatione haec aut sit affirmare. Atqui omnes, qui hucus ullum in hinc litteris judicium est, satis vident, nec Daretum illum esse genuine, nec dictiorem ejus Augusfian sapere etatem; sed recentiorem multo. Nepotem autem Cæs. Augusfli obiisse aevum, Plinius testatur, lib. ix. cap. xxxix. Atque hoc fortasse impudit Genebrardum, ut putaret eum nato jam Chrijlo superstitem scripsisse: qui & factum Gualterium cum primium quotes the 2d Book of Cicero's Epiftles to Nepos. But if any one has a Fancy to see all the Fragments of Nepos, Andreas Schottus has in his Collection of them far exceeded the Industry of all that went before him. Hermolaus Barbarus, in his Emendationes upon Pliny, B. 15. ch. 29, thinks that the Book of illustrious Men, which is usually ascribed to Pliny, is Cornelius Nepos's, and not Pliny's; and pretends to say, that the Thing may be proved from old Manuscripts; which likewise was the Opinion of Janus Parrhasius. Vinetus says, it is doubted which of them was the Author, and durst not take upon him to determine the Point. Nay, some have been of Opinion, that Suetonius or Tacitus was the Author, as Gyraldus informs us in his 26th Dialogue; but it is certainly Sextus Aurelius Victor's, as is now sufficiently manifest, from the Edition of Andreas Schottus. I doubt not however, but he borrowed most of what he had from Nepos. For what Ludovicus Vives says, in his 5th Book De Tradendis Disciplinis, that Nepos wrote only of the Grecian Generals, is sufficiently confuted by the Words of Nepos quoted above. A very learned Gentleman, John Maria of Catana, in his Commentary upon the 28th ch. of the 4th Book of Pliny's Epiftles, which was written to Severus, says, that Dares Phrygius was translated by Nepos. The vulgar Title, it seems, deceived him. Yet here again Vinetus is at a Loss, and
mum tabulas ederet Chronographicas, in eam sententiam pertraxit. Sed Nepote
tem eò usque sætatem pro-
rogasse, nemo temerè dixerit,
qui tanti eum in literis non-
minus, jam Tullii, Attici,
Catulli temporibus, fuisset co-
gitārit.

and pretends to says that whether
that Traflation was Nepos's, or
not, cannotewithanyDegreeofCer-
tainty be determined. But all, that
have any thing of Taffe in this
Kind of Literature, fee plainly,
that Dares is a spurious Piece, and
that the Style is nothing like that
of the Age of Augustus; but is
much later. But Pliny informs
us, B. 9, ch. 39. that Nepos died
in Augustus’s Reign. And it was
this perhaps made Genebrard
think that Nepos was living at the
Birth of Chrift, who likewife drew
over James Gualterius, when he
first published his Chronological
Tables, to his Opinion. But
scarcely any one sure will pretend
to lay, that Nepos lived till that
Time, who considers, that he was
a Person who made a considerable
Figure for Learning in the Days
of Tully, Atticus, and Catullus.
Cornelii Nepotis

Excellentium Imperatorum

VIDAE

AD

T. Pomponium Atticum.

Authoris Praefatio.

Doubt not there will be a great many, Atticus, who will judge this Way of Writing too light, and not sufficiently adopted to the Characters of these great Persons, when they find it related, who taught Epaminondas Musick, or reckoned among his Qualities, that he danced handsomely, and played well upon the Flute. But these will be generally such, as being unacquainted with the Greek Language, will think nothing right but what is agreeable to their own Fashions. If these People understood once, that the same things are not honourable and scandalous with all People; but that all Things are judged of
bus exponendis mores eorum secutos. Neque enim Cimoni fuit türpe, Atheniensium summо viro, fororem germanam habere in matrimonio; quippe quem cives ejus eodem uteruntur inquitus: at id quidem nostris moribus nefas habetur. Laudi in Græcia ductur adolescentulis quam plurimos habere amatores. Nulla Lacedæmoni tam est nobilis vidua, quæ non ad scenam cat mercede conducunt. Magnis in laudibus tota fuit Græcia, victorem Olympiæ citari. In scenam vero prodir, & populo esse spectaculo, nemini in eisdem gentibus fuit turpitudini. Quæ omnia apud nos partim infamia, partim humilia atq; ab honestate remota ponuntur. Contra ea, pleraque nostris moribus sunt decora, quae apud illos turpia putantur. Quem enim Romano- rum pudet uxorem ducere in convivium? aut cuius mater-familias non primum locum tenet aedium, atque in celebritate versatur? Quod multo fit aliter in Græcia; nam neque in convivium adhibetur nisi propinquorum; neque sedet of by the Usages of our Forefa-thers; they will not wonder that we, in relating the noble Qua- lifications of the Greeks, have followed their Fashions. For it was not scandalous in Cimon, a very great Man amongf the Athe- niens, to have his * own Sisler in Marriage, because his Coun- trymen used the same Cuslom: But that is accounted unlawful, according to our Usage. It is reckoned a mighty Commenda- tion in Greece for young Men to have a great many Lovers. There is no Widow so noble at Lacedæmon, that will not go upon the Stage, if hired with a valuable Consideration. It was reckoned amongst the greatest Glories to be proclaimed a Con- querer at + Olympia; but to appear upon the Stage, and to be a Spectacle to the People, was a Scandal to nobody in the same Nations. All which Things are reckoned with us partly infamous, partly mean, and far from ho- nourable. On the other hand, a great many Things in our Cusloms are decent, which are thought scandalous amongst them. For which of the Romans is ashamed to bring his Wife to a Feast? Or whose Wife has not the first Room

* That is, by the same Father, but not the same Mother, as appears from our Author himself in the Life of Cimon.

+ Olympia is a town of Elis, in the West Parts of Peloponnesus, famous for the Games celebrated there every four years, by a great Concource of People from all the Parts of Greece, and other Places; and the Persons victorious therein were received, upon their Return into their own Country, with the greatest Honours. These Games were instituted in the Year before Chriftr 776.
fedet nisi interiore parte ædi-

um, que γυναικείτις appellat-
tur: quo nemo accedit, nisi
propinquà cognatione con-
junctus. Sed plura persequi-
tum magnitudo voluminis
prohibet, tum festinatio, ut
ea explicem quæ exorlus
sum. Quare ad propositionem
veniemus, & in hoc expone-
mus libro vitas excellentium
imperatorum.

Room in the House, and con-
verses with Company? Which is
quite otherwise in Greece; for
she is neither admitted to a
Feast, unless of Relations; nor
fits but in the inner Part of
the House, which is called the
Womens Apartment, whither no-
body comes, unless allied to her
by near Relation. But both the
Smallness of the intended Vo-
lume, and also the Rest I am
in to relate the Things I have
undertaken, permit me not to
say more to this Point. Where-
fore we shall come to our Pur-
pose, and relate in this Book the Lives
of the excellent Commanders.
I. Miltiades, Cimonis filius, Atheniensis.  

CAP. I.  

Miltiades, Cimonis filius Atheniensis, quum & antiquitate generis, & gloria majorum, & sua modelia, unus omnium maxime floreter; eaque esse aestate, ut non jam solum de eo bene sperare, sed etiam confidere cives possent sui, talem futurum qualem cognitum judicarent; accidit ut Athenienses Chersonesum colonos vellent mittere. Cuius generis quum magnus númerus esset, & multi ejus migrationis peterent societatem: ex his deleélí Delphos deliberatum missi sunt, qui

I. Miltiades, the Son of Cimon, the Athenian.  

CHAP. I.  

HEN Miltiades, the Son of Cimon the Athenian, made of all others the greatest Figure, both for the Antiquity of his Family, and the Glory of his Ancestors, and his own Modesty; and was of that Age, that his Countrymen might now not only hope well of him, but even assure themselves, he would be such an one as they judged him upon Trial; it happened that the Athenians had a Mind to send a Colony to the Chersonese. Of which Kind of People, as there was a great Number, and many desired a Share in this Expedition; some chosen

* The Word deliberatum being taken here in an uncommon Sense, those that follow, viz. qui conjulerent Apollinem seem to have been put in the Margin by somebody to explain the Meaning of deliberatum, and thence, through the Needlehefs of some Copiers of Books, to have crept into the Text; for without this Supposition, it will be hard, I doubt, to excufe our Author from being guilty of an insipid Tautology.

† Chersonese is a Word originally Greek, signifying the same with Peninsula in Latin; that is, a Place almost surrounded with Water. The Chersonese here meant was a Part of Thrace, lying along the Hellefpont.
M I L T I A D E S.

qui consulèrent Apollinem, quo potissimùm duce uteren- tur. Nam tum Thraces eas regiones teebant, cum qui- bus armis erat dimicandum. His consulientibus nominatim Pythia præceperit, ut Miltiades sibi imperatorem fume- rent: Id si fecissent, incepta prospera futura. Hoc oraculi responfo, Miltiades, cum def- lectâ manu, claße Chersonese- sum profectus, cum accef- fisset Lemnum, & incolas ejus insulae sub potestatem redigere vellet Atheniensium, idque ut Lemnì suâ sponte facerent, postulafset; ills irri- dientes responderunt, Tum id se facturos, quum ille, domo navibus proficicèns, ven- to Aquilone venisset Lem- num: hic enim venus à septentriionibus oriens, adver- sum tenet Athenis proficif- centibus. Miltiades, moran- di tempus non habens, cur- sum direxit quò tende- bat, chosen from amongst them, were sent to consult the * Oracle, what Leader they should above others make use of. For the Thracians, at that Time, had Possession of those Parts, with whom they were to fight for it with Arms. The Pythones did expressly order those that consulted her, to take Mil- tiades to them as their Comman- der: If they did that, their Un- dertakings would be successful. Upon this Answer of the Oracle, Miltiades, with a choice Body of Men, going for the Chersonese with a Fleet, after he was come up to † Lemnus, and desirous to reduce the Inhabitants of that Island under the Power of the Athenians, bad demanded, that the Lemnians would do that of their own Accord; they bantering him replied, That they would then do it, when he, coming by Ship from home, should arrive at Lem- nus with the Wind called Aquile. For this Wind arising from the North is full against those that come

* The Oracles, of which such frequent Mention is made in the Writings of the Ancients, were Answers given in the Temples of their Gods, to Queries about future Events, by the Priest, or some- times by a Priestfèis, as here, and commonly in Verse. Though these in the Main were nothing but pure Imposture carried on by the Roguery of the Priests, in the Name of the Gods; yet there are some Answers upon Record so very surprizing, as give Ground to suscep[t, that Evil Spirits were suffered sometimes to interpose. The Greeks scarcely ever undertook any Business of Importance, without consulting their Oracle at Delphos, which was famous even in fo- reign Countries. Delphos was a Town in Achaia, not far from the Corinthian Bay.

† Lemnus is an Island in the North Parts of the Ægean Sea.
CORNELII

bat, pervenitque Cersone-

sum.

CAP. II. Ibi brevi tempore, Barbarorum copiis disjec-
tis, tota regione, quam pe-
tièrat, potitus, loca castris idonea communivit: multi-
tudinem, quam tæum duxe-
rat, in agris collocavit, cre-
brique excursionibus locu-
plevatit. Neque minus in ea re prudentiâ quàm felicitate, adjutus est: nam quum vir-
tute militum devicisset hosti-
um exercitus, summâ æqui-
tate res constituit; atque ipse ibidem manere decrevit. Erat enim inter eos dignitate regiâ, quamvis carebat nomi-
ne: neq; id majus imperio quàm justitìa consecutus. Neque eo seciès Athenienfis-
bus, a quibus erat profeclus, officia praestabat. Quibus rebus frebat, ut non minus eorum voluntate perpetuo imperium obtineret, qui mi-
ferant, quam illorum cum quibus erat profeclus. Chers-
fonefio tali modo constituita, Lemnun revertitur: & ex pacço, postulat, ut ëibi urbem tradant: Illi enim dixerant, quum vento Boreà domo pro-
feclus, cò pervenilet, fæc dedituros; fe autem domum Cersonefi habere. Cares, qui tum Lemnum incœlant, etì præter opinionem res ceci-
derat, tamen non dicto, sed secundâ fortuna adversario-
rum capti, resüfcre autì non sunt,

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come from Athens. Miltiades, hav-
ing no Time to lay, steer'd on his Coun-
se to the Place he was bound for, and came to the Cersonefio.

CHAP. II. There, in a short Time, the Forces of the Barba-
rians being routed, having made himself Master of all the Coun-
try he went for, he fortified Places proper for Castles; set-
tled the People which he had carried along with him, in the
Lands, and enriched them by fre-
quenl Excursions. Nor was he left assisted in that Matter by
good Conduct, than good Fortune: For after he had, by the Bravery
of his Soldiers, routed the Enemy's
Armies, be settled Affairs with
the greatest Equity, and resolved
to continue in the same Place him-
sel. For he was amongst them invelted with regal Authority,
though he wanted the Name. Nor
did he camps that more by his
Command in this Expedition, than his Justice. Nor did he
the lefs perform all Offices of due
Subjection to the Athenians from
whom he had gone. By which
means it came to pass, that he
held the Government without In-
terruption, no leys by the Consent
of those who had sent him, than of
those with whom he had gone.
Having thus settled the Cerso-
nefio, he returns to Lemnus, and
demands, according to their Pro-
mise, that they should surrender
up the City to him: For they had
said, that when coming from Home
with a North Wind, he arrived
there, they would surrender; but that he now had his Home
funct, atque ex insulâ demi-grârunt. Parī felicitate cætere-ras insulas, quæ Cyclades nominantur, sub Atheniensium legatus poteſſatem.

MILTIADES.

Cap. III. Eīdem temporibus Persarum rex Da-rrius, ex Asīā in Europam excēcit trajecto, Scythis bel-lum inferre decrēvit: pontem fecit in Iftro flumine, quâ copias traducēret. Ejus pontis, dum ipse abēsset, custodes reliquit principes quos fēcum ex Ioniā & Æoliđe duxerat: quibus singuli ipṣarum urbiōn perennial imperia. Sic enim putavit facīllīme ſe Græcā lingūa loquentes, qui Asiam incōlerent, sub ſuā retentūrum potestatem, si amicis ſuis oppida tuenda tradidīfset: quibus, ſe opprēſſo, nulla lĕps salutis relinquērat. In hoc fuit tum numero Militiades, cui illa custodia crede-retur. Hic, quum crebri af-ferrent at the Chersonese. The * Cari-ans, who at that Time inhabit- ed Lemmus, although the Buſinesß had happened contrary to their Expeſſation, yet being not movet by their Promiſſe, but the good Fortune of their Adversaries, duryt not resist, and removed out of the Islaṇd. With the ilke good Fortune he reduced the other Islaṇds, which are called Cyclades, under the Power of the Atheniens.

Chap. III. About the same Time Darius, King of the Per-ſians, drawing an army over out of Asia into Europe, resolved to make War upon the † Scythians. He made a Bridge upon the River Iſler, by which to draw his Troops over. He left the Princes, which he had brought along with him from § Ionia and Æolis, Keepers of that Bridge, whilst he was away; to each of which he had given the perpetual Sovereignty of their Se-veral Cities. For thus he thought he should most easily keep under his Subjectiōn ſuæ ſpoken the Greek Tongue, that inhabited Asia, if he delivered up those Cities to be maintained by his Friends, to whom no Hope of Security would be left if he was conqueret. Miltiades was then in this Number, to whom that Guard of the Bridge was D entrusted.

* The Carians were a People in the South-Weft Parts of Asia Minor. Their Country was called Caria.
† The Inhabitants of the North of Europe and Asia were formerly called Scythians.
§ Ionia and Æolis were Countries of Asia Minor, lying along the Coasts of the Ægean Sea.
ferrent nuncii malè rem generis Darium, premique ab Scythis; Miltiades hortatus eft pontis custodes, ne à fortuna datam occasione libera Graeciae ditterent: Nam si cum iis copiis, quas fecum transportaverat interiiflet Darius, non solum Europam fore tutam, sed etiam eos, qui Atham incoherent, Graeci genero, liberos à Perfarum futuros dominatione & periculo. Id & facile effici posse: ponte enim refcißo, regem vel holium ferro vel inopia pacis diebus interiturum. Ad hoc consilium quam plerique accedent, Hiflicus Miletus, ne res conferentur, obfinit, dicens, non idem iphis, qui summas imperii tenerent, expedire & multitudini, quod Darii regno ipsorum litteratur domino: Quo extincto iphis potestare expullos civibus suis poenas daturos. Itaque adeò se abhorrere à cæterorum confilio, ut nihil putet iphis utilius, quam confirmari regnum Perfarum. Hujus quam fententiam plurimi effent fecuti, Miltiades non dubitans, tam multis consiliis, ad regis aures confilia sua perventura, Cherfonesum reliquit, ac rursum Athenas demigravit. Cujus ratio efi non valuit, tamque magnopere est laudanda, quin amicior omnium libertati, quam fureo fecerit dominationi.
CAP. IV. Darius autem, quem ex Europâ in Asiam rediisse, hortantibus amisicis, ut Graeciam in suam redigeret porentatem, classem quingentarum navium comparavit, eique Damim praefecerit & Artapherrem: sique ducem peditem millia, & decem equitum dedit, causa fam interferrens, se boiierc esse Atheniensibus, quod eorum auxilio Iones Sardes expugnaverent, suaque praedidia intercessisse. Praecediti regii, claffe ad Eubœam appulsa, celeriter Eretriam ceperrunt, omnemque ejus gentis cives abruptos, in Asiam ad regem miserunt. Inde ad Atticam accedunt, ac suas copias in campum Marathonam deducunt. Is absed ab oppido circiter millia passuum decem. Hec tumulata Athenienses tam propinquo, tamque magnam permotio, auxilium nullo autem nisi à removed to Athens. Whose Advice, though it did not prevail, yet is mightily to be commended, since he was a Friend to the Liberty of all, than his own Authority.

CHAP. IV. But Darius, after he had returned out of Europe into Asia, his Friends advising him to it, that he might reduce Greece under his Authority, fitted out a Fleet of five hundred Ships, and set Datis and Artaphernes over it, and gave them two hundred thousand Foot, and ten thousand Horse; alleging this Reason, That he was an Enemy to the Athenians, because by their Assistance, * the Ionians had taken † Sardis, and cut off his Garrison. These Admirals of the King, having brought up their Fleet to ‡ Eubœa, quickly took Eretria, and sent all the Natives of that Nation, being taken from thence, into Asia to the King. After that they came to § Attica, and drew out their Troops into the Plain of Marathon. That is distant about ten Miles from the Town of Athens. The Athenians being very much startled at this Alarm, so near them, and so prodigious, fought for Assistance no where, but

* The Ionians were a People of Asia Minor, bordering upon the Ægean Sea, being a Colony of Greeks sent thither by the Athenians, about 1044 Years before Christ.
† Sardis was the Metropolis of Lydia, a Country bordering upon Ionia to the Eastward.
‡ Eubœa is a large Island of the Ægean Sea, separated from Achaia by a narrow Sea, called the Euripus.
§ Attica was the Country of the Athenians, in the East Parts of Achaia, lying along an Arm of the Ægean Sea, called the Saronick Bay.
CORNELII

à Lacedæmoniis petiverunt: Philippidemq; curforem ejus generis, qui heremodromi vocantur, Lacedæmonem miserunt, ut nunciaret quam celeri opus esset auxilio. Domi autem creati decem Praetores, qui exercitui praebent: i.e. Philippides, a Courier of that Kind, who are called Day Couriers, * to Lacedæmon, to tell them what speedy Assistance they had Occasion for. But at Home ten Officers were chosen to command the Army; among them was Miltiades. Amongst them there was a mighty Dispute whether they should defend themselves by their Walls, or march to meet the Enemy, and engage them in the Field. Miltiades alone was much infixed upon it, that a Camp should be formed as soon as possible: If that was done, that both Courage would grow upon their Countrymen, when they saw their Commanders did not despair of their Bravery; and the Enemy would be rendered by the same Means more backward, when they found they durst engage them with so small a Force.


NEPOTIS

but from the Lacedemonians; and dispatched away Philippides, a Courier of that Kind, who are called Day Couriers, * to Lacedæmon, to tell them what speedy Assistance they had Occasion for. But at Home ten Officers were chosen to command the Army; among them was Miltiades. Amongst them there was a mighty Dispute whether they should defend themselves by their Walls, or march to meet the Enemy, and engage them in the Field. Miltiades alone was much infixed upon it, that a Camp should be formed as soon as possible: If that was done, that both Courage would grow upon their Countrymen, when they saw their Commanders did not despair of their Bravery; and the Enemy would be rendered by the same Means more backward, when they found they durst engage them with so small a Force.

CHAP. V. At this Time no State was assisting to the Athenians, besides the Plataensians; that State sent a thousand Soldiers. Wherefore upon their Arrival, they were ten thousand armed Men complete; which Army was fired with a wonderful Desire of Fighting. By which Means it came to pass, that Miltiades prevailed more than his Fellow Commissioners. For the Athenians, wrought upon by his
to Lacedæmon was a City in the South Parts of Peloponnesus.
† Platae was a Town in Boeotia, about twelve or fourteen Miles from Athens to the North-West.
run, locoque idoneo castra fecerunt: deinde postero die sub montis radicibus, acie est regione instructa, nova art, vi cumma praelium commiserunt. Namque abores molos locis erant fratae, hoc confilio, ut et montium tegentur altitudine, et arborum tractu equitatus hostium impediretur, ne multitudine clauderentur. Datiss, esti non locum sequum videbat suis, tamen fretus numero copiarum suarum, configere cupiebat: edoque magis, quod priusquam Lacedaemonii sub sidio venirent, dimicare utile arbitrabatur. Itaque in aciem pedium centum, equitum decem millia produxit, praetiumque commisit. In quo tantò plus virtute valerunt Athenienies, ut decemplicem numerum hostium profi garent: adeoque perterruerunt, ut Perse non castra, sed naves peneverint. Qua pugna nihil adhuc est nobiliss. Nulla enim unquam tam exigua manus tantas opes profiravit. Authority, drew their Troops out of the City, and formed a Camp in a proper Place; and then the Day following having drawn up their Army at the Bottom of a Mountain over against the Enemy, with uncommon Art, they joined Battle with the utmost Mettle. For there were Trees laid in many Places, with this Design, that they might be covered by the Height of the Mountains, and the Enemy's Horse might be hindered by the lying of the Trees, that they might not be inclosed in their Numbers. Datis, although he saw the Place was not convenient for his Men, yet depending upon the Number of his Troops, was desirous to engage; and the rather, because he thought it convenient to fight before the Lacedemonians came to their Assistance. Wherefore he drew out into the Field a hundred thousand Foot and ten thousand Horse and joined Battle. In which the Athenians prevailed so much more than the Enemy, by their Bravery, that they routed ten times the Number of Enemies, and so affrighted them, that the Persians did not make for their Camp, but their Ships. Than which Fight there is nothing as yet more famous; for no Army so small ever routed so vast a Force before.

Cap. VI. Cujus victoriae, non alienum videtur, quale præmium Miltiadi fit tributum docere; quo facilius intelligi

Chap. VI. For which Victory, it does not seem improper to inform the Reader, what Reward was given Miltiades; that it may be

* The Latin Text is here very much corrupted; and therefore if the Translation appears not to be very good Sense, the Reader will excuse it.
CORNELII

Nepotis

telligi possit, eandem omnium
civitatum esse naturam. Ut
enim populi nostris honores
quondam fuerunt rari & te-
nues, ob camque causas glori-
sios, nunc autem effusi, at-
que obfoleti: sic olim apud
Athenienfes suiffé reperimus.
Namque liumque
Athena?,
prima
loum
efl, &
att
rari
et
fi
flag
hunc

Cap. VII. Post hoc praet-
lium classem septuaginta na-
vium Athenienfes eodem Mil-
tiadi dederunt, ut infulas, qua
Barbaros adjuverant, bello
persequeretur. Quo imperio
pleraque ad officium redire
cogit, nonnullas vi expug-
navit. Ex his Parum infulam
opibus elatam quam orati-
one reconciliare non poter-
copias è navibus eduxit, ur-
becm operibus clausit, omnipq;
commeneo privavit: Deinde
vincis

be the more easily understood, that
the Nature of all Cities is the
same. For as the Honours of our
People were formerly rare and
small, and for that Reason glo-
rious, but now extravagant, and
worn Thread bare; thus we find
it to have been formerly amongs
the Athenians. For such was the
Honour paid to Miltiades, who de-
livered Athens, and all Greece,
in the Piazza which is called Paece,
when the Battle of Marathon was
painted there, that his Picture
was placed first in the Number of
the ten Commanders, and be en-
couraged the Soldiers, and began
the Battle. The same People, after
they got a larger Extent of Do-
mension, and were corrupted by the
Extravagance of their own Ma-
gistrates, decreed three hundred
Statues to Demetrius Phalereus.

CHAP. VII. After this Battle,
the Athenians gave the same Mil-
tiades a Fleet of seventy Ships,
that he might prosecute in War
the Islands that had affifted the
Barbarians. In which Command
he obliged most of them to return
to their Duty; some he took by
Force. Not being able by Per-
suasion to prevail upon one of
these, the Island † Parus too
much elated by their Power, he
drew his Troops out of his Ships,
blocked up the City by Lines drawn round

* Demetrius was Governor of Athens about 300 Years before
Christ: But, being driven from thence, went into Egypt, where,
on Account of his Learning, he was made President of the Mu-
teaum or Academy erected at Alexandria by Ptolemy Soter.

† Parus was one of the Islands called Cyclades in the Ægean Sea.
MILTIADES.

vinea ac testudinibus consti-
tutis, proprius muros accedit. Quum jam in eo esset, ut oppidum potius, procul in continentis lucus, qui ex insula conspiciebatis, neicio quo casu, nocturno tempore incensus est; cujus flamma ut ab oppidaniis et oppugnatori-
bus est visu, utriusque venit in opinione, signum à classiaris regis datum. Quo factum est, ut et Parii à dedi-
tione determinaret, & Miltiades, timens ne classis regia adventaret, incensis operibus, quae statuerat, cum totidem navibus, atque erat profeat us, Athenas magná cum offensione civium suorum rediret. Accusat us erat proditionis, quod cum Parum expugnare posset, a rege corruptus, in-
fecitis rebus à pugnâ discessisset. Eo tempore aeger erat vulneribus, quæ in oppug-
nando oppido acceperat. In-
quæ quoniam ipsè pro se di-
cere non posset, verba pro eo fecit frater ejus Tifagoras. Causa cognitâ, capitis abso-
lutus, pecuniâ mulisatus est,
cea; his quinquaginta talentos æquitates est, quantus in classem sumus factus erat. Hane pecuniam quod solvere non poterat, in vincula publica coniectus est, ibi; diem obit supremum.

CAP.

round it, and deprived it of all
Precisions; and then having re-
ed his * Vinea and Tejudo’s,
came nearer the Walls. When he
was upon the Point of taking the
Town, a Grave at a Distance
upon the Continent, which was
visible from the Island, by I know
not what Chance, was set on Fire
in the Night-time; the Flame of
which being seen by the Townsman
and the Besiegers, it came into the
Fancy of both, that it was a Sig-
nal given by those on Board the
King’s Fleet, by which it came
to pass, that both the Parians
were disfused from surrendering,
and Miltiades, fearing lest the
King’s Fleet was coming, setting
Fire to the Works he had erected,
returned to Athens, to the great
Offence of his Countrymen, with
as many Ships as he went out
with. Wherefore he was impeached
of Treachery, because, when he
might have taken Parus, being
bribed by the King of Persia,
he had quitted the Siege without
dzing his Work. He was at that
Time ill of the Wounds which he
had received in attacking the Town:
Wherefore, because he could not
speak for himself, his Brother
Tifagoras spoke for him. Upon
hearing his Cause, being acquitted
as to Life, he was fined a Sum of
Money, and his Fine was set at fift-
ty Talents, which was the Charge
they had been at in fitting out the

Fleet,

* I have not translated the Latin Words Vinea and Tejudo, be-
cause our Language has none to answer them: They were Machines
made use of in Sieges to cover the Besiegers.
CAP. VIII. Hic et si crimine Pario est accusatus, tamen alia fuit causa damnationis. Namque Atheniensibus, prop- ter Pissistrati tyrannidem, quœ paucis annis ante fuerat, omnium suorum civium poten- tiam extimescebant. Miltiades multùm in imperii magifratibusque veratus, non videbatur possesse esse privatus: praedem cum confecundine ad imperii cupiditatem trahi videretur. Nam Cherionesi, omnes illos quos habitaret annos, perpetuam obtinuerat dominacionem, tyrannus- que fuerat appellatus, sed iustus. Non erat enim vi consecutus, sed suorum vo- luntate; eamque potestatem bonitatem retinuerat. Omnes autem & habentur & dicuntur tyranni, qui potestate sunt perpetuà in eis civitatibus, quea libertate usà est. Sed in Miltiade erat cum summa hu- manitas, tum mira comitias, ut nemo tam humilis esset, cui

CHAP. VIII. Altho' he was ac- cused upon his Misdace at Pa- rus, yet there was another Reason of his Condemnation. For the Athenians, because of the* Usurpation of Pissistratus, which had happened a few Years before, dreaded the Power of all their own Citizens. Miltiades, having been much in Command, and Civil Offices, did not seem capable of being a private Person; especially since he seemed to be dragged by Custom into a Fondness for Power. For he had held, without Interruption, the Sovereignty of the Chersones; all the Years that he had lived there, and had been called Tyrannus, but was a just one: For he had not compassed his Power by Violence, but by the Consent of his Countrymen, and had kept his Authority by his Goodness. But all are both accounted and called Tyranni, who are invested with Power for Life, in a State which had before enjoyed the Happiness of Liberty. But there was in Miltiades, both the greatest Hu- manity, and a wonderful Com- plainsance

* I translate Tyrannis Usurpation; because, though Pissistratus did, by seizing the Government, destroy the Liberty of his Country, and was, upon that Score, an execrable Villain; yet he does not appear to have been at all tyrannical in his Government. The Word Ty- ranus was at first used in a good Sense for a King or Prince; then for an Usurper, howsoever he managed his Power, when he had got it, as appears from our Author; and, lastly, for a wicked bar- barous Prince, though no Usurper.
cui non ad eum aditus pate- 
ret: magna auctoritas apud 
omnes civitates, nobile no-
men. Laus rei militaris maxi-
ma. Hæc populus respiciens 
maluit eum innoxium plecti, 
quam se diutius esse in ti-
more.

plaisance, that nobody was so mean, 
to whom Access to him was not al-
lowed. His Authority was great 
amongst all the Cities of Greece, 
his Name was famous, and his 
Reputation for military Affairs 
very considerable. The People, 
considering these Things, chose ra-
ther to have him punished, inno-
cent as he was, than to be any 
longer in Fear of him.
THEMISTOCLES, the Son of Neocles the Athenian.

CAP. I.

THEMISTOCLES, Neocli Filius Atheni,enxis.

II.

U J U S vitia in-

emendata virtutibus: adeo ut anteteferatur huic nemo, pauci pares putentur. Sed ab initio est ordiendum. Pater ejus Neoclus generofus fuit. Is uxor Hamicarnassiam civem duxit, ex qua natus est Themistocles. Qui cum minus effet probatus parentibus, quod & liberitas vivebat, et rem familiarem negotiebat, at patre exhaeredatus est. Quae contumelia non fregit eum, sed erexit. Nam quam judicasset sine summam industriam non posisse eam extingui, totum se dedidit reipublicae, diligentiis amicis famaeque serviens. Multum in judiciis privatis verfabatur: sepe in concionem

II.

H E Vices of his ear-

ly Youth were made

Amends for by his

great Virtues; so

that nobody is pre-

ferred before him, and few are

thought his Equals. But we must

begin at the Beginning. His Father

Neocles was a Gentleman; he mar-

ried a Lady of Halicarnassus, of

whom was born Themistocles: if he

being not all approved of by his

Parents, because he lived too fast,

and neglected his Estate, was

disinherited by his Father; which

rough Usage did not break his Spi-

rit, but roused him. For as he

judged that Blot could not be wiped

off without the utmost Industry, he

gave himself entirely to Matters of

Government, serving diligently his

Friends, and his own Reputation.

He was much concerned in private Causes, often came into the Assembly

* Halicarnassus was a Town of Caria, a Province in the South-West Parts of Asia Minor.

† Private Causes were such wherein particular Persons only, and not of the State or Government, were concerned.
THEMISTOCLES.

Cap. II. Primus autem gradus fuit capessendae reipublicae, bello Corcyraeo: ad quod gerendum Praetor a populo factus, non solum praefenti bello, sed etiam reliquo tempore ferociorem reddidit civitatem. Nam cùm pecunia publica, quæ ex metallis redibat, largitione magistratuum quotan-nis interiret: ille persuasit populo, ut eæ pecuniæ classis centum navium ædificaretur. Qua celeriter effecta primum Corcyraeos fregit: deinde maritimis praedones confectando, mare tutum reddidit. In quo cùm divitiis ornavit, tum peritissimos belli navalis fecit: Athenienses. Id quantæ faluri fuerit universae Greciae, bello cognitum est Persico. Nam quum Xerxes & mari & terrâ bellum universalem inferret Europae, cum tantis eam copiis invasit, quantas neq; ante, neque posleæ, habuit quippe Assembly of the People, no great Thing was transacted without him, and he quickly discovered what was needful to be done, and easily laid open the same in his Address to the People. Nor was he less expeditions in the Management of Businses, than in the contrivance; because (as Thucydides says) he judged very truly of Things present, and guessed very shrewdly at Things to come. By which Means it came to pass, that he was very famous in a short Time.

Chap. II. His first Step in the Undertaking of publick Busines, was in the Corcyran War; for the carrying on of which he was made Praetor by the People, and made the City more daring, not only for the War then upon their Hands, but for the Time to come. For the publick Money which came in by the Mines, being lost every Year, by the Extravagance of the Magistrates, he persuaded the People, that a Fleet of a hundred Ships should be built with that Money; which being quickly effected, he first reduced the Corcyreans, and then rendered the Sea secure by chastising the Pirates. In which he both enriched the Athenians with Wealth, and likewise rendered them very skilful in Sea-fights. How much that contributed to the Preservation of all Greece, was visible in the Persian War. For when Xerxes made War upon all Europe, both by Sea and Land, he invaded it with so great a Force, as neither any one before or since had; for his
his Fleet was a thousand two hundred * long Ships, which two thousand Ships of Burden attended. His Land Armies were to the Number of seven hundred thousand Foot, and four hundred thousand Horse. Concerning whose Coming, when the News was brought into Greece, and the Athenians were said to be chiefly aimed at, because of the Battle of Marathon, they sent to Delphos, to consult what they should do in that Case. The Pythones answered the Querists, that they should secure themselves by wooden Walls. When nobody could understand to what that Answer tended, Themistocles persuaded them, that it was the Advice of Apollo, to get themselves and what they had, on board their Ships, for that was the wooden Wall meant by the God. This Advice being approved, they add to their former as many more Ships, with three Banks of Oars, and carry off all their Goods that could be removed partly to † Salamis, partly to Troæzen. They deliver up the Citadel and holy Things to the Priests, and a few old Men to take care of, and leave the rest of the Town.

† The Ships used in Sea-fights, or Men of War, were of a longer Make than the trading Vessels, and therefore called longæ Naves.

‡ Salamis is an Island almost over against Athens, and Troæzen a Town of Peleponnesus upon the Saronick Bay.
Cebat, & in terrà dimicari magis placebat. Itaque mis-
fi sunt delecti cum Leonidà Lacedæmoniorum rege, qui
Thermopylas occuparent, long-
quitque Barbaros proredi
non paterentur. Hi vim ho-
sium non suflinuerunt, en-
que loco omnes interiérunt.
At claffis communis Græcìæ
trecenarum navium, in quà
ducentæ erant Atheniensium,
primum apud Artemísum,
inter Eubœam continentem-
què terram, cum claffiaris
regiis confìxit. Angustias
enimThemístocles quaèrebat,
ne multitudine circumìertur.
Hinc eti pari prælio discefe-
férant, tamen eodem loco
non sunt aúsi manere, quòd
erat periculum, ne, si pars
navium adverfariorum Eu-
bœam superáffet, ancipiti pre-
merentur periculo. Quo fac-
tum est, ut ab Artemídio dis-
cederent, & ex adversum A-
thenas apud Salamína claffem
fuum constituerent.

CAP. IV. At Xerxes Ther-
mopylas expugnatis protinus
acceñit auct: idque nullis
defendentibus, interfecstis fa-
cerdotibus, quos in arce in-
venerat, incendio delevit.
Cujus

CHAP. IV. But Xerxes hav-
ing taken Thermopylae, imme-
dately came to the City, and none
defending it, flaying the Priests
which he found in the Citadel, he
destroyed it with Fire. With the

* Thermopylae is a narrow Pafs betwixt the Ægean Sea and the
Mountains, upon the Confines of Thessaly and Achaia.
† Artemisium is a Promontory in the North Parts of the Island
of Eubœa.
‡ Ancipiti periculo premi signifies, in plain English, to be attacked
in Front and Rear all at once.
Flame of which those on board the Fleet being affrighted, not daring to stay, and many advising, that they should depart every one to their own Homes, and defend themselves by their Walls. Themisioles alone opposed it, and said, that all together they would be a Match for them; but declared that if they separated, they would be ruined, and that, he affirmed, would be, to Eurybiades King of the Lacedemonians, who at that Time was in the chief Command. Whom since he wrought upon less than he could wish, he sent by Night the most truly of the Slaves that he had to the King, to tell him in his Words, that his Enemies were about flying: That if they should depart, he would dispatch the War with greater Trouble and longer Time, since he would be obliged to pursue them singly, whom, if he attacked immediately, he might conquer all in a short Time. This tended to that Purpofe, that they might be forced to fight altogether against their Walls. The Barbarian bearing this Thing, supposing there was nothing of Fraud in the Cafe, engaged the Day following in a Place the most improper for him- felf; and on the other Hand, very convenient for his Enemies, in so narrow a Sea, that the great Number of his Ships could not be drawn out to a due Length. Wherefore he was conquered more by the Contrivance of Themisioles, than the Arms of Greece.
THEMISTOCLES.

Cap. V. Here, although the Barbarian had managed his Business but badly, yet he had such considerable Remains of Forces, that even with these he might have conquered his Enemies. Notwithstanding in the mean Time he was driven from his* Stand by the same Person. For Themistocles fearing lest he should continue the War, made him acquainted, that it was intended, that the Bridge which he had made over the Hellespont, should be broken down, and he prevented from returning into Asia. And that, he persuaded him, was certainly so. Wherefore he returned into Asia, in less than thirty Days, the same Way by which he had made his March thither in no less than six Months; and judged himself not conquered, but faced by Themistocles. Thus by the Prudence of one Man, Greece was delivered, and Asia fell under Europe. This is another Victory that may be compared with the Victory of Marathon; for the greatest Fleet, since we have had any History of Mankind, was conquered in the like Manner at Salamis, with a small Number of Ships.

Cap. VI. Themistocles was great in this War, and no less in Peace. For whereas the Athenians made use of the Phalerean Harbour, neither great nor good,

* This is a Metaphor taken from Gladiators or Fencers, who, when obliged to quit their Stand or Ground, were said gradu dejici or gradu depelli.
CORNELII NEPOTIS

CORNELII NEPOTIS

rentur, hujus consilio triplex Pyraeus portus constitutus est: ilque mænibus circumdatus, ut ipsam urbem dignitate æquipararet, utitate superaret. Idemque muros Atheniensium restituit præcipuo suo periculo. Namque Lacedæmonii causam idoneam nata, propter excursiones Barbarorum, quâ negarent opertere extra Peloponnesium ulam urbem haberi, ne essent loca munita quæ hostes possiderent; Athenienses ædificantes prohibere sunt conati. Hoc longè aliubi speculabat, atque videri volebant. Athenienses enim dubius victorius, Marathonia & Salamis, tantam gloriam apud omnes gentes erant consecutii, ut intelligerent Lacedæmonii de principatu sui cum his certamen fore: quare eos quâm infirmissimos esse volebant. Postquam autem audierunt muros infrui, legatos Athenas misierunt, qui id fieri verarent. His præsentibus desideri, ac se de eâ re legatos ad eos miferuros dixerunt. Hanc legationem suscepit Themistocles, & solus primò protectus est: reliqui legati ut tum exirent, quum fatis atitudo muri exstruxta videretur, præcipit; atque ut interim omnes servi atque liberi opus face-

by his Advice a triple Harbour was formed at Pyraeus, and that was surrounded with a Wall; so that it equalled the City in Beauty, and exceeded it in Usefulness: And the same Man rebuilt the Walls of the Athenians, at his own particular Hazard. For the Lacedemonians having got a fine Pretence, by reason of the Inroads of the Barbarians, whereupon to deny that any City ought to be kept without Peloponnesus, that there might be no fortified Places which the Enemy might pass for themselves, endeavoured to hinder the Athenians from building. This tended to quite another Purpose, than they were willing should appear. For the Athenians, by the two Victories of Marathon and Salamis, had got so much Glory among all Nations, that the Lacedemonians were sensible they should have a Dispute with them for the Mystery. Wherefore they had a Mind they should be as weak as possible. But after they heard the Walls were building, they sent Ambassadors to Athens, to forbid that to be done. Whilst they were present, they gave over, and said, they would send Ambassadors to them about that Affair. Themistocles undertook this Embassy, and went alone at first: He ordered that the rest of the Ambassadors should then set forward, when the Height of the Wall

* Pyraeus was a Town at the Mouth of the River, upon which Athens stood, and about five Miles from that City.
facerent; neque ullo loco
parcerent, sive lacer effet, sive
profanus, sive privatus, sive
publicus; sed undique, quod
idoneum ad muniremum pu-
tarent, congererent. Quo fac-
tum est, ut Athenienium muti
ex facellis sepulchriique con-
stant.

Cap. VII. Themistocles autem, ut Lacedaemonem ven-
it, adire ad Magnifatur no-
luit; & debit operam, ut
quam longinquè tempus du-
ceret, causam interponens, se
collegas expectare. Quum
Lacedaemonii quererentur op-
pus nihilominus fie i, cum
que cæ re conari fallere, in-
terim reliqui legati sunt con-
secuti; a quibus quum au-
dissit, non multum super-
effe munitionis, ad Epinou
Lacedaemoniorum accedit, pe-
nes quos summum impe-
rion erat: atque apud eos
contendit, sassa his effe de-
lata; quare æquum esse il-
los, viros bonos nobilesque
mittere, quibus fades adni-
beretur, qui rem explor-
rent: interea se obidem reti-
nerent. Geitus est ei mos,
treque legati, functi summis
honoris, Athenas missi
sunt. Cum his collegas suos
Themistocles sejicit proficisci,
etique præfuit, ut ne prius,
Lacedaemoniorum legatos di-
mitterent, quum ipse effet
semillis. Hos possum quam
thenas

Wall seemed pretty well advanced;
and in the mean Time that all
Slaves and Freemen should work,
and spare no Place, whether it
was sacer or profane, whether
private or public; but get toge-
ther from all Hands what they
thought proper to build with. From
whence it came to pass, that the
Walls of the Athenians consist
of Chapels and Sepulchres.

Chap. VII. But Themistocles,
as soon as he came to Lacedaemon,
could not wait upon the Magis-
gistrates, and did his Endeavour to
spin out the Time as long as pos-
sibly, alleging this Reason, that he
waited for his Colleagues. When
the Lacedemonians complained that
the Work went on neverthelast,
and that he endeavoured to de-
ceive them in that Matter, in
the mean Time the rest of the Am-
bassadors came up: From whom,
when he had heard that not much
of the Wall remained to be done,
he went to the Ephori of the La-
cedemonians, in whom the Su-
preme Power was vested, and
overs before them, that a full
Account had been given them;
wherefore it was but reasonable for
them to send honest Men, and Gen-
tlemen, to whom Credit might be
given, to examine into the Matter;
in the mean Time they might keep
him as a Hostige. He was con-
quered with, and three Ambas-
dadors, that had borne the highest
Offices, were sent to Athens. Thes-

imistocles ordered his Colleagues to
continue with them, and warned
them, that they should not dismi

THEMISTOCLES.
thenas pervenisse ratus est, ad magistratum senatumque Lacedaemoniorum adiit, & apud eos liberrimè professius est, Athenienses suo consilio, quod communi jure gentium facere posset, deos publicos, suosque patres ac penates, quo facilius ab hoste posset defendere, muris sepuisse: neque eo, quod inutile esset Graeciae, fecisset. Nam illorum urbem, ut propugnaculum, oppositam esse Barbaris, apud quam jam bis clausis regia secessit naufragium. Lacedaemonios autem male et injustè facere, qui id potius intuerentur, quod ipforum dominationi, quam quod universalis Graeciae, utile esset. Quare, si suos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miserant, se remitterent; aliter illos nunquam in patiam effisset recepturi.

the Ambassadors of the Lacedaemonians, before he was sent back again. After he thought they were got to Athens, he went to the Magistrates and Senate of the Lacedaemonians, and very frankly declared before them, that the Athenians, by his Advice, had enclosed within Walls their public Gods, their Country Gods, and Household Gods, that they might the more easily defend them from an Enemy, which they might have done by the common Law of Nations; nor had they done therein what was usefull to Greece: For their City was placed as a Bulwark against the Barbarians, at which the King's Fleet had already twice suffered Shipwreck. And that the Lacedemonians acted ill and unjustly, who more regarded that, which was useful to promote their own Dominion, than what was for the Interest of all Greece. Wherefore, if they had a Mind to receive their Ambassadors again, which they had sent to Athens, they must send him back; otherwise they would never receive them into their Country again.

C A P. VIII. Hic tamen non effugit civium suorum invidiani: Namque eundem timorem, quo damnatus erat Milti-
Miltiades, testarum suflia-gis è civitate ejectus, Argos habitatum concepit. Hic quum, propiter multas ejus virtutes, magnà cum dignitâte vixerat, Lacedæmoni legatos Athenas misérunt, qui eum absentem accu-arent, quòd societatem cum rege Persarum ad Graeciam opprimendum fecìissent. Hoc crimine absens préditionis est damnatus. Id ut audívit, quòd non satis tumum se Argis videbat, Corcyram demigravit. Ibi cum ejus principes civitatis animad-vertìssìm timere, ne propeter se bellum his Lacedæmonii & Athenienses indicerent, ad Admetum Molosìorum regem, cum quo ei hospiti-um fuerat, confugit. Huc cùm venisset, & in præsentìa rex absolvit, quòd majore religione se receptum tueretur, filiam ejus parvulam arripuit, & cum eâ se in sacrà-rium, quod summa colo- tur ceremoniâ, conjunxit: in de non prius egregìus est, quam rex eum data dextra in fidem recipieret: quam pra- stitit. Nam cùm ab Atheniensibus & Lacedæmoniis expòceretur publicè, supplici- cem non prodidit; monuit-que, ut consularent sibi: difficile

from the same Jealousy upon which Miltiades had been condemn- ed, he went to Argos to dwell. As he lived here in great Ho- nour, because of his many excel- lent Qualities, the Lacedemonians sent Ambassadors to Athens, to accuse him in his Absence, for hav- ing made an Agreement with the King of the Persians to subdue Greece. Upon this Charge he was condemned in his Absence for Treason. As soon as he heard that, because he saw he should not be safe enough at Argos, he re- moved to + Corcyra. There, when he observed the great Men of that State to be afraid, left the Athe- nians and Lacedemonians should proclaim War against them upon his Account, he fled to Ademetus King of the § Molosii, with whom he had a Friendship. After he was come hither, and the King at that Time was absent, that he might secure himself upon his Reception with a stronger Obligation of Re- ligion, he took his little Daughter, and threw himself with her into a Chapel, which was regarded with the utmost Veneration. He came not out from thence till the King, giving him his right Hand, took him under his Protection: which he made good. For when he was publickly demanded by the Athenians and Lacedemonians, he did not betray his Refuge, and

* Argos was a City in the North Parts of Peloponneseus.
† Corcyra is an Island upon the Coast of Epire, now called Corfu.
§ The Molossi were a People of Epire.
CorneIIi Nepotis

sicile enim esse, in tam propinquuo loco, tuto eum ver- 
ari. Itaque Pydram cum 
deduci iussit, & quod satis 
eficet praefidii dedit: Hac re 
eaudita, hic in navem omni-
bus ignotus accedit: quæ 
cum tempusfate maximâ Næ-
um territor, ubi tum Atheni-
enium erat exercitus, sen-
fit Themislocles, si eò per-
venisset, libi efti perundam. 
Hac necessitate consue, do-
mino navis, quis fit, aperit, 
multa pollicens, si fe con-
servaret. At ille, clarifimi 
viri captus mièricordiâ, diem 
sceloneque procul ab infulâ 
in salo navem tenent in an-
choris, neque quemquam ex 
câ obire possus est: inde 
Ephefum pervenit, ibique 
Themisloclem exponit: cui 
ille pro meritis gratiam postea 
retulit.

Cap. IX. Scio plerique 
it in scriptâ, Themisloclem 
Xerxe regnant in Asia 
tranfite. Sed ego potenti-
mum hucydidi credo, quod 
zerae proximus erat, de his, 
qui iliorum temporum histo-
riam reliquerunt, & eijudeem 
civitatis

warned him to provide for him-
selt, for it would be difficult for 
him to be safe in so near a Place. 
Wherefore he ordered him to be 
conducted to Pydna, and gave 
him what Guard was sufficient. 
This Thing being heard, he went 
aboard a Ship, unknown to all 
there; which being driven by a 
very great Storm for * Næus, 
whereat that Time was an Army 
of the Athenians, Themislocles 
was sensible, if he came there, he must 
pitif. Being forced by this Ne-
cessity, he discovered to the Master 
of the Veffel who he was, prô-
mising him many Things, if he 
would save him. And he, being 
feized with Pity of this most fa-
mous Man, kept the Ship Day and 
Night a great Distance from the 
Island, in the main Sea, at An-
chor; nor did he suffer any body 
to go out of it. After that he 
came to Æfesus, and there lands 
Themislocles, to whom he after-
wards made a Requital according 
to his Defert.

Chap. IX. I know that most 
Authors have written that Themis-
locles went over into Asia, whilst 
Xerxes was reigning: But I trust 
Thucydides above others, because he 
was in Time the nearest to him 
of those who have left the History 
of those Times, and of the same 
City.

* Næus is an Island of the Egean Sea, one of those called Cy-
clades.
† Æfesus was a famous City in that Part of Asia Minor, called 
Ionia, near the Sea.
THEMISTOCLES. 45

civitatis fuit. Is autem ait, ad Artaxerxem eum venisse, atque his verbis epistolam mississe: Themistocles veni ad te, qui plurima mala omnium Graiorum in domum tuam intuli, quam mihi nescie fut adverfus patrem tuum bellare, patriumque meam defendere. Idem multò plura boni feci postquam in tuto ipse ego, ut in periculo esse coepit. Nam quum in Asia reverti nollet, præter apud Salamìna fæctis, literis cum certiori fæci, id agi, ut pens quem in Hellesponto fecerat, difficileretur, atque ab hostibus circumvenerit. Quos munier ille periculo est liberatus. Nunc autem ad te confugi, exagitatus à cœndis Graecis, tuam petens amicitiam: quam si ero adeptus, non minus me bonum amicum habebis quam fortunam illæ iniimi-
cum expertus es. Ea autem rogo, ut de his rebus, de quibus secum consocivolo, annum mihi temporis des, eoque transacto me ad te venire patriari.

CAP. X. Hujus rex animi magnitudinem admirans, cupiente talem virum sibi conciliari, veniam deduct. Ille omne id tempus literis remonstud Perfarum dedit: quibus adeò eruditus est, ut multò commodius dicitur apud City. But he says, that he came to Artaxerxes, and sent a Letter to him in these Words: I The-
miffocles am come to you, who of all the Greeks brought the moft Evils upon your Family, when it was necessary for me to fight against your Father, and defend my Country. I the fame Man did him much more Ser-
vice, after I was in Safety, and he began to be in Danger. For when he intended not to return into Asia, after the Battle was fought at Salamis, I made him acquainted by a Letter, that it was intended that the Bridge, which he had made over the Hellespont, should be broken down, and he enclosed by his Enemies. By which Advice he was delivered from Danger. But now I have fled to you, be-
ing perfecuted by all Greece, begging your Friendship, which if I shall obtain, you shall find me a no lefs good Friend, than he experienced me to be a gal-
Iant Enemy. And therefore I beg of you, that you would al-
low me a Year’s Time for the Busines, concerning which I desire to talk with you, and after that is past you would suffer me to wait upon you.

CHAP. X. The King admiring
the Greatness of his Mind, and de-
siring to have such a Man gained
over effectually to him, granted
him the Favour. He spent all
that Time in the Books and Lan-
guage of the Persians, in which he
was so perfectly instructed, that
he
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apud regem verba fecisse, quam hi- poterant, qui in Perside erant nati. Hic quum multa regi esset polli-
citus, gratissimumque illud, si suis uti consiliis vellet, il-
sum Graeciam bello oppref-
surum; magnis muneribus ab Artaxerxe donatus in Afiam redidit, domicilium-
que Magnesiam sibi constituit. Namque hanc urbem ei rex
donarat, his ufus verbis: Quae ei panem preberet: ex quâ regione quinquaginta ei
talenta quotannis redibant: Lampfacum, unde vinum
sumeret: Myuntem, ex quâ obfonium haberet. Hujus
ad nostram memoriam mo-
numenta manuerunt duo: se-
pulchrum, prope oppidum, in quo est sepultus: statum
in foro Magnesiae. De cu-
jus morte multis modis apud
plerosque scriptum est. Sed
nos eundem potissimum
Thucydidem auctorem pro-
baramus, qui illum ait Magne-
siae morbo mortuum: neque
negat suisse famam, venenum
suâ sponte fumilii, quum te
quae regi de Graecia oppri-
menda pollicitus esset, pra-
flare posse desperaret. Idem
offa ejus clam in Atticâ
ab he is said to have spoken before the
King much more handomely than
these could, who were born in
Persia. After he had promised
the King many Things, and that
which was the most agreeable of
all, that if he would follow his
Advice, he should conquer Greece
by War; being presented with
great Gifts by Artaxerxes, he
returned into Asia, and fixed his
Habitation at Magnesia. For
the King had given him this City,
using these Words, To furnish
him with Bread; out of which
Territory fifty Talents came in to
him yearly: + Lampfacus, from
whence he might have his Wine;
+ Myus, from whence he might
have his other Provisions. Two
Monuments of him have conti-
nued to our Times; his Sepulchre
nigh the Town in which he was
buried, his Statues in the Forum
of Magnesia. Concerning whose
Death an Account is given after
different Manners in most Au-
thors. But we approve of the
same Author Thucydides above
others, who says, that he died
of a Disease at Magnesia. Nor
does he deny, that there was a
Report that he took Poison vo-

tually, because he despaired of
being able to perform what he
had promised the King about con-

* Magnesia was a Town of Afiæ Minor, in that Part of it called
Ionía, near the river Meander.

† Lampfacus was a Town of Myfia Minor, in Afiæ Minor, near
the Hellespont.

‡ Myus was a Town of Ionía, not far from Magnesia.
ab amicis, esse sepulta, quoniam legibus non concedetur, quod proditionis effici damnatus, memoriae prodidit. conquering Greece. The same Man has left upon Record, that his Bones were privately buried in Attica by his Friends, because it was not allowed by the Laws, seeing he had been condemned for Treason.
III.

ARISTIDES, Lyphimachi Filius, Atheniensis.

Cap. I.

Riftides, Lyphimachi filius, Atheniensis, aequalis fere fuit Themistocli. Itaque cum eo de principatu contendit: namque obtreclarunt inter se. In his autem cognitum est quantd ante faret eloquentia innocens. Quamquam enim ad eo superlatum fuit Aristides abstinenciam, ut unus post hominum memoriam, quod quidem nos audierimus, cognomine JUSTUS fit appellatus, tamen à Themistocle collabefcatus tefula illa, exilio decem annorum mulieratus est. Qui quidem quum intelligeret reprimi concitatam multitudinem non posse, cedensque animadvertens, quod tandem scribentem, ut patria pelleretur, questu ab eo dicitur, Quare id faceret? aut, Quid Aristides commiffit, cur tantâ pena dignus duceretur? Cui ille respondit, Se ignorare Aristidem, sed fibi non pleare

III.

ARISTIDES, the Son of Lyphimachus, the Athenian.

Chap. I.

Riftides, the Son of Lyphimachus, the Athenian, was almost of the same Age with Themistocles. Wherefore he contended with him for the Superiority: For they endeavoured to lessen one another. And it was visible in them, how much Eloquence out-does Innocence. For though Aristides did excel so much in Justice, that he alone, since the first Accounts of Mankind that we indeed have heard of, was called by the Sirname The JUST: Yet being overborne by Themistocles by that Shail, he was punished with the Banishment of ten Years. Who truly, when he found that the incensed People could not be restrained, and, going off, observed one writing, that he should be banished his Country; is said to have enquired of him, Why he did it? or, What Aristides had done, for which he should be thought worthy of so great a Punishment? To whom he replied, that he did not know Aristides, but that it did not please
cere, quod tam cupide elaboratus, ut praetor caeteros JUSTUS appellaretur. Hic decem annorum legitimum poenam non pertulit. Nam postquam Xerxes in Graeciam descendit, sexto feri anno postquam erat expulsus, plebiscto in patriam restitutos est.


please him, that he had laboured to earnestly to be called JUST above other People. He did not suffer the legal Punishment of ten Years. For after Xerxes came into Greece, about the sixth Year after he had been banished, he was restored to his Country by a Decree of the People.

CHAP. II. He was present too at the Sea fight at Salamis, which was fought before he was released from his Punishment. The same Man was Commander of the Athenians at Plateæ, in the Battle in which Mardonius was routed, and the Army of the Barbarians cut off: Nor is there any other illustrious Action of his in military Affairs, besides the Account of this Command: But there are a great many Instances of his Justice, Equity, and Innocence. In the first Place, that it was brought about by his Justice, when he was in the common Fleet of Greece, together with Pausanias, by which General Mardonius had been routed, that the Chief Command at Sea was transferred from the Lacedæmonians to the Athenians: For before that Time the Lacedæmonians were Commanders both by Sea and Land; but then it came to pass, through the unjust Behaviour of Pausanias, and the Justice of Aristides, that almost all the Cities of Greece applied themselves to the Alliance of the Athenians, and chose them for their Leaders against the Barbarians, that they might the more easily repulse them, if perhaps
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Cap. III. Ad classes redificandas exercituique comparandos, quantum pecuniae quaeque civitas daret, Arisilides electus est, qui constitueret. Eius arbitrio quadrupennis & sexaginta talenta quotannis Delum sunt coi-
lata. Id enim commune aerrarium esse voluerunt. Quae omnis pecunia postero tempore Athenas translata est. Hic qu'a fuerit abhincianti, nullum est certius indicium, qu'am quod, cum tantis rebus praebisset, in tantà paupertate decessit, ut qui efferretur, vix reliquerit. Quo factum est, ut fines ejus publicè alerentur, & de communis aerrario, dotibus datis, collocarentur. Decessit autem serè poit annum quantum quam Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus.

The should endeavour to renew the War.

Chap. III. Arisilides was pitch ed upon to appoint how much Money every City should furnish for the building of Fleets, and the raising of Armies. By his Order four hundred and sixty Talents were carried to * Delus every Year; for they ordained that to be the common Treasury. All which Money, some Time after, was removed to Athens. Of how great Justice he was, there is no more certain Proof, than that though he had commanded in such great Affairs, he died in joy at Poverty, that he fearfully left where with he might be buried. Whence it came to pass, that his Daughters were maintained at the public Charge, and were disposed of in Marriage, their Fortunes being paid out of the common Treasury. He died about the fourth Year after Themistocles was banished Athens.

* Delus is an Island of the Egean Sea, one of the Cyclades, formerly very famous for an Oracle of Apollo.
PAUSANIAS, the Lacedaemonian.

IV.

PAUSANIAS, Lacedaemonius.

CAP. I.

PAUSANIAS was a great Man, but inconstant in every Way of Life.

For as he was illustrious for his excellent Qualities, so was he over-run with Vices. His most famous Battle is that of Platea.

For he was Commander there when Mardonius, the King's Lord Deputy, by Nation a Mede, the King's Son-in-Law, amongst the Chief of all the Persians, both brave in Action, and full of good Sense, was driven out of Greece with two hundred thousand Foot, which he had chosen out Man by Man, and twenty thousand Horse, by an Army not nearly so big; and the General himself fell in that Battle. With which Victory being elated, he began to make great Confusion, and to aim at Things above him. But he was first of all blamed for this, that he had dedicated a golden...
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in quo erat haec sententia:
Suo duce barbaros apud Pla
teram esse deletos, ejusque vic-
toriae ergo Apollini donum de-
disse. Hos verius Lacedæmo-
nii exscalpérunt, necque alius scrípterunt quàm nomina ca-
rum civitatum, quorum auxi-
lio Perse erant viéti.

Chap. II. After that Battle, they sent the same Paufanias with
the common Fleet to * Cyprus and
the Helleptont, to drive the Gar-
rions of the Barbarians out of
those Parts. And having the
same good Fortune in that Affair,
he began to behave himself more
haughtily, and to aim at greater
Matters. For when after the
carrying of † Byzantium he had
taken many noble Men of the
Persians, and amongst them, some
of the King's Relations, he pri-
vately sent these to Xerxes, pre-
tending that they had escaped out
of the Publick Custody, and with
them Gongylus the Eretrian, to
carry a Letter to the King, in
which, Thucydides writes, these
Things were written: Paufanias,
General of Sparta, after he un-
derstood

* Cyprus is a famous Island in the Eastern Parts of the Medi-
erranea.
† Byzantium, a Town upon the Thracian Bolphorus, at the
Mouth of the Euxine, now called the Black Sea. It was much en-
larged and beautified by the Roman Emperor Constantine the
Great, and from him called Constantinople. Its Name is now
Stamboul, being the Metropolis of the Turkish Empire.
deressed that those, whom he took at Byzantium, were your Relations, has sent them you as a Present, and desires to be joined in Affinity with you. Wherefore, if it seem good to you, give him your Daughter in Marriage. If you do that, he promises, that with him affisting you, you shall reduce both Sparta and the rest of Greece under your Power. If you would have any of these Things done, see you send a truity Person to him, with whom he may confer about the Matter. The King rejoicing mightily at the Security of so many Persons so nearly allied to him, dispatches away immediately Artabazus with a Letter to Pausanias; in which he commends him, and desires he would not spare any Thing to effect the Matters which he promised: If he did it, he should have a Reward of nothing from him. Pausanias having understood his Mind, being rendered more forward for the Management of the Affair, fell under the Suspicion of the Lacedaemonians. In the Middle of which Transaction, being recalled home, and accused of this capital Crime, he is acquitted; yet is fined a Sum of Money: for which Reason he was not sent back to the Fleet.

**CAP. III.** At ille poft non multo, sua sponte ad exercitum rediit; & ibi non calidâ sed dementi ratione cogitata patefecit. Non enim mores patrios folum, sed etiam cul
tum

**CHAP. III.** But he, not long after, returned to the Army of his own Accord; and there discovered his Intentions, not after a cunning but a mad Manner. For he not only laid aside his Country
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Country Manner, but even its Furniture and Dresses. He had the Equipage of a King; the Median Robe: Median and Egyptian Guards attended him: He feasted after the Manner of the Persians, more luxuriously than they that were with him could endure: He did not grant Access to those that desired to wait upon him: He answered proudly, and commanded cruelly: He would not return to Sparta: "He retired to Colonus, which Place is in the Territory of Troas, where he formed Designs of pernicious Tendency, both to his Country, and himself. After the Laotedamnians understood it, they sent Messengers to him with a Scytala; in which was written, after their Fashion, unless he returned home, that they would condemn him to die. Being startled at this Message, hoping that he might keep off the Danger that threatened him, by his Money and his Power, he returned Home. As soon as he came here, he was clapped

* Troas was a Country of Asia Minor, so called from the City Troy that was in it; it lay along the Helleford.

† This Scytala was a white Roll of Parchment wrapped about a black Stick, about nine Cubits long. It was used thus: When the Magistrates gave Commission to any, as General or Admiral, they took two round Pieces of Wood, of the same Size exactly; one of those they kept, the other was given to the Commander, to whom as oft as they had Occasion to send any private Dispatches, they cut a long narrow Scroll of Parchment, and rolling about their own Staff, one Fold close upon another, they wrote their Business upon it: Then taking it off, sent it away to the Commander, who applying it to his own Staff, the Folds exactly fell in one with another, as at the Writing; and the Characters, which before it was wrapped up, were confedered disjoined and unintelligible, appeared very plain.
legibus eorum hoc facerent regi. Hinc tamen se excusavit: necque enim magis calebant suppi-
cione; nam opinio manbat, eum cum rege habere societa-
tem. E fd genus quod am homi-
num, quod Helotes vocatur, quorum magna multitudo a-
gros Lacedæmoniorum colit, servusque munere fungi-
tur. Hos quoque solicitare sive libertatis excitamabantur. Sed quod harum rerum nullum erat apertum crimen, quo argui posset, non putabant de tali tante cloro vtr suspici-
onibus oportere judicari: sed expectandum dum se ipsa res aperiret.

CAP. IV. Interim Argilius qui
dar ad vescenculiss, quem
euam Pautanias a-
mo e venereo delexerat, quam
epistolam ab eo ad Artabas-
zum accepisset, idque in suppi-
cionem venisset, aliquid in
ça de se esse scriptum, quod
nemo eorum rediisse, qui
super tali causa cœdum milli-
erant; vincula epistolæ laxa-

vit,

chopped into public k Custody by
the Ephori; for by their Laws
it is allowable for any Ephorus
to do this to a King. Yet he get
himself out hence. Nor yet was
be the more free from Suspi-
cions; for this Opinion of him
continued; that he had an Agree-
ment with the * King of Persia.
There is a certain kind of Men
which is called Helots, of which
a great Number till the Lands
of the Lacedemonians, and per-
form the Office of Slaves. He
was supposed to solicit these to
join him, with the Hopes of
Liberty; but because there was
no Charge against him, as to
these Things, well made out,
upon which he might be convicted,
they did not think it reasonable
to pass Sentence upon so
great and so famous a Man, upon
Suspicion; but that they ought
to lay till the Matter discovered
itself.

CHAP. IV. In the mean Time
on Argilius, a young Man, whom
when a Boy Pautanias had loved
with a venerable Passion, having
received a Letter from him to Ar-
tabazus; and it coming into his
Fancy, that there was something
written in it about himself because
none of those had come back again,
who had been sent to the same
Place upon such an Occasion; he

loosed

* Our Author here imitates the Greek Authors, who used to
call the King of Persia simply, or by Way of Eminence, The King,
sometimes The Great King.

* The Way of writing Letters was anciently upon wooden Tablets covered with Wax; these they used to clap together, and tie with a Thread, the Knot of which had a Seal upon it. 

Gravitas properly signifies heavy. And as Things that are heavy are not easily moved, thence it was figuratively applied to such as are not apt to alter their Purposes, or form Resolutions, but upon weighty Considerations; and agreeably to this Sense of Gravis it Gravitas here used.
fanias perturbatus orare coepit, ne enunciaret, nec se, meritum de illo optimi, proferet. Quad si cum veniam sibi dedisset, tantisque implicitum rebus sublato esset, magno esse ei præmio faturum.

**Cap. V.** His rebus Ephori co-nitis, fatius putaverunt in urbe eum comprehendii; quod cum essent profecti, & Paufanias, placato Argilio, (ut putabat) Lacedaemonem voveretur, in itinere, quum jam in eo effet, ut comprehendere fortasse oculis, qui eum admiraret sceleris, infidias fui fieri intellet. Itaque paucis ante gradibus, quam qui lequebanur, in aedem Minervæ, quae Chalcicæus vocatur, comigit. Hinc ne exire posset, statim ephori valvas ejus ædis obhuxerunt, teatumque sunt demoliti, quo facilius sub dio interiret. Dictur eo tempore mater Paufaniae vivisse; camque jam magno natu, post-

asks what the Reason was of this sudden Resolution. He tells him what he had discovered from the Letter. Paufanias, being so much the more confounded, began to beg, that he would not discover it, nor betray him, that had deserved very well from him; and that if he would but grant him that Favour, and would relieve him now entangled in such mighty Difficulties, he should have a considerable Reward for it.

**Chap. V.** The Ephori, having understood these Things, thought it better to have him seized in the City. Whether as they were going, and Paufanias having pacified Argilius, as he thought, was returning to Lacedemon; in the Way, when he was now upon the Point of being seized, he under-

fied by the Look of a certain Ephorus, who desired to acquaint him, that there was a Design upon him: Wherefore he fled into the Temple of Minerva, which is called Chalcicæus, a few Steps before those that followed him. That he might not get out hence, the Ephori blocked up the folding Doors of the Temple, and took off the Roof, *that he might die the more easily in the open Air. It is
due, that the Mother of Paufanias was living at that Time;

* This Reason of our Author's seems trifling, and therefore I am apt to think is not the true one: There was, I fancy, some Point of Superstition in the Case.

† This Behaviour of a Mother to a Son will appear almost incredible to such as are unacquainted with the Temper and Spirit
postquam de seclere filii com-
perit, in primis ad filium claudendum, lapidem ad in-
troitum ædis attulit. Sic Pausanias magnam belli glo-
riam turpi morte maculavit. Hic cùm fемianinis de tem-
plo elatus esset, confessim ani-
mam effavit. Cujus mortui corpus quem eodem nonnulli
dicent mihi oportere, quo
hi qui ad supplicium essent
dati; displeuit pluribus; &
procul ab eo loco infuderunt,
in quo erat mortuus. Inde
posteriori dei Delphici responso
erutus, atque eodem loco se-
pultus, ubi vitam poferat.

and that she, being now of a great
Age, after she had been informed
of the Wickedness of her Son,
brought, amongst the Fœcerei, a
Stone to the Entrance of the Tem-
pie, to shut up her Son. Thus Pau-
sanias fulfilled the great Glory he
had gotten in the War, by a
shameful Death. After he had
been brought half dead out of the
Temple, he immediately breathed
out his Soul. The Body of whom
being dead, when some said it ought
to be carried into the same Place
whither they were carried, who
were delivered up to capital Pun-
ishment, it displeased many; and
they buried him a great Way from
that Place in which he died. He
was afterwards taken up, upon
an Answer of the Delphian Oracle,
and buried in the Place where he
had ended his Life.

of the Lacedemonians, which was very singular; but if that be con-
sidered, there was nothing strange or out ofordinary in the Matter. It
was customary with the Mothers, when their Sons went to the War, to
deliver them their Shield with these Words, ἢ τὰ, ἢ ἐκ τάς, i.e.
Either bring this back, or be brought upon it; as much as to say,
 Lose your Life rather than this. Nay, there are Authors who tell
us, That upon News of the Defeat of a Lacedemonian Army, it
was usual for the Relations of the Slain to meet with all the Signs
of Joy, congratulating one another; whilst the Relations of such as
had saved themselves by running away, appeared with dejected,
melancholy Looks, or durst not show their Heads at all for Shame.
IMON, Miltiadis filius, Atheniensis,

CIMON, the Son of Miltiades, the Athenian.

IMON, the Son of Miltiades, the Athenian, had but a hard Entrance upon his State of Manhood.

For whereas his Father was not able to pay the People his Fine, and for that Reason died in the public Gaol; CIMON was confined in the fine Custody, nor could he be discharged by the Lawes of the Athenians, unless he paid the Sum his Father had been fined. He had in Marriage his Sister, by Name Elpinice, not more induced to it by Love, than the Fashion of his Country: for it is lawful for the Athenians to marry those that are born of the same Father. One Callias being desirous of this MIST, not so much a Gentleman as a meried Man, who had got a great Estate by the Mines, dealt with CIMON, to give him her to Wife, promising, if he obtained that of him, that he would pay the Money for him. When he rejected the Offer, Elpinice denied that she would suffer the Son of Miltiades to die in the public Gaol; and since she could bind it, that
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Miliadis progeniem in vinculis publicis interire; quoniamque prohibere potuit, si Callias nupturam, si, ea quae pelliceretur, præstitisset.


would marry Callias, if he would perform the Things which he promised.

CHAP. II. Cimon, being delivered out of Custody in this Manner, quickly came to the greatest Eminence. For he had Eloquence enough, the utmost Generosity, great Skill as well in the Civil Law as Military Affairs, because he had been with his Father in the Army, from a Child. Wherefore he both kept the People of the Town at his Command, and swayed much by his Authority with the Army. In the first Place, being Commander of the Athenian Forces, he routed a great Body of the Thraians at the River * Strymon, built the Town of † Amphipolis, and sent ten thousand Athenians as a Colony thither. The same Man again at ‡ Mycale, took a Fleet of two hundred Ships of the Cyprians and || Phœcians, which he conquered; and the same Day had the like good Fortune by Land. For after he had taken the Enemy's Ships, he immediately drew his Forces out of the Fleet, and at one Push overthrew a mighty

* Strymon was a River of Macedonia, nigh the Borders of Thrace.
† Amphipolis was built in an Island of the River Strymon, from whence it had its Name.
‡ Mycale was a Promontory of Ionia, not far from Ephesus.
|| The Phœcians were a People of Asia upon the Coasts of the Mediterranean, Eastward from Cyprus, famous for their Skill in Sea Affairs, and a great Traffick they carried on up and down the Mediterranean.
prostravit. Qua victorià magnà praedà potitus, quum domum revertérretur, quod jam nonnullæ inimique propter acerbitätæm imperii defecerant, bene animatas confirmavit, alienatas ad officium reditœ coegit. Scyrum, quam eo tempore Dolopes incœlabant quod con tumacius se gesserat, vacuefecit: poffeffores vetere urbe inulâque ejicit; agros civibus divitit. Thaïos, opulentia fretos, suo adventu fregit. His ex manubiiis arx Athenarum, qua ad meridiem vergit, est ornata.

**Cap. III.** Quibus rebus quum unus in civitate maximè floret, incidit in candena invidiam, quam pater fuus, cæterique Atheniæniæ principes. Nam tellarum suffragiis, quod illi ορκημένον vocant, decem annorum exilio mulâtus est. Cujus facti celerès Atheniæniæ, quàm ipium pœnituit. Nam quum ille, fortis animo, invidiæ ingratorum civium cessisset, bellunique Lacedæmoniæ Atheniæniæbus indiciffent; contet tim notæ ejus virtutis defiderium

mighty Army of the Barbarians. In which Victory getting a great deal of Plunder, as he was returning home, because now some Islands had revolted, by reason of the Rigour of the Athenian Government, he fixed the Well-affected, and the Revolters he obliged to return to their Duty. He gave Scyros * of its People, which at that Time the † Dolopes inhabited, because it had behaved itself obstinately; turned the old Inhabitants out of the City and Island; divided the Lands among his Citizens. He reduced the ‡ Thaïans, elated with their great Wealth, upon his Arrival amongst them. Out of these Spoils the Citadel of Athens was beautified, where it looks to the South.

**Chap. III.** By which Means, as he made the greatest Figure in the City, he fell under the same Odium, which his Father, and the rest of the great Men of the Athenians, had done. For he was punished with the Banishment of ten Years, by the Votes of the Shall, which they call Ostracism. Which Action the Athenians were sooner sorry for, than him elf. For after he had given Way to the Hatred of his ungrateful Countrymen with a gallant Mind, and the Lacedæmonians had proclaimed War against the Athenians, immediately

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* Scyros is an Island of the Ægean Sea, a little above Eubœa.
† The Dolopes were a People of Thessaly.
‡ Thaïus is an Island of the Ægean Sea, nigh the Coast of Thrace.
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derium consecutum est. Itaque post annum quintum, quo expulsi erat, in patriam revocatus est. Ille, quod hospiuo Lacedaemoniorum uteratur, satis exiitimans, cos & cives fuos interfere una voluntate consentire, quam armis contendere, Lacedaemonem suam sponte esse profectus, pacemque inter duas potentissimas civitates conciliavit. Post neque ha multò in Cyprum cum ducibus navibus, imperator misitus, atque ejus suis majore partem infulam, in morbum implicitus, in oppido Citio est mortuus.

Cap. IV. Hinc Athenienses non solum in bello, sed in pace du desertaverant. Euit enim tanta liberalitate, quam compluribus locis prædia hostiisque haberet, ut nunquam eis custodem posuerit, fructus servandis gratia, ne quis impeditetur, qui minus ejus rebus, quibus vellet, sueretur. Semper eum pedelequi cum nummis sunt secuti, ut si quis opis ejus indigeret, mediately a great miss of his known Bravery and Conduct followed. Wherefore he was recalled into his Country, five Years after his Bannishment. He, because he had a great * Friendship for the Lacedemonians, thinking it better that they and his Countrymen should agree betwixt themselves in the same Mind, than contend together with Arms, went to Lacedemon of his own Accord, and made a Peace betwixt those two most powerful States. And not long after, being sent Admiral into Cyprus with two hundred Ships, after he had conquered the greatest Part of that Island, falling into a Distemper, he died in the Town of Citium.

Chap. IV. The Athenians had a miss of him a long Time, not only in War, but in Peace. For he was a Man of so great Generosity, that having Estates and Gardens in several Places, he never placed a Keeper, upon Account of preserving the Fruit, lest any should be hindered from enjoying his Things as be pleased. Footmen always followed him with Money, that if any one stood in need of his Assistance, he might have

* Hospitium properly signifies Lodging or Entertainment, but is likewise used for Friendship. For in the more early Ages of the World, before the Convenience of publick Inns was thought of, Persons that travelled lodged in private Houses, and were obliged to return the Favour to those that entertained them, if Need required. This was the Occasion of the most intimate Friendship betwixt the Parties, insomuch that they treated one another as Relations. Thence the Word Hospitium came to signify Friendship founded upon that Bottom,

have to give him immediately, lest he should seem to deny him, by put- ting him off. Oftentimes when he saw any one ill-handled by Fortune, left handsomely clad, he gave him his own Coat. His Supper was so dressed for him every Day, that he invited all whom he saw in the Forum, not invited elsewhere, which he omitted to do no Day. His Faithfulness was wanting to none, his Service to none, his Esteem to none: He enriched many. He buried at his own Charge many poor People when dead, who had not left wherewith they might be buried. It is not to be wondered at, if upon behaving himself thus, both his Life was secure, and his Death afflicting.

* I am afraid the Latin Text is corrupted here, Offensus Fortunâ being, in my Opinion, no very intelligible Expression.
VI.

**LYSANDER, Lacedaemonius.**

**CHAP. I.**

Lysander Lacedaemonius magnum reliquit sui famam, magis felicitate, quam virtute, partam. Athenienses enim in Peloponnesios texto & vigesimo anno bellum gentes confecit, appareat. Id quâ ratione consecutus sit, latet. Non enim virtute luc exercitus, sed immodestia factum est adversaria, qui quod dieo audientes imperatoribus suos non erant, dispars in agris, relieta navibus in hostium venere poterantem. Quo facto Athenienses se Lacedaemonis dediderunt. Hae victoriae Lyfander clatus, quum antea sperant facitiosus, audaxque iument, sic seb imculos, ut ejun operas in maximum odium Graeciae Lacedaemonii pervenerint. Nam quum hanc causam Lacedaemoni dixerat, gentes sibi esse bellis, ut Atheniensium

VI.

**LYSANDER, the Lacedemonian.**

**CHAP. I.**

Lysander the Lacedemonian left a great Name, got more by his good Fortune, than his good Behaviour. For it is apparent, that he conquered the Athenians, carrying on a War against the Peloponnesians, in the six and twentieth Year thereof. But how he effected that is but little known: For it was not brought about by the Valour of his Army, but by the ill Discipline of his Enemies; who, because they were not obedient to their Commanders, being dispersed in the Country, having left their Ships, came under the Power of their Enemies, upon which the Athenians submitted themselves to the Lacedemonians. Lyfander being elevated with this Victory, having been before always a facetious and a bold Man, gave himself so much Liberty, that by his Means the Lacedemonians came under a very great Odium of Greece. For whereas the Lacedemonians had said, that their Reason for
fium impotentem dominationem restringerent: postquam apud Ægos flumen Lyſander classis hostium eft potitus, nihil aliud molitus eft, quàm ut omnes civitates in suâ tene ret potestate, quem id fe Lacedæmoniorum causâ facere simularet. Namque undique, qui Athenienſium rebus studuifent, ejeſtis, decem delegerat in unaquaque civitate, quibus summum imperium potestatemque omnium rerum committeret. Horum in numerum nemo admittebatur, nil qui aut ejus hospitio continebat, aut leius propium ride confìmarat.

CAP. II. Ita decemvirali potestate in omnibus urbi bus constitutâ, ipsius nutu omnia geregabantur. Cujus de crudelitate ac pejëdia fatis eft unam rem exempli gratiâ proferre, ne de eodem plura enumerando fatigemius lectoribus. Victor ex Atis quam reverteretur, Thaſiumque divertiferet, quod ea civitas praecipuâ fide fuerat erga Athenienses, proinde ac fì idem fìmili

for the War was this, that they might curb the outrageous Tyranny of the Athenians; after he made himself Master of the Enemy's Fleet at the River Ægos, he laboured nothing else so much, as that he might have all the Cities at his Devotion, whilst he pretended he did that upon the Account of the Lacedæmonians. For those being every where turned out, who favoured the Interest of the Athenians, he chose ten in every City, to whom he entrusted the supreme Authority and Management of all Affairs. Nobody was admitted into their Number, but who either was engaged to him by Friendship, or affured him by Promise, that he would be entirely his.

CHAP. II. The Decemviral Authority being thus established in all Cities, all Things were managed by his Direction. Concerning whose Cruelty and Perfidiousness it is sufficient to produce one Instance, for Example's Sake, let we should tire our Readers, by reckoning up many concerning the fame Nation. When he returned victorious out of Asia, and had taken a Turn to Thasus, because that had been a State of extraordinary Fidelity to the

* Impotens signifieth weak or wanting Power properly, yet is oftentimes applied to Persons in the greatest Power, as Kings and Princes; but then they are considered as under the Influence and Command of their Passions, and wanting Power to govern themselves, and keep within Bounds; thence it signifies Extravagant, Proud, Intolerable, as here.

† A River of Thrace falling into the Helleſpont.
CORNELII NEPOTIS

 firmisimo tolerent esse amici, quorum constantes suisset inimici, eam perverttere concupivit. Vidi autem, nisi in co occulta tali voluntatem, futurum, ut Thasii dilaberentur, consule rentque rebus suis.****

Cap. III. Itaque desemvirex tum suis potestatem, sui ab illo constitutam suffulrunt. Quo dolore incensus inquit contilia reges Lacedae moniorum tollere, sed senti ebat id se fine ope deorum facere non potesse, quod Lacedaemonii omnium ad oracula referre consueverant. Primum itaque Delphos corrupte est conatus. Quum id non potuisset, Dodonam adoruit est. Hinc quoque repuliit, dixit se vota supercede, que Jovi Hammon solveret, existimans se Afras faci

the Athenians, as if those used to be the fatast Friends, who had been resolute Enemies, he was de sirous to reduce it; but he saw, that unless he concealed his Design, it would come to pass, that the Thaetians would slip away, and pro vide for their own Security.****

CHAP. III. Wherefore his Countrymen abolished his Decemviral Authority set up by him; with which Provocation being fired, he entered into a Design to take away the * Kings of the La cedemonians; but was sensible he could not do that without the Help of the Gods, because the Lacedemonians had been accustomed to propose all Things to the Or acles. Wherefore first he attempted to † corrupt Delphos: When he could not effect that, he tried † Dodona: being rejected here too, he said he had made a Vow, which he must pay to ‡ Jupiter Ham-

* The Lacedemonians had two Kings at once, both of the Por terity of Hercules. They used to command their Armies, and were indeed more properly Generals only, than Kings; for their Power in the Government was but small, being subjected to the Cenure of, and liable to be deposed by, the Magistrates called Epberi.
† It may seem a little wonderful, that these Oracle-mongers should all prove so backward to comply with Lyfander, since they might, it is likely, have been well paid for it, and their only Business and Trade was to sell Lies, and take Money. They must have looked upon his Design as rash, desperate, and impracticable; as what would bring them under a strong Suspicion of Corruption, lessen their Authority, and spoil their Trade; otherwise, no doubt, they would have been glad enough to sinner his Money.
‡ Dodona was a City in Spire, famous for an Oracle of Jupiter.
§ The Oracle of Jupiter Hammon was in the Deserts of Lybia, on the West of Egypt.
facilias corrupturum. Hac spe quum profectus esset in Africam, multum eum antistites Jovis secellerunt: nam non solum corrupse non potuerunt, sed etiam legatos Lacedæmonia miserunt, qui Lyfandrum accurarent, quod facerdotes fani corrumpere conatus esset. Accufatus hoc crimine, judicumque absolutione sententiae, Orchomeniis missus subhidio. occidus est à Thebanis apud Halialartum. Quam veré de eo ret judicatum, oratio indicio fuit, quae post mortem in domo ejus reperta est; in qua sumptas Lacedæmoniis, ut regia potestate disjolutæ, ex omnibus dux deliberatur ad bellum gerendum: sed ita scripta, ut deorum videretur congruere sententia, quam ille se habiturum, pecuniæ fidens, non dubitabat. Hanc ei scripsisse Cleon Halicarnæus dicitur.

Cap. IV. Atque hoc loco non est praeterundum factum Pharnabazi, satrapis regii. Nam quum Lyfander praefectus clasæis, in bello multa crudelter avarèque fecificet, deque his rebus fuipicaretur ad cives suos esse perlatum: petiit à Pharnabazo, ut ad Ephoros Hannmon, thinking he should more easily bribe the Afrians. When he was come into Africa with these Hopes, the Priests of *Jupiter* deceived him much; for they not only could not be bribed, but likewise sent Deputies to Lacedæmon, to accuse Lyfander of having endeavoured to bribe the Priests of the Temple. Being impeached for this Crime, and acquitted by the Votes of his Judges, he was sent to the Relief of the *Orchomenians*, and slain by the Thebans at Halialartus. How truly they have judged of him, a Speech of his was a Proof, which was found in his House after his Death; in which he advises the Lacedemonians, that dissolving the Regal Authority, a General should be chosen from among them all, to carry on the War; but so written, that it seemed to agree with the Advice of the Gods, which he, trusting to his Money, did not doubt be should have. Cleon of Halicarnæus is said to have written this for him.

* The Orchomenians were a People of Ecotia.
* Haliartus, a City of Ecotia.
Ephoros fíbi testimónium datet, quantá functitáte bellum gestit, socióque tractávit, deque cœ ré accuratè scriberet; magnam enim ejus auctóritatem in cœ ré futuram. Húc ille liberaliter pollicitur: librum gravem multis verbis confípsit, in quo fummis eum effert laudibus. Quem cùm légit, probástetque, dum obtignatur, alterum pari magnitúdine, ut dicémini non poñét, signatum subjecit, in quo accuratissímè ejus avaritiam perfidiamque accusaret. Hinc Lyänder domum quem redísse, postquam de suis rebus gettis apud maximum magístratum, quæ voluerat, dixerat, testimónii locó librum à Pharnabazo datum tradidit. Hunc, sumínto Lyándro, quem Ephori cognóscent, ipse legendum dederunt. Ita ille imprudens ipse suus fuit accusator. he requested of Pharnabazus, that he would give him a Testimonial to the Ephori, with how much i

tegrity he had carried on the War, and treated their Allies, and that he would write fully as to that Matter, for that his Authority would be great in that Case. He promises him frankly, wrote a large Letter in many Words, in which he extols him with the highest Praise; which when he had read, and approved, whilst it is a sealing, he put in its Room another of the like Bigness, that it could not be distinguished from it, ready signed; in which he had charged him very particularly with his Covetousness and Treachery. After this, when Lyander was come Home, after he had said what he had a Mind before the Chief Magistrate, concerning his Exploits, he delivered the Letter given him by Pharnabazus, by Way of Testimonial. Lyander being ordered to withdraw, when the Ephori had locked it over, they gave it him to read; so he was unawares his own Accuser.
VII.

ALCIBIADES, the Son of Clinias, the Athenian.

CHAP. I.

ALCIBIADES, the Son of Clinias; the Athenian.

Cap. I.

CORNELIUS NEPOTIS

CINIOBUS, intemperans reperiebat: ut omnes admirarentur, in uno homine tantam inesse diffimilitudinem, tamque diversam naturam.

**Cap. II.** Educat us est in domo Periclesis, privignus esset ejus suisse dicitur, eruditus a Socrate. Socerum habuit Hipponicum, omnium Graecorum linguae eloquentiam disertissimum; ut si ipsi fingere vellet, neque plura bona rerum, neque majora polet consuevi, quam vel fortuna vel natura tribuverat. Ineunte adolescens, amatus est a multis, more Graecorum; in eis a Socrate, de quo mentionem facit Plato in Symposio: namque cum induxit commorantem se pernociasse cum Socrate, neque aliter ab eo separavit, ac filius a parente debuerit. Posteaquam robustior est factus, non minus multis amavit, in quorum amore, quod licitum est, odio multa delicata jocolèque fecit: quae referre nus, nisi majora potioraque haberemus.

**Chap. II.** He was educated in the House of Pericles (for he is said to have been his Step-son) instructed by Socrates. He had for his Father-in-law Hipponicus, of all Men the ablest in the Eloquence of the Greek Language; that if he would have contrived for himself, he could neither have thought of more Advantages, nor have surpassed greater, than either Fortune or Nature had bestowed upon him. In the Entrance upon his Manhood he was beloved by many, after the Passion of the Greeks: and amongst them by Socrates, of whom Plato makes mention in his Symposium: For he has brought him in relating, that he lay all Night with Socrates, and rose from him no otherwise than a Son ought to do from his Father. After he was grown more a Man, he loved as many, in the Love of whom, so far as it was allowable by the Laws, he did many odious Things wantonly and jocously; which we should relate, but that we have greater and better Things to relate of him.

* This Socrates was the greatest Man among the Ancients: Such a complete Master of his Passions, that one of the greatest Misfortunes that can befall a good Man, a scolding Wife, was not able to decompose or put him out of Temper in the least.
In the Peloponnesian War, by his Advice and Persuasion, the Athenians proclaimed War against the Syracusians; for the Management of which he was chosen General. Two Colleagues besides were given him, Nicias and Lamachus. While that Expedition was preparing, before the Fleet went out, it happened, that in the Night all the Mercury which were in the Town of Athens, were thrown down, except one, which was before the Door of Andocides, and was called the Mercury of Andocides. As it appeared, this was not done without a strong Confederacy of many, because it did not appertain to a private, but a public Concern; a mighty Terror fell upon the People, lest a Judder Violence should break out in the City, that should bear down the Liberty of the People. This seemed chief to agree to Alcibiades, because he was thought both more powerful and greater than a private Person: For he had obliged many by his Generosity, and rendered

* This Peloponnesian War was so called, because all the States of Peloponnesus joined in it, under the Command of the Lacedaemonians, against the Athenians. It began in the Year before Christ 423, and ended in the taking of Athens, after the fatal Battle of the River Egos, mentioned above, in the Year before Christ 416.

† Syracuse is still a noted City on the Eastern Coast of the Isle of Sicily.

‡ Mercury was reckoned the God of Thieves, and therefore they used to erect his Statues before their Doors, by Way of Prevention against the Attempts of Robbers and House-breakers.
rendered more his Friends, by his serving them in their Law Concerns. By which Means it came to pass, that he turned the Eyes of all People upon him, as oft as he went abroad; nor was any one counted equal to him in the whole City. Wherefore they not only had great Hopes in him, but a great Apprehension of him too, because he was able both to do them a great deal of Mischief, and a great deal of Service. He was likewise bespattered with Infamy, because it was said, that he celebrated the Mysteries in his own House, which was a heinous Crime, according to the Usage of the Athenians; and that was supposed not to concern Religion so much, as to be an Argument of a Conspiracy.

Cap. IV. Hoc crimen in concione ab inimicis compelabatur. Sed inlabat tempus ad bellum proficiendum. Id ille intuens, neque ignorans civium fuerum consuetudinem, postulabat, ut si quid de se agi vellent, potius de praefenti quae fatio habeatur, quan ab sens invidiae crime accentur. Inimici verò ejus quiesceendum in praefenti, quia...
quia nocere se ei non poisse intelligebant, & illud tempus expectandum deceverunt, quo exiliet, ut sic absen
tem aggredierunt; itaque fecerunt. Nam post-
quam in Siciliam cum per
venisse crediderunt, absen
tem, quod facra violaret, reum fecerunt. Qua de re
quam ei nuncius a magistra
tu in Siciliam missus esset,
ut domum ad cauam di-
cendam rediret, eilleque in
magna spe provinciæ bene
administrandæ; non parere
noluit, & in nirem, quam
ad eum deportandum erat
missa, ascendi: ac Thurius
in Italian perveclus, multa se
cum reputans de immoderata
civium fuorum licentiæ crude-
litateque erga nobiles: utillisi-
mum ratus impendente evi-
tare tempestatem, clam se à
custodibus subduxit, & inde
primum Elidem, deinde Theba
bas, venit. Postquam autem
se capitis damnatum, bonis
publicatis, audivit, & quod
u̇u venerat, Eumolpidas fæcrer
dotes à populò coaestos, ut
se devoverent, ejusque devo
tionis quo tælatior effet memo
ria, exemplum in pilà la
pideà incisum, esse positum
in publico, Lacedæmonem
demigravit. Ibi (ut ipse præ
dicarne
his Enemies resolved to be quiet
for the present, because they were
sensible they could not hurt him,
and to wait the Time when he
should go out, that so they might
attack him when absent. And so
they did. For after the, believed
he was got into Sicile, they im-
peached him, though absent, for
having profaned the Holy Myste-
ries. Concerning which Affairs
when a Messenger was dispatched
to him into Sicily by the Gover
ment, that he should return Home
to plead his Cause, and he was in
great Hopes of managing his Pro-
vince successfully, he would not
disbelieve, and went on board a Ship
with three Banks of Oars, which
was sent to bring him away; and
arriving at * Thurii in Italy, con-
sidering much with himself of the
extravagant Licentiousness of his
Countrymen, and their Cruelty
towards Men of Quality, judging
it the most expedient to avoid the
impending Storm, be privately
withdrew himself from his Keepers,
and went from thence first to
† Elis, and afterwards to § Thebes.
But after he heard that he was
confirmed to die, his Estate being
confiscated, and, which had been
usual, that the Priests called
Eumolpidæ had been forced by
the People to curse him, and
that the Monument of that Curse
might be more publiek, a Copy
of

* A City in the Country of the Brutii in the Bottom of Italy.
† A City in the West Parts of Peloponnesus.
§ A City in the West Parts of Achæia, North of Athens, and the
Metropolis of the Country called Boeotia.
CORNELII NEPOTIS


CAP. V. Neque verò his rebus tam amici Alcibiadi sunt faéti, quàm timore ab eo alienati. Nam quem acerrimi viri praetantem prudentiam in omnibus rebus cognoscerent; pertinuerunt, nec charitate patriae ductus, aliquando ab iphis desideraverent, et cum suis in gratiam rediretur. Itaque tempus ejus intercediendi quærere infuluerunt. Id Alcibiadi diutiùs celari non potuit: erat enim eâ fagacitate, ut decipi non posset; praeterim quum animumattendisset ad cavedum. Itaque ad Tissaphernem of the Curse was cut in a Stone Pillar, and erected in a public Place, he removed to Lacedemon: There, as he used to say, he carried on a War, not against his Country, but his Enemies, because the same were Enemies to the City. For because they understand that he could be very serviceable to the Commonwealth, they had turned him out of it, and bad more Regard to the gratifying of their own Restentment, than the common Interest. Wherefore, by his Advice, the Lacedemonians made an Alliance with the King of the Persians, and then fortified Decelia in Attica, and having placed a constant Garrison there, kept Athens under a Blockade. By his Means they took off Ionia from the Alliance of the Athenians; upon the doing of which they began to be much superior in the War.

CHAP. V. But they were not so much made Friends to Alcibiades by these Things, as they were alienated from him by Fear. For as they observed the excellent Conduct of this very active Man in all Things, they were afraid, lest, tempted by the Love of his Country, he should sometime revolt from them, and return to a good Understanding with his Countrymen. Wherefore, they resolved to seek an Opportunity to kill him. That could not be long concealed from Alcibiades. For he was a Perfon of that Sagacity, that he could not be deceived, especially when he applied his Attention
tion to be upon his Guard. Wherefore he betook himself to Tissaphernes, Viceroy of King Darius, into whose intimate Friendship when he was got, and perceived the Power of the Athenians to decline, their Affairs being ill managed in Sicily, and on the other hand, that of the Lacedæmonians to grow, he consers at first by Messengers, with Pisander the Commander, who had an Army at * Samos, and makes mention of his Return; for he was in the same. Mind with Alcibiades, no Friend to the Power of the People, and a Favourer of the Quality. Being baulked by him, he is received first of all by the Army, by Means of Tissaphernes, the Son of Lycius, and is made Commander at Samos. Afterwards Theramenes making Interest for him, he is restored by a Decree of the People, and though absent, is placed in the same Command, together with Tissaphernes and Theramenes. Under their Command, there was so great an Alteration of Affairs, that the Lacedæmonians, who a little before had flourish'd as Conquerors, being very much terrified, sued for Peace; for they had been conquered in five Battles at Land, and three by Sea, in which they had left two hundred Ships with three Banks of Oars, which being taken, had come under the Power of the Enemies. Alcibiades, together with

* Samos is an Island of the Ægean Sea, upon the Coaft of Ionia.
C A P. VI. His cum obviabant omnia civitas in Pyreaum descenderat, tanta fuit omnium expectatio, atque Alcibiadis, ut ad ejus trionem pulgus conueniret, perinde, ac si fuisse adventus. Sic enim populo erat persuasum, & adversa superiores, & praetendas secundas res, acciditus ejus operae. Itaque & Siciliae amitum, & Lacedemoniorum victorias, culpae fuisse tribuebant, quod talium virum & civitatem expulsissent. Neque id sine causa arbitror videbantur. Nam posse quam exercitus praecella eepauerat, neque tena, neque mari, hospe parcellae poterant. Sic ut navi egredientis est, quamquam Theramenes & Thraitybulus eadem rebus praelorant, simulque venerant in Pyreaum, tamen illam unum omnibus prossequabantur: & (id quod nunquam antea ueste uiso venerant,

with his Fellow Commanders, had recovered Ionia, the Hellespont, and many Greek Cities besides, that are on the Border of Asia, several of which they took by Force; amongst these Byzantium. Nor had they brought over fewer to their Alliance by their good Conduct, because they used great Clemency to the Conquered. After this being laden with Spoil, having enriched their Army, and performed very great Things, they came to Athens.

C H A P. VI. When the whole City came down to Pyreaus, to meet them, such was the Longing of all People to see Alcibiades, that the Commonalty flocked to his Ship, as if he had come alone. For thus the People were persuaded, that both their former ill Successes, and their present good Successes, had happened thro' his Means. Wherefore they imputed both the Loss of Sicily, and the Victories of the Lacedemonians, to their own Fault, because they bad banished such a Man out of their City. Nor did they seem to think so without Reason: For after he began to command the Army, their Enemies were neither able to be a Match for them by Land nor Sea. As soon as he went out of his Ship, the Theramenes and Thyraiybulus had been in the same Command, and had come together with him into Pyreaus, yet they all followed him alone: and that which had never happened before, unless to the Cm-
Venerat, nisi Olympiæ victoribus) coronis aureis aureisque vulgo donabatur. Ile lachrymœ talem benevolentiam civium suorum accipiebat, reminiscens pristini temporis acerbitatem. Postquam afflu venit, concionc advocate, sic verba fecit, ut nemo tam fenus fuerit, quin ejus caùm lachrymariet, inimicumque his le offenderit, quorum operâ patriæ pullius fuerat; perinde ac ti aliis populo, non ille ipse qui tum flebat, eum sacrilegi damnâtet. Restituta ergo huic sunt publicè bona, ëdemque ilii Eumolpidæ facerdotes rursus referere sunt coaeti, qui eum devoverant; pilâque ille, in quibus devotion fuerat scripta, in mare precipitata.

Cap. VII. Hæc Alcibiadi laetitia minus fuit diuturna. Nam quum ei essent omnes honores decreti, tætæque repullica domi bellicque tradita, ut unius arbitrio gereretur; et ipse publicæjáilet, ut duo sibi collegae darentur, Thrasylbulus & Adimantus, neque id negotium effet; claffe in Asia profectiones, quod apud Cymen minus ex sententiâ rem gererat, in inviédiam recidit; nihil enim eum non efficere posse ducerant. Ex quo fiebat ut omnia minus prosperè gerfa ejus culpa tribuerent, quam eum aut negligentem, aut

Conquerors at Olympia) he was commonly presented with golden and brazen Crowns. He received this Kindness of his Countrymen sweeping, remembering their Severity some Time before. After he came to the City, having called on Assembly, he spoke so, that his Body was so cruel, but he lamented his hard Rap, and declared himself an Enemy to those, by whose Means he had been banished his Country; as if some other People, and not that very same which then swept, had condemned him for Sacrilege. Wherefore his Estate was restored him at the publick Charge, and the same Priests, called Eumolpides, who had curfed him, were obliged to recall their Curfes; and the Pillars, upon which the Curse had been written, were thrown into the Sea.

Chap. VII. This joy of Alcibiades was not lasting; for after all manner of Honours had been voted for him, and the whole Management both at Home and in the War, delivered to him, to be carried on at the Pleasure of him alone, and he had demanded, that two Partners should be given him, Thrasylbulus and Adimantus, nor was that denied him; going with the Fleet into Asia, because he did not manage his Business at Home to their Mind, he again fell under their Hatred; for they thought he could do every Thing. From whence it was, that they imputed all Things, less successfully managed, to his Faults, because they said he either
aut malitiosè fecisse loquerentur, sicut tum accidit. Nam corruptum à rege, capere Cymen noluisse arguerant. Itaque haec maximè putamus malo suisse nimium opinionem ingenii atque virtutis. Timebatur enim non minus quam diligebatur, ne secundà fortunà, magnifice clatus opibus, tyrannidem concupisceret. Quibus rebus factum est, ut ablati magistratum abrogaerant, & alium in eundem locum substituerent. Id ille ut audiret, domum reverti noluit, & se Perinthus contulit, ibique tria castella communivit, Bornos, Byziam, Macrontichos; manuque colectâ, primus Graeciae in Thraciam introit, gloriosius existimans barbatorum praedam locupletari, quàm Grajorum. Quà ex re creverat ejus tama cum opibus, magnanique amicitiam sibi cum quibuscum regibus Thracie pepererat.

Cap. VIII. Neque tamen à charitate patriæ potuit recedere. Nam quum apud Æges flumen Philocles prætor Athenienfium collis con-

either acted carelessly or maliciously; as it then happened. For they alleged against him, that, being bribed by the King of Persia, he would not take *Cyme. Wherefore we think that their excelsior Opinion of his Parts and Abilities was chiefly his Misfortune. For, he was no less feared than beloved; left being elevated by his good Fortune and great Power, he should aim at the Sovereignty. By which Means it came to pass, that they took his Commission from him in his Absence, and put another in his Place. As soon as he heard that, he would not return Home, and betook himself to †Perinthus, and there fortified three Castles, Borni, Byzia, and Macrontichos; and having got together a Body of Troops, he entered into Thrace ‡ the first Man of Greece, thinking it more glorious to be enriched with the Spoils of the Barbarians, than the Greeks. From which Thing his Fame grew with his Riches, and he procured to himself a strong Alliance with several Kings of Thrace.

CHAP. VIII. However, he could not recede from his Affection for his Country. For when Philocles, the Admiral of the Athenians, had drawn up his Fleet at the

* A Town of Æolia in Asia Minor, upon the Ægean Sea.
† A Town of Thrace, upon the Propontis, afterwards called Heraclea.
‡ Our Author is here guilty of a strange Piece of Forgetfulness, having told us above, that Miltiades had before planted a Colony in the Thracian Chersonese, and made frequent Inroads into the neighboring Country of the Thracians.
ALCIBIADES.

constituisset suam, neque longè abelet Lyfander prætor Lacedæmoniorum, qui in eo erat occupatus, ut bellum quæm diutissime duceret, quod iphis pecunia ad rege suppeditabatur: contrâ, Athenienibus exhausitis, præter arîna & naves, nihil erat super: Alcibiades ad Athenienfium venit exercitum, ibique, praefente vulgo, agere cessit, fé vellet, fé coacturum Lyfandum aut diceret, nullius momenti apud exercitum futurum; et si quid fecundi evenisset, nullum in eâ re suam partem fore: contra ea, si quid adverti accidisset, fé unum ejus delitii futurum reum. Ab hoc difcedens Alcibiades, Quoniam, inquit, victoria patris repugnas, illud moneo, juxta hostes castra habeas nautica. Periculum est enim ne imperiosis militibus nostrorum excajio detur Lyfandro nostris opprimendi exercitibus. Neque ea res illum fefellit. Nam Lyfander, quum per speculatores com-

the River Ægos, and Lyfander was not far off; the Admiral of the Lacedæmonians, who was employed wholly in a Design to pro-

tract the War as long as possible, because Money was given them by the King of Peria; on the other hand, the Athenians being ex-
hauled had nothing left besides their Arms and their Ships: Al-
cibiades came to the Army of the Athenians, and there, before the common Soldier, he began to tell them, that, if they pleased, he
would force Lyfander either to fight or beg Peace; that the La-
cedæmonians were unwilling to en-
gage with their Fleet for this Rea-
son, because they were stronger in Land Forces than Ships; but that it was an easy Matter for him to
bring down Seuthes, King of the Thracians, to drive them from the Land; upon which they would of
Necessity either engage with their Fleet, or make an End of the War. The Philocles observed that was
rightly said, yet he would not do the Things desired, because he was
sensible, that if Alcibiades was received amongst them, he should be of no Account with the Army;
and if any good Success happened upon it, that his Share in the
Matter would be none at all: On the other hand, if any ill He
should fall out, that he alone
should be called to an Account for the Mis carriage. Alcibiades, up-
on his departing from him, said,
Since you oppole your Coun-
try's Succes, this however I
advise you, to have your Sea-
Camp nigh the Enemy; for the

Danger
comperisset, vulgum Atheniennium in terram praeditum existe, navesque penè inanes reliquas, tempus rei gerendae non dimisit, eoque impetu tum bellum delevit.

Chap. IX. At Alcibiades, viatis Athenienibus, non Aris tuta eadem loca sibi arbitratus, penitès in Thraciam se supra Propontidem abdidit; sperans ibi facillimè suam fortunam occuli posse; sed falsè. Nam Thraces, postquam eum cum magna pecuniâ venisse senserunt, infidias ei fecerunt; qui ea quae apportavit abstulerunt, ipsum capere non potuerunt. Æne cernens nullum locum sibi tumum in Græciâ, prop iter potentiam Lacedaemoniorum, ad Pharnazæum in Asia transit; quem quidem adeò suâ cepit humanitate, ut eum nemo in amicitia antecedeter. Namque ei Grunium dedit in Phrygia castrum, ex quo quinquaginta talenta vexitigalis capiebat. Quâ fortunâ Danger is, left, by the disorderly Behaviour of our Soldiers, an Opportunity should be given Lyfander of cutting off our Army. Nor did that Thing deserve him; for Lyfander, after he had found by his Scouts, that the common Soldiers of the Athenians were gone abroad plundering, and that the Ships were left almost empty, did not let slip the Opportunity of doing his Business, and at that Push made an End of the whole War.

Chap. IX. But Alcibiades, after the Athenians were conquered, not thinking the same Places secure enough for him, bid himself a good Way up in Thrace, above the Propontis, hoping that his Condition might be very easily concealed there; but falsely. For the Thracians, after they perceived he was come with a great deal of Money, laid an Ambush for him, who got the Things which he brought with him, but could not catch him. He perceiving no Place was safe for him in Greece, by reason of the Power of the Lacedæmonians, went over to Pharnabazus into Asia, whom he so charmed with his courteous Behaviour, that nobody exceeded him in his Friendship. For he gave him Grunium, a Castle in Phrygia, from which he received yearly fifty * Talents Revenue, with which good Fortune Alcibiades

* The Talent used in common Reckoning, was that of Attica, worth about 258L.
When of ideoque Phar- neque Cap. Alcibiaderh but firetur, effectibus etiam sigmula, reaterit, tias, of him, was from Athenis ran- pararent, Lacedaemonii adjuvan- tibus, scribebat. Id si ei aper- sultis, magnam se ab eo initiu- rum gratiam videbat.

C A P. X. Hæc quum mo- lietur, pereatque à Phar- nabazo, ut ad regem mitte- retur, eodem tempore Cri- tias, ceterique tyranni Arhe- nesium certos homines ad Lylandrum in Asiam mife- runt, qui eum certiores facerent, nisi Alcibiadem suftulitient, nihil earum re- turn fore ratum; quas ipse Athenis constituiret. Qua- re, biades was not content, nor could he endure, that conquered Athens should be subject to the Lacedemo- 

N a Alcibiades non erat con- tentus, neque Athenas victas Lacedaemonius servire poterat pati. Itaque ad patriam libe- randam omni serebatur cogi- tatione, sed videbat id fine rege Perfarum non posse fi- en: ideoque eum amicum fibi cupiebat adjungi: neque dubi- tabat facile se confecururum, si modo ejus conveniendi ha- buisset potestatem. Nam Cy- rum fratrem ei bellum clam parare, Lacedaemonius adjuvan- tibus, scribebat. Id si ei aper- sultis, magnam se ab eo initiu- rum gratiam videbat.

C H A P. X. Whilft he was at- tempting this, and desiring Phar- nabaza, that he might be sent to the King, at the same Time Cri- tias, and the other Tyrants of the Athenians, dispatched away trusty Men into Asia to Lyfander, to make him acquainted, that unless he took off Alcibiades, none of those Things would stand good, which he had established at Athens. Wherefore, if he had a Mind his

* This King of the Persians was Artaxerxes Mnemon, Son of Darius Nothus.
† This Cyrus is commonly surnamed the Less, to distinguish him from the Grand Cyrus, the Founder of the Persian Monarchy. He was a Prince of great Abilities, according to Xenophon's Account of him, who was personally acquainted with him, and attended him in his Expedition against his Brother. He had been made by his Father Governor of Asia Minor.
‡ When the Lacedemonians had reduced Athens, in the Conclusion of the Peloponnesian War, they vested the Government in a Council of Thirty, ever after called the Thirty Tyrants.
Cc'rnelii Nepotis

Aet should continue, he must look after him. The Lacedemonian, being roused with this, resolved to deal roundly with Pharnabazus. Wherefore he tells him that the Alliance which the King had with the Lacedemonians could not continue, and that the Treaties would be of no Effect, unless he delivered up Alcibiades alive or dead. The Viceroy could not bear that, and chose rather to violate the Laws of Clemency, than that the King's Interest should be lessened. Wherefore he sent Syphilithres and Bagesus to kill Alcibiades, whilst he was in Phrygia, and preparing for a Journey to the King. The Persians sent privately give Order to the Neighbourhood in which Alcibiades then was, to kill him. They, not daring to attack him with the Sword, in the Night-time laid Wood about the thatchéd House, in which he was asleep, and set it on Fire, that they might dispatch him by Burning, whom they despair'd could be master'd by Fighting. But he being awakened by the Crackling of the Flame, because his Sword had been privately withdrawn from him, drew out a Dagger of his Friend. For there was with him a certain Hope of his of t Arcadia, who would never depart from him: He bids him follow him, and took up what Chariots he had by him at that Time, and throwing them out into the

* There were two Provinces of Asia Minor called Phrygia, the Bigger and the Lesser.
† Arcadia is a Country in the Middle of Peloponnesus.
the Fire, passes the Fury of the Flame. Whom as soon as the Barbarians saw at a Distance to have escaped the Fire, discharging their Weapons at him, they killed, and brought his Head to Pharnabazus. But the Woman which had used to live with him, burnt him when dead, covered with her own Raiment, in the Fire of the House, which had been prepared to burn him alive. Thus Alcibiades ended his last Day, being about forty Years old.

**Cap. XI.** Hunc infamatum; à plerisque tres gravissimi historici summis laudibus extulerunt: Thucydides, qui ejusdem aetatis fuit; Theopompos, qui fuit poft aliquanto natus; & Timaeus; qui quidem duo maledictissimi, nec scio quomodo, in illo

* Alcibiades seems, by this Account, to have been but very poorly attended for a Person of his Figure, whose Circumstances, though in Banishment, might very well have afforded him a much more considerable Equipage; since he had, by Virtue of Pharnabazus's Generosity to him, an Income of ten thousand Pounds a Year. But we are not to judge of Antiquity by the present Times, and think every Thing incredible, that does not square with the Way and Fashion of the World now-a-days. There was then a great Simplicity of Manners among the Greeks, which, with the Freedom of their Government, rendered them invincible; as the Luxury of the Persians, a Beautiful, fashionable People, like us, together with their Thrall Subjection to their Prince, rendered them an easy Prey to the Greeks, and made them fly like Sheep in the Day of Battle. There is Abundance of amazing Instances of this prodigious Difference between the two Nations, in the History of Greece; which Consideration ought to produce in us a passionate Fondness of Liberty, that dear Delight of the best and bravest of Men, the Root and Support of all that is valuable in the World, and without which this Life is but a Sort of Hell upon Earth.
how, have agreed together in praising him alone; for they have related those Things of him, which we have spoken above, and this farther, that tho’ he was born in Athens, the most splendid City in the World, he excelled all the Athenians in the Splendour and Dignity of his Life. After he came to Thebes, upon his being banished thence, he so applied himself to their Course of Life, that nobody could equal him in the laborious Exercises, and Strength of Body; for all the Bactrians mingled more the Improvement of their bodily Strength than Acuteness of Parts. The same Man, amongst the Lacedaemonians, according to the Fashion of whom, the highest Virtue was placed in the enduring of Hardship, did so give himself up to a hard Way of Life, that he excelled all the Lacedaemonians in the Frugality of his Diet and Dress. That he was amongst the Thracians, drunken Fellows, and addicted to Lewdness; he quite outwent them too in these Matters. That he came amongst the Persians, with whom it was Matter of the highest Commendation, to hunt hard and live high. That he so imitated their Way of Life, that they themselves admired him prodigiously in those Things. By which Means he brought it to pass, that with whomsoever he was, he was reckoned a leading Man, and mightily beloved. But enough of him: Let us now proceed to the rest.
VIII.

THRASYBULUS, Lyci filius, Atheniensis.

Cap. I.

THRASYBULUS, the Son of Lycus, the Athenian.

Chap. I.

VIII.

If Virtue is to be considered by itself, without Fortune, I am in doubt, whether or no I should not place him the first of all the Greek Commanders. Without doubt, I prefer nobody before him, for Honour, Constancy, Greatness of Soul, and Love to his Country. For what a great many have desired, but few could effect, that is, to deliver their Country from one Tyrant, happened to him, to deliver his Country oppressed by thirty Tyrants, out of Slavery into Liberty. But I know not how, tho' nobody excelled him in those Virtues, many overtook him in Fame. First of all in the Peloponnesian War, he performed many Things without Alcibiades: He did nothing without him; all which, by a certain natural Advantage, he gained the Credit of. But however, all those Things are in common to the Generals with the Soldiery and Fortune, because, in the Rencoun-
imperatore miles, plurima vero fortuna, vendicat: sequi his plus valuisse, quam ducis prudentiam, verò potest prædicare. Quare ilud magnissiscentissimum factum proprium est Thraýbuli: Nam quum triginta tyranni, praepotiti à Lacedaemonius, servituœ opprēsas tenerent Athenas, plurimos cives, quibus in bello pepercerat fortuna, partim patria expulissent, partim interficissent, plurimorum bona publicata inter se divisiscent; non solum princeps, sed & solus initio bellum his indixit.

Cāp. II. Hic enim quum Phylen confugíller, quod est castellum in Atticâ munitissimum, non plus habuit tempum quām triginta de suis. Hoc initium fuit lauris Atticorum: hoc robur libertatis clarissimæ civitatis. Neque vero hic contemptus est primò à tyrannis, sed ejus solitudo: quæ quidem res & illis contémnentibus perniciæ, & huic desperato salutis, sicut. Hæc enim illas ad persequendum segnes, hos autem, tempore ad comparandum dato, fecit robustiores. Quod magis præceptum illud omnim in animis esse deber. Nihil in bello oportere contenti: nec fine causâ dici, Matrem ter of a Battle, the Business proceeds from Conduct to Strength, and the Mettle of the Fighters. Wherefore the Soldier of Right claims something from the General, but Fortune very much; and she may truly boast, that she has always prevailed more in those Matters, than the Prudence of a General. Wherefore that most noble Action is entirely Thraýbulus's; for when the thirty Tyrants, set up by the Lacedæmonians, kept Athens opprēsæ in Siccéry, and partly banished their Country, partly killed a great many Citizens, whom Fortune had spared in the War, and divided their Estates, being confounded amongst them, he was not only the principal, but the only Minæus first, that made War upon them.

CHAP. II. For when he first fled to Phyle, which is a very strong Castle in Attica, he had no more with him than thirty of his Countrymen. This was the Original of the Recovery of the Athenians; this the Strength of the Liberty of that most famous City. And indeed he was not so much despised at first by the Tyrants, as his being alone, which Thing was both the Ruin of those that despised him, and the Security of him that was despised; for this rendered them too lazy to look after him, and made the others stronger, by the Time that was given them to make due Preparations. For which the more ought that Maxim to be in the Minds of all, That nothing ought

Cap. III. Hoc dejecto, Peloponnesis venit Atticis auxilio, nee Lacedaemoniorum. Is inter Thrasybulum & eos qui urbem tenebant, fecit pacem, his conditionibus: Ne qui, prater triginta tyrannos, & decem, qui posuerunt praetores creasti, superiores more crucifixis erant uti, affereatur exile: nee cujusquam hanc publicamentum: reipublicae

ought to be slighted in War, and that it is not paid without a Reason, that the Mother of a Coward does not use to sweep. However, Thrasybulus’s Strength was not increased according to his Expecations. For even then at that Time, good Men spoke more bravely for their Liberty, than they fought for it. After that he went into Pyreaus, and fortified Munichia. The Tyrants twice attempted to assault it, and being unsuccessfully driven from it, immediately fled into the Town, their Arms and Baggage being left. Thrasybulus made use of Prudence no less than Valour; for he forbid those that fled to be hurt; for he thought it reasonable, that Citizens should spare their Fellow-Citizens, nor was any one wounded, but he that would first attack them. He stripped no one as he lay, of his Clothes; he washed with nothing but Arms which he wanted, and Precifion. In the second Battle fell Critias the Tyrants General, after he had indeed fought very bravely against Thrasybulus.
reipublicae procuratio populo redderetur. Praeclarum hoc quoque Thrafybuli, quod reconciliat pace, quum plurum in civitare posset, legem tulit, ne quis anteactus rerum accufaretur, neve multaretur: eamque illi legem oblivionis appellaret. Neque verò hanc tantum ferendum curavit, sed etiam ut valeret, efficit. Nam quem quidam ex his, qui finum cum eo in exilio fuerant, cædem facere corum vellent, cum quibus in gratiam reditum fuerat; publice prohibuit, & id, quod pollicitus erat, praefitit.

CAP. IV. Huic pro tantis meritis, honoris ergō, corona à populo data est, facta est durabur virgulis oleaginis: quæ, quod amor civium, non vis expresserat, nullam habuit invidiam, magnaque fuit gloria. Bene ergo Pittacus ille, qui septem sapientum numerò est habitus, quum ei Mitylenei multa millia jurisdiction agri muneri darent, Nolite, any one's Estate confiscated, and the Government of the Common-wealth restored to the People. This, likewise was a famous Thing of Thrafybulus, that after a Peace was made, and he was the most powerful Person in the City, he made a Law that nobody should be called to an Account for Things past, nor punished; and they called, that an Act of Oblivion. Nor did he only take Care that this should be pass'd, but likewise looked to it that it should take Place effectually: For when some of those, who had been together with him in Banishment, would have made a Mas-sacre of those with whom they had returned to good Agreement; he publicly hindered it, and performed that which he had promised.

CHAP. IV. * A Crown made of two Sprigs of Olives was, by Way of Respect to him, given him by the People, for these eminent Services: which because the Love of his Countrymen, and not Violence had procured him, had no Hatred attending it, and was Matter of great Glory. Wherefore that Pittacus, who was reckoned in the Number of the Seven + Wife Men, when the

* This is an Instance and a Proof of the Plainness and Simplicity of those Times, in Comparison of our own. The Olive was a Tree sacred to the Goddes Minerva, Patrones of their City; for the Heathens had, in every City almost, some peculiar God or Goddes, looked upon as the Guardian of the Place.

† These Seven Wife Men flourished about the Times of Croesus; the rich King of Lydia, and Cyrus the Great. Founder of the Persian Monarchy, i. e. about 560 Years before Christ.
Nolite, rogo vos, (inquit) mihi dare, quod multi invideant, plurès etiam concupiscant. Quære ex ipsis nolo amplius quàm centum jugera, quæ & meam animi equitatem, & vestram voluntatem indicent. Nam parapha munera, diuitia; luxurlatia, non propria esse conuenient. Illà igitur coronà contentus Thrasybulus, neque amplius requisiit, neque quenquam honore sè antecedisse exsistimavit. Hic, sequenti tempore, quam praetor classem ad Ciliciam appulisset, neque satis diligenter in castris ejus aegentur vigiliae, à barbaris, ex oppido noctu eruptione facta, in tabernaculo interfectus est.

Mitleuneus * gave him a great many thousand Acres of Land as a Present, said well, Do not, I beleech you, give me what many may envy me for, and more covet. Wherefore I will have no more of thole than a hundred Acres, which may both shew the Reasonableness of my Mind, and your Goodwill. For small Gifts are lafting, but rich ones do not use to be of any long Continuance. Wherefore Thrasybulus, being content with that Crown, neither fought for more, nor thought any one exceeded him in Honour. He some time after, when being Admiral, he brought up his Fleet to Cilicia, and the Watch was not diligently enough kept in his Camp, was slain in his Tent by the Barbarians, in a Sally made out of the Town in the Night-time.

* Mytilene was the chief City of Lesbos, an Island in the Egean Sea, nigh the Coast of Asia Minor.
† Though I have rendered the Word Jugera, Acres, yet it is only for Want of a better. Jugerum is a Piece of Land 240 Roman Feet long, and 120 broad, not much above half our Acre.
IX.

C O N O N, Atheniensis.

C O N O N, the Athenian.

CAP. I.


CHAP. I.

ONON the Athenian came to be employed in publick Affairs in the Peloponnesian War, and his Service in it was of great Account; for he both commanded, as General, the Land Forces, and being Admiral of the Fleet, performed great Things by Sea: For which Reason a particular Honour was conferred upon him. For he alone governed all the Islands: in which Post he took Pharos, a Colony of the Lacedemonians. He was likewise a Commander in the latter End of the Peloponnesian War, when the Forces of the Athenians were defeated by Lyssander at the River Ægos. But he was then absent, and the Matter was so much the worse managed; for he was both well skilled in military Affairs, and a diligent Commander. Wherefore it was a Doubt with nobody in those Times, that if he had been there, the Athenians would not have received that Loss.

CAP. II. Rebus autem a ftiis, quem patriam obi- deri audiret, non quasivit, ubi ipse tutó vixeret, sed unde

CHAP. II. But the Affairs of the Athenians being now in a bad Coalition, when he heard that his native City was besieged, he did not

not seek a Place where he might live securely himself, but from whence he might be assisting to his Countrymen; whereas he bestowed himself to Pharnabazus, the Vice-rey of Ionia and Lydia, and the same likewise Son in-law of the King and his Relation: with whom he procured himself a very great Interest, by his great Diligence, and the running of many Dangers. For when the Lacedemonians, after the Athenians were conquered, did not continue in the Alliance which they had made with Artaxerxes, and sent Agestius into Asia, to make War, being encouraged chiefly by Tissaphernes, who, of one of the King's Intimates, had quitted his Friendship, and clapped up an Alliance with the Lacedemonians; Pharnabazus was accounted the General against him, but indeed Conon commanded the Army, and all Things were managed at his Pleasure. He very much curbed that great General Agestius, and sometimes Offensive his Designs. And indeed it was very apparent, that if he had not been there, Agestius would have taken all Asia, as far as Mount Taurus, from the King. After he was recalled home by his Countrymen, because the Bœotians and Athenians had proclaimed War against the Lacedemonians; Conon notwithstanding continued with the King's Vice-Countrymen.

CAP. M 2 

* A Mountain of Asia, that takes its Rize upon the Borders of Cilicia, and runs through the Middle of Asia.
CORNELII NEPOTIS

CAP. III. Defecerat à rege Tissaphernes, neque id tam Artaxerxi, quàm cæteris, erat apertum: multis enim magnifique meritis apud regem, etiam cum in officio non maneret, valebat. Neque id mirandum, si non facile ad credendum inducebatur, reminiscens ejus se operâ Cyrum fratem superâfè. Hu jus accusandi gratiâ Conon à Pharnabazo ad regem multis posleaquam venit, primum, ex more Perfarum, ad chillarchum, qui secundum gradum imperii tenebat, Tithraustem, accèsit. Yeque ostendit cum rege colloqui velle; nemo enim fine hoc admittititur. Huic ille, Nulla, inquit, mora est; sed in delibera, utrum colloqui malius, an per litteras agere, qua co-gitas. Necesse est enim, si in conspectum veneris, venerari te regem (quod ἀγαπωνί ili soc vacant.) Hoc si tibi grage est, per me nibilo fecius editis mandatis, con-ficies quod studes. Tum Conon, Mihi vero, inquit, non est grage quemvis honorem habere regi:

reys, and was of great Service to them all.

CHAP. III. Tissaphernes had revolted from the King, nor was that so plain to Artaxerxes, as to other People; for he had a great Sway with the King, by reason of his many and great Services, even when he did not continue in his Allegiance. Nor is it to be wondered at, if he was not easily induced to believe it, remembering that he had conquered his Brother Cyrus by his Means. Conon being sent by Pharnabazus to the King, in order to accuse him, after he came to Court, first applied, according to the Custom of the Persians, to Tithraustes, Captain of the Guard, who had the next Degree of Power to the King himself; and informs him that he was desirous to speak with the King, for nobody is admitted without him. Upon which he says to him, There is no Obstacle to that; but do you consider whether you had rather talk with him, or treat with him by Letters, upon what you design. For it is necessary for you, if you come into his Sight, to* worship the King which they call ἀγαπωνί. If this be

* This Worshipping was falling flat on the Face upon the Ground before the King. The Greeks looked upon this as a Piece of base mean-spirited Submiffion, and could few of them be brought to comply with it. Nay, an Athenian Ambaffadour, having once submitted to worship the King, was put to Death for it by the Athenians, upon his Return Home, as having done a Thing highly reflecting on the Honour of his Country.
be troublesome to you, giving me your Instructions, you shall notwithstanding dispatch what you desire. Then Conon replied, It is not indeed any Trouble to me to pay any Respect to the King: but I am afraid, lest it should be a Disparagement to my native City, if, tho' I proceed from a City, which has been accustomed to rule over other Nations, I should observe the Usages of * Foreigners, rather than that of my native City. Wherefore he delivered to him in Writing what he had a Mind to say.

Chap. IV. Which Things being known, the King was so much wrought upon by his Persuasion, that he declared Tissaphernes an Enemy, and ordered him to fall upon the Lacedaemonians in War, and permitted him to choose whom he pleased, to disburse the Money for the Army. Conon denied that Choice was a Matter for his Determination, but his own, who ought to know his own Subjects best; but that he advised him to give that Employ to Pharnabazus.

Upon

* The Word Barbarus is borrowed from the Greeks, amongst whom it was originally used to signify those that talked badly, or with Difficulty; and because that was commonly the Case of Foreigners, as to the Greek Tongue, it was used for all that were not Greeks. At last the Word was taken in an Ill Sense; for the Greeks valuing themselves upon their Learning, Politeness and Humanity, by which indeed they stood remarkably distinguished from the rest of Mankind, in its Application to Foreigners, it had at length tacked to it an Intimation of their Deficiency in the noblest Ornaments of human Nature mentioned before; and at last of all was used, for an ignorant, brutish, cruel Man, whether Foreigner or Greek.
CORNELII NEPOTIS

CORNELII cum Pharnabazo, pecuniaeque patriam dato iecunda, tum Nam cura niis voluerat. Hac mente, magnam contrahunt cladem: proficiuntur Pifandro duce: Hos Conon, apud Cnidum adortus, magnopraeleg fugat, multis naves capit, complures deprimit. Quod victoriam non solum Athenae, sed etiam cuncta Graecia, que sub Lacedaemoniorum fuerat imperio, liberata est. Conon cum parte navium in patriam venit: muros dirutos utroque Piraei & Athenarum, reficiendos curat; pecuniaeque quinquaginta talenta, quae à Phar nabazo accepta, civibus suis donat.

 Upon this, being presented with great Presents, he was sent to the Sea, to order the Cyprians, Phoenicians, and other Nations on the Sea-Coast, to furnish Men of War, and provide a Fleet, with which he might secure the Sea next Summer; Phar nabazus being given him as his Assistant, accordingly as he himself bad desired. As soon as this was told the Lacedemonians, they managed their Business not without Care, because they thought a greater War threatened them, than if they had to do with the Persians only. For they saw that a valiant and a wise General would command the King’s Forces, and engage with them, whom they could outmatch neither in Conduct nor Troops. With this Consideration they get together a great Fleet, and go with Pifander for their Admiral. Conon setting upon them, near Cnidus, routs them in a great Fight, takes many Ships, and sinks many; by which Victory not only Athens, but likewise all Greece, which had been under the Yoke of the Lacedemonians, was delivered. Conon came with Part of his Ships into his native Country, and takes Care to have the Walls both of Pyreaus and Athens repaired; and presents to his Countrymen fifty Talents of Money, which he had received from Phar nabazus.

CAP. V. Accidit huic, quod cæteris mortalibus, ut inconsideration in secundâ, quâm in adversâ effect fortuna. Nam classe Peloponnesiorum

CHAP. V. That happened to him, which happens to other Mortals, that he was more inconsiderate in his good, than in his bad Fortune. For having conquered the Fleet
fierum devicta, quam ultum
fe injurias patriæ putaret,
plura concupivit, quàm effi-
cere potuit. Neque tamen ea
non pia & probanda fuerunt, 
quod potius patriæ
opes augeri, quàm regis, ma-
luit. Nam quum magnam
auctoritatem fibi pugnà illà
navali quam apud Cnudum
fectorat, constituflet, non fo-
lum inter barbaros, sed etiam
inter omnes Græce civi-
tates, clam dare operam coe-
pit, ut Ioniam & Æoliam
restitueret Athenienfibus. Id
quum minus diligenter effet
celetum, Tiribazus, qui Sar-
dibus praerat, Cononem evo-
cavit, timulans ad regem
cum fe mittere velle magnà
festina-

Fleet of the Peloponnesians, when
he thought he had revenged the
Injuries done his Country, he
aimed at more Things than he was
able to accomplish. Neither yet
were not these Things * expressive
of bis Duty to his Country, and
commendable; because he chose
rather to have the Power of bis
Country, than of the King, ad-
avanced. For after he had esla-
blished to himself a great Au-
thority by that Sea-fight, that he had
fought at Cnudus, not only amongst
Foreigners, but amongst all the
States of Greece, he began to en-
deavour underhand to restore Ionia
and Æolia to the Athenians. As
that was not carelesly concealed,
Tiribazus, who was Governor of
Sardis, sent for Conon, pretending
that

* The Word Pius seems manifeftly derived from the Greek πίς,
mild, gentle, kind, such as a Man ought to be, in a dislinguishing
Manner, to bis own Relations: Thence it was put to signifie one that
behave towards him, with the Regard and Affection that was due
to them. As a dutiful Son is, as such, properly called Pius; a
Perfon likewise that carried himself with due Devotion or Submission
towards the Gods, with due Loyalty or Affection to his Prince or
Country, was upon that Account denominated Pius, and the Virtue
in all these Cafes called Pietas: But our Author talks here in the
common Strain and Way of commending a Man for his Actions in
Behalf of his Country, though without any Regard to Justice. It
was a base Piece of Treachery in Conon to endeavour to debauch the
Ionians and Æolians from their Allegiance, and far from being
commendable. Had any body serv'd Augustus so, Nepos would, it
is likely, have been forward enough to condemn him. But a very
little Consideration might have satisfied him, that what was criminal,
and villainous, when committed against an Emperour of Rome, was
as certainly so, when committed against an Emperour of Persia.
This Attempt of Conon's was too gross to admit of any Exufe,
much lefs does it deserve the Commendation our Author bellows
upon it: And therefore herein I think he has betrayed his Want of
Judgment,
that he would send him to the King in great haste. After he was come to him in Obedience to his Message, he was put under Confinement, in which he was for some Time. Some have left it on Record, that he was carried to the King, and there put to Death. On the other Hand, Dinon the Historian, whom we chiefly give Credit to, as to Persian Affairs, writes, that he made his Escape, but doubts whether it was done with the Knowledge of Tlibazus or not.
X.

D I O N, Hipparini Filius, Syracusanus.

C A P. I.

I O N, Hipparini filius, Syracusanus, nobilis genere natus, utraque implicat tyranndae Dionysiorum; namque ille superrior Aristomachen, foroem Dionis, habuit in matrimonio: ex quâ duos filios, Hipparinum & Nyfeum, procreavit, totidemque filias Sophroynem & Areten: quarum priorem Dionyfius filio, eodem cui regnum reliquit, nuptum detit; alteram, Areten, Dioni. Dion autem præter nobilim propinquitatem, generamque majorum famam, multa alia a natura habuit bona. In his ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas; magnum corpus dignitatem, quae non minimum.

* Either our Author has here expressed himself a little carelessly, or else the Reading, I think must be faulty; for to me, the Words do not seem to express the Sense, which, it is plain from the following Words, he intended.
mùm commendat: magnas præterea divitiás à patre relictas, quas ipse tyrianni mune
ribus auxerat. Erat inti
mus Dionysio priori, neque minùs propter moræ quam a
nitaratem. Namque, efti Dio
ysii cudelitas ipfi displacebat, tìmen salvum illum propter necessitudinem, magis eiam fuorum causà, elle ûluebat. Aderat in magnis rebus; ejuf
dque conflitio multàm moveba
tur, tyrannus nifi quà in re major ipfius cupiditas iner
cerèrat. Legationes verò om
nes, quæ effent illufteriores, per Dionem administrabantur; quas quidem ille diligenter obeundo, fideliter admini
ftrando, crudelissimum nomen tyranni fuà humanitate tege
bat. Hunc à Dionysio millîm Carthaginenfes fulpexerunt, ut neminem unquam Græcà lin
guà loquentem magis int ad
mirató.

Cap. II. Neque verò hic
Dionysium fugiebat; nam quantó effet sibi ornamen
to, sentiebat. Quo fieve, aut unì huic maximè indul
geret, neque eum secùs di
ligeret ac filium. Quì qui
dem, quum Platonem Ta
rentum venisse fama in Si
ciliam effet perlata, adole
fcenti negare non potuit, quin eum arceferet, quum
Dion ejus audeìendi cupidi
tate flagraret. Dedit ergo huic

him by his Father, which he
had increased by the Tyrant's
Presents. He was intimate
with the first Dionysius, no
less for his good Behaviour,
than his Relation to him. For
although the Cruelty of Dio
ysius displeased him, yet he
was desirous he should be secure,
because of his Alliance with him,
and more upon Account of his
Relations. He was affiing to
him in all his weighty Affairs;
and the Tyrant was much swayed
by his Advice, unless, in any
Cafe, some violent Humour of
his own interposed. But all
the Embassies, that were extra-
ordinary, were undertaken by
Dion; by discharging which
carefully, and managing faith-
fully, he covered the most cruel
Name of the Tyrant under his
own Humanity. The Carthagi
nians admired him upon his being
sent thither by Dionysius, so
as they never admired any
body, that spoke the Grecè Tongue,
more.

Chap. II. Nor indeed did these
Things escape the Notice of Dio
mysius; for he was sensible how
great an Ornament he was to him;
from whence it was, that he in-
dulged him alone very much, nor
did he love him any otherwise,
than as his own Son. Who too,
comen News was brought into Si
city, that Plato was come to Ta
rentum, could not deny the young
Man, but sent for him, seeing
Dion was inflamed with a Desire
of hearing him. Wherefore be

granted
DION.

fuitic veniam, magnàque cum ambitione Syracusias perduxit. Quem Dion adèo admirati
Eus et, atque adamanvit, ut le totum ei traderer. Neque
verò minus Plato delectatus est Dionis. Itaque, quam à
Dionysio Tyranno crudeler violatus effet, (quippe quem
venundari justissimì) tamen eodem redit, ejusdem Dionis
precibus adductus. Interim in
morbum incidit Dionysius; quo cum graviter conflictaretur, quaestui à medicis Dion,
quemadmodum le haberet; simulaque ab his petit, si fortè
majore effet periculo, ut sibi
facerentur: Nam velle le cum
eò colloqui de partiendo regno, quòd sororis fùce filios ex
illo natos partem regni putabat debere habere. Id medici
non taceerunt, & ad Dionysium
sillum feròmone retulerunt.
Quo ille commotus, ne agendi
cum eo effet Dionis poteflas, patri soporem medicos dare
coegit. Hoc ãger tumulto,
sonno sopitus, diem obìt fù
premmum.

Cap. III. Tale initium
fuit Dionis & Dionysii sí
multatis; eaque multi re
bus auèta est: Sed tamen
primis temporibus, aliquan
diu simulata inter eos ami
citia manuit. Quam Dion
non deliceret obsecrare
Dionysium, ut Platonem A-
thenis granted him the Favour, and by
great Importance drew him to
Syracuse. IIbom Dion so much
admired and loved, that he gave
himself wholly up to him. Nor
was Plato less pleased with Dion.
Therefore though he was cruelly
abused by Dionysius the Tyrant,
(for he had ordered him to be kill)
yet he returned to the same Place,
being prevailed upon by the En-
treaties of the same Dion. In the
mean Time Dionysius fell into a
Dislember, with which when he
was grievously handled, Dion en-
quired of the Physicians, how he
was; and at the same Time desired
of them, if perhaps he was in great
Danger, that they would confess
it to him; for he had a Mind to
talk with him about duelling the
Kingdom, because he thought his
Sister's Sons by him ought to have
a Share of the Kingdom. The
Physicians did not conceal that,
and carried these Words to Dio-
nyfius the Son. At which be-
ing startled, that Dion might not
have an Opportunity of talking
with him, he sent the Physicians
to give his Father a sleeping Dece.
The sick Prince having taken this,
being laid fast asleep by it, ended
his left Day.

Chap. III. Such was the Be-

ginning of the Misunderstanding
betwixt Dion and Dionysius; and
that was increased by many
Things: But yet at firô, for some.
Time, a pretended Friendship con-
tinued betwixt them. And as
Dion did not cease to beg of Dio-
nyfius, that he would send for

N. 2

Plato.
thenis accesserit, & ejus consilia uteretur; ille, qui in aliquà re vellet patiem imitari, morem ei gessit; eodemque tempore Philistum historicum Syracusias reduxit, hominem amicum non magis tyranno, quàm tyrannidi. Sed de hoc in eo meo libro plura sunt exposita qui de historias conscriptus est. Plato autem tantum apud Dionysium auctoritate potuit, valuisse eloquentiâ, ut ei persuaserit tyrannidis facere finem, libertatemque reddere Saracusanis: à quâ voluntate Philisthi confilio determini, aliquanto crudior est esse cepit.

**Cap. IV.** Qui quidem, quum à Dione fœ superari videret ingenio, auctoritate, amore populi, verens ne, tì eum secum haberet, aliquam occasionem sui darem opprimendi: navem ei tereferem dedit, quà Corinthum devehretur; offensens se id uniusque facere causa, ne, quum inter se timereat, alterum alterum præoccuparet. Id quum factum multi indignarentur, magnae essent invidiae tyranno, Dionysius omnia, quae moveri poterat, Plato from Athens, and make use of his Advice; he, who had a Mind to imitate his Father in something, gave him his Humour; and at the same Time brought back Philistus the Historian to Syracuse, a Man not more a Friend to the Tyrant, than to Tyranny itself. But more has been said about him, in that Book of mine which was written about the Historians. But Plato brought so much upon Dionysius by his Authority, and preceded so by his Eloquence, that he persuaded him to put an End to his Usurpation, and to restore to the Saracusan their Liberty; from which Intention being dissuaded by the Counsel of Philistus, he began to be something more cruel.

**Chap. IV.** Who when he saw himself excelled by Din in Paris, Authority, and Love of the People, fearing lest, if he kept him with him, he should give him some Opportunity of ruining him; he gave him a Ship with three Banks of Oars, wherein he might go to *Corinth;* declaring, he did it upon both their Accounts, lest, since they were jealous of one another, one of them should restrain the other. As many People were angry at the Fact, and it was to the Tyrant an Occasion of great Honour, Hadrian, Dionysius put on board some

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*Corinth was a famous City in the Entrance of Peloponnesus from Achaia.

† I have several Times above translated invidia by Hatred; for so indeed it commonly signifies; a popular Odium or Hatred; and that Sense
poterant Dionis, in naves im-
pouit, ad eumque misit. Sic
enim exitimari volebat, id se
non odio hominis, sed sum fa-
lutis fecilè causà. Postea verò
quàm audivit eum in Pelop-
ponneso manum comparare,
subique bellum facere conari,
Aretén Dionis uxorem ali-
nuptum dedit, filiumque ejus
fie educari jussit, ut indulgendo,
turpissimis imbueretur cupidit-
tatibus. Nam pueru, priu-
quam pubes effet, scorta ad-
ducebatur: vino epulique
obruebatur, neque ullum tem-
pus rubrio relinquebatur. Is
uique eò vivam statum com
mutatum ferre non potuit,
potquam in patriam redit
pater (namque appoﬁti erant
custodes, qui eum à pristino
viétu deducerent) ut se è supe-
riore parte ædium dejecerit,
atque ita interiérìt. Sed illuc
revertor.

CAP. V. Postquam Co-
rinthum pervenit Dion, &
eodem some Ships all the Substance of
Dion that could be removed, and
sent it to him. For he had a
Mind it should be thought, that
he had done that, not out of a
Hatred of the Man, but upon
Account of his own Security. But
after he heard that he was levy-
ing Troops in Peloponnesus, and
endeavouring to make War upon
him, he gave Arcte the Wife of
Dion in Marriage to another, and
ordered his Son to be educated so,
that he might, by indulging him, be
tainted with the most filthy Lusts.
For * Whores were brought him,
when but a Boy, before he was
of Age: He was perfectly over-
whelmed with Wine and good
Cheer, nor was any Time left him
to be sober. He could not bear his
State of Life when changed, to
that Degree, that after his Father
returned into his Country, (for
Keepers were set over him, to
reclaim him from his former Way
of Life) he threw himself from
the upper Part of a House, and
so died. But I return.

CHAP. V. After Dion came
to Corinth, and Heraclides fled to
the

Sense it visibly has here. This little Remark is designed for the
Benefit of such Smatterers in the Latin Tongue as may be more dis-
posed to cavil than to learn. I warn them, once for all, to have a
Care of meddling, for fear of burning their Fingers.
* The Tyrant seems to have been of Opinion, that to debauch him
was the greatest Mischief he could do him; and so far he was un-
doubtedly right; because it was better, to be sure, to be hanged, or to
be dispatched any Way, at once, than to lead a Life of Lewdness and
Debauchery. But what a comfortable Opinion must the Brute have
had of himself in the mean Time, who was as lewd as any Body?
the same Place, being banished by the same Dionysius, who had been Commander of the Horse, they began to levy War by all Manner of Means: But they advanced but little, because an Uprerogation of many Years Continuance was thought to be of great Strength; for which Reason few were brought to a Share of the Danger. But Dion, trusting not so much to his Troops, as the Hatred of the Tyrant, going to attack a Government of fifty Years Duration, defended by five hundred Men of War, ten thousand Horse, and a hundred thousand Foot, with the greatest Courage, in two Ships of Burden only; what appeared wonderful to all Nations, he so easily overthrew it, that he entered Syracuse the third Day after he had reached Sicily. From which it may be understood, that no Government is safe unless secured by the Affection of the Subjects. At that Time Dionysius was absent, and waiting for his Fleet in Italy, supposing that none of his Enemies would come against him without a great Force: Which Thing deceived him; for Dion curbed the Tyrant's Pride with those very Men that had been under the Dominion of his Adversary, and carried all that Part of Sicily, which had been under the Government of Dionysius: And in like Manner the City of Syracuse, except the Citadel, and the Island joining upon the Town; and brought the Matter to that, that the Tyrant was willing to make Peace upon these Terms.
veilet: Siciliam Dion obtinere, etiam Dionysius, Syracusae Apollonocrates, cui maximam fidem uni habebat Dion.

**Cap. VI.** Has tam prosperas, tamque inopinitas res consecuta est subita commutatio; quod fortuna sua mobilitate, quem paulo ante extulerat, demergete est adorta. Primum in filio, de quo commemoravi supra, suam vim exercuit. Nam quem uxorem reduxilier, quae alii fuerat tradita, niliumque velet revocare ad virtutem a perdita luxuriam, accept gravissimum parens vulnus morte filii: deinde orta diffensus est inter eum & Heraclidem: qui Dionis principatum non concedens, factionem comparavit: Neque enim minus valebat apud optimates, quorum conleni praeerat clasti, quam Dion exercitum pediorem teneret. Non tullit hoc animo sequo Dion, & sequum illum Homerii retulit ex secundâ rhapsodiâ, in quo haec tententia

**Terms:** That Dion should have Sicily, Dionysius Italy, and Apollonocrates Syracuse, in whom alone Dion had the greatest Confidence.

**CHAP. VI.** A sudden Change followed this mighty and unexpected Success; because Fortune attempted by her fickleness to sink him whom she had raised before. She first of all exerted her Violence upon his Son, of whom I have made mention above; for, after he had taken his Wife again, which had been given to another, and was desirous to recover his Son to Virtue, from a State of desperate Luxury, he received as a Father a grievous Affliction in the Death of his Son. After that, a Difference arose betwixt him and Heraclides; who, not yielding the Superiority to Dion, formed a Party: For he was no less powerful amongst the *Quality, by whose Consent he commanded the Fleet, even* Dion had the Land Army. Dion could not bear this with a patient Mind, and repeated that Ἰερός of Homer out of the second Rhapsody, in which is this Sentence,

* In the Commonwealth of Greece, and so of Sicily, which was peopled from Greece, there were commonly two Factions; one, of those that were for an absolute Democracy, and the other, of such as were for a Sort of an Aristocracy, or for taking the Power out of the Hands of the Vulgar. Of the former Party were the common People, the Peasants, Artificers and Tradesmen chiefly: In the latter were generally the Gentry, and People of better Fashion, which were therefore called Optimates.

* It is plain by this, and what follows, that Dion had no Intention of restoring the Syracusans to their Liberty, but only that they should change their Matter.
sententia est: Non posse beni geri
rempublicam multorum imperis.
Quod dicitum magna invidia
consecuta est: Namque aper-
ruisse videbatur, se omnia in
suâ potestate esse velle. Hanc
ille non lenire obsequio, sed
acerbitate opprimere studuit;
Heraclidemque, quum Syra-
cufas venisset, interniciendum
curavit.

CAP. VII. Quod factum
omnibus maximum timorem
injicit; nemo enim illo in-
terfecto se tumut putatbat.
Ille autem, adversarii remo-
to, licentiûs eorum bona,
quos sciebat adversus se
militibus dispertivit. Quibus
divisis, quum quotidiani
maximi fierent sumtus
celeber criminibus deesse
ccepit: Neque, quó manus
porrigeret, suspenderat, nisi
in amicorum potestatem. Id
ejusmodi erat, ut quam milites
reconciliaret, amitteret optimates.
Quarum rerum cura
frangebatur: & infuetus malè
audiendi, non aequo animo
ferebat, de se ab iis malè
existimari, quorum paulò ante
in cœllum fuerat elatus lau-
dibus. Vulgus autem, offensà
in eum militum voluntate, li-
beriûs loquebatur, & tyrannum
non serendum dictitabat.

tence, That a Commonwealth
could not be well managed by
the Government of many.
Which Saying a mighty Odium
followed: For he seemed to have
discovered, that he intended, that
all Things should be under his
Authority. This he did not ende-
vour to allay by Compliance, but
to suppress by Severity, and took
Care to have Heraclides slain,
when he came to Syracuse.

CHAP. VII. Which Action
struck a mighty Terror into
every Body; for nobody thought
himself safe, after he was slain.
But he, his Enemy being taken
off, divided their Estates whom
he knew to have been in these
Sentiments against him, to his Sol-
diers very licentiously. Which
being distributed, as his daily
Expences were very great, Mo-
ney quickly began to fail him:
Nor was there any Thing to
which he could reach his Hands,
but the Possessions of his Friends:
That was such, that subilij he
gained the Soldiery, he left the bet-
ter Party. With the Care of
which Things he was dispirited;
and being unaccustomed to hear
himself ill spoken of, he bore it
not with an easy Mind, that he
should be ill thought of by those,
by whose Praifes he had been ex-
alted to Heaven a little before.
But the common People, the Minds
of the Soldiers being offended at
him, spoke more freely, and fre-
quently said that the Tyrant was
not to be endured.
CAP. VIII. Hæc ille intuentis, quum, quemadmodum sedaret, neciret, & quorum évaderet, timeret; Callicrates quidam, civis Athenien-sis, qui simul cum eo ex Peloponneso in Siciliam venere-t, homo & callidus, & ad fraudem acutus, sine utla religione ac fide, adit ad Dionem, & ait eum in magno periculo esse propter offensionem populi, & odium militum: quod nullo modo evitare posset, nisi alicui suo-rum negotium daret, qui se simularet illi inimicum: quem si invenisset idoneum, facilè omnium animos cogniturum, adversariosque subj-latuum, quod inimici ejus diffidenti suo sensus aperti- turi forent. Tali confilio probato, excipit has partes iple Callicrates, & se armat imprudentiâ Dionis. Ad eum interficiendum focios conquirit: adversarios ejus convenit: conjurationem confirmat. Res, multis conficiis, quæ gere- tur, elata, refertur ad Aristomachen fororem Dionis, uxor- remque Areten. Ille timore perteirita conveniunt, cujus de periculo timebant. At ille negat à Callicrate fieri fibi infidias: sed illa, quæ agerentur, fieri præcepto suo. Mulieres nihil secúus Calli-craterni in ædem Proterpinæ deducunt, ac jurare cogunt, nihil ab illo periculi fore Dioni. Ille hæc religione non modò CHAP. VIII. He seeing these Things, as he knew not how to put a Stop to them, and was afraid what the Matter would come to; one Callicrates, a Citizen of Athens, who had come together with him from Pelopon- nesus into Sicily, a subtle Fellow, and acute enough for the Management of any fraudulent De-sign, without any Religion and Honour, goes to Dion, and tells him, that he was in great Danger, because of the Dijaffection of the People, and the Hatred of the Soldiers, which he could no Way avoid, unless he gave a Com- mission to some of his Friends, to pretend himself an Enemy to him: If he could but find one proper to his Purpose, he might easily know the Minds of them all, and take off his Adversaries, because his Enemies would discover their Sentiments to one disaffected to him. This Counsel being approved, Callicrates himself undertakes this Busines, and arms himself by the Imprudence of Dion: He seeks Accomplices to kill him; he gives a Meeting to his Enemies, and completely forms the Conspi- racy against him. The Matter which was carrying on, many being privy to it, being blabbed, it is carried to Aristomache the Sister of Dion, and his Wife Arete. They, being alarmed with Fear, go to him, for whose Danger they were concerned. But he denies that any Plot was formed against him by Callicrates; but that these Things, which were doing, were done
done by his Order. The Women notwithstanding bring Callicrates into the Temple of Proserpine, and oblige him to swear, that there should be no Danger to Dion from him. He not only was not deterred from his Undertaking by this sacred Obligation, but was pushed on to hasten the Execution, fearing left his Design should be discovered, before he could accomplish what he attempted.

Chap. IX. With this Design, the next Holy-day, whilst Dion kept himself retired, far from the Assembly of the People, and was laid down in an upper Room, he delivered to some of his Accomplices all the strong Parts of the Town; he surrounded the House with Guards; he placed truly Men that should not depart from the Door; he masts a Ship with three Banks of Oars, and delivers it to his Brother Philocrates, and orders it to be rowed about in the Harbour, as if he had a Mind to exercise the Rowers; intending, if Fortune obstrued his Design, to have this to fly to for Security. He likewise chose out of the Number of his Men some Zacynthian Youths, both very bold, and of very great Strength. And to these he gives Orders, to go to Dion unarmed, as if they seemed to come upon the Account of speaking with him. These, by Reason of their Acquaintance with

* Zacynthus is an Island on the Western Coast of Peloponnesus.
Chap. Syracusan whom they called Tyrant, bolted him lying on his Bed, and bind him. A Noise is made, so that it might be heard without Doors. Here, as has been often said before, it was easy to be understood by any Body, how odious arbitrary Power is, and how miserable the Life of thole, who choose rather to be feared than loved. For those very Guards, if they had been Men of a favourable Disposition towards him, by breaking the Door, might have saved him, because they being unarmed held him alive, calling to thole without for a Weapon; whom whilest nobody relieved, one Lyco a Syracusan gave them a Sword through the Window, with which Dion was slain.

Chap. X. After the Murder was committed, when the People came in to see him, some are slain by those that were ignorant of the Martyr for the guilty. For a speedy Report being spread, that Violence had been offered to Dion, many had run together, whom this Fact displeas’d. Thence, moved by a false Suspicion, kill the innocent and unarmed, as if they had been guilty. As soon as public Notice had been given of his Death, the Mind of the common People was wonderfully changed. For they who had called him, when alive, a Tyrant, called the same Man the Deliverer of his Country, and the Banisher of a Tyrant. Thus suddenly had Pity succeeded to their

their Hatred, that they desired to redeem him with their own Blood from Hell, if they could. Wherefore being buried at the publick Expence in the most frequented Part of the City, he was honoured with a Monument of a Sepulchre. He died about fifty-five Years old; the fourth Year after he had returned out of Peloponnesus into Sicily.
XI.

IPHICRATES, the Athenian.

Cap. I.

IPHICRATES, the Athenian, was not so famous for his Family, or the Greatness of the Things performed by him, as his military Discipline. For he was such a General, that he might not only be compared with the greatest of his Age, but none of the old Generals could indeed be preferred before him. But having been much in War, he oftentimes commanded Armies: He never managed his Business ill by his own Fault; he always excelled in Contrivance, and was so able that Way, that he partly invented many new Things in the military Art, partly made Things better. For he changed the Foot Arms: When, before he was General, they made use of very great Shields, short Spears, and little Swords; he, on the contrary, made the Pelta instead of the Parma, from which the Foot were afterwards called Peltae, that they might be nimbler for Motion and engaging. He doubled the Length of the Spear, and made the Swords longer. The same Man changed the Kind of their Coats of Mail.
CORSILI \N

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epist. «lie.

Quo faclo expeditiones militae reddidit; nam pondere detracto, quod aequum corpus tegeret, & leve effet, curavit.

CAP. II. Bellum cum Thracibus gessit; Seuthen, socium Atheniensibus, in regnum restituit. Apud Corin- thum tantà severitate exercitu praefuit, ut nullae un- quam in Graecia, neque exercitiationes copiae, neque magis dicto audientes fuerint duci; in eamque confuetudinem adduxit, ut quum praetii signum ab imperatore effet datum, fine ducis operá fic ordinatae consisterent, ut singuli à pretiissimo imperato- tore dispositi viderentur. Hoc exercitu Moram Lacedæmo- niorum intercepit; quod maximé tota celebratum est Graecia. Iterum eodem bello omnes copias eorum fugavi- vit; quo facto magnam adiectus est gloriarn. Quum Artaxerxes Ægyptio regi bel- lum inferre voluiisset, Iphíceratem ab Athenienfibus petiviit ducem, quem præfice- ret exercitui conducitio, cu- jus numeros duodecem mil- lum fuit. Quem quidem sic omni disciplina militari erudi- vit,

Mail and gave them Linen over instead of Iron and Brazen ones; by which Aes be rendered the Sol- diers more light; for the Weight of their Coats being lessened, he provided what would equally secure the Body, and was light.

CHAP. II. He carried on a War with the Thracians; restored Seuthes, the Ally of the Atheni- ans, to his Kingdom. He com- manded the Army at Corinth with so much Strictness, that no Troops were ever better exercised in Greece, or more obedient to their General, and he brought them to that Custom, that when the Sig- nal of Battle was given by the General, they would stand so regularly drawn up, that they each of them seemed to have been posted by the most skilful Commander. With this Army be cut off the * Mora of the Lacedemonians; which was mightily celebrated throughout all Greece. He routed all their Forces again in the same War; by which Aesion he acquired great Glory. When Ar- taxerxes was resolved to make War upon the King of Egypt, he de- sired Iphicrates for his General of the Athenians, that he might place him at the Head of his Army of Mercenaries, the Number of which was twelve Thousand; which indeed he so instructed in all military Discipline, that as formerly

* A choice Body of Men among the Lacedemonians, concerning the Number of which Authors are not agreed, some making them to be five Hundred, some six, and some eight.
IPHICRATES.

vix, ut quemadmodum quondam Fabiani, milites Romani appellati sunt, sic Iphicratenies apud Graecos in summâ laude tueint. Idem subsidio Lacedæmoniiis proœctus, Epaminondæ retardavit impetum: Nam nisi ejus adventus appropinquasset, non priús Thebani Spartà abjectissent, quâm captam incendio deléissent.

CAP. III. Fuit autem & animo magno & corpore, imperatoriâque formâ, ut ipso aspectu cuivis injiciret admirationem sui: sed in labore remissus nimirum, parumque patiens, ut Theopompus memoriae proœdit: bonus vero cuivis, fideque magnâ; quod cùm in aliis rebus declaraverit, tum maximè in Amyntæ Macedonis liberis tuendis. Namque Eurýdice mater Perdicææ & Philippi, cum his duobus liberis, Amyntâ mortuo, ad Iphicratem confugiit, ejusque opibus defensa est. Vixit ad feneœtutem, placentis in se fuorum civium animis. Caulam capitis sœmel dixit bello sociali simul cum Timotheo, eoque judicio est absolutus.

formerly the Roman Soldiers were called Fabians, so the Iphicratenes among the Greeks were in the highest Reputation. The same Man, going to the Relief of the Lacedæmonians, stopped the Progress of Epaminondas; for unless his Coming had been near at hand, the Thebans would not have departed from Sparta, before they had taken and destroyed it by Fire.

CHAP. III. He was a Man of a great Mind and Body, and the Appearance of a General, that by his very Aspect he would have struck any one with Admiration, but in Application to Business too remiss, and little able to endure Hardship, as Theopompus has left upon Record; but a good Citizen, and of great Honour: which he showed both in other Things, and especially in protecting the Children of Amyntas the Macedonian: For Eurýdice the Mother of Perdicæus and Philipæ with those two Boys, after Amyntas was dead, fled to Iphicrates, and was secured by his Power. He lived to a good old Age, with the Minds of his Countrymen well affected towards him. Once he was tried for his Life, in the Social

* If the Roman Soldiers were used to be called Fabians, which is an Account given by none but our Author, that I know of, it was occasioned by the Gallantry of the Fabian Family, that undertook to manage the War against the Veientes by themselves, and were cut off 300 of them in one Battle, about 475 Years before Christ.
CORNELII NEPOTIS

absolutus. Mnefthea filium reliquit ex Thresà natum, Coti regis filiâ. Is quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremve faceret; Matrem, inquit. Id quum omnibus mirum videretur; At ille, Merito, inquit, facio; nam pater, quantum in se fuit, Thracem me genuit; contrà, mater Atheniensem.

* Social War, together with Timothy, and was acquitted in that Trial. He left a Son, by Name Mnefheus, born of a Thracian Lady, the Daughter of King Cotus. He being asked, Whether he valued his Father or his Mother more, said, His Mother: As that appeared strange to every Body; But, says he, I do it for good Reason; for my Father, as much as lay in him, begot me a Thracian; on the other hand, my Mother made me an Athenian, as much as lay in her.

* This was carried on by the Byzantians, Coans, Chians, Rhodians, and Mausolus Prince of Caria, against the Athenians, about 360 Years before Christ.

XII. CHABRIAS,
CHABRIAS.

XII.

Cap. I.

CHABRIAS Atheniensis. Hic quoque in summis habitus est ducibus, reque multas memoriae dignas gestit. Sed ex his elucet maximè inventum ejus in prælio quod apud Thebas fecit, quum Boeotiiis subdidio venisset. Namque in eo, victoriis fidentes summo duce Agesilaus, fugatis jam ab eo conducitis catervis, reliquam phalangem loco vetuit cedere; omniaque genu sueto, projectaque hastam, impetum excipere hostium docuit. Idque novum Agesilaus inueniens progregi non est ause, suosque jam incurrentes turbæ revocavit. Hoc usque eò in Græciæ famam celebratum est, ut illo statu Chabrias sibi statuum fieri voluerit, quæ publicè ei ab Atheniensiibus in foro constituta

CHABRIAS, the Athenian.

Chap. I.

CHABRIAS the Athenian. He too was reckoned amongst the greatest Generals, and performed many Things worthy of Memory. But of these, his Invention in the Battle which he fought at Thebes, when he went to the Relief of the Boeotians, is the most famous. For in that Battle, that great Commander Agesilaus making himself sure of the Victory, the hired Troops being now routed by him, he formed the rest of the *Phalanx to quit their Ground; and taught them to receive the Enemy's Attack, with their Face rested against their Shield, and their Spear held out. Agesilaus, observing that new Contrivance, durst not advance, and called off his Men now rushing forward by Sound of Trumpet. This was so much celebrated by Fame in Greece, that Chabrias had

* Phalanx properly signifies a Body of Macedonian Foot, sixteen Thousand in Number, drawn up in very close Order, armed with Shield and Spear. But the Word was used at first to signify any Body of Foot in close Array, as it is here.
CORNELII NEPOTIS

Cap. II. Chabrias autem multa in Europâ bella administravit, quum dux Athenienfium esset: multa in Ægypto suâ sponte gessit; nam Neîtanenum adjuvum profecus, regnum ei constituit. Facit idem Cypri; sed publicâ ab Athenienibus Evagorae adjuvorum datus; neque prius inde decepit, quàm totam infulam bello devinceret: quà ex re Athenienses magnam gloriam sunt adepti. Interim bellum inter Ægyptios & Persas conflagrum esset: Æthiopiæ cum Persis, cum Evagorae societatem habebant; Lacedæmoniæ cum Ægyptìis, quibus magnas prædas Agesilaus lex eorum faciebat. Id intuens Chabrias, quum in re nullâ Agesilaio cederet, suâ sponte eos adjuvum profecus, Ægyptiæ clalli prævixit, pedelifibus copiis Agesilaus.

Flituta est. Ex quo factum est, ut poëtae athletae, cæterique artifices, his statibus in status ponendis uterentur, in quibus victoriam effent adepti.


Chap. II. Chabrias likewise carried on many Wars in Europe, when he was General of the Athenians. He carried on many in Egypt of his own Accord; for going to assìst Neîtanenum, he secured his Kingdom to him. He did the same at Cyprus; but being given by the Government of the Athenians as an Adjutant to Evagorae: nor did he depart from thence, before he had conquered the whole Island in the War: From which Thing the Athenians reaped a great deal of Glory. In the mean Time a War was commenced betwixt the Egyptians and the Persians; and the Athenians had an Alliance with Ar-taxerxes; the Lacedæmonians with the Egyptians, from whom Agesilaus their King got Abundance of Plunder. Chabrias seeing that, as he yielded in nothing to Agesilaus, going of his own Accord to assìst them, commanded the Egyptian Fleet, Agesilaus the Land Forces.

Chap. III. Upon that, the King of Perse's Commanders sent Messengers to Athens, to complain, that Chabrias made War with the Egyptians against the King.
Athenienfes diem certam Chabrias a certain Day, before which if he did not return home, they declared they would condemn him to die. Upon this Message he returned to Athens, nor did he stay there longer than was necessary. For he was not very willingly under the Eyes of his Countrymen, because he both lived very handsomely, and indulged himself more freely, than that he could possibly escape the Odium of the Vulgar: For this is a common Fault in great and free States, that popular Hatred is the Attendant of Glory; and they willingly take from those whom they see tower above other People; nor do the Poor look upon the Fortune of the Wealthy with an easy Mind: Wherefore Chabrias, as far as was possible for him, was very much away. Nor was he alone gladly absent from Athens, but almost all the great Men did the same; because they thought they should be just so far removed from popular Hatred as they retired from the Sight of their Countrymen. Wherefore Conon lived very much at Cyprus, Iphicrates in Thrace, Timotheus at Lefbos, Chares in Sigeum. Chares was unlike them indeed, both in his Actions and Manners, but yet he was both honoured and powerful at Athens.

* A Town of Troas near the Hellespont,
Chap. IV. Chabrias lost his Life in the Social War, in this Manner.

The Athenians were assaulting * Chius: Chabrias was on board the Fleet without any Command, but he exceeded all those that were in Commission, in Authority; and the Soldiers more regarded him, than those that commanded them: Which Thing hastened his Death for him: For whilst he endeavours to enter the Harbour first, and orders the Master to steer the Ship thither, he was his own Ruin; for after he had made his Way into it, the rest did not follow. Upon which, being surrounded by a Concourse of the Enemy, whilst he fought very bravely, his Ship, being struck with a † Rostrum, began to sink. Though he might have escaped from thence, if he would have thrown himself into the Sea, because the Fleet of the Athenians was at hand, to have taken him up as he swam; he chose, rather to perish, than throwing away his Arms, to quit the Ship in which he had failed. The rest would not do that, who came off by swimming. But he, thinking an honourable Death better than a scandalous Life, was slain with the Enemies Weapons, fighting hand to hand with them.

* An Island on the Egean Sea, on the Coast of Ionia.
† I have used the Latin Word, because we have none in our Language proper for the Purpose. It is here put for a strong, sharp Iron Spike, with which the Prows of the Longe Naves, or Men of War, were armed, in order to sink one another in Sea-Fights.
TIMOTHEUS, Cononis filius, Athenienfis.

Cap. I.


* Olynthus was a City of Macedonia, not far from the Toronean Bay.
† Cotys was a King of Thrace.
CaRKLII N E P O T ĲS

ves suis agro atque urbis aegeri maluit, quam id sumere suius partem domum suam serere posset. Itaque accepti Ereithroneum & Seftum.

C A P. II. Idem classi præfectus circumvehens Peloponnesium, Laconicam populatam, classem eorum fugavit. Corecyram sub imperium Athenienium redegit; sociisque idem adjunxit Epipolias, Arcamanas, Chaonas, omnibusque eas gentes qua mare illud adjacent. Quo facto, Lacedaemonii de duinà conventione defliterunt, & suà sponte Athenienses mari duces effent. Quæ victoria tantæ fuit Atticis laetitiae, ut tum primum mare Publica sint factae, eisque des pulвинar sit institutum. Cujus laudis ut memo-

CHAP. II. The same Man being Admiral of the Fleet, and failing round Peloponnesus, having laid waste Laconia, defeated their Fleet. He reduced Corecyra under the Dominion of the Athenians; and joined with them as Allies the Epirotes, the Acarnanians, the Chaonians, and all those Nations which lie upon that Sea. After which, the Lacedaemonians desisted from their long Dispute, and, of their own Accord, yielded up the Command at Sea to the Athenians, and made a Peace upon these Terms; that the Athenians should be Commanders at Sea. Which Victory was the Cause of so much joy to the Athenians, that then first of all Altars were erected to Publick Peace; and a Bed ordered for

* Cyzicus from a Siege. He went along with Agephilus to the Assistance of Aristarzanes; from whom, whilst the Lacedaemonian received ready Cafes, he chose rather to have his Countrymen enriched with Lands and Cities, than take that Part of which he might carry to his own Home: And accordingly he received Ereithythen and Seftus.

** Cyzicus was a Town of Asia Minor upon the Propontis.
† One of the King of Persia's Viceroy's in Asia Minor.
‡ A Town of the Thracian Cherfonese upon the Hellespont.
§ The Territory of Sparta in the South Parts of Peloponnesus.
** Acarnania was in the West of Achaia, joining upon Epire.
†† The Chaonians were a People of Epire.
§ It was usual with the Greeks and Romans to have rich Beds set up in the Temples of their Gods, upon which their Images were placed in their Festivals.
memoria maneret, Timotheo publicè statuam in foro posierunt: quia honos hic unit ante hoc tempus contiguit, ut quum pati populus statuam posuerit, filio quoque daret. Sic juxta posita recens filii veterem patris renovavit memoria.

CAP. III. Hic quem esset magno natu, & magisstratus generatissimis, bello Athenienses undique premi sunt cepsi. Defererat Samus, desiderat Hellespontus, Philippus, jam tunc valens Macedo, multa moliebatur: cui oppositus Chares quem esset, non fatis in eo prestitii putabatur; fit Mnasheus prætor, filius Iphig priorities, gener Timothei, & ut ad bellum proficicaret, decernitur. Huic in consilium daritur duo ulu & iapientiam praestantes, quorum consilio utetur, pater & socer: quod in his tanta erat autoritas, ut magna spes esset, per eos annilla poëse recuperari. Hi quum Samum profecerint, & eodem Chares, eorum adventu cognito, cum suis copiis proficiceretur, ne quid ablente se gelimum videreetur; accidit, that Goddes. And that the Memory of this glorious Action might remain, they erected a Statue to Timothy in the Forum at the publick Charge. Which Honour happened to him alone at that Time, that after the People had erected a Statue to the Father, they should give one to the Son too. Thus the fresh Statue of the Son, placed nigh the other's, revived the old Memory of the Father's.

CHAP. III. When he was now old, and had given over bearing Offices, the Athenians began to be distresscd in War on all hands. Samus had revolted; the Hellespont had left them; Philip the Macedonian, being then strong, attempted many Things: Against whom at Chares was employed, and it was thought there was not Security enough in him, Mnasheus is made Commander, the Son of Iphigocrates, Son-in-law of Timothy, and a Decree is passed, that he should go to the War. Few, exceeding in Experience and Wisdom, are given him to * advise with, his Father and his Father-in-Law: Because there was so great Authority in them, that there were great Hopes, that what had been lost might be recovered by them. After these were come to Samus, and Chares, having known of their Coming, were going to the same

* The Words, *exorim consilii uteretur, seem to have been put in the Margin by somebody, as a Gloss upon the Words in consilium; and at last by some careless Transcriber of Books taken into the Text: For they are wholly needless.
accidit, quam ad insulam appropinquarent, ut magna temp-heatas oriretur; quam evitare duo veteres imperatores utile arbitrati suas classem super-presserunt. At ille, temerariam usus ratione, non cessit majorum natu auDoritat; & quò contenderat, pervenit, eò-demque ut seuerentur, ad Timotheum & Iphicratem nuncium misit. Hinc malè regeñà, compluribus amisillis navibus, eòdem, unde erat pro-fectus, le recepit, litteralique Athenas publice misit, fìbi proclive suifit, Samum capere misit à Timotheo & Iphicratè defertus effet. Qua eam rem in crimen vocabantur. Populus acer, suspicax, mobilis, adversarius, invidus etiam potentiae, domum revocavit: acculantur prducitionis. Hoc judicio dama-natur Timotheus, lìque ejus æstimatur centum talentis. Ille, odio ingratae civitatis coactus, Chalcidem fec contulit.

Cap. IV. Hujus post mortem, quum populum judicii sui poeniteret, multis novem partes detraxit, & de-cem talenta Cononem filium ejus, ad muri quandam par-tem referiendam, justit dare. In

CORNELII

same Place with his Forces, lest any Thing should seem to be done in his Abence; it hap-pened, as they were approaching the Island, that a great Storm arose; which the two old Com-manders thinking it convenient to avoid stopped their Fleet; but he, taking a raih Course, did not yield to the Authority of his Elders, and, as if Fortune had been in his Power, came to the Place he had fleered for and sent a Messenger to Timo-thy and Iphicrates to follow him to the same Place. Upon this, his Business being ill managed, and several Ships being lost, he betook himself to the same Place from whence he had come, and sent Letters to Athens to the Government, that it had been an easy Matter for him to take Samus, if he had not been de-serted by Timothy and Iphicrates. They were called to an Account for that Matter. The People being violent, suspicious, fickle, all against them, envious also of their Power, fend for them home; they are impeached of Treafion; Timothy is condemned in this Trial, and his Fine set at an hundred Talents. He, forced by the Ha-tred of the ungrateful City, be-took himself to Chalcis.

CHAP. IV. After his Death, the People being sorry for their Sentence on him, took off nine Parts of the Fine, and ordered his Son Conon to give ten Ta-lents, to repair a certain Part of the Wall: In which a Variety of
In quo fortune varietas est animadversa: Nam quos a-vus Conon murus ex hosti-um prædæ patriæ restituerat, eosdem nepos cum summæ ignominiæ familiæ, ex suæ re familiari reificere coactus est. Timothei autem moderato, sapientishque vitæ, quum plu-raque postimus proferre testi-monia, unæ erimus conten-ti, quod ex eo facilè conjici poterit, quàm charus suis fu-erit. Quum Athenis adole-fcentulus causam diceret, non solùm amici privatique hos-pites ad eum defendendum convenerunt, sed etiam in eis falon tyrannus, qui illum tem-pore fuit omnium potentif-fimus. His quum in patriâ fine satellitibus se tutum non arbitrare tur, Athenas fine ullo præsidio venit; tantique hospitem fecit, ut mallet se capitis periculum adire, quàm Timotheo, de famâ dimi-canti, deele. Hunc adver-sus tarnen Timotheus postea, populi juxtu, bellum gestit: Patræ enim sanctiora jura, quàm hospitii, esse duxit. Hæc extrema fuit ætas imperato-rum Atheniensium; Iphi-cratis, Chabrias, Timothei; neque poft illorum obitum quivquam dux in illâ urbe fuit dignus memorii.
XIV.

DATAMES.

CAP. I.

ENIO nunc ad fortissimum virum, maximeque consilio, omnium barbarorum, exceptis duobus Carthaginienibus, Hamilcare & Hannibale. De quo hoc plura referremus, quod & obscuro rosa sunt ejus geta pleraque, & ea que prosperet ei celerunt, non magnitudine copiarum, sed consilio, quorum omnes superabat, acciderunt. Quorum nisi ratio explicata fuerit, res appare non potuerunt. Datames patre Camiiffare, natione Care; matre Scythiifl natus. Primum militiae numero fuit apud Artaxerxem eorum qui regiam tuebantur. Pater ejus Camiiffares, quod & manu fortis, & bello strenuus, & regi multis locis fidem erat repetus, habituit provinciam Ciliciea juxta Cappadociam, quam incolunt Leucosyri. Datames militare munus fungens, primum qualis esset aperit, bello quoqu sex adversus caduiios gefcit: Namque hic, multis millibus hosfium & regiourum inter-

XIV.

DATAMES.

CHAP. I.

COME now to the bravest Man, and a Man of the greatest Conduct, of all the Barbarians; except the two Carthaginians, Hamilcar and Hannibal: Concerning whom I shall say the more, because most of his Actions are somewhat obscure, and the Things that succeeded well with him were brought about, not by the Greatness of Force but Conduct, in which he exceeded all Men at that Time: The Manner of which unless it be declared, the Things themselves cannot appear. Datames was one of a Father, by Name Camiiffares, and by Nation a Camian; of a Mother that was a Scythian. He was first of all one of those Soldiers under Artaxerxes, who defended the Palace. His Father Camiiffares, because he had been found brave and active in War, and faithful to the King, upon many Occasions, had the Province of Cilicia, near Cappadocia, which the Leucosyrians inhabit. Datames following the Business of a Soldier, first discovered what he was, in the War which the King carried...
interfectis, magni fuit ejus opera. Quo factum est, ut
quum in eo bello cecidisset Camillus, paterna ei tradere-
tur provincia.

_**DATAMES.**_ 123

**Cap. II.** Pari se virtute postea præbuit, quum Auto-
phradates juflu regis bello
persequeretur eos, qui dele-
cerant: Namque ejus operâ
hoffs, quum castra jam in-
tràlìent, proflagiti sunt, ex-
ercitusque reliquus conser-
tus regis est. Quà ex re
majoribus rebus præcessè cæ-
pit. Erat eo tempore Thyus,
dynastes Paphlagoniæ, anti-
quo genere natus, à Pylæ-
mente illo, quem Homerus
Troico bello à Patroco in-
terfectum ait. Is regni dicto
audiens non erat; quam ob
cauam bello eum persequi
constituit, eique rei præcieit
Datamien, propinquum Pa-
phagonis; namque ex fratre
& sorore erant nati. Quam
ob cauam Datames omnia
primum experiri voluit, ut
fine armis propinquum ad of-
cicium reduceret. Ad quem
quum venisset ùne præsidio,
quod ab amico nullas ver-
tur insidias, penè interiit.
Nam Thyus cum clam in-
terficere carried on against the Galatians: For here, after a great many Thou-
sands of the Enemies, and the
King's Men were slain, his Service
was of great Account. For which
Reason it was, that Camills, having fallen in that War, his
Father's Province was given him.

**Chap. II.** He afterwards be-
heaved himself with the like Gal-
lantry, when Autophrades, by
the King's Order, fell upon them
by War, who had revolted: For
by his Means the Enemies, after
they had now entered the Camp,
were routed, and the rest of the
King's Army was joined. After
which Thing he began to command
in greater Affairs. Thyus at
that Time was Prince of * Pa-
phagonia, of an ancient Family,
defended from that Pylomenes,
who, Homer says, was slain in
Patroclus in the Trojan War. He
was not obedient to the King; for
which Reason he resolved to fall
upon him in a War, and placed
Datames over that Affair, a Re-
lation of the Paphlagonians, for
they were Brothcr's and Syster's
Children. For which Reason
Datames had a Mind to try all
Things first, to bring back his Re-
lation to his Duty, without Arms.
To whom when he was come with-
out any Guard, because he feared
no Treachery from a Friend, he
bad like to have left his Life. For
Q.2

*Paphlagonia was a Country in Asia Minor, bordering upon the Euxine Sea.
CORNELII

C. N.

terficere voluit. Erat mater cum Datame amita Paphla-
gonis: ea, quid ageretur, re-
secit, filiumque monuit. Ille
fugà periculum evitavit, bel-
lumq; indixit Thyo. In quo
quum ab Ariobarzane, præ-
fecto Lydæ & Ioniiæ, totius-
que Phrygiae, desertus effet,
nihilio fegnius perfeveravit,
vivumque Thyum cepit, cum
uxore & libris.

C. N. CAP. III. Cujus facti ne
piùs fama ad regem, quàm
ipse perveniret, dedit ope-
ram. Itaque omnibus in-
feis, eò ubi erat rex, venit;
potteroque die Thyum, ho-
minem maximim corporis, ter-
ribilique facie, quod & ni-
ger, & capillo longo, bar-
bâque erat prolixâ, optimâ
veste contexti, quam latra-
pæ regii gerere confueverant.
Ornavit etiam toro, atque
armillis aureis, çæteroque
regio cultu. Iple agresti, du-
pliciique, amiculo circundatus,
hirtâque tunicà, gerens in ca-
pite galeam venatoriam, dex-
trâ manu clavam, finifter co-
pulam, quâ vinèum ante se
Thyum agebat, ut fi feram
bestiam capram duceret. Quem
quum omnes propiciarent,
propter novitatem ornatus igno-
notanque formam, ob eani-
que rem magnus effet concur-
sus, fuit non nemo qui ag-
nocearet Thyum, regique nun-
ciaret. Primo non accredi-
dit:

Thyus designed to have killed him
privately. His Mother was with
Datames, the Aunt of the Pa-
phlagonian; she understood what
was doing, and warned her Son
of it. He avoided the Danger
by Flight, and proclaimed War
against Thyum; in which, though
he was deserted by Ariobarzanes,
the Governor of Lydia, and Ionii,
and all Phrygia, he persisted ne-
vertheless vigorously, and took
Thyum alive, with his Wife and
Children.

CHAP. III. The Fame of which
Fact he did his Endeavour should
not come to the King, before him-
sel£. Wherefore he came to the
Place where the King was, whilst
all People were ignorant of it;
and the Day after ehatned Thyum,
a Man of huge Body, and ter-
rible Countenance, because he was
both black, and had long Hair,
and a long Beard, in a fine Robe,
which the King's Viceroy's used
to wear. He dressed him up
likewise in a Chain and Brace-
lets of Gold, and the other royal
Apparel. He being clad in a
rustick Coat double, with a coarse
Tunick, wearing a Hunter's Cap
upon his Head, and having in
his right Hand a Club, in his
left a Chain, in which he drove
Thyum bound before him, as if
he was carrying a wild Beast
which he had taken. Where-
upon a great Crowd was gathered about him, there
was somebody who knew Thyum,
and
dit: Itque Pharnabazum missit exploratum; à quo ut remgetam comperit, statim admittit justit, magnopere delectatus cum facto, tum ornatus: in primis, quod nobilis rex in potestate inopinanti venerat. Itaque magnificè Dattamen donatum ad exercitum missit, qui tum contrahebatur, duce Pharnabazo & Titthraustae, ad bellum Ægyptium, parique eum atque illos imperio esse justit. Poslea verò quàm Pharnabazum rex revocavit, illi summa imperii tradita est.

**Cap. IV.** Hic quum maximo studio compararet exercitum, Ægyptumque proficiisci pararet, subito a rege literae sunt ei mittae, ut Aepim aggredetur, qui Caataoniam tenebat; quæ gens Jacet supra Ciliciam, confinis Cappadociae. Namque Afpis faltuosam regionem, castellique munitam incolumens, non sollem imperio regulam non parebat, sed etiam finitimas regiones vexabat, & quæ regi portarentur, abripiebat. Datames, etfi longe aberat ab his regionibus, & à majore re abstrahebatur, tamen and told the King. At first he did not believe it: wherefore he sent Pharnabazus to enquire; from whom, as soon as he understood the Thing done, he ordered him immediately to be admitted, and was mightily pleased both with the Facts, and the Dress; especially, that a noble King was come into his Possession, whilst he was unaware of it. Wherefore he sent Datames nobly presented to the Army which was then raising under the Generals Pharnabazus and Titthraustes, for the Egyptian War, and ordered him to be in the same Command as they; but after the King recalled Pharnabazus, the chief Direction of the War was delivered to him.

**Chap. IV.** Whilst he was raising an Army with the utmost Application, and was preparing to march for Egypt, a Letter was suddenly sent him by the King, to attack Afpis, who held *Cataonia;* which Nation lies above Cilicia, bordering upon Cappadocia. For Afpis, inhabiting a woody Country, and fortified with Castles, did not only disobey the King's Authority, but likewise barred the neighbouring Countries, and intercepted what was carried that Way for the King. Datames, though he was a great Way from those Parts, and was taken from a greater Matter, yet

*Cataonia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, are all Provinces in the East Parts of Asia Minor.*
tamen regis voluntati morem gerendum putavit. Itaque cum paucis fed viris fortibus navem conscendit; existimans, id quod accedit, facilius fide imprudentem & imperatum parva manu oppellurum quam paratum quamvis magno exercitu. Hac delatus, in Cilicia egregius, inde dies noctesque iter faciens, Taurum transtit, eoque quo studuerat, venit. Quae in quibus locis sit Aspis; cognoscit haud longe abeille, profectumque eum venatur: Quem dum speculatur, adventus ejus caula cognoscitur. Pisidas, cum iis quos sese habebat, ad resistendum Aspis comparat. Id Datames ubi audivit, arma capit, fuos sequi jubet. Ipse equo concitato ad hoffem vehitur; quem procul Aspis conspiciens ad se ferentem pertimescit; atque a conatu resistendi deterritus sepe dedit. Hunc Datames vinetum ad regem ducendum tradit Mithridatii.

Cap. V. Hæc dum geometricorum Artaxerxes remissicus quotu quanto bello ad quam parvam rem principem cum missis, se ipse reprehendit, & nuncium ad exercitum Asensi misset, quod nondum yet thought it necessary to pay Obedience to the King's Pleasure. Wherefore he goes aboard a Ship with a few but stout Men, thinking that, which fell out, that he might more easily master him, unaware of him, and unprepared, with a small Force, than prepared for him, with any Army how great soever. Arriving in this Ship in Cilicia, and landing, making his March Night and Day, he passed Taurus, and came to the Place which he had intended for: He enquires in what Parts Aspis was: He understands he was not far off, and was gone hunting: Whom whilst he lies in wait for, the Reason of his coming is known. Aspis prepares the * Pisdian, and those he had with him, for a Resistance. When Datames heard that, he takes Arms, and orders his Men to follow him. He, putting on his Horse, rides towards the Enemy; whom Aspis seeing at a Distance coming towards him, affrighted and deterred from his Attempt of resisting, surrender himself. Datames delivers him bound to Mithridaties, to be led to the King.

Cap. V. Whiles these Things are doing, Artaxerxes considering from how great a War, to what an inconsiderable Business, he had sent the greatest of his Generals, blamed himself for it, and dispatches away a Messenger to

* Pisidia is a Country of Asia Minor beyond Caria, bordering upon Lycia and Pamphylia.
dum Datamen profectum, putabat, qui ci dicaret, ne ab exercitu discederet. Hic, priusquam perveriret, quo erat profectus, in itinere convenit, qui Aspis ducebant. Quae celeritate quam magnum benevolentiam regis Datames coniecatus esset, non minus invidiam aulicorum excepit, quod illum unum pluris, quam se annies, fieri videbant: Quo facto, coniecti ad eum opprimendum contenderunt. Hac Pandates, gazæ custos regiae, amicus Datami, per scriptam ei mittit: In quibus docet, Eum magno fore periculo, si quid, illo imperante, in Aegypto adversi accidisset. Namque eam esse confuetudinem regum, ut casus adversos hominibus tribuant, secundos fortuna sua: Quo facile fieri, ut impellantur ad eorum perniciem, quorum ductu res malè gestæ nuncientur. Illum hoc majore fore discrimine quod quibus rex maximè obediat, eos habeat inimicissimos. Talibus ille litteris cognitis, quam jam ad exercitum Ascop venisset, quod non ignorabat ea verè scripta, deliscriere à rege constituit. Necque tamen quiequam fecit, quod fide sua esset indignum: Nam Androlem Magnetem exercitui præfertim to the Army to Ace, because he thought Datames was not yet gone, to tell him, that he should not depart from the Army. He, before he came whither he was going, met those on the Road that were carrying Aspis. With which Expedition whilst Datames gained the great Good-Will of the King, he met with no less Envy from the Courtiers, because they saw, that he alone was more valued than they all: Upon which they all agreed together to ruin him. Pandates, the Keeper of the King's Treasure, a Friend to Datames, sends him these Things in Writing: In which he informs him, That he would be in great Danger, if any ill Success happened whilst he commanded in Egypt. For that was the Custom of Kings, to impute all unfortunate Events to Men, but lucky ones to their own Fortune: From whence it easily came about, that they were soon persuaded to the Ruin of those, under whose Conduct Matters were said to be ill managed. He would be in so much the greater Danger, because he had those his bitter Enemies, to whom the King chiefly hearkened. He, having read his Letter, after he was come to the Army at Ace, because he was not ignorant, that those Things were truly written, resolves to revolt from the King. Neither yet did he do any Thing that was unworthy of his Honour: For he placed Androcles the Magnesian * A City of Phoenicia.
Cap. VI. Sed hæc propter hyemale tempus minus prosperè succedebant. Audīt Pifidias quædam copias adversus se parare: filium eō Aridæum cum exercitu mitit; cadit in prælio adolefecens: Proācicitor eō patert non ita cum magnā manu, celans quantum vulneris acceptis, quōd prius ad hostem perverIRE cupiebat, quàm de malè re gestā fama ad suos perveniret; ne cognitā filii morte, animi deilitarentur militum. Quō contenderat, pervenit, ilique locis castra ponit, ut neque circumveniri multitudine adversariorum posset, neque impedirī, quō minus ipse ad jamicandum manum habet ret expeditam. Erat cum eo Mithrobarzanes, focer ejus, præfectus equitum: Ís, desperatis generi rebus, ad hostes trans fugit. Id Datum us audīt, senit si in turbam exīfīt, ab homine tam necessario se relictum, futurum ut cæteri consilium sequerentur; in vulgus edit, fao jussu Mithrobarzanem pro-

Chap. VI. But these Things, by Reason of the Winter Season, went on less successfully. He hears the Pifidians were raising some Troops against him; he sends his Son Arideus thither with an Army; the young Man falls in Battle: The Father marches thither with no great Force, concealing how great a Los he had received, because he was desirous to come up to the Enemy before the News of this ill-managed Affair should reach his Men; left, upon knowing the Death of his Son, the Minds of his Soldiers should be discouraged. He came thither he intended, and pitches his Camp in those Places, that he could neither be surrounded by the Number of his Enemies, nor hindered from having his Army always at Liberty to fight. Mithrobarzanes was with him, his Father-in-law, Commander of the Horse. He, despairing of the Condition of his Son-in-law, deserts to the Enemy. When Datamus heard that, he was sensible, if it should get abroad in the Army, that he was for taken by a Man so near to him, it would come to pass, that the rest would follow
profectum pro perfugâ, quò faciliüs receptus interficie-ret hostes. Quare relinqui eum non par esse, sed omnes confestim sequi; Quod si animo strenuo faciēnt, futurum ut adversarii non posset resister, quam & intra vallum et foris cæde-rentur. Hac re probatâ, exercitum educit, Mithrobarzanem persequitur, qui non-dum ad hostes pervenerat; Datames signa inferri jubet. Pifidæ, novâ re commoti, in opinionem adducuntur, perfugas malâ fide, composito-que facie, ut recepti, effent majori calamitati: primùm eos adoriantur. Illi, quum quid ageretur, aut quare eret, ignorarent, caeciti sunt cum eis pugnare, ad quos transfírant, ab hisque stare, quos reliquerunt: Quibus cùm neutri parcerent, cele-riter sunt conci. Reliquos Pifidas refílientes Datames invadit; primo impetu pel-lit, fugientes persequitur, multos interficit, castra hoffium capt. Tali consilio uno tem-pore & prodidores perculit, & hostes profigavit; & quod ad suam pérniciem fuerat cogitatum, id ad salutem convertit. Quo neque acutius uullius imperatoris cogitatum, neque celerius factum uelquam legi-mus.

his Course. He spread a Report amongst the common Soldiers, that Mithrobarzan was gone over a Defender by his Order, that he might the more safely, by being received as such, kill their En-emies. Wherefore it was not fit that he should be left, but that they all ought immediately to fol-low; which if they did with a resolute Mind, the Consequence would be, that their Enemies would not be able to resist, since they would be cut off within their Ramparts, and without. This Thing being approved of, he draws out his Army, pursues Mithro-barzan, who had not yet got up to the Enemy. Datames orders the Standards to advance. The Pifidians, surprized at this odd Thing, are brought to a Persua-sion, that the Defersers acted with an ill Intention, and by Compact with their other Friends, that being received into the Camp, they might do them the more Mis-chief; they fall upon them in the first Place. They, as they knew not what was doing, nor why it was done, were forced to fight with those to whom they were going over, and to stand by them whom they had deferted: Which whilst neither Side spared, they were quickly cut to pieces. Da-tames invades the rest of the Pisi-dians resisting: He repels them at the first Attack, pursues them flying, kills many, and takes the Enemy's Camp. By this Ma-nagement he at once both ruina the Traitors, and defeated his Enemies; and turned what ha-
Cap. VII. Ab hoc tamen viro Syfinas, maximus natu filius, decieit, adeque regem tranfit, et de defectione patris detulit. Quo nuncio Artaxerxes commotus, quod intellegebat fibi cum viro fortis ac fiere no negotium esse, qui, quum cognitasset, facere deberet, et prius cogitare, quam conari confuisset; Autophradae datum in Cappadociam mittit. Hic ne intrare posset, in quo Cilicicae porta sunt sitae, Datames praecoccupare studuit. Sed tam lubito copias contrahere non potuit: A quae re depulitus, cum cæ manua quam contracrat, locum debatur talenm, ut neque circuitur ab hostibus, neque praeteriret adversarius, quin ancipitibus locis premeretur: & si dimicare eo vellet, non multum obesse multitudine hostium fuisse paucitati posset.

been contrived for his Destruction to his Preservation. Than which we do not read of any Invention of a General more acute, nor any Action more expeditious.

Cap. VIII. Hæc eti Autophradas videbat, fatius tamen statuit congrendi, quum cum tantis copiis refugere, aut

behave as Hæc eti Autophradas videbat, fatius tamen statuit congrendi, quum cum tantis copiis refugere, aut

Chap. VIII. Yet his eldest Son, Syfinas, revolted from this Man, and went over to the King, and informed him of his Father's Revolt. At which News Artaxerxes being shocked, because he understood he had to do with a brave and active Man, who, when he had considered of a Thing, durst execute it, and was used to consider, before he attempted any Thing; sends Autophradas into Cappadocia. That he might not enter the Wood in which the Cilician Gates are situated, Datames endeavoured to seize it before him. But he could not so suddenly draw his Forces together: From which Thing being obliged to recede, with that Army which he got together, he chose such a Place, that he could neither be surrounded by the Enemy, nor could his Adversary pass, but he would be distressed in difficult Places; and, if he had a Mind to fight in it, the Number of the Enemy could not much hurt his Handful of Men.

Chap. VIII. Although Autophradas was sensible of these Things, yet he thought it better to fight than to fly with so great an

* A narrow Pass in Mount Taurus.
aut tam diu uno loco sedere. Habebat barbarorum equitum viginti, pedum centum milia, quos illi Cardaces appellant, eujusdemque generis tria funditorum. Praeterea Cappadocum oto, Armenorum decem, Paphlagonum quinque, Phrygum decem, Lydorum quinque, Apsendiorum & Pisidarum, circiter tria, Cilicium duo, Captianorum totidem ex Graeci conductorum tria militia; levius armaturae maximum numerum. Has adversus copias pes omnis constringebat Datami in se, locique naturâ; namque huic partem non habebat vigesimam militum: Quibus fretus conflitit, adversariorumque multa milia concidit; quum de iphis exercitu non amplius hominum mille cecident. Quam ob caufam, pottero die tropæum posuit, quo loco pridie pugnatum. Hinc quem castra movi, inferior copis, superior omnibus præliis discedebat; quod nunquam manum confereret, nisi adversarios locorum angustiis clausisset: quod perito regionum, an Army, or to continue so long in one Place. He bad of Barbarian Horse Twenty thousand, of Foot a Hundred thousand, which they call Cardaces, and Three thousand Slingers of the same Kind, besides Eight thousand Cappadocians, Ten thousand Armenians, Five thousand Paphlagonians, Ten thousand Phrygians, Five thousand Lydia, about Three thousand Apsendians and Pisilians, Two thousand Cilicians, as many Captains, Three thousand Men hired out of Greece; a vast Number of light-armed Men. All Datames's Hopes against these Troops confitisted in himself, and the Nature of the Place; for he had not the twentieth Part of his Soldiers: Depending upon which he engaged, and cut off many Thousands of his Enemies; whereas not above a thousand Men of his Army fell. For which Reason, the Day after he erected a **Trophy in the Place where they had fought the Day before. After he removed his Camp from thence, though he was inferior in Forces, he came on superior in all his Battles, because he never engaged, but when he had enclosed his Enemies

* Armenia is a Country bounded by Asia Minor.
† The Apsendians were a People in that Part of Asia Minor called Pamphylia.
‡ Men armed with Bows or Slings only, were called leviter armati or levit armatura.
** A Trophy was the Trunk of a Tree or a Post, hung about with Arms. These were common with the Greeks; they scarcely ever got a Victory, but they erected a Trophy.
Enemies within some narrow Place: Which often happened to the Man, being very well acquainted with the Country, and contriving subtilely. When Autophradates found that the War was continued with greater Loss to the King, than his Enemies, he advised him to Peace and Friendship, and that he would return to a good Understanding with the King. Which though he perceived would not be faithfully kept, yet he accepted the Offer, and said that he would send Ambassadors to Artaxerxes. Thus the War, which the King had undertaken against Datames, was ended; Autophradates withdrew himself into Phrygia.

Chap. IX. But the King, because he had taken up an implacable Hatred against Datames, after he found that he could not be mastered in War, endeavoured to take him off by underhand Contrivances, most of which he avoided. As, when it was told him, that some were plotting against him, who were in the Number of his Friends; of whom because their Enemies had given the Information, he thought the Thing was neither entirely to be believed nor flighted; he had a Mind to try whether it was true or false, that had been told him. Wherefore he sent that Way in which they told him the Ambush was to be laid for him; but he chose out one that was very like himself in Person and Stature, and gave him his own Attire, and ordered
ordered him to go in that Part of
the Company, in which he used to
do: But he himself, being dressed
up in a military Habit, began to
march amongst the Guards of his
Person. But the Plotters, after
the Company were got into that
Place, being deceived by the Order
and the Dress, made an Attack
upon him who had been put in
Datames’s Place. But Datames
had beforehand ordered them with
whom he marched, to be ready to
do what they should see him do.
He, as soon as he saw the Plotters
coming on in a Body, discharged
his Weapons at them; and as all
the rest did the same, they fell
down slain, before they could come
up with him whom they intended
to assault.

CAP. X. Hic tamen tam
callidus vir extremo tem-
pore captus est Mithridatis,
Ariobarzaniis filii, dolo: namque
is pollicitus est regi, se
eum interfecerunt, si rex
promitteret, ut quodcumque
vellet, liceret impune facere,
sidemque de eâ re dextra de-
disset. Hanc ut acceptat, simulat
se suscepisse cum rege ini-
micitias, copias parat, & ab-
sens, amicitiam cum Datame
facit: régis provinciam vexat,
castella expugnat, magnas
prædas capit; quorum par-
tem suis diuertit, partem ad
Datamen mittit: Par modo,
complura castella ei tra-
dit. Hæc diu faciendo, per-
fluasit homini, se infinitum
adversus regem suscepisse bel-

CHAP. X. Yet this Man, as
cunning as he was, at last was	
trepassed by the Contrivance of
Mithridates, the Son of Ariobar-
zanes; for he promised the King,
that he would kill him, if the
King would promise him, that he
might do with Impunity what-
soever he would, by giving him his
right-Hand. As soon as he had
received this, he pretends that he
had engaged in a Quarrel with
the King. He raises Troops, and,
though absent, makes Alliance
with Datames, barasses the King’s
Province, takes his Castles, gets
Abundance of Plunder; Part of
which he divided amongst his
Men; Part he sends to Datames:
In like Manner he delivers him
many Castles. By doing this a
long Time, he persuaded the Man
that
quum nihil magis; ne quam fulpicionem illi præbere-ret insidiarum, neque collo- quium ejus petivit, neque in conspectum venire studuit. Sic, absens, amicitiam gerebat; ut non beneficiis mutuis, sed odio communi, quod erga regem fulceperant, contineri viderentur.

Cap. XI. Id quum factis se confirmāisse arbitratus esset, certiorem facit Datamen, tempus efficere majores exercitus para-rari, & bellum cum rege ful-cipi: de quâ re, si ei videre-tur, quò vellet in colloquium veniret. Probātā re, collo- quendi tempus fumitur, loc- culque quo conveniretur. Huc Mithridates cum uno cui maximam habebat fidem, antē aliquot dies venit, com- pluribusque locis separatim gladios obruit, caque loca dili- genter notat. Ipō autem col- loquendi die, utrique locum qui explorarent, atque ipfos ferutarentur, mittunt; deinde ipsi sunt congressi. Hic quum aliquandiu in colloquio fu- sissent, & diversi dicerefissent, jamque procul Datames ab- effet, Mithridates, priusquam ad fuós perveniret, ne quam suspicicionem pararet, in cun- dem locum revertitur, atque ibi, ubi telum erat impositum, reedit, ut si à laffitudine cu- peret that he had undertaken an endless War against the King; whilst notwithstanding, that he might not give him any Suspicion of Treachery in the Case, he neither desired a Conference with him, nor endeavoured to come in his Sight. Thus, tho' absent, he maintained a Friendship with him; that they seemed not to be engaged to one another by mutual Kindneſses, but by the common Hatred, which they had both conceived against the King.

Chap. XI. After he thought he had sufficiently confirmed that, he makes Datames acquainted, that it was Time that greater Armies should be raised, and the War undertaken with the King himſelf; concerning which Mat- ter, if it seemed to him proper, he might come to a Conference with him where he pleased. The Thing being approved of, a Time for conferring together is pitched upon, and a Place too, where they should meet. Hither Mi- thridates came with one, in whom he had the greatest Confidence, some Days before, and buryes Swords apart in several Places, and marks those Places carefully. Upon the Day of the Conference, each of them send Men to exa- mine the Place, and search them- selves, and then they met. After they had been here some Time in Conference, and had parted dif- ferent Ways, and now Datames was a great Way off, Mithridates before he came to his Men, that he might not create any Suspiciou
peret acquiescere: Datamenque revocavit, simulans se quiddam in colloquio esse oblivum. Interim telum, quod latebat, protulit; nudatumque vagina, vestes texit; ac Datami venienti ait, digredientem se animadvertisse locum quendam, qui erat in conspectu, ad castra ponenda esse idoneum. Quem quum digito monstraret, & ille conspiceret, aversum ferro transfixit: & priusquam quiquam posset succurrere, interficit. Ita ille vir, qui multis confilio, neminem perfidiæ, cedit, simulata captus est amicitia.

in him, returns into the same Place, and sat down there where a Sword had been laid, as if he had a Mind to rest himself after his Weariness; and recalled Datames, pretending that he had forgot something in the Conference. In the mean Time he took out the Sword that lay hid; and being drawn out of the Sheath, covered it under his Coat; and says to Datames, as he was coming, that he had, at parting, observed a certain Place, which was in View, to be proper for the pitching of a Camp; which whilst he was pointing to with his Finger, and the other was looking at, he run him through, having his Back turned towards him, with the Sword; and before any one could succour him, killed him. Thus that Man, who had taken many by his good Conduet, none by Treachery, was caught himself by a pretended Friendship.
EPAMINONDAS, the Son of Polymnus, the Theban.

Cap. I.

Paminondas, Polymni filius, Thebanus. De hoc priulquam scribamus, haec præcipienda videntur lectoribus; Ne alienos mores ad suos referant; neve ea, quæ ipsis leviora sunt, pari modo apud cæteros fuiffe arbitrentur. Scimus enim musicen nostris moribus abeſſe à principis personis; faltare etiam in vi- tiis ponimus: Quæ omnia apud Græcos & grata, & laude digna ducuntur. Quum autem exprimese imaginem consuetudinis atque vitae ve- limus Epaminondæ, nihil videmur debere prætermittere, quod pertinent ad eam declarandam. Quare dice- mus primùm de genere ejus: deinde quibus disciplinis, & a quibus fit eruditus: tum de moribus ingeniique facul- tatibus, & si qua alia digna memoria erunt; post- remo

Paminondas was the Son of Polymnus, the Theban. Before we write of him, these Cautions seem proper to be given to our Readers; That they would not examine other People's Fashions by those of their own Country; nor think those Things which are trivial with them, to have been in like manner so with others. For we knew, that according to our Usages, Mufick is far from being suitable to the Character of a Prince; and that Dancing is reckoned amongst Vices: All which, amongst the Greeks, are reckoned both agreeable, and worthy of Commendation. But as we design to draw the Picture of Epaminondas's Way and Manner of Life, we seem obliged to pass by nothing that may be proper to setting it forth. Wherefore we will speak first of his Extraction; then in what Parts of Literature, and by whom he was instructed; then of his Manners, and
Cap. II. Natus igitur patre, quo diximus, honesto generi, pauper jam ad majoribus relictus: Eruditus autem sic, ut nemo Thebanus magis; nam & citherizare, & cantare ad chordarum sonum doctus est à Dionynüo, qui non minore suum in muiscis gloria, quam Damon aut Lamprus, quorum pervulgata sunt nominia: carmina cantare tibiis, ab Olympiodoro faltare, Calliphore. At philosophiae praeceptorem habuit Lytim Tarentinum Pythagoreum; cui quidem sic deditum, ut adolecens tristem & severum semen omnibus aequilibus suis in familiaritate anteposuerit; neque prius eum a le demiserit quàm doctetur tantò antecedit conditionibus, ut facilè intelligi poterit, par modo superaturum omnès in cæteris artibus. Atque hæc ad nostram confuetudinem sunt levia & potius contemnenda: at in Greciâ unique olim magnæ laudis erant. Postquam ephebus factus est, &

Cap. II. He was come of the Father we spoke of, of an honourable Family; left now poor by his Foresathers: But so well educated, that no Theban was better: for he was taught to play upon the Harp, and to sing to the Sound of the Strings by Dionysius, who was in no less Fame amongst the Musicians, than Damon or Lamprus, whose Names are vulgarly celebrated: He was taught to play upon * Flutes by Olympiodorus, and to dance by Calliphron. But he had for his Master in Philosophy, Lytis the Tarentine, the Pythagorean; to whom he was so devoted, that, young as he was, he preferred that grave and rigid old Gentleman, before those of the same Age with himself, in his Familiarity. Nor did he part with him from him, before he so much excelled his Fellow Scholars in Learning, that it might be easily perceived that he would in like manner excel them all in other Arts. And these Things with respect to our Usage are trifling, and rather to be despised; but in Cæteris Artibus.
CORNELII NEPOTIS

& palæstræ dare operam coepit, non tam magnitudini virium servivit, quam velocitati: illam enim ad athletarum ulum; hanc, ad belli exsitimabat utilitatem, pertinere. Itaque exercebatur plurimum currendo & lucendo, ad eum finem quod flans complecti posset, atque contendere. In armis plurimum studii consumebat.

GREECE however, they were formerly a mighty Commendation. After he became a Man, and began to apply to his * Exercise, he did not mind so much the Improvement of his Strength as Swiftness: For that he thought conduced much to the Use of Wrestlers; but this to the Convenience of War. Wherefore he was exercised very much in Running and Wrestling †, as long as he could standing grapple and contend with his Adversary. He employed much of his Application in the Exercise of Arms.

C A P. III. Ad hanc corporis firmitatem plura etiam animi bona acceperant. 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, patientique admirandum in modum; non solum populi, sed etiam amicorum serens injurias. In primifque seminata cellæs; quod interdum non minus prodest quàm diserti dicere. Studiofus audiendo; ex hoc enim facillime disci arbitrabatur. Itaque quum in circu-

C H A P. III. To this Strength of Body a great many good Qualities of the Mind were likewise added. For he was modest, prudent, steady, wisely using the Times, [killed in War, brave in Action, and of a great Mind: Such a Lover of Truth, that he would not indeed tell a Lie in Jest. The same Man was moderate, merciful, and patient to a wonderful Degree, not only bearing with the Injuries of the People but his Friends: Especially a Conceler of Secrets, which sometimes does no less Service, than to speak eloquently. Very fond of hearing others discourse; for by this he thought a Man

* The Youth of Greece and Rome used to spend much of their Time in manly Exercises to fit them for the Wars, unacquainted with the Softness of Balls, Masquerades, &c. For this Purpose their Cities were provided with fine stately Buildings, called Gymnasia and Palæstræ.

† The Latin Text here is very much blundered.
Man might learn in the most easy Manner. Wherefore, when he came into Company, * in which there was either a Dispute about the Government, or any Difference held upon a Point of Philosophy, he never departed thence, till the Disfourse was brought to a Con- clusion. He bore his Poverty so easily, that he got nothing by the Government, but Glory. He did not make use of the Estates of his Friends in maintaining himself; he often, in need of Credit to relieve his Friends, that it may be judged by that, that he had all Things in common with his Friends: For when either any of his Countrymen were taken by the Enemies, or a marriageable Daughter of a Friend could not be disposed of, by reason of his Poverty, he held a Council of his Friends, and ordered how much every Man should give, according to his Estate: and when he made up the Sum, before he received the Money, he brought the Man, who wanted it to those who contributed, and made them pay it to himself; that he, to whom that Benefit came, might know to whom he was indebted, and how much to every one.

* It was not the Custom formerly, as now, for Men to club and tipple away their Time in Taverns; that was scandalous amongst the Heathens themselves. Their usual Place of Resort for Conversation, in the Day-time, was the Forum, and the public Buildings about it, as Courts and Piazzas; where, as they used to stand in Kings or Circles for the better Convenience of hearing one another, Circulas came to be peculiarly used for such a Knot of Company.
Cap. IV. Tentata autem ejus effectus ab Atheta Cyzico; namque is, rogatu Artaxerxes, Epaminondas pecuniis corruptiendum fucepeat. Hic magnum pondere auri Theba venit, & Micythus, adulescentulum, quique talentis, ad finum perduxit voluntatem, quem tum Epaminondas plurimum diligebat. Micythus Epaminondam convenit, & eam laudem Diomedonis ostendit. At ille, Diomedes coram, nihil, inquit, opus pecuniæ est. Nam si ea res vox, que Thebanis sunt utilia, gratis facere fum paratur: in autem contraria, non habet auri atque argenti fatis; namque orbis terrarum divitis accipere nolo, pro patriae charitate. Te, qui me incognitum tetendis, que sibi auctum, non iniror; tibi ignoto, sed reder e propere, tibi alios corruptas, quos me non potueris. Tu, Micythe, argumentum haec reddes, aut mihi id confesum facis, ego te tradam magistratui. Hunc Diomeden quem rogaret, ut tuis exiuet suaque que attulisset, liceret effe re: istud, inquit, faciam; neque tua cauæ, sed mea; ne, si, tibi sit pecunia ademptha, aliquis dicat ad me eheu: permanite, quod delatum accipere nonulilem. A quo quum quassat, hoc duci vellet, & ille Athenæas

Chap. IV. His supplices was tried by Diomedon of Cyzicus: For he, at the Request of Artaxerxes, had undertaken to bribe Epaminondas. He came to Thebes with a vast Quantity of Gold, and brought over Micythus, a young Man, by five Talents, to his Lure, whom at that Time Epaminondas loved very much. Micythus went to Epaminondas, and tells him the Occasion of Diomedon's coming: But he, in the Presence of Diomedon, said, There is no Need of Money in the Case: For if the King desires those Things, which are expedient for the Thebans, I am ready to do them for nothing: But if the contrary, he has not Silver and Gold enough; for I would not take the Riches of the whole World for the Love of my Country. I do not wonder at you, who have attempted me unknown to you, and thought me like yourself: I forgive you; but get you gone quickly, lest you corrupt others; though you have not been able to corrupt me. Do you, Micythus, give him his Silver again, or, unless you do it immediately, I will deliver you to the Magistrate. When Diomedon asked him, that he might be suffered to go off safely, and carry away what he had brought with him: That, says he, I shall do; not for your Cause, but my own: lest, if your Money should be taken from you, any one should say, that that was taken from you, and come to me, which I would not accept of when offered. Of whom the
when he had enquired, whether he had a Mind to be conducted, and he said, to Athens, he gave him a Guard, that he might come safely thither: Nor indeed did he reckon that sufficient, but he likewise took Care, that he should go on board a Ship uninjured, by the Athenian, of whom we have above mentioned his Justice.

The Lives of several excellent Men, whose Lives several Writers before us have given an Account of separately in many Thousands of Lines.

Cap. V. Fuit & difertus, ut nemo Thebanus ei par ellet eloquentiâ: neque minus concinnus in brevitate respondendi, quam in perpetua oratione ornatus. Ha-buit obsercatorem Menelicidem quendam, indidem Thesbis, adverbarium in administrandum republicam, fatis exercitatum in dicendo; ut Thebanum sedicerat: Namque illi genti plus inef virium, quam ingenii. Is, quod in re militari florere Epaminondam via-debat, horatari solebat Thebanos, ut pacem bello antedissent, ne illius imperatoris opera desideraretur. Huic ille, Fallis, inquit, verbo cives tuos, quod hos à bello avocas: oti enim nomine fervitutem con-

Chap. V. He was likewise eloquent, that no Theban was equal to him for Eloquence, and no less destroy in the Shortness of his Replies, than florid in continued Harangue. He had one Menechides there at Thebes as a Polemike, and Enemy to him in managing the Government, sufficiently exercised in speaking for a Theban; that is: For that Nation has more of bodily Strength than Wit. He, because he saw Epaminondas make a figure in military Affairs, used to advise the Thebans to prefer Peace before War, that the Service of that General might not be counte. Upon which he says to him, You deceive your Countrymen with that Foul, in diffusing them from War; for you recom-
concillas; nam paratur pax bello. Itaque qui ea diutinâ volunt frui, bello exer- citati esse debent. Quare, si principes Graeciâ esse vultis, castris est vobis utendum, non palæstrâ. Idem ille Me- neclides quem huic objiceret quôd liberos non haberet, neque uxorem duxisset; maximum infolentiam, quôd sibi Agamemnonis belli gloriâm videretur conficatus: At ille, Define, inquit, Meneclide, de uxore militi exprobare: nam nullius in istâ re minús uti consilio volo. (Habebat enim Meneclides iliuspicionem adul- terii.) Quôd autem me Agamemnonem æmulari putas, falleris; namque ille, cum uni- versâ Græciâ, vix decem annis unam cepit urbem: Ego, contrà, ex unâ uibe nostrâ, dieque uno, totam Græciam, Lacedæmoniis fugatis, libe- ravi.

**CAP. VI.** Idem quum in conventum venisset Arcadum, petens, ut societatem cum Thebanis & Arcivis fæ- cerent; mend Slavery to them under the Name of Peace; for Peace is procured by War. Wherefore, they that will enjoy it long, ought to be exercised in War. Wherefore, if you have a Mind to be the Leaders of Greece, you must use the Camp, and not the Place of Exer- cise. What the same Meneclides objected to him, * that he had no Children, nor had married a Wife; and especially objected against him his Insolence, because he seemed to himself to have ac- quired the Glory of Agamemnon in War: But, says he, Give over, Meneclides, to upbraid me about a Wife: For I could take no Body's Advice in that Matter less than your's. (For Meneclides went under the Suspicion of making too free with other Men's Wives) And whereas you think I rival Agamemnon, you are mistaken; for he with all Greece, with Dif- ficulty, took one City in Ten Years: I, on the other Hand, from this one City of ours, and in one Day, delivered all Greece, by routing the Lacedemonians.

**CHAP. VI.** When the same Person was come into the Assembly of the Arcadians, desiring that they would make an Alliance with the Thebans.

* As the Strength of any Government consists much in the Num- bers of the People, Matrimony was so encouraged amongst the Greeks and Romans, that to live a single Life was almost criminal amongst them: Nay, was indeed so at last among the Romans, and punished pretty severely; and, in my Opinion, is not to be excused, unless where a Man, in a single State, may be more serviceable to his Country, than if he were to marry.
EPAMINONDAS. 143

cerent; contrâque Calliftratus Athenienfium legatus, qui eloquentiá omnes eo præstabat tempore, poltuaret, ut potius amicitiam sequerentur Atticorum, & in oratione suâ multa inven
tus effet in Thebanos & Argivos, in eíque hoc poluitfet, Animadvertere debere Arcadas, quælas utraque civitas cives procerâisset, ex quibus de cæteris polliet judicâre: Argivos enim fuiffe Orestem & Alcmæonem, matricidas: Thebis Ædipum natum, qui cùm patrem suum inter-
secâisset, ex mater liberis pro-
creâisset: Hic in respondendo Epaminondas, quum de cæ-
teris perorâtisset, postquam ad
illa duo oprobria pervenit, admirari sè dixit fultitiam
rhetoris Attici, qui non ani-
madverteret, innocentes illos
natos, domi ecclere admirâlo, quum patriâ essent pulsi, re-
ceptos effe ab Athenienfibus.
Sed maximè ejus eloquentia
eluxit Spartanæ, legati ante
pugnam Leucâricam; quo
quum omnium lociorum con-
venissent legati, coram fre-
quentiísimo legationum con-
ventu, sic Lacedæmoniorum
 tyrannidem coarquît, ut non
minùs illâ oratione opes eo-
rum concussére, quàm Leuc-
tricæ pugnâ. Tum enim per-
fect, quod pòst apparuit ut
auxilio

Thebans and the Argives; and
on the other hand Callisfratus,
Ambassadour of the Athenians, who
excelled all in Eloquence at that
time, desired that they would
rather follow the Alliance of the
Athenians, and inveighed much
in his Speech against the Thebans
and the Argives, and put this in
amongst other Things, That the
Arcadians ought to observe what
Sort of Citizens each City had pro-
duced, by which they might judge
of the rest; for Orestes and Al-
maon, Murderers of their Mo-
ters, were Argives, and OÆdi-
pus was born at Thebes; who,
after he had killed his Father, had
Children by his Mother: Here
Epaminondas, in his Answer, after
he had spoken to other Points,
when he was come to those two
Reproaches, said, That he ad-
mired the Folly of the Athenian
Rhetorician, who did not consider
that they were born innocent, and
having committed their Wickedness
at Home, after they were bi-
vised their Country were enter-
tained by the Athenians. But his
Eloquence joined the myôt at Sparta,
when he was Ambassadour be-
fore the Battle of * Leucâtra;
where when the Ambassadours of
all the Allies had met, before a full
Assembly of the Embasses, he
did so make appear the Tyranny
of the Lacedemonians, that he
took their Power no less by that
Speech, than by the Battle of Leuc-
tra.

* A City of Laconia in Peloponnesus.
auxilio sociorum Lacedaemonii privarentur.

CAP. VII. Fuisset autem patientem, fuorumque injuriis erentem civium, quod se patriae irasceret, hanc sunt testimonii. Quum eum propter invidiam cives praefecerit exercitui noluitent, duxque effet delectus belii imperitus, cujus errore eò effet dedeeta illa res militum, ut omnes de salute pertinentem, quod locorum angustiis claudi, ab hostibus obfidebantur: deliderant eccptra est Epaminondae diligentia: erat enim ibi privatus numero militum: A quo quam peterent opem, nulla adhibuit memoriam contumeliae, & exercitiurn, obfidence liberarum, domum reduxit incolumem. Neque vero hoc femel fecit, sed laeius. Maximè autem fuit illustré, quum in Peloponnesum exercitum duxisset adversus Lacedaemonios, habereque collegas duos, quorum alter erat Peltopidas, vir fortis ac strenuus. Hic, quum criminibus adversariorum omnes in invidiam venissent, ob eamque rem imperium his effet abrogatum, atque in eorum locum alii praetores succeflissent; Epaminondas plebiscito non paruit; idemque ut facerent, persuasit collegis, & bellum quod

tra. For then he effected what afterwards appeared, that the Lacedaemonians were deprived of the Assistance of their Allies.

CHAP. VII. But that he was patient, and bare with the Injuries of his Countrymen, because he thought it a Crime to be angry with his Country, there are these Proofs. When his Countrymen, out of all Nature to him, would not place him at the Head of their Army, and a General was chosen that was unskilled in War, by whose Mistake the Army was brought to that Pass, that all were much concerned about their Safety, because that being enclosed within a narrow Place, they were besieged by the Enemy; the Diligence of Epaminondas began to be missed; for he was there as a private Man amongst the Soldiers: From whom when they desired Help, he had no Regard to the Affront put upon him, and carried the Army, delivered out of this Strait, safely Home. Nor indeed did he do that once only, but often. But that was the most remarkable, when he led an Army into Peloponnesus against the Lacedemonians, and had two joined in Commission with him, one of which was Peltopidas, a gallant and an active Man. Here, when they were all come under the Odium of their Countrymen, by the Accusations of their Enemies, and for that Reason their Commission was taken from them, and other Commanders succeeded.
in their Place: Epaminondas did not obey the Order of the People, and persuaded his Colleagues to do the same, and carried on the War which he had undertaken. For he was sensible, * unless he did so, that the whole Army would be lost, by Reason of the Unskilfulness of the Generals, and their Ignorance in War. There was a Law at Thebes, which punished with Death, if any one kept his Commission longer than was prescribed by Law. As Epaminondas saw that this was made upon Account of preserving the State, he would not turn it to the Ruin of his Country; and kept his Command four Months longer than the People had ordered.

* It is in the Latin, ubi, without any Sense. It seems to me undeniable it should be nisi.
the Punishment of the Law: But one Thing be requested of them that they would write upon his * Tomb; Epaminondas was put to Death by the Thebans, because he forced them to beat the Lacedemonians at Leuctra; whom, before he was General, none of the Boiotians durst look at in the Field; and because he not only delivered thebes from Destruction by one Battle, but likewise restored all Greece to their Liberty, and brought the Affairs of both People to that Pass, that the Thebans attacked Sparta, and the Lacedemonians were content, if they could be secure; nor did he cease to make War upon them, before, the State of + Messena being settled, he penned up their City by a close Siege. After he had said this, thereburst out a Laughter of all present, with a deal of Merriment; nor durst any Judge pass Sentence upon him.

Cap. IX. Sic à judicio capitis maximâ dixissef glorìa. Hic, extre mo tempore, imperator apud Matineam, quem acie infructu̇ audacius instaret hostibus, cognitus à Lacedæmoniis, quòd in ejus universi pernicie patriæ sitam putabant

Chap. IX. Thus he came off from this Trial for Life with the greatest Glory. He at the latter End of his Time, being General at + Mantinea, when he pressed very boldly upon the Enemies with his Army in Battalia, being known by the Lacedemonians, because they

* Though some pretend to defend the vulgar Reading here, periculo; yet I cannot forbear thinking it to be a Mistake for sepul- chrō, or some other Word of like Import.
† A Country of Peloponnesus, bordering upon Laconia to the Weitward.
‡ A City of Arcadia in Peloponnesus.
putabant salutem, universi in unum impetum fererunt neque prius abscellerunt quum magnà cede faustá, multique occisis, fortissime ipsum Epaminondam pugnantes, sparo eminus percussum, concidere viderunt. Hujus causi ali-quantûm retardati sunt Bœo- tii; neque tamen prius pugnà excellerunt, quam repugnantes proligàrunt. At Epaminondas, quem animadverteret mortiferum se vulnus accipisse, simulque, si ferrum, quod ex hastili in corpore remanerat, extraxilTer, animam flatim amillardum; utique có retinuit, quod renunciatum est, Vicìsse Bœotios. Id post-quam audìvit, fatis, inquit, vixi; invictus enim morior. Tum ferro extraètò, confe- ìm exanimatus est.

CAP. X. Hic uxorom nun- quam duxit; in quo quum reprehenderet à Pelopidâ, qui filium habebat infamem; malèque eum in eo patris consulere diceret, quod liberos non relineret: Vide, inquit, ne tu pejus consulas, qui tal- em ex te natum reliéfurus sis. Nequevero florps mihi potest deele; namque ex me natam reliquò pugnam Leucòricam, quæ non modo mihi super- fies, sed etiam immortalis sit, necesse est. Quo tempore, duce Pelopidâ, exules The- bas occupaverunt, & prep- 

dium

they thought the Saving of their Country depended upon the De- struction of him alone, they all made an Attack upon him only; nor did they depart, till having made a great Slaughter, and killed many, they saw Epaminondas himself, fighting valiantly, fell wounded with a Lance at a Dif- tance. The Boeotians were a lit- tle retarded by his Fall; neither yet did they quit the Fight, before they routed those that opposed them. But Epaminondas, after he perceived he had received a mortal Wound, and likewise, that if he drew out the Head of the Spear, which remained in his Body, he should immediately lose his Life; he kept it in so long, till it was told him, That the Boeotians had conquered. After he heard that, I have lived, says he, long enough; for I die unconquered. Then the Iron Head being drawn out, he immediately died.

CHAP. X. He never married a Wife; for which, when he was blamed by Pelopidas, who had an infamous Son, and said, that he did but ill consult the Interest of his Country, in that he left no Children; Consider, says he, whe- ther you do not worse consult the Interest of your Country, who are likely to leave such a Son. But neither can I want Issue; for I leave a Daughter, the Battle of Leucöra, which must needs not only survive me, but be immortal. At the Time when the banished Thebans seized Thebes, with Pe- 

lopidas their Commander, and
drove the Garrison of the Lacone-
monians out of the Citadel: Epam-
mondas, so long as the Slaughter
was made amongst the Citizens,
kept himself at home, because he
neither had a Mind to defend the
bad Party, nor attack them, that
he might not imbrue his Hands in
the Blood of his Countrymen: For
he thought all Victory gained over
Fellow-Citizens very dismal. And
the same Man, after they began to
engage at Cadmea with the Laced-
demonians, stood amongst the fore-
mest. Enough will be said of his
Virtues and Life, if I add this
one Thing, which nobody can deny:
That Thebes, both before Epami-
nondas was born, and after his
Death, was always subject to a
foreign Power; on the other Hand
so long as he governed the Common-
wealth, it was the Head of all
Greece. From whence it may be
understood that one Man alone
was more worth than all the
whole City besides.

XVI. PELOPIDAS.
XVI.

PELOPIDAS, PELOPIDAS,

Thebanus.

CAP. I.

Elopidas Thebanus, magis historiis, quam vulgo notus. Cujus de virtutibus dubito quomodum exponam: quod vereor, si res explicare incipiam, non vitam ejus enarrare, sed historiam videar scribere; si tantummodo summas attigero, ne rudibus literarum Graecarum minus lucidè appareat, quantus erit ille vir. Itaque utrique rei occurram, quantum potero, & medebor cun fatietati, tum ignorantiae, lectorem. Phoebidas Lacedemonius quem exercitum Olynthum duceret, iterque per Thebas faceret, arcem oppidi, quae Cadmea nominatur, occupavit, impulsi perpaucorum Thebanorum; qui adversariorum factioni quo valida resisterent, Laconum rebus studiabant: Idque suo privato

CHAP. I.

Elopidas the Theban is better known to Histories, than to the Vulgar. Concerning whose Excellencies I am in Doubt, how I shall write; because I am afraid, if I should begin to unravel his Actions, I should seem not to recount his Life, but to write a History; if I only touch upon the most considerable, I fear, lest it should less plainly appear to those that are ignorant of the Greek Tongue how great a Man he was. Wherefore I will provide against both Things, as much as I can, and prevent both the Glut and Ignorance of my Readers. When Phoebidas the Lacedemonian was leading an Army to Olynthus, and made his March by Thebes, he seized the Citadel of the Town, which is called Cadmea, at the Instigation of a few Thebans; who, that they might the more easily resist the opposite Faction, favoured:

* The common Reading is Historiis; but I am of the learned Schottus's Opinion, that it should be Historiis, and accordingly I have translated it.
privato, non publico fecit con-
filio. Quo facto, eum La-
cedæmonii ab exercitu re-
moverunt, pecuniâque mul-
tarunt: neque eò magis ar-
cem Thebânis reddiderunt,
quod, fuscéptis inimicitii-
fiâús ducebant eos obideri,
quam liberari. Nam post Pe-
loponefium bellum Athe-
naque devictas, cum Theba-
nis sibi rem esse exístima-
bant; & eos eíle solos, qui
adversus refístere auderent.
Hac mente, amicis suis sum-
mas poteftates dederant; al-
terius factionis principes par-
tim interfecerant, alios in
exílium ejecerant; in quibus
Pelopidas hic, de quo scribere
exori sumus, pulûs, patria
carebat.

C A P. II. Hi omnes feré
Athenas se contulerant, non
quò sequeruntur otium, sed
ut, quemcunque ex proximo
locum fors obtulissent, eo pa-
trimium recuperare niterentur.
Itaque, quam tempus eít
vìsüm rei gerendâ, commu-
nìter cum his, qui Thebis
identi fentiebant, diem délè-
gerunt, ad inímicos oppri-
mendos, civitatemque libe-
randam, eum, quo maximi
magistratus fímul consueve-
runt epulari. Magnâ spepe-

favourèd the Interest of the Lac-
demonians: And that he did up-
on his own private, and not on
any public Resolution of the
Spartans. Upon which Fact the
Lacedemonians removed him from
his Post in the Army, and fined
him a Sum of Money; nor did
they for all that restore the Citadel
to the Thebans, because, a Quarrel
being now begun, they thought it
better that they should be under
a Check, than at Liberty: For
after the Peloponnesian War, and
the Conquest of Athens, they sup-
posed they must have to do with
the Thebans; and that they were
the only People who durst make
Opposition against them. With
these Sentiments, they had deli-
vered the highest Post to their
Friends, the leading Men of the
other Faction they had partly
killed, and partly turned out into
Banishment: Amongst whom this
Pelopidas, of whom we have un-
dertaken to write, was banished
his Country.

C H A P. II. Almost all these
had betaken themselves to Athens,
not that they might lead an idle
Life, but that whatsoever Place
in the Neighbourhood Fortune
offered them, they might endea-
avour from thence to recover their
Country. Wherefore, when it
now seemed Time to enter upon
the Business, they pitched upon a
Day jointly with those who at
Thebes had the same Sentiments,
to fall upon their Enemies, and
free the City, the very Day upon
which the chief Magistrates were
used
res non ita magnis copiis sunt gestae: sed profectò nunquam ab tam tenui initiò tantè opes sunt profligatae. Nam duodecim adolescentuli coiùrun, ex his qui exilio erant mulctati, quam omnino non effènt ampliús centum, qui tanto fè offerìent periculo; quà pacificè perculsa est Lacedæmoniorum potentìa. Hi enìm non magis adversariorum factionì, quàm Spartanis, eo tempore bellum intulerunt, qui princi- pes erant totius Greciæ: quo- rum imperiosà majeftas, neque ita multò poft, Leuætìca pug- nà, ab hoc initio perculsa, ce- cidit. Illì igitur doudecim, quorum erat dux Pelopidæ, quorum Athenìs interdùi ex- ıíent, ut vesperæcente ccelo Thebas posßent pervenire, cum canibus venaticis exièrun, re- tia ferentes vêstitu agrestì, quò minore fùpicione facerent iter. Qui quum temporè ipso, quo fluduerant, provenìent, domum Charonis devenerunt, à quo & tempus & dies erat data- tus.

Cap. III. Hoc loco libet interponere, etì fæjunctum à re proposita est, Nimia fiducìa quantæ calamitati sòlec tot èf: Nam magistra- tum used to feast together. Great Things have been oftentimes per- formed by no great Forces; but indeed never so great a Power was defeated from so small a Be- ginning. For twelve young Men, of those who had been punished with Banishment, agreed, when they were not above an Hundred that offered themselves to so great a Danger; with which small Number the Power of the La- cedæmonians was overthrown. For these made Wars, not more upon the Faction of their Adver- sarIES than upon the Spartans at that Time, who were the Lords of all Greece: Whose imperious Grandeur, backed from this Be- ginning, fell not long after in the Battle of Leuætra. Wherefore these Twelve, whose Leader was Pelopidæ, having gone out of Athens in the Day-Time, that they might reach Thebes when the Heavens grew dark, went out with Hounds, carrying Nets, in a Country Dres, that they might make their Journey with the less Suspicion. Who, having come thither at the Time which they had intended, went to Cha- ron's House, by whom the * Day had been fixed.

Chap. III. In this Place I have a Fancy to insert a Remark, altho' it be foreign to our Subject: How great a Mischief an exces- sive Assurance uses to be: For it immediately

* The Text seems to be faulty here; there can, I think, be no Occasion for Tempus and Dies both.
ruum Thebanorum statim ad aures pervenir, Exules in urbe devenit. Id illi, vino epulisque dediti, usque eō despexerunt, ut ne quærere qui- dem de tanti re laborarent. Accedit, etiam, quōd magis aperiret eorum dementi: 

Allata est enim epistola Athenis, ab Archiia Hierophante, Archia, qui tum maximum magistratum Thebis obtinėbat; in quâ omnia de pro- tectione exulorum praescripta erant: Quæ quum jam accu- bantii in convivio esset data, sicut erat signata, in pulvinum subjiciens; In crasium, in- quit, different res severas. At illi omnes, quom jam nox processisset vinolenti, ab exu- libus, duce Pelopidā, fact interfecti. Quibus rebus con- fectis, vulgo ad arma liber- fatemque vocato, non solum qui in urbem erant, sed etiam undeque ex agris concurre- runt; praedium Lacedemon- iorum ex arce pepulerunt; patriam obidione liberave- runt: Auctores Cadmeæ oc- cupandæ partim occiderunt, partim in exilio ejecerunt.

immediately came to the Ears of the Theban Magistrates, that some of the Exiles were come to Town: That, they, intent upon their Wine and good Cheer, so far defied, that they did not truly trouble themselves to in- quire about so important a Mat- ter. There was another Thing too, which discovered their Mad- ness still the more. For a Letter was brought from Athens, from Archias an Hierophantes, to Archias, who then had the chief Post of Authority at Thebes; in which all Things had been written concerning the Departure of the Exiles thence: Which being given to him as † he sat at the Feast, putting it as it was, sealed under his Pillow; I put off, says he, all serious Affairs till To- morrow: But they all, when now the Night was pretty far ad- vanced, being drunk, were slain by the Exiles, under their Leader Pelopidas. Which Things being done, and the common People in- vited to Arms and Liberty, not only those who were in the Town, but likewise others from all Parts out of the Country, flocked in to them; drove the Garrison of the Lacedemonians out of the Citad- del; and delivered their Country from that Bride. They partly put

CAP.

* Hierophantes is explained by some to be a Keeper of the holy Trinkets belonging to the Gods.
† The Latin Word properly signifies lying at, or by, which was the posture used by the Ancients at Tables, about which they com- monly had three Eeds placed, on the Sides of which they lay, with their Basins supported by Pillows.
PELOPIDAS.


Cap. V. Conflictatus autem est cum adversâ fortunâ; nam & initio (sicut ostendi-mus) exul patriâ caruit; & cum Thesâliam in potestate Thebanorum superet redigere, legationisque jure fatis tectum se arbitraretur, quod apud omnes gentes sanctum esse confefsèt, à tyranno Alexandro Phereœ, simul cum lumeniâ, comprensivus,

put to Death the Adversers of the Calm, and partly drove them out into Banishment.

Chap. IV. During this turbulent Time (as we have told you before) Epaminondas, so long as they were engaged with their Fellow Citizens, was quiet at Home; whereas the Glory of delivering Thebes is proper to Pelopidas: Almost all his other glorious Actions were common to him with Epaminondas. For in the Battle of Leuctra, where Epaminondas was General, he was the Commander of a select Body of Troops, which first of all broke the Phalanx of the Lacedaemonians. Besides, he was present with him in all his Dangers; as, when he attacked Sparta, he commanded one Wing, and that Messēna might be more expeditiously restored, he went Ambassador amongst the Persians. Finally this was another considerable Action at Thebes, but yet a second, so that he was next to Epaminondas.

Chap. V. Yet he met with adverse Fortune; for he was early banished (as we have shewn;) and being desirous to reduce the City under the Power of the Thebans, and, thinking himself sufficiently secured by the Right of an Embassy, which used to be sacred among all Nations, he was seized, together with Ismenias, by Alexander, the Tyrant of Pherœ, and thrown into Chains. Epamin-

* A City in that Part of Thrace called Ielaflgiotis.

non das recovered him, falling upon Alexander in War. After that Fact, he could never be reconciled in his Mind to him by whom he had been injured: Wherefore he persuaded the Thebans to go to the Relief of Thesaly, and drive out the Tyrants thereof. When the chief Command in that War had been given to him, and he was come thither with his Army, he did not delay to engage, as soon as he saw the Enemy. In which Battle, when he spied Alexander, being fired with Rage, he spurred on his Horse against him, and being gone a good Way from his Men, he fell down killed with the Discharge of Weapons at him: And this happened when Victory was favourable to him: For the Tyrants Troops were now ready to flee. After which, all the Cities of Thessaly honoured the slain Pelopidas with golden Crowns, and brazen Statues, and presented his Children with a great deal of Land.
AGESILAUS, the Lacedemonian.

Cap. I.

Geislaus the Lacedemonian has been commended as well by other Writers, as by Xenophon the Socratic Philosopher extraordinarily; for he was very intimate with him. He first of all had a Dispute with Leotychides, his Brother's Son, for the Kingdom. For it is a Custom delivered to the Lacedemonians by their Forefathers, to have always two Kings, in Name rather than Authority, of the two Families of Pocles and Eurysthenes, who, first of all the Progeny of Hercules, were Kings of Sparta. It was not lawful for a King to be made out of one of these, in the room of the other Family: Wherefore each kept its Rank. First, Regard was had to him that was the eldest of the Sons of him who died King: But if he left no Male Issue, then he was chosen that was the next akin, King Agis, the Brother of Agesilaus, was dead; He had left a Son, Leotychides by Name, whom he, when alive, had not owned for his; but when dying, he had said that he was his. He contended
erat. Is de honore regni cum Agesilaö suo patruo contenti

dit; neque id quod petivit confecutus est; nam Ly-

sandrum sufragante, homine, ut offendimus suprà, factio-

fo, & his temporibus potente, Agesilaus antelatus est.

Cap. II. Hic simul atque imperii potitus est, persuauit 
Lacedæmoniis ut exercitum emitterent in Asiaam, bellum-
que regi facerent, docens, tarsius esse in Asia, quàm in
Europà dimicare: namque fama exiérat Artaxerxeni
compara: clàuem, pede-

stique exercitus, quos in 
Greciam mitteret. Datà po-
teflate, tantà celeritate utius 
est, ut prius in Asia cum 
copiosis provenerit, quàm regii
satispe eum ferènt profe-
cutum; quo factum est, ut om-
nes imparatos imprudenteque
offenderet. Id ut cognovit 
Tissaphernes, qui summmum
imperium tum inter præfectos
habeat regios, inducis à La-
cone petivit, simulans se dare
operam, ut Lacedæmoniis

cum rege conveniret; re au-
tem véré, ad copias compa-

randas; calque impetravit tri-

mesites. Juravit autem uter-
queen, se fine dolo inducis con-
servaturum: In quà paçtione,
summà tide manfit Agesilaus.

Contra ea, Tissaphernes ni-
hil aliud quàm bellum con-
paravit. Id etsi sentiebat 
Laco, tamen jusjurandum ser-
vabat,

Chap. II. He, as soon as he
got the Kingdom, persuaded the 
Lacedemonians, that they should 
find an Army into Asia, and 
make War upon the King, telling 
them that it was better to fight in 
Asia than Europe; for a Ru-
mour was got Abroad, that Ar-
taxerxes was fitting out a Fleet, 
and railing Land Forces to send 
into Greece. Leave being granted 
him, he made Use of so much 
Expansion, that he came into 
Asia with his Troops, before the 
King’s Viceroys knew that he was 
set forward; from whence it was 
that he found them all unpre-
vided, and unaware of him. As 
soon as Tissaphernes understood it, 
who had then the greatest Power 
amongst the King’s Governors, 
he desired a Truce of the Laces-
demonian, pretending, that he 
would do his Endeavour that the 
Lacedemonians should agree with 
the King; but indeed to raise 
Troops; and he obtained it for 
three Months. But each of them 
favore, that he would observe the 
Truce without Fraud: In which 
Agreement, Agesilaus continued 
with the greatest Punctualnes.

On the other Hand, Tissaphernes 
did nothing else but levy War.

Alba
vabat, multûmque in eo con-
sequi se dicebat, quod Titlæ-
phernes perjurio suo & homi-
nes suis rebus abalienaret, &
deos fìbi iratos redderet: se
antem, fervatâ religionem, con-
firmare exercitum, quum ani-
madverteret, deorum numen
facere fecum, hominelineque fìbi
conciliari amiciores, quod his
udden confuëfènt, quos con-
servare fìdem viderent.

CAP. III. Postquam indu-
ciarum præterit dies, bar-
barus non dubitans, quod
ipius erant plurima domici-
lia in Cariâ, & ea regio his
temporibus multô putabatur
locupletissima, eò potissimum
hostes impetum facere, om-
nes suas copias eò confræxerat.
At Agesilaus in Phrygiam se
convertit, canque prius depo-
pulatus est, quan Titlæphernes
siquam se moveret. Magna
praedâ militibus locupletatis,
Ephefum hyematum exerci-
tum reduxit; atque ibi, offi-
cinis armorum institutis, mag-
nâ industria bellum apparavit.
Et quò studiofùs armarentur,
igniûniûque ornarentur, præ-
missa propofuit, quibus dona-
rentur, quorum egregia in eà
re fuillet industria. Facit idem
in exercitacionum generibus,
ut qui eòteris præflitissent, eos
magnis afficeret muneribus.

His igitur rebus effecit, ut
& omnàsìllum & exercita-
tuflimum haberet exercitum.

Huic

CHAP. III. After the Time
of the Truce was expired, the
Barbarian not doubting, because
he had a great many Seats in Ca-
ria, and that Country was thought
to be far the richest at that Time;
that the Enemies would make their
Inroads there chiefly, had drawn
all his Troops thither. But
Agesilaus turns into Phrygia, and
waftled that, before Tiflaphernes
could flir any whereby. Having
enriched his Soldiers with abun-
dance of Plunder, he drew back
his Army to Ephefus to autumn;
and there having set up Forges
for Arms, he prepared for War
with great Industry. And that
his Troops might be the more
carefully armed, and more finely
adorned, he proposed Rewards,
with which they should be pre-
sented--whose Industry was extra-
ordinary in that Matter. He did
the fame in all Sorts of Exercise,
that them, who excelled the refp.
he honoured with great Presents.
By these means therefore he ef-
rected that he had his Army
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C A P. IV. Hic
C A P. IV. Whilft
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proficiici
in
Perfas, &
ipsum
regem
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iri; nuncius
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domo
venit
ephorum
juiftu,
bellum
Athe-
nienfes
&
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Lacedæmoniis: quare
venire
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dubitaret. In
hoc,
non
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N E P O T I S

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tempus
effet
vi-
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copias
extrahere
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bernaculis,
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fi,
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eflet
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facturus,
palam
pronun-
ciationet,
hoftes
non
credituros,
aliasque
regiones
occupature,
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dubitature,
aliud
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turum
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pronunciationet;
Ita-
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Sardeis
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confilio,
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praefidio
profeclus
eft.
Nam,
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illô
veniflet,
jam
Agefi-
laus,
multis
locis
expugnatis,
magnâ
erat
prædâ
potitus.
Laco
autem,
quum
videret
hoftes
equitatu
superare,
nun-
quam
in
campo
fui
fecit
pot-
testationem,
&
his
locis
manu
conferuit,
quiibus
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pe-
defires
copiae
valerent.
Pe-
pulit
erigo,
quofpicunque
con-
grellus
eft,
multo
maiores
ad-
verfariorum
copias;
&
fe
in
Afia
verfatus
eft,
ut
omnia
opinione
victor
duceretur.
proclaimed War against the Lacon- 
demonians; for which Reason he 
should not delay to come Home. 
In this, his Regard to his Country 
is no less to be admired, than his 
warlike Bravery; who, though he 
commanded a victorious Army, 
and had a very great Assurance 
of mastering the Kingdom of the 
Persians, was, with so much 
Modesty obedient to the Orders of 
the absent Magistrates, as if he 
had been a private Person in 
the Forum of Sparta. Whose 
Example * I wish our Generals 
would have followed! But let us 
return to the Busines. Agesi-
laus preferred a good Name be-
fore the most wealthy Kingdom, 
and thought it much more glori-
ous if he obeyed the Laws of his 
Country, than if he conquered 
Asia in War. With this Mind 
therefore he drew his Forces over 
the Hellespont, and used so much 
Expedition, that he made in thirty 
Days a March that Xerxes was 
a whole Year about. When he 
was now not far from Pelopon-
nesus, the Athenians and Beoti-
ans, and the rest of their Allies, 
endeavoured to oppose him at + Co-
rona; all which he conquered in 
a great Battle. It was the most 
commendable Thing in this Victory, 
that when a great many after 
the Rout had thrown themselves 
into

* In these Words our Author had a Respect to Julius Cesar 
chiefly, who refused to disband his Army at the Command of the 
Senate; which was the Occasion of the Civil War, that ended in 
the Ruin of the Liberty and the Glory of Rome together.

† A City of Beotia.
fus arma tulerant, tamen ante-tulit inæ religionem, & eos vetuit violari. Neque hoc folūm in Græcia fecit, ut templa deorum sancīta habe-ret; sed etiam, apud barbaros, summa religiones, omnia simulacra araquate conservavit. Itaque prædicavit, Mirari, non faceretrum numero, qui supplicibus eorum nocuerunt, aut non gravioribus pcenis affici, qui religionem minuerunt quam qui fana spoliarint.

CAP. V. Post hoc præli- um, collatum est omne bel-lum circa Corinthum, ideoque Corinthium est appella-tum. Hië, quum unà pugnà decem millia hostium, Age- Ilao duce, cecidissent, eoque facto opes adversarius, debilitatæ viderentur; tantum abfuit ab insolentiâ glorix, ut commiferatur sit fortunam Græceæ, quod tam multi à se viæti, vitio adversa-rionum, concidissent. Namque illā multitudine, si fana mens into the Temple of Minerva, and it was asked him, what he would have done with them? Altho' he had received some Wounds in that Battle, and seemed angry with them all who had borne Arms against him, yet he preferred his Religion before the gratifying his Revenge, and forbade them to be hurt. Nor did he do this only in Greece, that is, treat the Temples of the Gods as sacred; but likewise preserved, even amongst the Barbarians, all the Images of the Gods, and Altars, with the highest Veneration. Wherefore he said, He wondered that those were not accounted in the Number of sacrilegious Villains, who hurt their Suppliants, or that they were not punished with more hea- vy Punishment, who prejudiced Religion, than those who robbed Temples.

CHAP. V. After this Battle, the Whole of the War was drawn together about Corinth, and there- fore was called the Corinthian War. Here, when Ten Thousand of the Enemy had been slain in one Battle, wherein Agesilaus was General, and the Strength of the Enemy seemed broken by that Ac-tion; he was so far from the In-solence of boasting, that he la-mented the Fortune of Greece, that so many, by the Fault of the Enemies, had been conquered by him, and fallen. For with that Number

* If these Words of our Author are capable of any good confidental Senex, I confess, for my Part, I understand them not.
mens effet Graeciae Supplicium Persas dare potuisset. Idem, 
quum adversatos intra mœnia 
compulisset, & ut Corinthum 
oppugnasset multœ hostantur, 
egavit id fuœ virtuti convenire: 
Se enim eum effe dixit, 
qui ad officium peccantes re-
dire cogerei; non qui urbes 
bobilissimas expugnaret Grae-
ciae. Nam si (inquit) ex-
tinguere voluerimus qui nobil-
cum adversus barbaros siete-
runt, nonemetii nos expug-
naverimus, illis quiecentibus;
quod facta, sine negotio, quam 
voluerint, nos oppiimem.

Cap. VI. Interim accidit 
illa calamitas apud Leucistra 
Lacedemoniius; quo ne pro-
cificeretur quum à plenique 
ad exeundum præmeretur, ut 
fi de exitu divinaret, exire no-
luit. Idem, quum Epamin-
nondas Spartam oppugnaret, 
esteenque fine muris oppidum, 
talem se imperatorem pro-
ruit, ut eo tempore omnibus 
aparuerit, nifi ille suifisset, 
Spartam futuram non suifisset, 
in quo quidem discrimine, ce-
leritas e¿us confili alii fuit 
universalis. Nam quum qui 
dam adolecens, hóstium 
aduentu perterriti, ad Theba-
nos transfugere vellent, & 
lucem extra urbem edidum 
cepissent: Agesilaus, qui per-
mciothlimum fore videret, si 
animadverfum effet quenquam 
ad hostes transfugere conri, 

cum Number of Men, the Persians 
might have been punished by 
Greece, if they had but a right 
Mind. The same Man, after he 
had forced the Enemies within 
their Walls, and many advised 
him to attack Corinth, he denied 
that was agreeable to his Con-
duct: For he said, He was one 
who would force offenders to re-
turn to their Duty; not take the 
noblest Cities of Greece: For if, 
says he, we have a Mind to ruin 
these who have sided with us 
against the Barbarians, we shall 
conquer ourselves whilst they are 
quiet; after which, they shall 
without Difficulty, subdue us 
when they please.

Chap. VI. In the mean Time 
that Calamity at Leucistra befell 
the Lacedemonians; whether tho' 
he was pressed by a great many 
to go, as if he had had a divine 
Foresight of the Event, he would 
not go. The same Man, when 
Epaminondas attacked Sparta, 
and the Town was without Walls, 
favoured himself such a General, 
that at that Time it was visible 
to all People, that unless he had 
been there, Sparta would not 
have been any more In which 
Danger the Quickness of his 
Contrivance was the Preservation 
of them all. For when certain 
young Men, affrighted with the 
Approach of the Enemy, intended 
to run over to the Thebans, and 
had seized a high Place with-
out the City; Agesilaus, who saw 
that would be of the most 
pernicious Consequence, if it 

& Should
cum suis eò venit, atque, ut si
bono animo seculent, laudavit
consilium eorum, quod eum
locum occupatissent, & se id
quoque fieri debere animad-
vertisse. Sic adolescentulos
imularia laudatione recuperat-
vit; & adjunxit de suis com-
mitibus, locum tumultu reli-
quit: namque illi, aulo ncu-
mero eorum, qui experiment
erant consilii, commovere se
non sunt auxi; eoque liben-
tiis, quod latere arbitrabatur,
quae cogitabant.

CAP. VII. Sine dubio, post
Leucæricam pugnam, Lacedæ-
monii se nunquam refecerunt,
neque pristinum imperium re-
cuperabant: quum, interim,
Agisilaus non defitit quibus-
cunque rebus posierat, patriam
juvare. Nam quum praecipue Lacedæmonii indege-
rent pecuniâ, ille omnibus,
qui á rege defecerant, praèsidio
fuit; á quibus magnâ do-
natus pecuniâ, patriam suble-
vavit. Atque in hoc illud
imprimis fuit admirabile;
quum maxima munera ei ab
regibus

should be observed, that any one
endeavoured to fly over to the
Enemy, came with some of his
Men thither; and as if they
had done it with a good Intention,
commenced their Thought, in
that they had feized that Place,
and that he had observed, that
ought to be done. Thus he re-
covered the young Fellows by a
pretended Commendation of them;
and having joined some of his At-
tendants with them, he left the
Place safe; for they, * their
Number being increased with
those who were acquainted with
the Design, durst not stir; and
they said the more willingly, be-
cause they thought that what they
had intended was not known.

CHAP. VII. Without doubt,
after the Battle of Leucæra, the
Lacedemonians never recovered
themselves, nor regained their for-
er Power; whilst, in the mean
Time, Agesilaus did not cease to
help his Country, by whatsoever
Means he could. For when the
Lacedemonians very much wanted
Money, he was the Security of
all those that had revolted from
the King; by whom being present-
ed with a great Sum of Money,
he relieved his Country. And in
this Man this was above all other
Things to be admired: When very
great

* Our Author has expressed himself here improperly; For it is
visible he intended what I have expressed in my Translation: But
it is as visible to any attentive Reader, that his Words will not bear
that Sense, nor, indeed, any good Sense at all.
regibus, & dynastis, civitati-bulque conferrentur, nihil un-quam in domum suam con-tulit, nihil de visu, nihil de vestitu Lacoynm mutavit: domo eadem fuit contentus, qua Eurythemen, progenitor majorum fuorum, fuerat utilis; quam qui intrat, nullum signum libidinis, nullum lux-"uriae videre poterat: contra, plurima patientiae atque abstinentiae. Sic enim erat in-"tructa, ut nulla in se differret a cujusvis inopis atque privati.

Cap. VIII. Atque hic tantus vir, ut naturam sautricem habuerat in tribuendi animi virtutibus, sic maleficam nactus est in corpore, exiguus, & claudus altero pede. Quae res etiam nonnullam afferebat de-formitatem: atque ignoti, facienc ejus quum intueretur, contemnebant; qui autem virtu-"tatem noverant, non poterant admirari fatis. Quod ei ulu venit, quum annorum osloginta subdido Thaco in Egyptum iulfe, & in astra cum suis accubuisse, fine ullo tepta, stratumque haberet tale, ut terra tepta effet frumentis, neque huc amplius quam; el-"lis effet injicta; codemque comites omnes accubuissent, vestitum humili, atque obloleto, ut eorum ornatus non modet in his regem neminem signifi-
caret; sed hominis non beatifiimi suipicionem praegeret. Hujus

Great Presents were made him by Kings and Princes and States, he brought nothing ever to his own Home, changed nothing of the Diet and Dresses of the Lacedemonians: He was content with the same House, which Eurythemen, the Progenitor of his Fathers, had used; which he that entered, could see no Sign of Lust, no Sign of Luxury; but, on the other Hand, many of Hardiness and Justice. For it was so furnished, that it differed in nothing from the House of any poor and private Person.

Chap. VIII. And this so great a Man, as he had had Nature a Favourer of him, in beflowing the Endowments of the Mind on him, so he found her mischievous in his Body, being little, and lame of one Foot. Which Thing occasioned likewise some Deformity; and Strangers, when they beheld his Person, despised him; but they, who knew his Ability, could not admire him sufficiently. Which happened to him when he went, at Fourscore Years of Age, into Egypt, to the Relief of Thacus, and was laid upon the Shore with his Men, without any Covering, and had such a Conveniency for lying on, that the Earth was but covered with Straw, and nothing more than a Skin thrown upon it; and all his Attendants likewise laid upon the fame, in mean and threadbare Cloaths, that their Dresses did not only set forth, that none amongst them was a
Hujus de adventu fama quum ad regios effet perlata, celeriter munera eò cælusque generis futur aitata. His querentibus Agesilaum, vix fides fætea est, unum effe ex his qui tum accubabant. Qui quum regis verbis, quæ attulerant, de- ditterat, ille praeter vitulina & hujusmodi genera obso- nii, quæ præfens tempus de- tiderat, nihil accepit; un- guenta, corona, sectandum- que menfam servis dixit: cætera referri jussit. Quo fæto eum barbari magis etiam contemperunt, quod eum ignorantia bonorum rerum illa potissimum summis arbitrabantur. Hic quum ex Ægypto reverteretur, donatus à rege Nectanebe ducentis virginis talentis, que ille muneri populo suo daret, ventileaque in portum, qui Me- nelai vocatur, jacens inter Cyrenas & Ægyptum in mor- bnum implicitus decrevit. Ibi eum amici quo, Spartam facilius

King; but gave a Suspicion of a
Perçon there not very rich. When
the News of his coming was
brought to the Courtiers, Pre-
sents were quickly brought him of
every Kind. * Scarcely was a Per-
suasion wrought in them, upon
inquiring for Agesilaus, that he
was one of those that then lay
there. Who, when they had given
him in the King's Name what
they had brought, took nothing
but Vials, and such Sorts of Vic-
tuals which the present Occasion
required; he divided the Sweet
Ointments, Crowns, and Sweet-
meats amongst the Slaves, and
commanded the rest to be carried
back. Upon which the Barbarians
despised him still the more be-
cause they thought he had made
Choice of those Things out of
Ignorance of what was good.
When he returned from Egypt,
being presented by King Nect-
anbes with Two Hundred and
Twenty Talents, to give as a
Present to his People, and was
come into the Harbour which is
called

* This is, to my thinking, as pretty a Picture, as is any where
to be met with in all Antiquity, and enough to give a Man a
Diletté for the Vanities and Popperies that human Life is so much
cumbered and crowded with. Methinks, I see a Parcel of empty,
gay, flattering Fops, that had no Relish for any Thing truly
great and good, expressing, by their Sneers and scornful Air, a
Contempt for the greatest Endowments of the human Mind, because
not set off with what alone they were capable of admiring; whilst
the glorious Man, with a Sedateness suitable to his Grandeur, and
a perfect Sense of the Folly of the sorry Animals about him, and
as hearty a Contempt for their Opinion of him, satisfies the Ne-
cessities of Nature in the most proper Manner, and leaves them to
seeer on,
called Menelaus, lying between 
*Cyrene and Egypt; falling into 
a Dilemper, he died. There his 
Friends, that they might the more 
conveniently carry him to Sparta, 
because they had no † Honey, 
wrapped him in Wax; and so 
brought him Home.

* A City of Africa, upon the Mediterranean, West from Egypt. 
† The Spartans made Use of Honey, in embalming dead Bodies.
Umenes the Cardian.

If Fortune had been allotted him equal to his great Abilities, he would not indeed have been a greater Man, but much more illustrious, and, likewise, more honourable; because we measure great Men by their great Qualities, and not by their Fortune. For his Life having fallen in those Times, in which the Macedonians flourished, it took from him very much, as he lived amongst them, that he was of a foreign Nation. Nor was any Thing else wanting to him, but a noble Deject: For though he was of the highest Quality at Home, yet the Macedonians took it heinously, that he was sometimes preferred before them. Neither yet did they not bear with it; for he excelled them all in Care, Vigilance, Hardiness, Subtilty, and Quickness of Parts. He, when a very young Man, was admitted to the Friendship of Philip, the Son of Amyntas, and in a short Time came to an intimate Familiarity with him: For even then there appeared...
honorificentius est, quàm apud Romanos: nam apud nos revera, fecit sunt, mercenarii scribæ existimabantur; at apud illos, contrariò, nemo ad id officium admissitur, nisi honesto loco, & fide, & industriâ cognitâ; quòd necesse est omnium consiliorum eum esse participem. Hunc locum te-num amicitiae apud Philippum annos septem. Illu interiœto, eodem gradu fuit apud Alexandrum annos tredecim. Novitissimo tempore praefuit etiam alteri equitum alae, quæ Hetærice appellabatur. Utrique autem in concilio fpeper & omnium rerum habitus est particeps.

CAP. II. Alexandro Babylon mortuo, quam regna singularis familiaribus dispertia- tur, & summa rerum tradita est tuenda eidem, cui Alexander moriens, ulum suum dederat, Perdicææ: ex quo omnes conjecterant, eum regnum ei commendâsse, quoad liberi ejus in suam tutelam pervenisset: (aberant enim Craterus & Antipater, qui antecedere hunc videbantur: mortuus erat Hephaëstio, quem unum

peared in him, though very young, an able Genius. Wherefore he kept him with him in the Place of a Secretary; which is much more honourable amongst the Greeks than amongst the Romans; for with us Secretaries are accounted in Reality, as they are, Hirelings: but with them, on the contrary, nobody is admitted to that Office, unless of a good Family, and known Integrity and Industry; because it is necessary for him to be a Sharer in all Counsels. He held this Post of Friendship under Philip seven Years. After he was slain, he was in the same Place under Alexander thirteen Years. At last likewise he commanded one Wing of Horse, which was called *Hetærice. He was with both of them always one in the Council, and was treated as an Associate in all Affairs.

CHAP. II. Alexander dying at Babylon, when Kingdoms were distributed to each of his Friends, and the chief Management of Affairs was delivered to him to take Care of, to whom Alexander, when dying, had given his Ring, to Perdicææ: From whence all had conjectured, that he had recommended his Kingdom to him, till his Children should come to be in their own Tuition (for Craterus and Antipater were object, who seemed to be before him: Hephaë-

* Ala is used for the Wing of an Army consisting of Horse, whether more or less; but here it is put for a certain standing Body of Horse, called Hetærice, because it was made up of Gentlemen that were Associates, or Companions of the King.
CorNELII NEPOTIS

unum Alexander, quod facilè intelligi posset, plurimi fecerat) hoc tempore data est Eumeni Cappadocia, sive potius dicta; nam tum in hostium erat potestate. Hunc ibi Perdiccas adjunxerat magnum studio, quod in homine fidem & industriam magnam videbat; non dubitans, si eum pellexisseret, magno usui fore ibi in his rebus, quas apparabat. Cogitabat enim (quod feciè omnes in magnis imperiiis concupiscunt) omnium partes corripere atque amplecti. Neque verò hoc folus fecit, sed cæteri quoque omnes, qui Alexander fuerant amici. Primus, Leonnatus Macedoniam praecesserat destinaverat: is multis magnis colligationibus persuadere Eumeni studuit, ut Perdiccam defereret, ac secum faceret societatem. Quum perducere eum non posset, interfeceret conatus est: & fecisset, nisi ille clam nescu ex praefidiiis ejus effugisset.

CAP. III. Interim confilata sunt illa bella, quæ ad internecionem, post Alexander mortem, gefla sunt; omnibusque concurrunt ad Perdiccam opprimendum: Quem eti® infrimum videbat, quod unum omnibus resisteri cobebatur, tamen amicum non defecit; neque salutis quam fidei fuit cupidior. Praecerat eum Perdiccas ei parti Asiae, sio was dead, whom Alexander, as might be easily understood, had valued very highly;) at this Time Cappadocia was given to Eumenes, or rather named for him; for then it was in the Power of the Enemies. Him Perdiccas had engaged to him with great Earnestness, because he saw in the Man great Integrity and Industry; not doubting, if he could but wheedle him over, that he would be of great Service to them in those Things which he had in Agitation. For he intended (what commonly all in great Empires covet) to seize and take in the Shares of all the rest. Nor did he alone do this, but likewise all the rest, who had been Alexander's Friends. First, Leonnatus had intended to seize upon Macedonia; he endeavoured to persuade Eumenes, by many and great Promises, to forsake Perdiccas, and to make an Alliance with him. When he could not bring him to, he attempted to kill him; and had done it, unless he had privately escaped in the Night-time out of his Gar- risons.

CHAP. III. In the mean Time those Wars broke out, which, after the Death of Alexander, were carried on to the utter Ruin of the Parties; and all agreed together to ruin Perdiccas: Whom though he saw but weak, because he alone was forced to stand against them all, yet he did not forsake his Friend; nor was he more desirous of his own Security, than of preserving his Honour.
Asæ, quæ inter Taurum montem jacet atque Hellepontum: & illum unum oppo- 29 sita at Europæis adversariis: ipse Ægyptum oppugnatum ad- 30 veniœ Ptolemæum erat pro- 31 festus. Eumenes, quem ne- 32 que magnas copias, neque 33 firmas haberet, quod inexer- 34 citatae, & non multo antè erant 35 contraeta; adventura autem 36 dicerentur, Hellepontumque 37 transfite Antipater & Cia- 38 terus, magno cum exercitu 39 Macedonum, viri cum clari- 40 tate, tam ufu bellii praefan- 41 tes: (Macedones vero mili- 42 tes ea tunc erant fama, quà 43 nunc Romani feruntur: eter- 44 nimmemper habiti sunt fort- 45 tissimi, qui fummam imperii 46 potirentur) Eumenes intelli- 47 gebat, si copia sua cognoci- 48 cerent, adversus quos ducer- 49 rentur, non modo non ituras, 50 sed simul cum nuncio dila- 51 putas: Itaque hoc ejus fuit pru- 52 dentissimum consilium, ut de- 53 vis itineribus milites duceret, 54 in quibus vera audire non po- 55 stet; & his persuaderet, &e 56 contra quosdam barbaros pro- 57 fiercet. Itaque tenuit hoc pro- 58 positum & prius in aciem ex- 59 ccitum eduxit, praehumque 60 commitit, quam milites lui 61 feirent, cum quibus arma con- 62 ferrent. Efectet etiam illud 63 locorum praeccerptatione, uti 64 equitatu potius dimiscaret, quo 65 plus valebat, quam peditatu, 66 quo erat deterior. 67

nur. Perdiccas had set him over 68 that Part of Asia, which lies be- 69 tween Mount Taurus and the Hel- 70 lepont; and had posted him alone 71 against all his European Adver- 72 saries: He himself had marched 73 against Ptolemy, to invade Egypt. 74 Eumenes, though he had neither a 75 great Army, nor a strong one, be- 76 cause it was unexercised, and raised 77 not long before, and Antipater and 78 Craterus were said to be coming, 79 and to have passed the Hellepont 80 with a great Army of Macedoni- 81 ans. Men, excelling both in Fame 82 and Experience in War: (for the 83 Macedonian Soldiers were then in 84 that Repute, in which the Romans 85 now are reckoned; for they have 86 been always accounted the most 87 valiant who held the chief Stage 88 in the World) Eumenes was sen- 89 sible, if his Troops understand 90 against whom they were led, that 91 they could not only not March, 92 but would slip away with the 93 News of it. Wherefore this Con- 94 trivance of his was very prudent, 95 to lead his Soldiers by out-of-the- 96 way Marches, in which they could 97 not hear the Truth; and to per- 98 suade them, that he was marching 99 against some Barbarians. And 100 accordingly he carried his Point, 101 and drew his Army out into the 102 Field, and joined Battle, before 103 his Soldiers knew with whom they 104 were engaged. He likewise gained 105 that Point, by his timely seizing 106 of Places, that he fought more 107 with his Horse, in which he was 108 stronger, than with his Foot, in 109 which he was but weak.
Cap. IV. Quorum acer-rimo concorsu quam mag-niam partem diei effect pug-natum, cadit Craterus dux, & Neoptolemus, qui secun-dum locum imperii tenebat. Cum hoc concurrir ipse Eumenes; qui, quam inter se complexi, in terram ex equis decedissent, ut facile intelligi posset inimicà mente con-tendisse, animoque magis etiam pugnàsse, quàm corpore: non prius distraécti sunt, quàm alterum anima reliquerit. Ab hoc aliquot plagis Eumenes vulneratur: neque eò magis ex prælio excessit, fed aciùs hosstibus infítit. Hic, equitibus profligatis, interfecto duce Cratero, multis præterea & maximè nóbilibus, captis; pedesfris exercitus, quod in ea loca erat deduxit, ut invíto Eumene elabi non posset, pacem ab eo petit: quam quum impe-trátis, in fine non manfí, & se, fimul ac potuit, ad Anti-patrum recepit. Eumenes Craterum ex acie semivivum clatum recreare stúduit; quam id non potuerit, pro hominim dignitate proque præstíngam amicitià (namque illo usus erat, Alexandro vivo familiariter) ampló funere exultavit, sìlaxque in Macedoniam uxori ejus ac liberiis remítit.

Cap. IV. After they had fought in a very desperate Engagement, a great Part of the Day, Craterus the General falls, and Neoptolemus too, who had the second Post of Command. With him Eumenes himself engages; who, when grappling one another, they had fallen upon the Ground from their Horses, that it might easily be understood that they had engaged with a pernicious Intention, and fought more with Mind than Body, were not separated, before Life left one of them. Eumenes is wounded by him with some Strokes; nor did he for that go out of the Battle, but pressed more briefly upon the Enemy. Here, the Horse being routed, their General Craterus slain, many besides, and especially Noblemen, being taken; the Infantry, because they were got into those Places, from whence they could not escape without Eumenes's Leave, begged Peace of him; which when they had obtained, they did not continue in their Engagement, and withdrew themselves, as soon as they could, to Antipater. Eumenes endeavoured to recover Craterus, being carried half alive out of the Field: when he could not do that, he buried him with a noble Funeral, according to the Dignity of the Man, and their former Friendship (for he had been very familiar with him, whilst Alexander was living;) and sent his Bones into Macedonia to his Wife and Children.


CAP. V. 

Hic dum apud Hellespontum geruntur, Per- diceas apud flumen Nilum interfecturus à Seleucu & Antigono; rerumque summa ad Antipatrum defertur. Hic, qui deseruerant, exercitu sufragium ferente, capitis absentes damnantur: in his Eumenes. Hac ille perculius plagâ, non succubuit, neque eo fecius bellum administravit. Sed exilis res animi magnitudinem eti non frangebant, tamen imminnebant. Hunc persequens Antigonus, quot omni genere copiarum abundaret, fæpe in itineribus vexabatur, neque unquam ad manum accedere licebat, nisi his locis, quibus multis poletent pauci reüssere. Sed extre mano tempore, quum consilio capi non polet, multitudo circumventus est: Hinc tamen, multis suis amitis; se expeditavit: & in caelestium Phrygiam, quod Nora appellatur, confugit: In quo, cum circumfederet, & vereret, ne uno loco manens, equos militares perderet, quod spatium non effet agitandi; callidum fuit ejus inventum, quemadmodum flans jumentum calefieri exercerique polet, quod libertinus & cibo uteretur, & a corporis motu non removeatur. Substringebat caput loro altius, quani ut prioribus pedibus planè terram polet attingere; deinde post verberibus cogebat exultare, & calces

CHAP. V. 

While these Things are done at the Hellespont, Perdiccas was slain at the River Nile, by Seleucus and Antigonus; and the chief Direction of Affairs is conferred upon Antipater. Here, they who had forsaken them, the Army giving their Votes, are condemned in their Absence to the Lots of Life: Amongst these was Eumenes. He, being shocked with this Stroke, yet did not sink under it, nor ever a whit the less go on with the War. But little Things, though they did not break the Greatness of his Mind, yet they lessened it. Antigonus pursuing him, though he abounded in all Sorts of Troops, was often sadly plagued by him in his Marches, nor could he ever come to Strokes, but in those Places, in which a few might resist many. But at last, when he could not be taken by Conquest, he was surrounded by their vast Number; yet he got clear from hence too, many of his Men being left, and fled into a Cafile of Phrygia, which is called Nora: In which, when he was besieged, and afraid, left, by playing in one Place, he should spoil his War-Horses, because there was no Room to exercise them; his Invention was cunning, how a Horse might be warmed and exercised standing, that he might both eat his Provisions more freely, and not be kept from bodily Motion. He tied up his Head with a leathern Strap, higher than that he could quite touch the Ground with his

Y 2. Fors.-feet;
Ces remittere: qui motus non minùs sudorem excutiebat, quàm si in spatio ducerent. Quo factum est, quod omnibus mirabile est vidum, ut juventa æquè notida ex castello educeret, quum complures mentes in obsidione suffisset, ac si in campestribus ea locis habuisset. Eâ conclusione, quotiescunque voluit, & ap- parauta & munitiones Antigoni alias incendit, alias defejcit. Tenuit autem se uno loco, quamdui fuit hyëms, quòd castra fub dio habere non poterat. Ver appropin- quabat, simulata deditione, dum de conditionibus tractat, praecftis Antigoni impofuit, feque ac fuos omnes extraxit incolumes.

Cap. VI. Ad hunc O-lympias, mater que fuerat Alexander, qui literas & nuncios mississet in Asia, confultum utum repetitum venient Macedoniam, (nam tum in Epiro habitabat) & eas res occuparet: huic ille primum fualit, ne fe move- ret, & expéctaret, quoad Alexandri filius regnum adipifer- ceretur: in aliqua cupiditate raperetur in Macedoniam, omnium injuriarum obliviscem- retur, & in neminem acerbi- orum uteretur imperio. Horum nihil ea fecit; nam & in Ma- cedoniam Fore-feet; then he forced him, with lafling behind, to bounce, and throw back his Heels: which Mo- tion fetched the Sweat no less, than if they had run in the open Field. By which was effected that which seemed wonderful to all, that he drew his Horses as neat out of the Caflle, though he had been several Months under a Siege, as if he had bad them in the open Fields. In that Siege, as often as he had a Mind, he one while set on fire, and another while tore a- pieces, all the Works and Fortifi- cations of Antigonus. But he kept himself in one Place, as long as it was Winter, because he could not have a Camp in the open Air. Now Spring approached, pretend- ing to surrender, whilst he treats upon the Terms, he imposed upon the Commanders of Antigonus, and drew off himself and all his Men safe.

Chap. VI. When Olympias, who had been the Mother of Alexander, had sent Letters and Messengers into Asia to him to confult him, whether he should come to recover Macedonia, (for she then lived in Epiro) and seize the Government there; he firl of all advised her not to flir, and to flay till the Son of Alexander should get the Kingdom; but if she was carried by any ftrong Desire for Macedonia, to forget all Injuries, and to use a rigid Government towards no body. She did nothing of this: For she both went into Macedonia, and there
EUMENES.

Cap. VII. Itaque copias contraxit, bellum adverius Antigonum comparavit. Quòd una erant Macedones complures nobiles, in his Leucostes, qui corporis custos fuerat Alexandri, tum autem obtinebat Perfidem; & Antigones, cujus sub imperio phalanx erat Macedonum, invidiam verens (quam tamen effugere non potuit) si po\'tius ipse alienigena suprem imperii potiret, quàm alii Macedonum, quorum ibi erat multitudo; in principiis nomine Alexandri statuit tabernaculum, there behaved herself most cruelly. She begged too of Eumenes, though absent, that he would not suffer the bitter Enemies of Philip's House and Family to reign, and bring Assistance to the Children of Alexander: Which Favours, if he would do her, he might raise Armies as soon as possible, to bring to their Relief: That he might do that the more easily, she had written to all the Governors of Provinces, that continued in their Duty, to obey him, and take his Advice. Eumenes being moved with these Words of her's, thought it better, if Fortune would have it so, to persib in making a Return to those that had deferved well from him, than to live ungrateful.

Cap. VII. Wherefore he got together Troops, and prepared for a War against Antigonus. Because there were with him a great many noble Macedonians, and amongst them Leucostes, who had been a Life-Guard Man of Alexander's, and at that Time held Persia; and Antigones, under whose Command the Phalanx of the Macedonians was, fearing Envy (which yet he could not escape) if he be a Stranger shuld rather have the chief Command, than others of the Macedonians, of which there was a great Number there; he erects a Tent in the * Principia, in the

* The Principia was that Place in the Camp, where the General's Tent was, where the Standards were stuck in the Earth, during
lum, in eoque fellam auream, cum sceptro ac diademate, 
juvâ poni, eoque omnes quot-
tidie convenire, ut ubi de sum-
mis rebus confilia caperentur; 
credens minore se invidiâ fore, 
fi specie imperii, nominique 
simulatione Alexandri, bel-
lum videretur administrare: 
quod & fecit; nam quam non 
ad Eumenes principia, sed ad 
regia conveniretur, atque ibi 
de rebus deliberaretur, quo-
dammodo latebat, quam ta-
men per eum unum gereren-
tur omnia.

CHAP. VIII. Hic in Para-
tacis cum Antigono confìxit, 
non acie instructa, sed in iti-
nere; cumque malè acceptum in Mediam hyæmatum coegit redire. Ípsîn finitii-
mâ regione Persidis hyæma-
tum copias divísit; non ut 
voluit, sed ut militum cogebat voluntas. Namque illa phalanx Alexandri Magni, 
quæ Asiam peragrâtat, devi-
ceratque Perfas, inveterató 
cum gloriâ, cum etiam licen-
tiâ, non parâ se ducibus, 
sed imperare posulabat, ut 
nunc veterani faciunt nostrî. 
Itaque periculum est ne fa-
ciant, quod illi fecerunt suâ 
intemperántiâ, nimiaque li-
centiâ, ut omnia perdant, 
neque minus eos, cum qui-
bus

Name of Alexander, and ordered 
a Gold Chair, with a Sceptre and 
a Diadem, to be placed in it, and 
all to repair thither every Day, 
that there Council might be taken 
about important Matters; thinking 
that he should be under left Envoy, 
if he appeared to manage the War, 
under Show of the Command, and 
under Pretence of the Name of 
Alexander: which he likewise did; 
for as they did not meet at the Prin-
cipia of Eumenes, but at the King's, 
and there debated about their Af-
fairs, he in a Manner was con-
cealed, though notwithstanding all 
Things were done by him alone.

CHAP. VIII. He engaged in 
the Country of the * Parataci, 
with Antigonus, not with his Ar-
my regularly drawn up, but upon 
his March; and forced him, being 
ill handled, to return into Media, 
to winter. He distributed his 
Troops into Winter-Quarters, in 
the adjoining Country of Per-
 sia, not as he had a Mind, but as 
the Pleasure of the Soldiers obliged 
him. For that Phalanx of Alex-
ander the Great, which had ever-
run all Asia, and overcome the 
Persians, being grown old both in 
Glory and Licentiousness too, ex-
pected not to obey their Generals, 
but to command them, as our Ve-
terans now do. Wherefore there 
is some Danger, lest they should 
do what those did, by their disor-
derly Behaviour, and extravagant 
Licen-

the Encampment; there likewise Courts, for the Cognizance of 
Misdemeanors, and Councils of War, were held. 

* A People of Persia.
bus fletorint, quæm adversus quos fecerint. Quod si quis illorum veteranorum legat facta, patia horum cognoscat; neque tem uitam, nisi tempus, interesse judicet. Sed ad illos revertar. Hyberna fumpbant, non ad usum belli, sed ad ipsorum luxuriam: longeque inter se diciellarent. Hoc Antigonus quem commiseret, intelligeretque se patem non elle pararis adversariis, statuit aliquid fibi confili novi esse capiendum. Duæ erant vitæ, quæ ex Medis, ubi ille hycmabat, ad adversariorum hybernaculæ poﬁet perveniri: quæram breviar per loca deferta, quæ nemo incoletat, propter aquæ inopiam: cæterum dierum erat sæte decem. Illa autem, quæ omnes commeeabant, altero tanto longiorum habebat anfracatum; sed erat copiosa, omniumque retum abundans. Hac ipfisceceretur, intelligebat prius adversariis reficiuros de suo adventu, quàm ille teriam partem confectione itineris sui: fin per loca iola contenderet, sperabat se imprudentem hostem oppreffurum. Ad hanc rem conficiendam, imperavit quæm plurimos utres atque eriam culeos comparari; poﬁt haece pabulum, praetera cicatræa coecla, dieum decem, utque quàm minime ﬁret ignis in castris. Iter quod habebat, omnes celat.

Licentiaushe, ruinall, no less these with whom they have sided, than those against whom they fought. And if any one reads the Actions of these Veterans, he will find the Actions of these of ours like them; nor will judge there is any Thing of Difference between them, but that of Time. But I shall return to them. They had taken up their Winter Quarters, not for the Convenience of War, but for their own Luxury; and had separated at a great Distance from one another. When Antigouns had found this, and was sensible that he was not a Match for his Enemy prepared for him, he resolves to take some new Course. There were two Ways by which they might come from the Country of the Medes, to the Winter Quarters of their Enemies: The shorter of which was through desert Places, which no-body inhabited, by Reason of the Scarcity of Water; but it was only about ten Days March. But the other, by which all People travelled, had a Way ind-about as long again; but it was plentiful, and abounding in all Things. If he went this Way, he was sensible his Enemies would know of his Coming, before he had made a third Part of his March; but if he should go through the desert Places, he hoped he should come upon the Enemy unawares. For the doing of this Matter, he ordered a great many leathern Bottles and Sacks to be get together; after that Forage, besides Meat ready arieffed for ten Days, and that as little Fire as possible should be
CAP. IX. Sic paratur, quà constiterat, proficisci tur. Di midium fère spatum confecrat quum, ex fumo caflro rum ejus, fuipicio allata eft ad Eumenem, hostem appropin quare. Convenient duces; quarerum quid opus sit factò, Intelligebant omnes tam celeriter copias iporum contra hi non posse, quàm Antigonus affuturus videbatur. Hic omnibus titubantibus, & de rebus summis desperantibus; Eumenes ait, Si celeritate velint adhibere, & imperata facere, quod antè non fecint, fé rem expediturum; nam quod diebus quinque hostis tranfìre posset, effecturum, ut non minus totidem dierum spatium retardaretur. Quare circumirent, suas quifque copias contraheret. Ad Antigoni autem refIrændum impetum tale capit consilium: Certos mittit homines ad infimos montes, qui obviam itineri adversariorum, hilsque præcipit, ut primà nocte quàm latissimè posissent, ignes faciant quàm maximos; atque hos fecunda vigilia minuant, tertia perexiguo reddant: &; a simulatà castrorum confectudine, suspicioneum injicient hostibus, his locis effe castra, ac de eorum adventu effe praemun tum; idemq; posserà noctè faciant.

CHAP. IX. Being thus provided, he goes the Way he had intended. He had got almost half Way, when, from the Smoke of the Camp, a Suspicion was brought to Eumenes, that the Enemy was coming. The Generals met: It is debated amongst them, what was necessary to be done. They all knew, that their Troops could not so soon be got together, as Antigonus seemed likely to be there. Here all of them hesitating upon the Matter, and despairing of the main Stake: Eumenes says, If they would but use Expedition, and perform Orders, which they had not done before, he would clear the Matter: For whereas the Enemies might pass in five Days, he would take Care that they should be retarded not less than as many Days Time. Wherefore he ordered them to go about, and every Man to get together his Troops. He takes this Method to retard the Progress of Antigonus: He sends hastily Men to the Bottom of the Mountains which were opposite to the Enemy's March, and ordered them to make as large Fires, and as far and wide, as they could, in the Beginning of the Night; and lessenmg them the second Watch, make them very little the third; and, by imitating the Ufage of a Camp, give the Enemy a Suspicion, that there was a Camp in those Parts, and that Notice had been given of their Coming; and to do the same the
Faciant. Quibus imperatum erat diligenter praecipuum curant. Antigonus tenebris obortis, ignes complacitur, credit de suo adventu ellis: auditum, & adversarios illue suas contraxisse copias. Mutat con-filium, & quoniam imprudentes adoriri non posset, flecit iter suum, & illum ant-fraetum longiorum copiosis viae capit; ibique clem unum opperitur ad laetitudinem sed-damam militum, ac reificien-da jumenta, quo integriore ex-ercitu decernetur.

Cap. X. Hie Eumenes cal- lidum imperatorem vicit con-filho, celeritatemque impedi- vit ejus; neque tamen mul-tum profecerit; nam invidiâ du-cum, cum quibus erat, per-fidiaeque milium Macedonum veteranorum, quam superior praelio dicelliferit, Antigono est deditus, quam exercitus ei ter antè, separatis temporibus, jurâfet, se eum defensionum, nec unquam deferterunt. Sed tanta fuit nonnullorum virtu- tis obtrectatio, ut idem amatere mallement, quam eum non prodere. Atque hunc Anti-gonum, quem ei fuilet infelicitas, conservaret, si per fuos eflet licitum, quòd ab nullo se plus adjuvandi potse intelligencebat in his rebus, quas impen-dere jam apparebat omnibus. Imminebant enim. Seleucus, Lythmachus, Ptolemæus, opii-

the following Night. They, to whom this Order was given, take Care to execute their Order di-ligently. Antigonus, when the Darkness of Night began, sees the Fires, believes that they had heard of his coming, and that the Enemies had drawn their Troops thither. He alters his Design, and, because he could not set upon them unawares, he turns his March, and takes that longer Wind of a plentiful Rout: and there he slays one Day, to relieve the Weariness of his Soldiers, and refresh the Horses, that he might engage with his Army in good Condition.

CHAP. X. Here Eumenes pre-vailed against this crafty General by his Contrainance, and slackened his Speed: but yet he did not much Good; for through the Entry of the Generals with whom he was, and the Treachery of the Macedonian Veteran Soldiers, the he came of superior in the Battle, he was de-livered up to Antigonus, though the Army had sworn thrice before, at several Times, that they would defend him, and never forsake him. But such was some People’s Endeavour to detach from his Worth, that they chose rather to part with their Honour than not betray him. Antigonus too would have saved him, though he had been very bitter against him, if he could but have done it for his Friends, because he was sensible he could be more affileb by no body, in those Things, which now it was apparent to all People were rea-

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Cap. XI. Itaque, quum eum in custodiam deditisit, & praefectus custodiam quae-
ifiicit quemadmodum servari veller: Ut acertimum, in-
quit, Iconem, aut ferociissi-
mum eleplantum: Nondum enim statuerat, eum conser-
varet necne. Veniebat autem ad Eumenem utrumque ge-
tus hominum, & qui, pro-
ter odium, fructum oculis ex-
ejus cau capere vellent; & qui propter veterem amicitia-
tiam, colloqui confilarique euperent. Multi etiam, qui
jejus formam cognoverunt stud-
debant, qualis esset, quem
tandiu tanque valde timer-
sent, cujus in pernicie poti-
tam spem habuissent victoriae.
At Eumenes, quem diuinitus in
vinculis esset, ait Ono-
marcho, penes quem summa
imperii erat custodia, se ni-
rari, quare jam tertium diem
fic teneretur; non enim hoc con-
venire Antigoni prudenciae, ut
sae fse uteretur uile; quin aut
interfici,
to happen. For Seleucus, Lysima-
chus, and Ptolemy, mighty in
Strength, were coming upon him,
with whom he would be obliged to
engage for his All. But these that
were about him did not suffer him,
because they saw, that if Eumenes
was entertained by him, they
should all be of small Account in
Comparison with him. But Anti-
gonus himself was so incensed, that
he could not be mollified, but by a
great Expectation of the greatest
Advantages.

Chap. XI. Wherefore, when
he had put him under Confinement,
and the Commander of the Guard
had enquired bow he would have
him kept, he said, as a most furious
Lion, or a very fierce Elephant:
For he had not yet determined whe-
ther he should save him or no. Now
both Sorts of People came to Eu-
menes, those who, because of their
Hatred of him had a Mind to
receive a Satisfaction by their own
Eyes from his Fall; and those who,
because of their old Friendship for
him, desired to spea with him,
and to comfort him: Many like-
wise, who were desirous to know
his Person, and what Sort of Man
he was, whom they had feared so
long, and so very much, in whose
Destruction they had placed their
Hopes of Victory. But Eumenes,
after he had been long in Chains,
says to Onomarchus, in whom the
chief Command of the Guard was,
That he wondered why he was
thus kept now the third Day;
for this was not agreeable to the
Prudence of Antigonus, thus to
abuse
interfic., aut miiffum fieri juberet. Hic quum ferocius Onomarcho loqui videretur. Quid tu, inquit, animo si isto eras, cur non praeio cecidisti potius quam in potestatem inimici veneres? Huic Eumenes, Utinam qui- dem istud evenisset, inquit: sed eò non accidit, quod nunquam cum fortiores sum congressus; non enim cum quomun arma contuli, quin is mibi succubuerit: Non enim virtute hostium, sed amicorum perfidid decidii. Neque id falli- sum; nam & dignitate fuit honesta & viribus ad laborem ferendum firmis, neque tam magno corpore, quam figurà venustà.

CAP. XII. De hoc Antigonus quem solus constituit, ad concilia retulit. Hi, quem ple- rique omnes, animo pertur- bati, admirarentur, non jam de eo tumptum effe suppublici- um, à quo tot annos adeo ef- fent male habiti, ut sese ad desperationem forent adducti, quique maximos duces interfecilliè; denique in quo uno effet tantum, ut, quoad ille vixeret, abuse him he had conquered; that he should order him either to be slain, or to be discharged. As he seemed to Onomarchus to talk very boldly: What, says he, if you were of that Mind, why did not you rather fall in Bat- tle, than come into the Power of your Enemy? To him Eume- nes replied, I wish that had be- fallen me indeed; but it there- fore did not happen, because I never engaged with a Flouter than myself; for I did not fight with any one, but he fell un- der me: For I fell not by the Bravery of my Enemies, but by the Treachery of my Friends. Nor was that false; * for he was a Man of genteeel Gracefulness of Person, and of Strength sufficient for the bearing of Fatigue, yet not of so large a Body, as a handsome Shape.

CHAP. XII. As Antigonus durst not determine about him alone, he proposed the Matter to a Council. Here, when almost all of them, much disturbed in Mind, wondered he was not already punished, by whom they had been so ill handled for so many Years, that they were often brought to Despair, and who had taken off the greatest Generals; finally, in whom alone there was so much Weight, that so long as

* This seems but an odd Kind of a Reason for his being too hard for all he fought with. Had he encountered Ladies with the like Success, then indeed his Dignitas Honesta, his Venustà Figura might well be supposed to have fixed him in a good Stead; but what they could signify against hard Bangs and cold Iron, I cannot imagine.
viveret, ipsis securi esse non posse; interfecto, nihil habitu negotii esset: posuisse, si illi redderet salutem, quarebant, quibus amicus esset usurus? Sei enim cum Eumene apud eum non futuros. Hic, cognitâ conciliii voluntate, tamen uique ad septimum diem deliberandi sibi spatium reliquit: Tum autem, quem vereretur, ne qua seditio exercitus ortetur, vestit ad eum quenquam admitti, & quotidianum victum amoverit; nam negabat se ei vim allaturum, qui aliquando fuisset amicus. Hic tamen non amplius quæm trium fame fatigatus, cum castra moverent, inince Antigono, jugulatus est à cultodibus.

CAP. XIII. Sic Eumenes, annorum quinque & quadragesinta, quam ab anno vigesimo (ut supra offendimus) septem annos Philippo appa- ruisisset; & tredecim apud Alexandum eundum locum obtinuisset; in his uni equitum alæ praefuisset; post autem Alexandri Magni mortem, imperator exercitus duxisset, summâque duces partem repulisset, partem interfecisset; captus, non Antigoni virtute, sed Macedonum pejuria, talem habuit exitum vitae. De quo quanta fuerit omnium opinio corum, qui post Alexandrum Magnum reges sunt appellati, he lived, they could not be secure: If he was slain, they should have no Difficulty: Finally, if he gave him his Life, they asked him what Friends he intended to make Use of; for they would not be with him, together with Eumenes. Having known the Mind of the Council, yet he left himself Time to consider, till the seventh Day: But then, when he was now afraid, left any Mutiny of the Army should arise upon it, he forbade any one to be admitted to him, and ordered his daily Food to be withdrawn; for he denied that he would offer Violence to him, who had once been his Friend. Yet he being tormented with Hunger no more than three Days, when the Camp was removed, was butchered by his Guards, Antigonus being ignorant of the Matter.

CHAP. XIII. Thus Eumenes, being five and forty Years old, after he had attended Philip as his Secretary for seven Years, from his twentieth Year, (as we have shown above) and had held the same Places under Alexander thirteen; in which he commanded only one Wing of the Cavalry; but after Alexander's Death had led Armies as a General, and had partly defeated, and partly slain the greatest Generals; being taken Prisoner, not by the good Conduct of Antigonus, but the Perjury of the Macedonians, had this End of his Life. Of whom how great the Opinion of all these was, who

were called Kings after Alexander the Great, may be very easily judged from hence; that none, whilst Eumenes was alive, was named King, but Governor: The same, after his Fall, presently took upon them the Regal Habit and Name too: Nor would they perform what, at first, they had given out, that they would keep the Kingdom for the Children of Alexander: And this their only Protector being taken off, they discovered what they intended. The Leaders in this Villainy were Antigonus, Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lyfimachus, and Cassander. But Antigonus gave Eumenes, when dead, to his Relations to be buried. These buried him with a military and a handsome Funeral, the whole Army attending; and took Care that his Bones were carried into Cappadocia to his Mother, Wife, and Children.
Hocion Athenienfis.  

Though he oftentimes commanded Armies and bore the greatest Offices, yet the Integrity of his Life is much more noted than his Performance in military Affairs: Wherefore there is no Account of this, but the Fame of the other is great; from whence he was called by Surname, The Good. For he was always poor, though he might have been very rich because of the frequent Offices conferred upon him, and the great Posts that were given him by the People. When he refused the Present of a great Sum of Money from King Philip, and the Ambassadors advised him to receive it, and at the same Time told him, that if he could easily want it, yet he ought to provide for his Children, for whom it would be difficult, in the utmost Poverty, to maintain the mighty Glory of their Father: To these he replied, If they be like me, this fame little Estate will maintain them, which has brought me to this Dignity: But if they shall prove unlike me, I would not have their Luxury main-

Hocion Athenienfis.  

Whereas there is no Account of this, but the Fame of the other is great; from whence he was called by Surname, The Good. For he was always poor, though he might have been very rich because of the frequent Offices conferred upon him, and the great Posts that were given him by the People. When he refused the Present of a great Sum of Money from King Philip, and the Ambassadors advised him to receive it, and at the same Time told him, that if he could easily want it, yet he ought to provide for his Children, for whom it would be difficult, in the utmost Poverty, to maintain the mighty Glory of their Father: To these he replied, If they be like me, this fame little Estate will maintain them, which has brought me to this Dignity: But if they shall prove unlike me, I would not have their Luxury main-
CAP. II. Eodem quum prope ad annum octagesimum prospera permaniflet fortuna, extremis temporibus magnum in odium pervenit fuorum civium. Primò, cum Demade de urbe tradendà Antipatro conuenferat: ejusque consilio Demofthenes, cum ceteris qui bene de republicâ mereri existimabantur, plebificito in exilium erant expulsi. Neque in eo solùm offenderat, quòd patriæ malè confuluerat; sed etiam quod amicitiae fidem non praefiterat: namque auctus adjunctus à Demofthenè, eum, quem te-nebat, affercerat gradum, quum adversus Charetem eum subornaret; ab eodem in judiciis quum capitis caufam diceret, defensus aliquoties liberatus disceferat: hune non solùm in periculis non defendit, sed etiam prodictit. Concidit autem maximè uno criminé: quia, quum apud eum fummum effet imperium populi, & Nicanorem, Caflandre præfectum, insidiari Piræo Atheniensium, à Der- cylllo moneretur; idemque posircular, ut provideret, ne commetibus civitas privaretur: hic, audiente populo, Phocion negavit eile periculum, feque ejus rei obsidem fore pollicitus est; neque ita mulò pòst Nicanor Piræo est tained and increased at my Charge.

CHAP. II. After Fortune had continued favourable to him, al-most to his eightieth Year, at the latter End of his Time be fell under the great Hatred of his Countrymen. First, he had agreed with Demades about delivering the City to Antipater: And by his Advice, Demofthenes, with the rest, who were thought to de-ferve well of the Commonwealth, had been forced into Banishment; by a Decree of the People. Nor had he only offended in this, that he had advised ill for his Country, but likewise had not performed the faithful Part in Friendship: for, being supported and assisted by Demofthenes, he had mounted to that Height which he then held, when he suborned him against Chares; being defended by the same in some Trials, when he was tried for his Life, he had come off several Times safe: he not only did not defend him in his Dangers, but likewise betrayed him. But he fell chiefly by one Crime; because when the supreme Government of the People was in him, and he was told by Dercylus, that Nicanor, Caflander's Governor, had a Design upon Piræus; and the same Man defired, that he would take Care the City was not deprived of its Provisions: Here, in the Hearing of the People, Phocion denied there was any Danger, and promised that he would be Security.

Chap. III. There were at that Time two factions at Athens, one of which stood up for the Cause of the People; the other that of the Quality: In this was Phocion and Demetrius Phalereus. Each of these relied upon the Protection of the Macedonians: for the popular Party favoured Polyperchon; the Gen-try faded with Cassander. In the mean Time, Cassander was driven out of Macedonia by Polyperchon. Upon which, the People becoming superior, immediately forced out of their Country the Heads of the opposite Party, condemned to the Loss of Life; among these Phocion and Demetrius Phalereus; and sent Ambassadors about that Matter to Polyperchon, to desire of him that he would confirm their Decrees. To the same went Phocion; whether as soon as he was come, he was obliged to plead his Cause before King Philip in Person, but in Reality before Polyperchon; for he at that Time directed the King's Affairs. Being accused by Agonides for having betrayed Pyræus to Nicanor, being put under Confinement by Order of the Council, he was carried to

Athens,
Athens, that he might have his Trial there according to Law.

**CHAP. IV.** After he was come hither, being now lame of his Feet by Reason of his Age, and carried in a Chariot, large Crowds of People gathered about him; whilst some, remembering his former Fame, pitied his Age; but very many were so exasperated because of the Suspicion of his betraying Pireeus; but chiefly because he had stood up against the Interest of the People in his old Age. Therefore he had not, indeed, Leave given him to speak for himself, and plead his Cause. Then some Formalities of Law being performed, he was condemned, and delivered to the Undecemviri, to whom, according to the Custom of the Athenians, those condemned for Offences against the State used to be delivered. When he was led to Execution, Emphyletus met him, whom he had been very kind with: When he said, weeping, O! what unworthy Things do you suffer, Phocion! To him be replies, But not unexpected; for most of the famous Men of Athens have had this End. So great was the Hatred of the People against him, that no Freeman durst bury him: Wherefore he was buried by his Slaves.

A a XX. TIMOLEON,
XX.
TIMOLEON, Corinthius.
CAP. I.

Without doubt he was a great Man in the judgment of every body: For that happened to him alone, which I know not whether ever it happened to any other, that he both delivered his Country, in which he was born, oppressed by a Tyrant, and removed an inveterate Slavery from Syracuse, to the Assistance of which he was sent; and restored by his coming to its former State all Sicily, that had been harassed with War many Years, and oppressed by Barbarians. But in these Things he struggled not with one sort of Fortune only. And, that which is thought much the more difficult, he bore his good Fortune much better than his ill Fortune: For when his Brother Timophanes, being chosen General by the Corinthians, had seized the Government, by the Means of the foreign Soldiers in the Corinthian Pay, and he might have been a Partner with him in his Kingdom; he was so far from a Share in his Villainy, that he preferred the Liberty of his Country...
timel. Hac mente per aruspiciem communenique affinem, cui foror ex iudem parentibus nata, nupta cur, fratrem tyrannum interilicioetum curavit. Ipse non modo manus non attulit, sed ne alipercere quidem fratrem sanguinem voluit. Nam dum res conficeretur, procul in praedidio fuit, nequis faltetes polet succurrere. Hoc praclarissimum ejus facinus non pari modo probaturn est ab omnibus: nonnulli enim lae-^m ab eo pietatem putabant, & invidiad laudem virtutis obterebant. Mater verò, post id factum, neque domum ad fe filium admísit, neque alpexit; quin eum fratricidam impliique detestans compellare. Quibus rebus adeò eít commoros, ut nonnulla vitæ finem facere voluerit, atque ex ingratiorum hominum conscéctu morte decedere.

C A P. II. Interim Dione Syracusitis interfecto, Dionysius redux Syracusarum potitus est. Cujus adeo fariiJ opem à Corinthiis petuerunt, ducemque, quo in bello utentur, postulávunt. Huc Timoleon mittit, incredibili felicitate Dionylum tota Sicilii depulit. Quum intersecere polet, noluit, turoque men before his Brother’s Life, and thought it better to obey the Laws of his Country, than to rule over his Country. With this Mind he took Care to have his Brother the Usurper slain by a Soothsayer, and their common Relation, to whom their Sister, born of the same Parents, was married. He not only did not put a Hand to the Work, but he would not indeed see his Brother’s Blood. For whilst the Thing was doing, he was at a Distance upon the Watch, left any Life-guard-Mn should succour him. This most noble Action of his was not approved of in the like Manner by all: For some thought natural Affection had been violated by him, and out of Envy endeavoured to lessen the Praise of his Virtue. But his Mother, after that Fact, did neither permit her Son to come home to her, nor would look at him; but cursing him, called him the Murderer of his Brother, and a wicked Villain. With which Things he was so much moved, that sometimes he had a Mind to put an End to his Life, and to withdraw by Death out of the Sight of ungrateful Men.

C A P. II. In the mean Time Dion being slain at Syracuse, Dionysius again got Syracuse; whose Enemies begged Affiance of the Corinthians, and desired a General whom they might make Use of in the War: Timoleon being sent hither, drove Dionysius out of all Sicily, with incredible good Fortune: And when he might have killed him, would not, and took
que ut Corinthum perveniret, effecit, quod utrorumque Dionysorur opinibus Corinthii sequere adjuti fuerant: cujus benignitatis memoriam voebat extare; eamque praclaram victoriam ducet, in qua plus est clementia quam crudelitas Postremo, ut non solum autibus acciperetur, sed etiam oculis cernetur, quem, & ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam deteruisse: post Dionysii decessum, cum Icetas bellavit, qui adversatus fuerat Dionysio; quem non odio tyrannidis diffensisse, sed cupiditate, indicio fuit, quod iple, expulfo Dionysio, imperium demittere noluit. Hoc superato, Timoleon maximas copias Carthaginensium apud Crimium flumen fugavit, ac fatis habere coegit, si liceret Africam obtinere, qui jam complures annos possessionem Sicilicae tenebant. Cepit etiam Mamecum, Italicum ducem, hominem bellicosum & potentem, qui tyrannos adjutum in Siciliam venerat.

CAP. III. Quibus rebus confectis, quum propter diurnatitatem belli non solum regiones, sed etiam ubera desertas videret; conquendit quos petuit, primum Siculios, deinde Corintho arcefivit colonos, quod ab his initio Syracusae crunt condites. Care that he should come safe to Corinth, because the Corinthians had been often affiged by the Power of both the Dionysus; the Memory of which Kindness he had a Mind should continue; and he reckoned that a noble Victory, in which there was more of Clemency than of Cruelty. Finally, that it might not only be heard by the Ears, but seen by the Eyes, whom and from how great a Kingdom, to what a Fortune he had reduced; after the Departure of Dionysus, he made War with Ictas, who had opposed Dionysus; who did not contend with him, out of Hatred of his Tyranny, but out of a Desire of it; as this was a Proof, that he, after Dionysus was forced away, would not quit his Power. He being conquered, Timoleon overthrew a great Army of the Carthaginians, at the River Crimefus, and forced them to be content, if they could but keep Africa, who had now kept Poffeffion of Sicily for several Years. He likewise took Mamecum, an Italian General, a warlike and a powerful Man, who had come into Sicily to help the Tyrants.

CHAP. III. Which Things being done, when he saw not only the Country but the Cities likewise forsaken, by Reason of the long Continuance of the War; he sought out firft all the Sicilians which he could, and then sent for Planters from Corinth, because Syracuse had been built at firft by them. He
Civibus veteribus sua restituit, novis bello vacue factas possessiones divisit; urbi- bium moenia disjecit, fanasque deleit, recedit, civitatis leges libertatemque rededit; ex maximo bello tantum otium toti infulse conciliavit, ut his conditor urbium earum, non illi qui initio deduxerant,videretur. Arcem Syracusis, quam munixerat Dionysius, ad urbem obсидendam, a fundamentis disjecit; caetera tyrannidis propugnaculae demolitae est, deditque operam, ut quama minimae multa vestigia servitus manerent. Quam tantis effet opibus, ut etiam invitatis imperare posset, tantum autem haberet amorem omnium Siculorum, ut nullo recutiatum regnum obtineret; maluit se diligii, quam metui. Itaque, quum primum potuit, imperium deposuit, & privatus Syracusis quod reliquam vitæ fuit, vixit. Neque verò id imperitie fecit; nam quod caeteri reges imperio vix potuerunt, hic benevolentia tenuit. Nullus honos huic defuit; neque postea Syracusis res ulla geita est publica, de quâ prius fit decre tum, quâm Timoleontis sententia cognita. Nullius unquam confilium non modò antelatum, sed ne comparatum quidem est: neque id magis benevolentia factum est, quam prudentia.
Nor was that occasioned more by their good Will for him, than his Prudence.

Chap. IV. When he was advanced in Age, he lost the Sight of his Eyes without any Dislomer to occasion it; which Misfortune he bore so meekly, that neither any one heard him complain, neither was he left engaged in private and public Business. But he came into the Theatre, when any Assembly of the People was held there, riding in a Chariot because of his Blindness, and so spoke from the Chariot what seemed proper. Nor did any one impute this to his Pride; for nothing ever, either insolent or boastling, came out of his Mouth: Who truly, when he heard his own Praises celebrated, never said any Thing else, than that in that Case he gave very great Thanks to the immortal Gods, that since they had resolved to put Sicily again into a good Condition, they had thought fit, that he, above all others, should be the Conductor of that Affair. For he thought that nothing of human Affairs was transacted without the Providence of the Gods. Wherefore he had built a Temple of Fortune in his own House, and frequented it most religiously. To this excellent Conductor of the Man, wonderful Accidents were super-added: For he fought all his greatest Battles upon his Birth-Day; whereby it came to pass that all Sicily kept his Birth-Day as a Festival. When one Lameflius, a saucy ungrateful Fellow, would needs
illo se lege agere diceret; et complures concurrent, qui procaciratem hominis manibus coerere conarentur; Timoleon oravit omnes, Ne id facerent; namque, id ut Lameflio custodique liceret, se maximos labores summamque adulterie pericula: hanc enim speciem libertatis esse, si omnibus, quod quisque vellet, legibus experiri liceret. Idem, quum quidam Lameflii timilis, nomine Demanet us, in concione, populi de rebus genitalibus cjuis detrahgere coepisset, ac nonnulla inveharetur in Timoleonta; dixit, Nunc, demum se voti esse damnatum; namque hoc ad dis immortalibus semper precatum, ut tamem libertatem restituerent Syracusanis, in qua cuvis liceret, de quo vellet, impune dicere. Hie quum diem supremum obiisset, publice a Syracusanis in gymnasio, quod Timoleonteum appellatur, tota celebrante Sicilia, sepultus est.

needs put Bail upon him, because he said he would go to Law with him, and several People gathered about him, who endeavoured to correct the Sanctions of the Fellow by Blows: Timoleon begged of them all, that they would not do it; for that he had undergone the greatest Fatigues and Hazards, that that might be lawful for Lameflus and others; for this was a visible Appearance of Freedom, if it was allowed all People to try at Law what every one pleased. The same Man, when one like Lameflus, by Name Demanetus, had begun to detach from his Allions in an Assembly of the People, and inveighed somewhat against Timoleon; he said, Thus now be had his Wish; for he had always begged this of the immortal Gods, that they would restore such Freedom to the Syracusanis, in which it might be allowed any one to speak his Mind with Impunity, of whom he would. When he said, he was buried at the publick Expense by the Syracusanis, in the Gymnafium, which is called Timoleonteum, all Sicily celebrating his Funeral.
De REGIBUS.

CAP. I.

I ferè fuerunt

Greciae gentis du-

ces, qui memo-

rià digni videan-

tur, præter reges:

namque eos attingere nolui-

mus, quod omnium res gestæ

separatim sunt relatae: ne-

que tamen hi admodum sunt

multi. Lacedæmonius au-

tem Agesilaus nomine, non

potestate, fuit rex, sicut ca-

teri Spartan. Ex his verò,

qui dominatum imperio te-

nuerunt excellentissimi fue-

runt, (ut nos judicamus)

Perfarum Cyrus, & Darius

Hyfiaxis fìius; quorum

uterque privatus virtute reg-

num est adeptus. Prior ho-

rum apud Mælagetas in præ-

lio cecidit: Darius ieneutute

diem obiit supremum. Tres

sunt præterea ejusdem gene-

ris, Xerxes, & duo Artaxer-

xes, Macrochir & Mnemon.

Xerxi maximè est illustre,

quod maximis post hominem

memoriam exercitibus terrâ

mariq; bellum intulit Græcae.

At
At Macrochir præcipuam habet laudem amplissimæ pulcheriarumque corporis formæ: quam incredibili ornavit virtute belli; namque illo Persarum nemo fuit manu fortior. Mnemon autem justitiae famâ floruit. Nam quum matris luxæ fœcile arbore amittisset uxorem tantum indullit dolori ut eum pieas vincisset. Ex his, duodem nomine morbo naturæ debitum reddiderunt: Tertius ab Artabano praefecto ferro interfectus est.

Cap. II. Ex Macedonum autem genere, duo multo cæteros antecesserunt rerum gestarum gloriam; Philippus Amyntæ filius, & Alexander Magnus. Horum alter Babylonem morbo consumptus est: Philippus Ægis à Pausaniâ, quum spectatum ludos iret juxta theatrum occisis est. Unus Epitores, Pynhus, qui cum populo Romano bellavit. Is quum Argos oppidum oppugnaret in Peloponnesio, lapide iustius interitis. Unus item Siculus, Dionylius prior, nam & manu fortis & belli peritus fuit: & id quod in tyranno non facile repertur, minimè licidinofus, non luxuriosus, non avarus, nullius rei denique cupidus, nulli singularis perpetuæ imperii, ob eamque rem crudelis:

Mankind. But Macrochir has a mighty Commendation in Story, for the large and most comely Make of his Person, which he adorned with an incredible Bravery and Conduct in War; for none of the Persians were more stout in Action than he. But Mnemon flourished in Reputation for Justice. For after he had left his Wife by the wicked Con- trivance of his Mother, he so far indulged his Sorrow, that his Duty to his Mother overcame it. Of these the Two of the same Name paid their Debt to Nature by a Disease: The Third was slain with the Sword by Artaba- nus, a Governor of his.

Chap. II. But, of the Nation of the Macedonians, Two much excelled the rest in the Glory of their Exploits; Philip the Son of Amyntas, and Alexander the Great. One of these was taken off by a Dilemper at Babylon; Philip was slain at Ægis by Paus- faniæs, as he was going to see the publick Games nigh the Theatre. There was one of Ef- fire, Pyrrhus, who made War with the Roman People. He died of a Stroke with a Stone, when he was attacking the Town of Argos in Peloponnesus. There was one likewise of Sicily, Diony- fius the First; for he was both brave in Action, and skillful in War; and, what is not easily found in a Tyrant, he was not at all lustful, not luxurious, not covetous, finally, very defirous of nothing but of arbitrary
CORNELII NEPOTIS

crudelis: Nam dum id studuit munire, nullius pepercit vitae quem ejus insidiatorem puraret. Hic, quem virtute tyrannidem fibi peperisset, magnâ retinuit felicitate, majorque annos sexaginta natus, decevit florense regno: neque, in tam multis annis, cujusquam ex suâ Ære funus vidit, quam ex tribus uxoribus liberos procreâissent, multique ei nati essent nepotes.

Cap. III. Fuerunt præterea multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, qui poxt obitum ejus, imperia ceperrunt: In his, Antigonus, & hujus filius Demetrius, Lyfimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemaeus. Ex his Antigonus, quem adversus Seleucum Lyfimachumque dimicaret, in praelio occidus est. Pari letcho affectus est Lyfimachus à Seleuco: nam societate dissiputatum, bellum inter se gesserunt. At Demetrius, quem filiam suam Seleuco in matrimonium dedidisset, neque eò magis fida inter eos amicitia manere potuitfisset, captus bello, in custodia fecer generi perit morbo: neque ita multo poxt, Seleucus à Ptolemaeo Cerauno dolo interfecit esse quem, ille, à patre expellum Alexandrià alienarum opum indugentem, reciperat. Ipse autem Ptolemaeus, quum, vivus, filio regnum tradidisset, ab

Power and for Life, and for that Reason cruel: For whilst he endeavoured to secure that, he feared no Man’s Life, whom he thought to be in a Plot against it. He, after he had got the Government by his able Management, kept it with great good Fortune; and died above sixty Years of Age, in a flourishing Kingdom: nor, in so many Years, did he see the Funeral of any of his Infic, tho’ he had Children by three Wives, and had many Grandsons born to him.

Chap. III. There were besides many Kings of the Friends of Alexander the Great, who, after his Death, seized the Government: Amongst these, Antigonus and his Son Demetrius, Lyfimachus, Seleucus, and Ptolemy. Of these, Antigonus was slain in a Battle, when he fought against Seleucus and Lyfimachus. Lyfimachus was taken off with the like Death, by Seleucus: For, upon a Breach of the Alliance they carried on a War together. But Demetrius, after he had given his Daughter to Seleucus in Marriage, and the Alliance betwixt them was never the more faithfully observed for that; the Father-in-law, being taken in War, died in Custody of his Son-in-law; and not long after, Seleucus was treacherously slain by Ptolemy Ceraunos; whom, when driven by his own Father out of Alexandria, and in need of others Relief, he had entertained. But Ptolemy having delivered,
De REGIBUS.

ab illo eodem vita privatus dicitur. De quibus quoniam latissimium putamus, non incommodum videtur, non praeterire Hamilcarem & Hannibalem; quos & animi magnitudine, & calliditate, omnes in Africâ natos praefititifè conflat.

liverted, whilst living, his Kingdom to his Son, is said to have been deprived of his Life by that same Son. Concerning whom because we think enough has been said, it does not seem improper, not to pass by Hamilcar and Hannibal; who, it is certain, did excel all that were born in Africa, both in Greatness of Mind, and Subtilty.
XXII.

HAMILCAR.

Cap. I.

Amilcar, Hannibal's filius, cognomine Barchas, Carthaginis, primo Punico bello, sed temporibus extremis, admodum adolcecentulus, in Siciliam praeellce coeperit exercitu. Quam ante ejus adventum, & mari & terrae res gerentur Carthaginianum; ipse ubi affuit, nunquam hostis cessit, neque locum necendi dedit; sed &que, è contrario, holtem occasione datà laco livit, temperque superior dixisset. Quo facto quem penè omnia in Siciliam Poeni amississent, ille Erycèm sic defendit, ut bellum eo loco gestum non videretur. Interim, Carthaginientes cladi apud insulas Ægates a C. Luctatio Consule Romano-rum superati, statuerunt bellii finem facere, eamque rem arbitrio permiserunt Hamilcaris. Ille etì flagratur bellii cupiditate, tamen paci servendum puravit, quod patriam ex-haustam sumptibus, diutius calamitatem bellii ferre non possè intelligebat; sed ita ut statim

XXII.

HAMILCAR.

Cap. I.

Amilcar, the Son of Hannibal, by Surname Barchas, the Carthaginian, began, when very young, to command an Army in Sicily, in the first Carthaginian War, but about the latter End of it. And whereas, before his coming there, the Affairs of the Carthaginians were ill managed, both by Sea and by Land; when he came there, he never finished before the Enemy, nor gave them any Opportunity of hurting him; and oftentimes, on the contrary, when an Opportunity offered, he attacked the Enemy, and always came off superior. Upon which, tho' the Carthaginians had almost left all in Sicily, he so defended Eryx, that the War did not seem to have been carried on at all in that Place. In the mean Time, the Carthaginians being routed by Sea, at the Islands called Ægates, by Caius Luctatus the Consul of the Romans, resolved to make an End of the War, and left that Matter to the Discretion of Hamilcar. He, altho' he burnt with Desire of carrying on the War, yet thought it necessary
H U J Q H S
for the
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Chap.
Hujus
patria was but

Hujus
periculum

Hujus
pertinaciae

cellit Catullus.

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patria was but

Hujus
periculum

Hujus
pertinaciae

cellit Catullus.

H A M I L C A R.

fary to endeavour after Peace,
because he was sensible, that his
Country, being exhausted by the
Charges of the War, was not able
to bear the Distress of it any
longer; but so, that he immedi-
ately purposed in his Mind, if
their Affairs should be but a little
recruited, to renew the War, and
to fall upon the Romans with
Arms, till either they conquered
by their Valour, or, being con-
quered, gave up the Cause. With
this Design he made a Peace, in
which so great was his Resolution,
that when Catullus denied that
he would agree upon ending the
War, unless he with his Men, that
held Eryx, quitting their Arms,
left Sicily; tho' his Country was
sinking, he said, he would perijb
rather than return Home, with
so great a Scandal; for it was
not suitable to his Conduct, to
deliver up his Arms, received
from his Country against its En-
emies, to his Adversaries. Catullus
yielded to his Resolution.

C A P. II. At ille, ut Car-
thaginem venit, multo al-
ter, ac sperabat, rempubli-
cam fe habentem cognovit.
Namque diuturnitate externi
mali tantum exarit intesti-
num bellum, ut nunquam pari
in periculo fuerit Carthago,
nisi quum deleta est. Primo,
mercenarii milites, qui ad-
versus Romanos fuerunt, de-
feverunt, quorum numerus
erat viginti millium: Hi to-
tam abalienarunt Africam, ip-
sam Carthaginem oppugnarunt.

Q ubus

- C H A P. II. But he, as soon as
he came to Carthage, found the
Commonwealth to be quite other-
wise than he expected. For so
great a Civil War had broken out,
occaisioned by the long Continu-
ance of the Foreign War, that
Carthage was never in the like
Danger, but when it was de-
stroyed. First of all, the Foreign
Soldiers in their Pay, who had
been employed against the Ro-
mans, revolted, whose Number
was twenty Thousand; These
drew along with them all Africa,
Quibus malis adeò sunt Poeni perterriti, ut auxilia etiam à Romanis petiverint, caque imperatim. Sed extremè, quum propè jam ad despera-
tionem pervenissent, Hamili-
carem imperatorem fecerunt: Is non solùm hostes à muris Carthaginis remotit, quum amplius centum millia faéta essent armatorum; sed etiam eò compulit, ut locorum ang-
gustis claudi, plures fame, quàm ferro, interirent. Om-
nia oppida abalienata, in his Uticae atque Hipponem, va-
lenstilma totius Africae, re-
finituit patriæ. Neque e o fuit contentus, sed etiam fines imperii propagavit; totâ A-
fricâ tantum otium reddidit, ut nullum in eâ bellum vide-
retur multis annis fuisset.

CAP. III. Rebus his ex-
sententia peracís, fidenti ani-
mo, atque infesto Romanis, quò faciliüs caúiam bellandi reperiret, effecit, ut impera-
tor cum exercitù in Hispani-
am mitteret; eòque secum duxit filium Hannibalem, an-
norum novem. Erat præ-
terea cum eo adolefcentis il-
lusiris & formolus, Hasdrub-
al, quem nonnulli diligi turn-
piús, quam par erat, ab Ha-
ilcare loquebantur; non enim maledici tanto viro de-
effe poterant. Quò factum est, ut à præfecto morum Hasdrub-
al and attacked Carthage itself. With which Misfortune the Car-
thaginians were so terrified, that they begged Assistance even from the Romans and obtained it. But at last, when they were come now almost to Despair, they made Hami-
licar their General: He not only drove the Enemies from the Walls of Carthage, though they were become above an hundred thousand armed Men; but like-
wife reduced them to that, that being inclosed within a narrow Place, more of them died by Fa-
mine than by the Sword. He re-
stored all the revolted Towns, and amongst these Utica and Hippo, the strongest of all Africa, to his Country. Nor was he content with that, but he likewise extended the Bounds of their Empire; and restored such a Peace throughout all Africa, that there seemed not to have been any War in it for many Years.

CHAP. III. These Things being performed according to his Whi,
with a Mind full of Expecations, and incensed against the Romans, that he might the more easily find out a Pretence for making War, he contrived to be sent General with an Army into Spain; and thither he carried along with him his Son Hannibal, nine Years old. There was besides with him an illuñerious and beautiful Youth, Hasdrubal, who, some said, was beloved more scandalously than was fitness, by Hamilcar: for Backbiters could not be wanting to so great a Man; from whence it

it was, that Hannibal was for- bid to be with him, by the Overseer of the Public Manners. He gave him his Daughter in Marriage, because according to their Customs, a Son-in-law could not be dis- charged the Company of his Fa- ther-in-law. We here therefore made mention of him, because, when Hamilcar was slain, he com- manded the Army, and performed great Things: And first of all corrupted the ancient Manners of the Carthaginians, by his dis- tributing Money to the Troops: and after his Death, Hannibal received the Command from the Army. But Hamilcar, after he passed the Sea and was come into Spain, performed great Things with good Success: He subjugated very great and many near the Na- tions: He carried all Africa with Him, Arms, Men, and Money. Whilst he was intending to carry the War into Italy, he was slain fighting in a Battle against the Vettones, in the ninth Year after he came into Spain. His constant Hatred of the Romans seems chiefly to have raised the second Carthaginian War: For Hannibal his Son was brought to that by the perpetual Injurious of his Father, that he chose rather to perish than not to make Trial of the Romans.
Annibal, the Son of Hamilcar, the Carthaginian. If it be true, which nobody doubts, * that the Roman People have excelled all Nations in Bravery and Conduct, it is not to be denied, that Hannibal as much exceeded other Commanders in Prudence, as the Roman People exceed all Nations in Valour: † For as oft as he engaged with them in Italy, he always came off superior. And unless he had been weakened by the Envy of his Countrymen at Home, he seems to have been capable of conquering the Romans. But the Detraction of many prevailed against the great Abilities of one. He so firmly fixed in his Mind his Father's Hatred of the Romans, left him, as it were, in Heredita-

* Our Author has here expressed himself after a very unusual Manner, if the Reading be good. When a Sentence, that is a positive Affirmation or Negation, is the Subject or Object of a Verb, i.e. answers the Question, What? before or after it, the Accusative Case and Infinitive Mood are commonly used; but sometimes, though very rarely, quod with the Nominative, and Indicative, or Subjunctive. There are some of Opinion, that quod and ut have in this Period changed Places, and that we ought to read thus: Si verum ess, ut nemo dubitat quod.
† I wonder our Author should affirm a Thing so notoriously false, as is plain from all other Accounts. See Livy and Plutarch.
HANNIBAL.

Confirmavit ut prius animam, quam id depugerit: qui quidem quam patria pullus est, & alienarum opum indignet, nonquam deponente animo bellare cum Romanis.

CAP. II. Nam, ut omittam Philippum, quem absens hodie reddidit Romanis; omnium tempore ribus potentissimus rex Antiochus est. Hunc tantæ cupiditatis incendit bellandi, ut usque à rubro maris arma conatus est inferre Italiae: Ad quem quem legati venissent Romani, qui de ejus voluntate explorarent, darentque operam consiliis clandestinis, ut Hannibalem in suspicione regi adducerent, tanquam, ab ipsis corruptum alia atque antea sentiret; neque id fruěræ fecissent: idque Hannibal comperisset, seque ab interioribus consiliis segregari vidisset: tempore dato, adit ad regem, atq; quem multa de fide suâ, & odio in Romanos commemorasset, hoc adjunxit: Pater (inquit) meus Hamilcar, puerulo me utpete non amplius novem annos nato, in Hispaniam imperator proficisci, Carthagine Jovi Optimo Maximo hostias immolavit; quae divina res cim consciexpert, quae vis à me, Vellemine jecum in Inheritance, that he laid down his Life before that: Who, even when he was banished his Country, and stood in need of other People's Relief, never ceased in his Mind to make War with the Romans.

CHAP. II. For to say nothing of Philip, whom, though at a Distance from him, he made an Enemy to the Romans; Antiochus was the most powerful Prince of all in those Times. He fired him with so strong a Passion for making War, that he endeavoured to bring his Arms upon Italy, even as far as from the Red Sea: To whom when the Roman Ambassadors were come to make a Discovery of his Intention, and aid their Endeavour, by clandestine Contrivances, to bring Hannibal in Suspicion with the King, as if, being bribed by them, he had other Sentiments than formerly; and had not done that in vain; and Hannibal perceived it, and saw that he was excluded from his secret Counsels: an Opportunity being given him, he went to the King; and after he had said much to him, about his Faithfulness to him, and his Hatred of the Romans, he added this: My Father Hamilcar, says he, when I was a little Boy, as being no more than nine Years old, going General into Spain, offered Sacrifices at Carthage to Jupiter the * Best and the Greatest; whil this divine Worship was perform-

* These are Epithets frequently applied by Heathen Authors to their God Jupiter.
ing, he enquired of me, if I would go along with him to the
Camp? As I willingly accepted
of that, and began to beg of
him, that he would not scruple
to carry me; upon that he says,
I will do it, if you will give me
the Promise which I demand of
you. And at the same Time
he brought me to the Altar at
which he had begun to sacri-
cifice; and commanded me, the
rest being ordered away, hold-
ing that, to iwear, That I would
never be at Friendship with the
Romans. I have kept that Oath
sworn to my Father, till this
Day, that it ought to be a
Doubt with nobody, but that
I shall be of the same Mind for
the Time to come. Where-
fore if you design any thing
friendly as to the Romans, you
will not do unwisely, if you
conceal it from me; but if,
indeed, you will prepare for
War, you will deceive your-
self, if you do not place me
the foremost in that Affair.

CHAP. III. Wherefore he went
at this Age with his Father into
Spain. After whose Death Haf-
druble being put in his Room as
General, he commanded all the
Horse. He too being slain, the
Army gave the chief Command
to him; which, being carried to
Carthage, was approved of by the
Government. Thus Hannibal, be-
ing made General when only
five and twenty Years old, in the
following three Years subdued all
the Nations of Spain in War.
He took by Force Saguntum, a City
in Alliance with the Romans:
He raised three very great Armies: He sent the of these into Africa; another he left with Haidrubal his Brother in Spain; the third he led along with him into Italy. He passed the Pyrenean Forest; wheresoever he made his March he engaged with all the Inhabitants of the Country; he sent none away any otherwise than conquered. After he came to the Alps, which divide Italy from Gaul, which nobody had pasted with an Army before him, besides Hercules the Grecian, from which Fact that Forest is called at this Day the Grecian Forest; he cut to Pieces the Alpians, endeavouring to hinder his Passage; he opened the Places, made Roads, and brought it to pass, that a loaded Elephant might go, where before a single Man unmanned could scarcely creep. This Way he drew over his Troops, and came into Italy.

Cap. IV. Conflixerat apud Rhodanum cum P. Cornelio Scipione confule, cumque pepulerat. Cum hoc eodem de Clastidio, apud Padum decernit, saeucum inde ac fugatum dimittit. Tertio, idem

He had engaged at the Rhone with Publius Cornelius Scipio the Consul, and had defeated him. He engages with the same near the Po, not far from Clastidium; he sends him away from thence wounded and routed.

C c 2

The Pyrenean Saltus is a great Ridge of Mountains betwixt France and Spain, reaching from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. Our Author calls it by the Name of Saltus, because it was then almost wholly covered with Wood.

Our Author was, in all likelihood, mistaken here; for Livy, a much better Writer in all Respects, gives a different Account, i.e. that Scipio designed to have engaged him; but finding Hanniball gone from his Camp, altered his Intention, and put his Men on board his Ships, to come to Italy.

**CAP. V.** Hæc pugnæ pugnatar Romam profectus est, nullo resistente. In propinquus urbis montibus morsus

The same Scipio, with his Colleague Tiberius Longus, came against him a third Time, * at Trebia. He engaged them, and defeated them both. After that he passed the † Appenine Mountain through the Country of the ‡ Ligurians, marching for § Etruria. In this March he was afflicted with such a violent Disease, as in his Eyes, that he never had the Use of his Right Eye so well after: With which Malady tho' he was then troubled, and carried in a Chair, he killed C. Flaminius the Consul, at the ** Trafimene Lake, trepanned with his Army by an Ambush: and not long after C. Centenius the Pretor, seizing upon the Forest with a choice Body of Troops. After that he came into †† Apulia. There the two Consuls, C. Terentius Varro, and L. Paulus Emilius, met him: He routed both their Armies in one Battle: He slew L. Paulus the Confid, and some confidant Gentlemen besides; amongst these Cn. Servilius Geminus, who had been Consul the Year before.

* A River falling into the Po on the South Side.
† The Appenine is a Mountain that runs quite through the Middle of Italy.
‡ The Ligurians were a People of Italy, bordering on France, betwixt the Sea and the Po.
§ Etruria is a Country below Liguria in Italy.
** The Trafimene Lake is in Etruria.
†† A Country in the South Part of Italy.
HANNIBAL.

When he had kept his Camp there for some Days, and was returning to * Capua, Q. Fabius
Maximus, the Roman † Dictator, threw himself in his Way in the Territory of Falernum. Though
inclosed in a narrow Place, he extricated himself thence in the Night-time, without any Dimi-
nuation of his Army. He put a Trick upon the most crafty Com-
mander Fabius: For after Night was come on, he set fire to some Twigs, tied upon the Horns of some
Bullocks, and sent up a vast Number of that Sort of Cattle scattered here and there. Which sudden Ap-
pearance being seen, it struck so great a Terror into the Army of the Romans, that none durst go
without their Ramparts. Not many Days after this Exploit, he routed M. Minutius Rufus, Master
of the Horse, invested with the same Power as the Dictator him-
self, being drawn to an Engagement by a Little. He likewise took
off Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, a second Time Con
du, in the Coun-
try of the Lucanians, being drawn into an Ambush: In like Manner
he cut off M. Claudius Marcellus, a fift Time Con
du, at Venusia. It
is too long to reckon up all the Bat-
tles: Wherefore this one Thing will
be enough to be said, from whence

* A very great City of Campania, a Country towards the Bottom of Italy.
† The Dictator was an extraordinary Officer, nominated in Times
of Danger, and invested with great Power, almost absolute, but
confined within the Space of Six Months. He had an Officer under
him, called Master of the Horse, because in the Day of Battle he
commanded the Horse, as the Dictator did the Foot.
fuit, nemo ei in acie restitit: nemo adversus cum, post Canneniem pugnam, in campo castra posuit.

**Cap. VI.** Hic invictus patriam defensionis revocatus, bellum ufus adversus P. Scipionis filium, quem iple primum apud Padum, tertio apud Trebiam fugaverat. Cum hoc, exauleris jam patriae facultas, cupivit impræsentiarum bellum componere, quod valentior poetae congregeretur. In colloquium convenit; conditiones non convenerunt. Post id famum, paucis diebus, apud Zaman cum eo dem confliguerat: pullus (incredibile dictu!) biduo & duabus noctibus Adrumetum pervenit, quod abest a Zama circiter millia passuum trecenta. In hac fugis, Numidae, qui simul cum eo acie excelerant, insidiati sunt ei: quos non solum effugit, sed etiam ipios opprexit; Adrumetis reliquos ex fuga collogit; novis delectibus, paucis diebus, multos contraxit.

**Cap. VII.** Quum in apparando acerrime effcit occu-

**Chap. VI.** This unconquered Man being called Home to defend his Country, carried on the War against the Son of that P. Scipio, whom he had routed first at the Rhone, again at the Po, and a third Time at Trebia. The Wealth of his Country being exhausted, he was desirous to make an End of the War by Treaty with him for that Time, that he might engage the Romans afterwards, when more able. He came to a Conference with him; the Articles were not agreed upon. A few Days after that Transaction he engaged with the same at* Zama; being routed, (it is incredible to be said!) in two Days and two Nights he came to † Adrumetum, which is about three hundred Miles distant from Zama. In this Flight, some Numidians, who had come out of the Battle with him, formed a Plot against him; whom he not only escaped, but likewise killed. At Adrumetum he picked up those that were left after the Flight; and by new Levies, in a few Days, raised a great many.

* Zama was a Town of Africa, in Numidia Propria, South-West from Carthage.
† Adrumetum, a Town of Africa, in the Province of Byzacium upon the Sea, to the Eastward of Carthage.
cupatus, Carthaginenses bel-
 lum cum Romanis compo-
 surunt. Ille, nihilò fecius,
exercitui postea praefuit, re-
 que in Africâ gessit; item-
 que Mago frater ejus, utque
 ad Publìum Sulpicium &
 Caium Aurelium confules,
 His enim magistratibus, le-
gati Carthaginenses Romam
 velerunt, qui senatui popu-
 loque Romano gratias age-
 rent, quòd cum his pacem
 fecissent, ob camque rem
 coronà aureà eos donarent,
 simulque pterent, ut obfi-
des eorum Fregellis effent,
captivique redderentur. His
 ex senatusconsulto respon-
dium est, Munus eorum gra-
tum acceptumque esse; ob-
 sides quo loco rogarent, futu-
 ros; captivos non remissu-
 ros, quòd Hannibalem, cujus
 opera fuscetum bellum fo-
 ret, inimicissimum nominì
 Romano, & nunc cum im-
 perio apud exercitum ha-
 béreri, * itemque fratrem e-
jus Magonem. Hoc respon-
 sìo Carthaginenses cognito,
 Hannibalem domum Mago-
nenqu revocârunt. Huc ut re-
dit, praetor factus est post-
 quam rex fuerat, anno secun-
do & vice-simo. Ut enim Ro-
 mæ confules, sic Carthagine
 quotannis annui bini reges
 creabantur. In eo magistratu
 pari
tions, the Carthaginians ended the
War by Treaty with the Romans.
He, notwithstanding, afterwards
commanded the Army, and per-
formed several Actions in Afri-
ca; and likewise Mago his Bro-
ther, until P. Sulpicius and C.
Aurelius were Consuls. For un-
der these Magistrates, Carthagin-
ian Ambassadors came to Rome
to give thanks to the Senate and
People of Rome, because they had
made Peace with them, and to pre-
sent them with a Golden Crown
upon that Account; and at the
same Time to request, that their
Hostages might be at * Fregella,
and their Prisoners be restored.
To these Answer was made by
Order of the Senate, That their
Present was grateful and accept-
able; that the Hostages should be
in the Place they desired; but
that they would not send back the
Prisoners, because they had Han-
nibal, by whose Means the War
had been occasioned, a bitter En-
emy to the Roman Name, even
now with a Command at the Ar-
my; and likewise his Brother
Mago. The Carthaginians, having
heard this Answer, sent for Han-
nibal and Mago home. He, as soon
as he returned, † was made Prütor,
in the two and twentieth Year
after he had been made King. For
as Consuls are made at Rome, so
at Carthage every Year two Kings
were made for a Year. In that
Office

* Fregellæ is a Town of Latium, or nigh the Borders of Cam-
pania, in Italy.
† A Sort of Lord Chief Justice, or Superintendant in their Courts
of JUDICATURE.
Office Hannibal behaved himself with the like Diligence, as he had done in the War: For he took care not only that there should be Money from the new Taxes, to be paid the Romans, according to the Treaty, but likewise that there should be an Overplus to be laid up in the Treasury. Then a Year after his Pretorship, when M. Claudius and L. Furius were Consuls, Roman Ambassadors came to Carthage; Hannibal supposing they were sent upon Account of demanding him, before an Audience of the Senate was given them, privately goes aboard a Ship, and fled into Syria to Antiochus. This Thing being made publick, the Carthaginians sent two Ships to seize him; if they could overtake him, they confiscated his Estate, they pulled down his House to the Foundations, and declared him an Exile.

Cap. VIII. At Hannibal anno terrio postquam domo procul erat, L. Cornello, Quin to Minuto Coel; cum quinque navibus Africam accepi vit, in finibus Cyrenaeorum, et forté Carthaginensium ad bellum, Antiochi sive fiduciaque, inducere posset; cui jam perfluaserat, ut cum exercitibus in Italia proficisceretur. Huc Magonem fratrem excivit. Id ubi Poeni rei ce verunt, Magonem, cædem, qua fratrem absen tem, poenâ affecerunt, illi, desperatis rebus, quam fol vi dent naves, ac yela ventis de-
dedissent, Hannibal ad Antiochum pervenit. De Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita est; namque ali i naufragio, ali i a sevis ipfius interfectum eum scriptum relique- runt. Antiochus autem, si tam in agendo bello parere voluisset confiliis ejus, quãm in supficiendo inftiterat, pro-piùs Tiberi quàm Thermopylis de summâ imperii dimi-casset: quem etiam multa ftultè conari videbat, tamen nulla deferuit in ãe. Praefuit pau-cis navibus, quas ex Syrià juftius erat in Asia ducere, hâtique adverfus Rhodiorum clàlem in Pamphylio mari conflīxit; quo quum multitudine adversariorum fui superarentur, ipiè, quo cornu rem gessit, fuit superior.

**CAP. IX.** Antiocho fugato, verens ne dederetur, quod fine dubio accidisset, fì fui feciffet poteftatem, Cretam ad Gortynios venit, ut ibi, quò fì conferret, confideraret. Vidit autem vir om-nium callidissimus, magnò fìe fore periculo, nisi quid praeviSiisset, propter avari-tiam Cretenfiim; magnam enim and given their Sails to the Winds, Hannibal came to Antiochus. There is a double Account given of Magos’s Death; for some have left upon Record, that * he perished by Shipwreck; others, that he was slain by his Slaves. But Antiochus, if he would have obeyed his Advice, as well in carrying on the War, as he had resolved in undertaking it, would have fought nearer Tiber than Thermopylae for the Empire of the World: Whom, tho’ he faw enterprize many Things foolishly, yet he foook in nothing. He commanded a few Ships, which he had been ordered to bring out of Syria into Asia, and with these he engaged against the Fleet of the Rhodians in the Pamphylian Sea; in which Fight, tho’ his Men were overpowered by the Numbers of their Enemies, he was however superior in that Wing in which he acted.

**CHAP. IX.** After Antiochus was routed, fearing left he should be given up, which without Doubt would have happened, if he had given them an Opportunity of inapping him, he came to † Crete to the Gortynians, that there he might consider whether he should betake himself. But this Man, the moft cunning of all Men, saw that he should be in great Danger, D d unless

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* There seems to be some Word wanting in the Text after Naufragio, such as periisse or interiisse; for Naufragio interfectus is, I take it, just as good Latin, as killed by a Shipwreck, is good English.
† A famous Island in the South Parts of the Egean Sea.
enim secum pecuniam portabat, de qua sciebat eßile famam. Itaque capit tale con-

flium; amphorae complures complët plombo, funmas operit autro & argento: has Gortyniiis præfentibus depo-
nit in templo Dianæ, simul-
lans fe suas fortunas illorum fidei credere. His in errorem ductis, statús æneas, quas se-
cum portabat, omnes suæ pecuniæ complet, eaque in pro-
pâteulo domi abjicit. Gortynii

templum magnà curà custo-
diunt, ne tarn a caeterisquam ab Hannibale; ne quid ille inncientibus his tolleret, secumque aportaret.

Cap. X. Sic conservatis suis rebus, Pænus, illusis Cre-
tenibus omnibus, ad Pru-

fiam in Pontum pervenit; apud quem eodem animo fuit erga Italianam; neque aliud quicquam egit, quanm regem armavit, & excitavit adversus Romanos; quem quum videret domesticis re-
bus minus esse robustum, conciliabat cæteros reges, adjungetaque bellicosæ na-
tiones. Diffidebat ab eo Pergamenus rex Eumenes, Romanis amiciissimus; bel-

lumque unless he took some Care, by Rea-

son of the Covetousness of the Cre-
tans; for he carried a great deal of Money with him, of which he knew a Rumour was got abroad. Wherefore he takes this Course; he fills several Pots with Lead, he covers the upper Parts with Gold and Silver: He deposits these, whilst the Gortynians were present, in the Temple of Diana, pretending he would entrust his Fortune to their Honesty. These being led into a Mistake, he fills all his brazen Statues, which he carried with him, with his Money, and throws them into an open Place at home. The Gortynians guard the Temple with great Care, not so much against others, as against Hannibal; lest he should take any Thing away without their Knowledge, and carry it off with him.

Chap. X. Thus the Carthaga-

ginian, having saved his Money, and fooled all the Cretans, came to Prusias into * Pontus; with whom he was of the same Disposition as to Italy: Nor did he do any Thing else but arm the King, and animate him against the Romans; whom when he saw to be not at all strong in his own Circumstances, he brought over other Princes, and joined warlike Nations to him. Eumenes, King of † Pergamus, was at Distance with him, a very great Friend to the Romans; and a War was car-

* A Province of Asia Minor, lying upon the Euxine Sea.
† A City of Myśia Minor in Asia Minor.
lumque inter eos gerebatur &
man & terrā, quō magis cupie-
bat eum Hannibal opprimi;
sexturboique Eumenes plus
valebat, propter Romanorum
societatem; quem si remo-
viffer, faciliora fībi caetera fore
arbitrabatur. Ad hunc inter-
ficiendum talem inquit ratio-
nem: classē paucus diebus
erant decertaturī: superabatur
navium multitūdine: dolo erat
pugnandum, quam par non
effet armīs. Imperavit quām
plurīmas venenatas serpentēs
vivas colligī, eaque in vasa
ficēlia conjici; harum quō con-
fecissent magnam multitūdi-
nem, die ipso quō factūrus erat
navale præitium, classiarios con-
vocat, hīque precipit, omnes
ut in unam Eumenēs regis
concurrant navēm, ad caēterīs
tantūm fāris habeant se defend-
dere; id facile illos serpentem
multītūdine consecuturos; rex
autem quā nave veheretur, ut
scirent, ut factūrum: quem si
aut cepissent, aut intersecissent,
magnō his pollicetur id prā-
mīō fore.

CAP. XI. Tali cohorta-
tione militūm factā, clāssis
ab utrisque in præitium dedu-
citur; quam acie consti-
tutā, prītiōquum signum pug-
næ daretur, Hannibal, ut
palam faceret suis, quo leco
Eumenēs effe, tabellariūm
in scaphā cum caduceo mit-
t.  

CHAP. XI. Having made this
Exhortation to his Soldiers, the
Fleet is drawn out to a Battle
by both Sides: The Line of Battle
in each being formed, before the
Signal of the Fight was given,
Hannibal, that he might make
known to his Men in what Place
Eumenes was, sends a Letter-
Carry
Cornelii Nepoti

Tit. Qui, ubi ad naves adversariorum pervenit, epistolam ostendens, se regem pro-sequi esset quaerere; statim ad Eumenem deducet us est, quod nemo dubitabat aliquid de pace esse scriptum. Tabellarius, ducis naves declara- rat suos, eodem unde ierat se recept. At Eumenes, solutâ epistolâ, nihil in ea reperit, nisi quod ad irri den- dum eum pertineret: cujus esset causa caufam ostendens, nemo dubitavit. Horum in concursu, Bithyni, Hannibalis præcepto, universi navem Eumenis adorientur; quorum vim quum rex sustinerer non posset, fugit salutem petit; quam con- sequus non esset, nisi intra sua praefidia se recepiisset, qua in proximo littore erant collocata. Reliquae Pergamene naves quum adversarios premerent acerius, repente in eas vasa fichilia, de quibus supra mentionem fecimus, conji- cepta sunt; quae jaæta, initio ritum pugnantibus excitabant, neque, quare id fieret, pote- rat intelligi. Postquam naves completas confpexerunt ser- pentibus, nova re pertinuit, quum quid potissimum vita- rent non videant, puppes aver terunt, seque ad sua castra- nautica retulerunt. Sic Hannibal

carrier in a Boat, with a * Staff of Peace; who, after he came to the Enemies Ships, showing the Letter, told them he wanted the King; immediately he was brought to Eumenes, because nobody doubted, there was something written in it about Peace. The Letter-carrier, having thus discovered, the King’s Ship to his own Side, withdrew himself to the same Place from whence he had come. But Eumenes, having opened the Letter, found nothing in it but, what tended to banter him: The Reason of which all is he wondered at, nor was it discovered, yet he scrupled not immediately to join Battle. In their Fight, the Bithynians, by Order of Han nibal, all of them, attacked the Ship of Eumenes; the Fury of whom when the King was not able to withstand, he fought his Security by Flight; which he could not have obtained, unless he had betaken himself within his Guards, which he had posted upon the neighbouring Shore. When the rest of the Pergamene Ships bore hard upon the Enemy, on a sudden the earthen Pots, of which we made mention above, began to be thrown amongst them; which, when cast at them, at first raised a Laugh amongst the Soldiers, nor could it be compre- hended for what Reason it was done. After they saw the Ships filled with Serpents, be-

* The Caduceus was a Staff with the Figure of two Serpents twisted about it, borne by Heralds and other Messengers sent to an Enemy to signify their coming in a peaceable Manner.
nibal confilio arma Pergamenorurn superavit: neque tum solum, fed sepe alias, pedestri-bus copiis pari prudentiæ pe-pulit adversarios.

Cap. XII. Quæ dum in Ásia geruntur, accidit cau, ut legati Prufiaæ Romæ apud L. Quintium Flaminium consuleni œcarent: atque ibi, de Hannibale mentione facta, ex his unus dixeret eum in Prusiae regno effe. Id poteropo die Flaminius senaturi detulit: "Patres concripti, qui Hannibale vivo, nunquam se fine insidiis futuros existimabant, legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, in his Flaminium, qui à rege peterent, ne imminentium suum secum haberet, ibique ut dederet. His Prusias necare auñus non eft; ilid recusavit, id ne à se fieri postularent, quod adversus jus hospitii effet; ipsi, si poscent, comprehendenter, locum ubi effet facile inventuros. Hannibal enim uno loco se tenebat, in caßello, quod ei ab rege datum erat muneri; idque sic ædificaret, ut in omnibus partibus ædificii exitus haberet, semper verens ne ufu veniret, quod accidit. Huc quam legati Romanorum venissent, ing offrighted at this new Thing, as they knew not what chiefly they should avoid, they turned their Ships, and betook themselves to their Sea Camp. Thus Hannibal, by this Contrivance, prevailed against the Arms of the Pergamians: Nor did he do that then only, but often at other Times, he defeated the Enemy with his Land Forces with the like Conduct.

Chap. XII. Which Things whilst they are doing in Asia, it happened by Chance, that the Ambassadors of Prusias at Rome fupped with L. Q. Flaminius, the Consul: And there Mention being made of Hannibal, one of them said, That he was in the Kingdom of Prusias. Flaminius, the Day after, carried that to the Senate. The Fathers of the Senate, who thought they should never be without Contrivances against them, so long as Hannibal was alive, sent Ambassadors into Bithynia, amongst these Flaminius, to desier of the King, that he would not keep their biterret Enemy with him, and that he would surrender him up to them. Prusias durst not deny them; but he refused one Thing, and defi- red they would not expect that to be done by him, which was contrary to the Right of Hospi-
tality; they might catch him, if they could, they would easily find the Place where he was. For Hannibal kept himself in one Place, in a Castle, which had been given him as a Present by the King;
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and he had so built it, that it had Ways out on all Sides of the Building, fearing always left that should come to pass, which fell out. When the Ambassadors of the Romans were come thither, and had beset the House with a good Number of Men, a Boy, looking out at a Gate, told Hannibal, that several armed Men appeared contrary to Cæsion; who ordered him to go round to all the Doors of the Castle, and bring him Word quickly, whether he was blocked up on all Sides in the same Manner: When the Boy quickly brought Word again how it was, and informed him, that all the Ways out were secured; he was sensible that was not accidentally done, but that he was aimed at, and that he ought to keep his Life no longer; which that he might not part with at another's Pleasure, mindful of his former noble Qualities, he took Poison, which he had been accustomed to carry always about him.

CAP. XII. Sic vir fortissimus, multis variisque perfunctis laboribus, anno ac- quievit septuagesimo. Quibus consulis interiērit, non convenit. Nam Atticus, M. Claudio Marcello, & Q. Labio Labeone Cest. mortuum, in Annali suo scriptum relinquit: Polybius, Æmilio Paulio, & Cn. Bæbio Tamphilo: Sulpitius autem, P. Corneliu Cethego, & M. Bæbio Tamphilo. Atque hic tantus vir,

CHAP. XIII. Thus this most gallant Man, after he had run through many and various Toils, relish'd in his seventieth Year. Under what Consuls he died, is not agreed; for Atticus has left it written in his Annal, that he died when M. Claudius Marcellus and Q. Labius Labo were Consuls. But Polybius says under L. Emilius Paulus, and Cn. Bæbius Tamphilo. But Sulpitius says he died in the Time of P. Cornelius Cethegus, and M. Bæbius.
Baebius Tamphilus. And this great Man, and so prodigiously taken up with the Prosecution of such great Wars, employed some Part of his Time in Letters; for there are some Books of his written in the Greek Tongue: Amongst these one to the Rhodians concerning the Actions of Cn. Manlius Volso in Asia. Many have transmitted to Memory his Wars which were carried on by him. But two of them were such, who were with him in the Camp, and lived with him as long as his Circumstances allowed it, Philænius and Sofilus the Lacedemonian. And Hannibal made use of this Sofilus, as his Instructeur in the Greek Tongue. But now it is Time to make an End of this Book, and to relate the Lives of the Roman Commanders, that by comparing the Actions of both, it may be the more easily discerned which Men are to have the Preference.
XXIV.

M. Porcius Cato. M. Porcius Cato.

Ex Libro Secundo Out of the Second Book of

CorneUii Nepotis. Cornelius Nepos.

Cap. I. Chap. I.

At O was born in the Borough Town of Tusculum, and
when a very young Man, before he made

Suit for any publick Posts in the Government, lived in the
Country of the Sabines, because

he had an Estate there, left him
by his Father. By the Advice
of L. Valerius Flaccus, whom he
had for his Colleague in the Con-

culbip and Censorship, as M. Per-

penna Censorinus used to say, he
removed to Rome, and began
to appear in the Forum. He

first

* A Town of Latium in Italy, nearly twenty Miles East from

Rome.

† The Forum was a large Square in the Middle of the Cities of

Italy and Greece, where the Courts and Markets were kept, and

where the People usually met, for the Choice of Magistrates, and

the enacting of Laws.
Fabio Maximo, M. Claudio Marcello Coff. Tribunus militum in Sicilià fuit. Inde ut reditit, castra sectus est C. Claudii Neronis, magnique opera ejußstimata est in prælio apud Senam, quo ceedit Hadriuabal frater Hannibalis. Quæstor obtigit P. Cornelio Africano consuli, cum quo non pro fornis necessitudine vixit; namque ab eo perpetua diffensis vitæ, Aedilis plebii factus est cum C. Helvio. Pretor, provinciam obtinuit Sardiniam, ex qua Quæstor superiore tempore ex Africa decedens, Q. Ennium poëtam deduxerat; quod non minoris æstimamus, quæm quemlibet amplissimum Sardinianæm triumphant.

**CAP.**

* A Tribuna was a military Officer, pretty much like our Colonels. There were at first six in a Legion, which had the Command of it in their Turns; but afterwards they were reduced to the Command of one single Cohort or Regiment, of which there were ten in a Legion; and therefore it is supposed there were the like Number of Tribunes.

† A City of Italy, in that Part of it formerly called Umbria, nigh the Adriatick Sea.

§ The Quæstor in Rome was a Sort of a Lord Treasurer. The Proconsuls and Proprætors too, that were sent Governors into the Provinces of the Roman Empire, had their Quæstors, who had the Charge of the Public Money, the Plunder that was not given to the Soldiers, &c.

‡ The Quæstors, as well as Proconsuls and Proprætors, had their Provinces assigned them by Lot, and usually lived in a strict Friendship with those under whom their Lot fell.

** An Officer whose Business it was to take Care of the Markets and publick Buildings.

† † The Pretor at Rome was Superintendant, or Director, of their Courts of Justice.
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CAP. II. Consulatum gefit cum L. Valerio Flacco; forte provinciam naetus His-paniam citeriorem, exque e triumphum deportavit. Ibi quum diutius moractur, P. Scipio Africanus, consul iterum, cujus in priore consulatu Quælor fuerat, voluit eum de Provincia depellere, & ipse ei succedere: neque hoc per senatum efficere potuit, quum quidam Scipio in civitate principatum obtineret: quod tum non potentia, fed jure, teipublica administrabatur: quæ ex iure, senatu peracto, privatus in urbe manefit. At Cato, Censor cum codem Flacco fætus, severè præsulit ei potenti; nam & in complures nobiles animadverterit, & multas res novas in editum addidit, quæ re luxuria repromeretur, que jam tum incipiebat pullulare. Circiter annos octoginta, utque ad extremum atatem, ab adolescentiâ, reipublicæ causa sucipere inimicitias non defigit. A multis tentatus, non modo nullum detrimentum exificationis fecit, sed quoad vivit, virtutum laude crevit. In omnibus rebus singulari fuit prudentiâ & industria; nam & agricola soleris, & reipublicæ petitus, & ius con-

CHAP. II. He bore the Office of Consul with L. Valerius Flaccus; he got by Lot Hither-Spain for his Province, and brought home from thence a Triumph. As he stood there long, P. Scipio Africanus, a second Time Consul, whose field he had been in the former Consulate, designed to out him of his Province, and to succeed him himself; but could not effect it by the Senate, though Scipio had the greatest Swag in the City; because the Government was then managed not by Interest, but Justice: For which Reason being angry, when his Consulship was expired, he continued a private Person in the City. But Cato, being made Consul with the same Flaccus, behaved very freely in that Post; for he punished several Noblemen, and put a great many new Things into the Estat, whereby Luxury might be restrained, which even then began to bud. He never ceased for about fourscore Years, from his Youth to the End of his Life, to engage in Quarrels upon the Commonwealth's Account. Though he was attacked by many, he not only suffered no Loss of Reputation, but grew in Fame for his excellent Qualities, as long as he lived. In all Things he was a Man of excellent Prudence and Industry; for he was both a dextrous Husbanman, well skilled in the Business of Government, and a Lawyer, and a great
consultus, & magnus imperator & probabilis orator, & cupidissimus literarum fuit; quorum studium eti senior antiquerat, tamen tamen progredivit fecit, ut non facile reperire possis, neque de Graecis neque de Italicis rebus, quod ei fuerit incognitum. Ab adolescentiâ confecit orationes; senex historias scribere instituted, quorum sunt libri septem: Primus continent res gestas regum populi Romani: Secundus & tertius, unde quæque civitas orta fit Italica, ob quam rem omnes Origines videtur appellâtâ: In quarto autem, bellum Punicum primum: in quinto, secundum: atque hac omnia capitulationem sunt dictâ. Reliqua bella parsi modo perfecutus est usque ad Prætiram Ser. Galbae, qui diripuit Lusitanos. Atque horum belorum duces non nominavit, id fine nominibus res notavit. In iisdem exposuit quæ in Italïa Hispaniâque viderentur admiranda; in quibus multa industria & diligentia companioner, multa doctrina. Cujus de vitâ & moribus plura in eo libro perfecuti fumus, quem separatim de eo fecimus, rogatu Titi Pomponii Attici: quare studiofos Catonis ad illud volumen relegamus.
great Commander, and a plausible Orator, and every kind of Learning; the Study of which though he took up when old, yet he made so great a Progress in it, that you cannot easily find any Thing, either of the Grecian or the Italian Affairs, which was unknown to him. He made Speeches from his Youth: When old, he began to write History, of which there are seven Books: The first contains The Actions of the Kings of the Roman People: The second and third contain an Account, from whom every City of Italy had its Rise, for which reason he seems to have called them all Origines: In the fourth is the first Carthaginian War: In the fifth, the second: And all these Things are summarily related. And he has gone through the other Wars, in the like Manner, unto the Pretorship of Ser. Galba, who ristled the Lusitanians. And he has not named the Generals in these Wars, but has set down the Actions without Names. In the same Books he has given an Account of what seemed remarkable in Italy and Spain; in which there appears much Industry and Diligence, and much Learning. We have said more concerning his Life and Manners, in that Book which we made separately about him, at the Request of T. Pomponius Atticus; wherefore we send those that are desirous of knowing Cato to that Volume.
The Roman People were divided into three Orders, the Pleb Lion, Equestrian, and Senatorian: Those, whose Estates were 200,000 Sesterces (upwards of 300 Pounds) were reckoned of the Equestrian Order, till they were chosen into the Senate, and then they were of the Senatorian. Atticus's Ancestors had never any of them been in the Senate, and he, treading in their Steps, declined all Preferment.
Wherefore he pushed them all forward by his great Application, in which Number was L. Torquatus, C. Marius the Son, M. Cicero, whom he so engaged to him by his Acquaintance with them, that nobody was all along more dear to them.

**CAP. II.** Pater maturè decevit. Ipse adolescentulus propter afflictatem P. Sulpicii, qui Tribunus pl. interfecstus esset, non expers fuit illius periculi: namque Anicia, Pompeonii confobrina, nuperat M. Servio trari P. Sulpicii. Itaque interfec'to Sulpitio, posteaquam vidit Cinnanno tumultu civitatem esse perturbatam, neque ibi dari facultatem pro dignitate vivendi, quin alterum pattem offenderet, difflo'ciatus animis civium; cum alii Syllanis, alii Cinnanis faverent partibus, idoneum tempus fuit studis obiequendi suis, Athenas se contulit: neque eodem adolescentem Marium hostem, judicatum, juvit opibus suis; cuius fugam pecunià subjlevavit. Ac, ne illa peregrinatio detrimentum aliquod affeceret rei familiaris, eodem magnum partem fortunam trajectit suarum. Hic ita vixit, ut universis Atheniennisibus meritò effet carifimus: Nam, præter gratiam, quæ jam adolescentulo magna erat, fæpe suis

**CHAP. II.** His Father died early. He being a very young Man, by Reason of his Affinity with P. Sulpicius, who was slain when Tribune of the Commons, was not clear of that Danger; for Anicia, the Cousin of Pomponius, had married M. Servius, the Brother of Sulpicius: Wherefore P. Sulpicius being slain, after he found the City mightily disturbed with the Bustle raised by Cinna, and that there was no Possibility for him to live suitably to his Dignity, but he must offend one Party or the other, the Minds of his Countrymen being divided; whilst some favoured Sylla's Party, and others Cinna's; thinking it a proper Time to follow his Studies, he withdrew himself to Athens; but nevertheless he assisted young Marius, declared an Enemy, with his Estate; and relieved him in his Banishment with Money. And, left that his living Abroad should prove a Detriment to his Estate, he carried over to the same Place a great Part of his Subsistence. Here he lived so, that he was deservedly very dear to all the Athenians: For, besides his *Interess*,
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fuis opibus inopiam eorum publicam levavit: Cum enim verifuram facere publicè necceffit, neque ejus conditionem eamquam haberent, temper fe interpoñit, atque ita, ut neque uturam unquam ab illis acceperit, neque longius quam dicitum efft, eos debere patius fit; quod utrumque erat illa fałitate: nam neque indulgens do inveterascere eorum ætatem patiebatur, neque multi-
plicandis usuris crefcere. Auxit hoc officium alià quoque liber-
ratate; nam universos frumentum donavit, ita ut singulis VI. modii tritici darentur, qui modus mensus Medimnus Ath-
thenis appellatur.

CAP. III. Hic autem fac fe gerebat, ut communis in-
fimis, par principibus vide-
reitur; quo factum est, ita huic omnes honores, quos pellect, publicè haberen
t, cive
vique facere fludarent: quo beneficio ille uti noluit: quod nonnulli ita interpretatur, amitti civitatem Romanum alià adicita. Quamdiu affuit, ne

which was already considerable in him, tho' a very young Man, be often relieved their public Want out of his own Estate: For when the Government was obliged to * borrow Money to pay off a pub-
lick Debt, and could have no fair Offer for it, he always interpreted, and so, that he neither ever re-
cieved any Use of them, nor suffered them to serv him the Money longer then had been agreed; both which Things were very good for them: for he neither suffered their Debt to grow old upon them, by for-
bearing them, nor to encrease by the multiplying of Use. He added to this Kindness by another Piece of Generosity too; for he presented them † all with Corn, so that six † Modii of Wheat were given to every Man, which Kind of Maffe
is called a Medimnus at Athens.

CHAP. III. He likewise beh-
aved so, that he seemed upon a Level with the Lowest, and yet equal to the Greatest; from whence it was, that they publickly conferred upon him all the Honours which they could, and endeavoured to make him a Freeman of their City; which Kindness he would not ac-
cept; because some construe the Matter so, that the Freedom of Rome

* Verfura signifies borrowing of one to pay another; which has no Word to anwer it in our Language.
† Our Author has here expressed himself very carelessly; to be sure, he did not present them all, Universes, but only the poorer Sort; it would have been so far from a Kindness, that it would have been a most stupid Affront, to have offered a Large of a few Pecks of Corn to People of Quality, or any tolerable Fashion.
‡ A Medius is reckoned by some to be about two Pecks.
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be qua sibi statua ponentur, refitit; abilens, prohibere non potuit: Itaque aliquot ipsi & Piliae, locis tanetissimis postereum; hunc enim in omni pro- curatione Reip. actorem, auctoremque habebant. Igitur primum illud munus fortunate, quod in eam potissimum urbe natus est, in qua domicilium orbis terrarum effet imperii, ut eandem & patriam habaret, & domum: Hoc speciem prudentiae, quod cum in eam in civitatem contulisset, qua antiquitate, humanitate, doctrinæ præfaret omnes, ei unus ante alios fierit carissimus.

Cap. IV. Huc ex Aśa Sylla decedens cum venit, quamdiu ibi fuit, secum habuit Pomponium, captus adolcens & humanitate & doctrinæ; sic enim Graece loquebatur, ut Athenis natus videreuer: tanta autem erat suavitas sermonis Latinis, ut apparet in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non adsitum. Idem poëmata pronunciabat & Graecè & Latinè lic, ut fuprâ nihil potier. Quibus rebus faciam esse, ut Sylla numquam eum à se demittere, cuperetque secum deducere; cui cum persuaderetur, Nihil ora te (in- quit Rome is lost by taking another. As long as he was there, he made such Opposition, that no Statue was erected for him; when abroad, he could not hinder it: Wherefore they set up some both for him and Pilia, in the most sacred Places; for in the whole Management of their Government, they had him for their Adviser and Agent. Wherefore that was an especial Favour of Fortune, that he was born in that City, where others, in which was the Seat of the Empire of the World, they had the same both for his Native Place, and his Rome: This was a Specimen of his Prudence, that when he withdrew himself into that City, which excelled all others in Antiquity, Policy, and Learning, he was singularly very dear to it above all others.

Chap. IV. When Sylla was come hither in his Departure from Aśa, so long as he was there, he kept Pomponius with him, deemed with the Scelence and Learning of the Youth; for he spoke Greek so, that he seemed to have been born at Athens: But such was the Sweetness of his Latin Dia- logue, that it appeared there was a certain natural Pleasure in him, not acquired. The same Men pronounced Poems both in Greek and Latin so, that nothing could be beyond it. No such Things it was, that Sylla would never part with him from him, and was desirous to take him along with him to Rome; where when he endeavoured to persuade us that, Do
Donot, I beseech you, (says Pomponius) desire to lead me against those, with whom that I might not bear Arms against you, I left Italy. But Sylla commencting the Behaviour of the young Man, upon his Departure, ordered all the Present, which he had received at Athens, to be carried to him. Having stayed here several Years, whilst he employed as much Care upon his Estate as a diligent Master of a Family ought to do, and bestowed all the rest of his Time either upon Books, or the Government of the Athenians; * notwithstanding he performed all manner of good Offices in the City of Rome to his Friends; for he was both frequently to their Elections, and, if any important Matter of theirs was transacted, was not wanting; as he shewed a singular Faithfulness to Cicero in all his Dangers; to whom when

* I am somewhat surprized to find this Passage thus translated by Major Pack, "He found many Opportunities to perform very im- important Services to his Friends on the suffering Side; he frequent- ly asstift at their private Rendezvous." Our Author is not here talking of his Friends on the suffering Side, i.e. on the Side of Marius; but of his Friends in general, or rather those on the conquering Side; for such alone, during the Tyranny of Sylla, were permitted to sue for the great Offices of the Government, and such he here means, as is plain from what follows, Ad comitia eorum venita- vit; which is not to be rendered, "Asstift at their private Ren- dezvous," Words hardly intelligible; but in the same Manner; or to the same Purpose, as I have done; comitia never signifying any Thing else than Meetings of the People for their Choice of Magif- trates, enacting Laws, or Public Trials. The Relative Pronoun, eorum seems to restrain it to the first Kind, Meetings of the People for the Choice of Magistrates or Elections. The Major has mif- taken too the Senfe of Urbana Officia, which signifies here such Services or good Offices, as were confined to the City of Rome, and
rebus Romanis, remigravit Romam, ut opinor, L. Cotta, & L. Torquato COSS. quem diem sic uniuerā civitas Atheniensium profecuta est, ut lacrymis delideri futuri dolorem indicaret.

when * banished his Country, he presented two hundred and fifty thousand † Septerces. But after the Roman Affairs were pretty well settled, he returned to Rome, as I think, when L. Cotta and L. Torquatus were Consuls; which Day the whole City of the Athenians did so observe, that they discovered by their Tears their Sorrow for their future Loss.

could not elsewhere be performed at all, or so effectually, such as waiting upon the Candidates to the Forum, or in their Rounds about the Town, making of Interest among the Citizens for them: These, and the like are the Urbana Officia here spoken of. I make not this Remark to depreciate Mr. Pack’s Performance, which is as good, at least, if not better than any Thing of the Kind I ever read; but to do Justice to Cornelius Nepos, and myself too, who might otherwise be condemned, upon the Authority of Mr. Pack, as having here grossly mistaken the Sense of my Author.

* I chose to render fugienti ex patria, being banished out of his Country: Major Pack’s Translation, being obliged to fly his Country, is, to my Thinking, too general to convey the Author’s Meaning to such as are unacquainted with Cicero’s Story; he uses the Word fugio here, as the Greeks do their Verb φειγω, which is commonly put for being banished, sometimes with the Accusative παριδα, but oftener, I think, without.

† A Septercus was the fourth Part of a Denarius, which was about 8 d. of our Money; the whole Sum therefore here mentioned is near upon 2000 Pounds.

† Pietas, I render, dutiful Behaviour. Piety, which is Major Pack’s Translation of the Word, has nothing at all to do here. See Note the first, on the first Chapter of Dion’s Life.
towards him. For Cæcilius, when dying, adopted him by his Will, and made him Heir to * Three- 
Fourths of his Estate; by which Inheritance he got about a hundred Times a hundred thousand † Sejef- 
ces. The Sister of Atticus was mar- 
rried to Q. Tullius Cicero, and M. 
Cicero had made up the Match; 
with whom he lived in a very close 
Friendship from the Time of their 
being School-fellows, and much 
much more familiarly than with Quintus; 
that it may be thereby judged, that 
a Similitude of Manners does more 
in Friendship than Affinity. He 
was likewise intimate with Q. Hor- 
tenfius, who in those Times had the 
highest Reputation for Eloquence, 
that it could not be understood 
whether of them loved him more, 
Cicero or Hortenfius; and he es- 
pected that which was very difficult, 
that there was no Endeavour to 
lesien one another passed betwixt 
those, betwixt whom there was a 
Rivalry for so considerable a Prize 
of Fame; and he was the Instru- 
ment of Union betwixt those great 
Men.

CAP.

* Dódrans is nine unciae or Twelfths of the Roman As, which 
was originally a large Brass Coin, almost an English Pound; but 
by several Reductions brought at last to one four and twentieth Part of 
that Weight. An Estate was likewise termed As, and divided into 
twelve Parts, called unciae, and accordingly hæres ex affe, was Heir 
to the whole Estate, hæres ex doéranse was Heir to nine unciae or 
Twelfth’s, i.e. Three Fourths of the Estate.

† Sejefrius, as I have already remarked, is near upon two Pence 
of our Money; Sejefrium signifies a thousand Sejefrius: According 
to the Roman Way of Reckoning, after a numeral Adverb is always 
to be understood a hundred Thousand; so that centies LSS. is a 
hundred times a hundred Thousand Sejefrices, or ten Millions, i.e. 
70,000 Pounds of our Money nearly. It seems strange the Romans 
should use no higher a Denomination, than that of a twopenny 
Piece, in their Reckoning of Money; it must have rendered Ac- 
counts high, and troublesome enough.
Cap. VI. In Repub. ita est verius, ut semper optimarum partium & effet, & eximiumaretur; neque tamen se civilibus fluxibus committeret, quòd non magis eos in suà potestate existimabat esse, qui se iis dedissent, quàm qui maritimis jactarentur. Honores non petit, cum ei paterent propter vel gratiam, vel dignitatem; quòd neque peti more majorum, neque capi possent, conservatis legibus, in tam effusis ambitibus largitionibus; neque géri è república sine periculo, corruptis civitatis moribus. Ad hastram publicam nunquam accessit. Nullius rei neque præs, neque manceps factus est. Neminem neque suo nomine, neque subscriptens accusavit. In jus de suà re nunquam iit; judicium

Chap. VI. He behaved himself so in the Commonwealth, that he both always was and was reckoned of the * Party of the Quality; and yet he would not engage himself in civil Broils, because he did not think them to be more in their own Power, who trusted themselves upon those Waves, than they who were tossed about by the Waves of the Sea. He did not sue for any Preferment in the State, though it lay ready for him, by reason either of his Interest or Quality; because it could neither be sued for after the Manner of our Ancestors, nor be attained, if the Laws were observed, in so prodigious an Extravagance of Corruption; nor be managed to the Service of the Commonwealth without Danger, the Morals of the City being so much depraved. He never came to a public + Sale. He never became $ Surety for, nor a Farmer of, any Part of the public Revenue.

* Major Pack renders Optimarum partium, by right Side; but in my Opinion, those Words can signify nothing but the Sei or a very good Side or Party; which would imply, that there were more Parties than two in Rome, which is false. Optimarum is undoubtedly a wrong Reading for Optimatum. See Note the first, on the sixth Chapter of Dion's Life.

† He means chiefly the Sale of the Estates of such as were taken off in the Proscription of that barbarous Butcher Sylla. Atticus in that acted the Part of a generous Man, and a Lover of his Country, that scorned to encrease his Estate out of the Spoils taken from his innocent Fellow-Citizens. In those Sales it was usial for the Præco, or the Person that superintended and managed the Sale, to fix down a Spear by him, which is the Reason of our Author's wording himself as he does.

§ Manceps properly signifies a Farmer of the Public Revenue, as the Customs, Taxes, &c. and Præs a Person bound to the Government for the Farmer's due Performance of his Bargain.
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cium nullum habuit. Multorum Consulum Praetorumque praefecturas delatas sic acceptit, ut neminem in provinciam sic pectus; honore fuerit contentus, rei familia- ris defpexerit fructum; qui ne cum Q. quidem Cicerone valuerit ire in Asia, cum apud eum legati locum obtinere posset; non enim de- cere se arbitrabatur, cum Praeturam gerere noluiisset, afferret esse Praetoris: quâ in re non solum dignitati serviebat, sed etiam tran- quillitati, cum suspiciones quoque vitaret criminum: quo fiebat, ut ejus observantia omnibus eilet carior, cum Revenue. He never * accused any one in his own Name, nor in the Quality of a Subscriber or Assistant. He never went to Law about any Thing of his own; had no Trial. He so accepted of the Commissions of several Consuls and Pretors, when offered him, that he followed none of them into his Province; was content with the Honour, he despised the Improve- ment of his Estate, who would not indeed go along with Q. Cicero into Asia, though he might have had the Post of † Lieutenant-General under him; for he did not think it became him, since he would not bear the Office of Pretor, to be an Attendant upon a Pretor: In which Thing he not only consulted his

* When any Person of Figure was impeached of any Crime, there were usually several Managers of the Trial against him; but yet the Burden lay chiefly upon one Person, who preferred the Bill of Indictment, or Impeachment, to the Pretor or Lord Chief Justice, with his Name to it, and was called Accusator. Others, that had a Mind to countenance the Matter, and give their Affiliation for the Management of the Cause, subscribed their Name, but either spoke but very little, or not at all in the Court; the Business of speaking there belonged chiefly, if not solely, to the Accusator. What Major Pack means by translating this Passage, "He never openly or pri- vately accused any Man," I cannot tell. Was I as much at Liberty in my Translation as the Major was, I should have turned it thus; "He never was concerned in the Prosecution of an Indict- "ment against any Person, either as principal Manager of the Trial, "or Assistant."

† Mr. Pack translates Legatus by Legate or General Officer, as if those were Words of the same Import in our Language. How far the Title of General Officer may extend, the Major knows much better than I; and because I am somewhat uncertain about it, I choose to make use of the Word Lieutenant-General; because that, I take it, the Word Legatus signifies here, and that only; a Legatus in the Roman Armies was next to the General in Power, and used to command, by the General's Appointment, some Part of the Army in the Day of Battle, and likewise the Whole in the General's Absence. There were several of them in an Army.
Cap. VII. Incidit Caesarium civile bello, cum haberet annos circiter sexaginta. Uius est ætatis vacatione, neque se quòquam movit ex urbe. Quae amiscis suis opus fuerant ad Pompeium proficiscensibus, òmnia ex sua re familiari dedit. Ipsum Pompeium con-junctum non offendit, nullum enim ab eo habebat ornamentum, ut caeteri, qui per eum aut honoros, aut divitiás cæperant; quorum partim in-vitissimi castra sunt fecuti, partim summà cum ejus offenditione domi remanerunt: Attici autem quies tantopere Caesar fuit grata, ut victor, cum privatis pecunias per epistolas imperaret, huic non solum molestus non fuerit, sed etiam sororis & Q. Cicero-nis filium ex Pompeìi castris concederit. Sic vetera instituto vitae, effugit nova pericula.

Cap. VIII. Secutum est illud. Occiso Caesarë, cum Reipub. penes Brutos vide-retur offe & Caflium, ac tota civitas se ad eum convertisse videretur; sic M. Bruto his Dignity, but likewise his Quiet, since he avoided even the Suspicion of Crimes: From Whence it was, that his Respect was the more dear to all People, when they saw that it proceeded from Kindness, not Fear or Hope.

Chap. VIII. Then followed this. After Caesar was slain, when the Government seemed to be in the Hands of the Brutus's and Cassius, and the whole City was seen to turn themselves toward them;
Bruto_usbis_est, ut_nullo_ille_adolescentes_aequali_familiarius, quam_hoc_fene; neque_solum_eum_principem_confili_Haberet, sed_e_tiam_in_conviCtu. Ex cogitatum_est_a_quibusdam, ut_privatum_erasium_Caesaris_interfectoribus_ab_equitibus_Romanis_constitueretur: id_facile_essere_posse_arbitri_funt, si &_principes_illius_ordinis_pecunias_contulissent. Iraque_appellatus_est_a_C._Flavio, Bruti_familiarii, Atticus, ut_ejus_rei_princips_esset_vellet: at_ille, qui_oficicia_amicis_præfetanda_fiine facultatibus_exsiliamaret, semperque_a_talibus_se_confiLiis_removisset, respondit, Si_quid Brutus_de_iuis_facultatibus_uti_voluisset, ufurum, quantum_ea_paterentur: sed_neque_eum_quoquam_de_ea_re_collocuturum, neque_coitu-rum. Sic_ille_confectionis_globus_hujus_unius_difensione_disectus_est. Neque multo_post_superior_esset_ece- pit_Antonius; in_ut_Brutus_et_Caflus, provinciarum, que_ubicumque_causa_date_erant_a_con-

* them; he was_so_kind_with_M._Brutus, that that young Gentle-man_had more Intimacy with none_of_his_own_Age_than_with_that_old_Gentleman; and not only used him as his principal Counsellor, but had him pretty constantly at his_Table. It was projected by some, that a_Sort_of_private_Fund should_be_settled_by_the_Roman_Knights_for_the_Assassimators_of_Ceasar: They_thought_that_might_easily_be_effected, if the_leading_Persons_of_that_Order_would_contribute_Money_towards_it. Where-fore_Atticus_was_speake_to_by_C._Flavius, Brutus's_FRIEND, that he_would_be_the_Beginner_of_that_Matter; but_he, who_thought_good_Offices_were_to_be_performed_to_his_Friends_without_Regard_to_Party, and_had_always_kept_himself_at_a_Distance_from_fiich_Ca-bals, replied, That if_Brutus_had_a_Mind_to_make_any_Use_of_his_Estate, he_might_use_it, as_far_as_it_would_beare; but that he_would_neither_confer, nor_have_a_Meeting_with_any_one_upon_that_Affair. Thus_this_Ball_of_Agreement_was_dashed_in_Pieces_by_the_Dissent_of_him_alone. And_not_long_after_Antony_began_to_be_uppermost; so

* The Reading here is _cum_; but I think it should_be _eos_, and have translated accordingly; for no good ReaSon, I thank, can be given why the_Eyes_of_the_whole_City_should_be_turned_upon_Atticus, a private Gentleman; but a very good one, why they should_be_turned_upon_the_Brutus's_and_Caflus, because they seemed to be now Men_of_the_greatest_Power_and_Interest_in_the_whole_Common-wealth.
consulibus, desperatis rebus, in exilium proficisceretur.
Atticus, qui pecuniam simul cum ceteris conferre noluerat, adiecit Bruto, Italiamque se dantis LLS. centum millia munere milit; eidem in Epiro absens CCC. junxit dari: neque eò magis potenti adulatus est Antonio, neque desperatos reliquit.

so * that Brutus and Cassius, their Cafe being desperate, went into the Provinces which had been given to them by the Consuls, as it were into Banishment. Atticus, who would not contribute Money, together with the rest, to that Party, when flourishing, sent as a Present a hundred thousand Seires to Brutus, in Distress, and retiring out of Italy; and ordered three hundred thousand more to be given him in Epiro; nor did he therefore flatter Antony now in Power, nor leave those that were in a desperate Condition.

* The Text is here most vilely corrupted: if, Provinciarum should, I think, be in Provincias, as some Criticks would have it, for thither it is certain they did go; that is, into Macedonia and Syria; besides rebus Provinciarum desperatis, can signify nothing, in my Mind, but the Cafe or Condition of the Provinces being looked upon as desperate, i. e. by them; which had it been true, as it was not, would be a strange Kind of Reason for their going into Banishment, and into those very Provinces; the Provinces were in no Danger; they found, and raised together, considerable Armies there; enough, any one would have then thought, to have chased the three Tyrants, Antony, Lepidus, and Cesar, out of the Roman Empire. 2dly. Ditis Causis, for Form's Sake, cannot stand, because not true. Those Provinces had been given them by Cesar, and confirmed to them by the Senate, not in formal empty Ceremony, or Compliment, whilst they were at Bottom never intended for them, but feiously, and out of Regard to the Public Interest; which required that two of the richest Provinces of the Roman Empire, and the best provided with Troops, should be in able and trusty Hands, well affected to the Public Liberty, and such as the honest Party could depend upon, at so dangerous a Juncture. This our Author knew as well as any Body, and therefore could not be guilty of saying, the Provinces were given them Ditis Causis. Nor will the other Reading Necis do, without the Word Cesaris, though I somewhat question even the Propriety of that Expression; however, without that Addition, the Word Necis can relate to none but the Persons mentioned, according to the constant Usage of the Latin Tongue; and then the Sense will be.
Cap. IX. Secutum est bellum gestum apud Mutinam; in quo si tantum eum prudentem dicam, minus quàm debeatm prædicem, cùm ille potius divinus fuerit, si divinatorio appellanda est perpetua naturalis bonitas, quæ nullis causibus augetur, neque minuitur. Hóris Antonius judicatus Italii cesserat: ipses restituerunt nulla erat: non solùm ejus inimici, qui tum erant potentissimi & plurimi, sed etiam amici adversarii ejus sed dabant, & in eo laèdendo se aliquam consecuturos perebant commoditatem; ejus familiares inequebantur; uxorem Fulviam omnibus rebus

Chap. IX. After this followed the War carried on at Mutina; * in which, if I only style him prudent, I shall commend him less than I ought, since he was rather divine, if an uninterrupted natural Goodness, which is neither encreased nor diminished by any Events of Fortune, is to be called Divinity. Antony, being declared an Enemy, had quitted Italy; there was no Hope of restoring him; not only his Enemies, who then were very powerful and very many, but likewise his quondam Friends, joined themselves with his Enemies, and hoped they should make their Advantage by doing him a Mischief; they perfected his Friends; fought to strip his Wife Fulvia of every Thing;

be ridiculous, viz. that those Provinces were given them upon Account of their own Death. 3dly, The Words ab Confulibus look very much like the Gloss of some Ignoramus in the Roman Cudoms; for Provinces were never disposed of by the Consuls, but either by Lot, by the Senate, or by the Votes of the People.

* Compare this Passage with another in the Close of the 16th Chapter, where our Author, in commending Cicero's Foreight, says, Prudentiam quedammodo esse divinationem. I am very inclinable to think that Divinatione here is a false Reading for Divinitas, which is the only Salvo I believe can be found for our Author. Perhaps some ignorant Person, finding the two Passages something alike, has pretended to correct the former by the latter, which Correction at last got into all the Copies. It is plain the Text, according to the present Reading is Nonfenfe. There is no Manner of Affinity or Similitude betwixt Divinatione in the only Senfe it can here have, that of Prophecying or Foretelling by Virtue of a divine impulse upon the Mind, or Inspiration; I say, there is no Manner of Like-ness betwixt Divinatione in that Senfe, and the unalterable Goodness of Humanity in Atticus, which the Author is here commending, and consequently no Foundation for such an Application of the Word Divinatione. If we read Divinitas, for Divinatione, the Senfe will be then what I have expressed in my Translation.
bus spoliare cupiebat; liberos etiam extinguerre parabat. Atticus, cum Ciceronis intimâ familiaritate uteretur, amiciissimus esset Bruto, non modo nihil is indulfit ad Antonium vio-
landum; sed ë contrario fami-
miliares ejus, ex urbe pro-
fugientes, quantûm potuit, text; quibus rebus indi-
guerunt, adjuvit. P. verò Volum
nium ea tribuit, ut plura à parente proficiçi non potue-
rint. Ipsi autem Fulviae, cum li-
tibus distineretur, magnif-
que terroribus vexaretur, tantà
diligentiâ officium suum præ-
teitit, ut nullum illa siteri va-
dimonium sine Attico; hic
sparsor omnium rerum fue-
rit: Quinetiam, cum illa fun-
dum secundâ fortunâ emis-
set in diem, neque post ca-
lamitatem verfuram facere
potuisset, ille se interpósuit,
pecniamque sine fœnore,
lineque ullam stipulatione ei
credidit, maximum exîstin-

* Diffinoe seems originally and properly to signify to fasson, or
pin down a Thing, on several Sides, as in that Passage of Cesar
in B. i. C. 15 of the Civil War: Has (naves) quaternis ancoris ex
quatuer angulis distinctebat, ne fluctibus moverentur. Thence it was put
figuratively for embarras, encumber, &c. Thus we meet with
dissentus bello, curis, occupationibus, for a Perfon, whose Attention is
wholly taken up, pinned down, as it were, to the Business of War,
various Concerns or Employes, which keep the Mind, as it were, on
all Sides attached to them, so as not to leave it at Liberty to move,
flir, or apply itself to any Thing else.

† Stipulator, from whence the Noun Stipulatio comes, signifies to
require, upon the Conclusion of a Bargain or Agreement, a Pro-
g
mans quæstum, memorem gratumque cognosci; simul-que aperire, se non fortunæ, sed hominibus solere esse amicum; quæ cùm faciebat, nemo eum temporis caufâ facere poterat existimare. Nemini enim in opinionem veniebat, Antonium rerum potiturum. Sed fenhus ejus a nonnullis optimatibus repiehendebatur, quod parumodille malos cìvītes videretur.

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Promísse of Repayment, thinking it the greatest Gain, to be found mindful and grateful, and at the same Time to shew the World, that he did not use to be a Friend to Fortune, but to Men; which when he did, nobody could think that he did it for Time-serv- ing. For it came into nobody's Thought, that Antony would ever have the Superiority again. But his Conduct was blamed by some of the * Party of the Quality, because he seemed not sufficiently to hate bad Citi-zens.

Cap. X. But he being under the Guidance of his own Judgment, regarded rather what was fit for him to do, than what others would commend. On a sudden Fortune was changed. When Antony returned into Italy, every Body thought Atticus would be in great Danger, because of the intimate Familiarity of Cicero and Brutus with him; wherefore upon the coming of the † Generals to Town, he had withdrawn from the Forum, fear-ing

mísse, by repeating, in clear and full Terms, the Substance of the Agreement, as in Plautus; Dabifie argenti mibi hodie viginti minas? is a Stipulatio, to which the other Party answers, Dabo. Atticus was so little concerned for the Security of his Money, that he did not so much as insist upon a set formal Promísse for the Repayment of it.

* Thoé in Rome, that were for advancing the Power of the Senate, were called Optimates; and thoé, on the other hand, that stood up for the Rights and Privileges of the People, were called Populares. In the former Party were the Gentry generally, in the latter the Populace.

† Antony, Lepidus, and Cesar.
P. Volumnium, cui, ut officendimus paulo antè, opem tulerat. (Tanta varietas ii temporibus fuit fortunae, ut modò hi, modò illi, in fummo effent aut fatisfici, aut periculo.) Habebatque fecum Q. Gellium Canium, aequalem, fimillimumque fui. Hoc quoque fit Attici bonitatis exemplum, quòd cum eo, quem puerum in ludo cognoverat, adeò conjunctè vixit, ut ad extremam ætatem amicitia eorum creverit. Antonius autem, etiam tanto odio ferebatur in Ciceronem, ut non folum ei, sed omnibus etiam ejus amicis effet inimicus, eoque vellet proscriptire; multis hortantibus tamen, Attici memori fuit officii; et ei, cum requiffisset ubinam effet, suà manu scriptit, ne timeret, flatimque ad fæ veniret; fæ eum, & Gellium Canium de proscriptorum numero exempli, ac, ne quod periculum incideret, quod noceu fiebat, praefulicum ei misit. Sic Atticus in fummo timore non folum fibi, ing the * Proscription; and abscended with P. Volumnius, to whom he had given his Assistance, as I have shewn a little above. (So great was the Variety of Fortune in those Times, that one while these, another while these, were either in the greatest Height of Grandeur, or the greatest Danger.) And he had with him Q. Gellius Canius, equal in Age, and very much like himself. This likewise may be another Instance of Atticus's Goodness, that he lived in such a close Union with him, whom he had known when a Boy at School, that their Friendship grew even to their old Age. But Antony, though he was pushed on with so great a Resentment, against * Cicero, that he was not an Enemy to him only, but to all his Friends, and intended to proscribe them; yet, many People advising him to it, he was mindful of Atticus's Kindness; and when he had inquired where he was, wrote to him with his own Hand, that he should not fear, and that he should come to him out of hand, that he had taken him, and Gellius Canius out of the Number of

* Proscription was the posting up of Gentlemen's Names in the most public Parts of Rome, with the Promise of a Reward to such as should bring their Heads. This abominable Butchery was first used by Sulla, spoken of above.

† This Cicero was a Person of the highest Abilities in Rome, a good Philosopher, and the greatest Master of Eloquence that ever lived; which fine Talent cost him his Life; For having exerted it in several Harangues before the Senate against Antony, he so incensed him, that nothing could satisfy him but the Head of the Speaker, which he got at last, though Cesar struggled a long Time to save him.
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fibi, sed etiam ei, quem carissimum habebat, praedidio fuit: neque enim fuæ solœm à quoquam auxilium petit salutis, sed conjunctim; ut appareret nullam sejunetam sibi ab eo velle esse fortunam: quod si gubernator praecipuæ laude feretur, qui navem ex hyeme, marique secululo servat; cur non singularis ejus existimetur prudentia, qui ex tot, tamque gravibus procellis civilibus, ad incolumitatem pervenit?

CAP. XI. Quibus ex malis ut se emeritis, nihil aliud egit, quam ut plurimis, quibus rebus posset, effet auxilio. Cùm proscriptos, præmiis Imperatorum, vulgus conquereret, nemo in Epirum venit, cui res uUa defuerit: nemini non ibi perpetuo manendi potestas facit est. Quinetiam, poft prælium Philippense, interitumque C. Cæsari, & M. Brutis, L. Julium Mocillam Preto-rem, & filium ejus, Aulumque Torquatum, caeterosque pari fortunæ percullos instituit tuci, atque ex Epiro his omnia Samothraciam suppositori jussit. Difficile enim est omnia of the Profcribed; and that he might not fall into any Danger, which was then usual in the Night, be sent him a Guard. Thus Atticus, under the utmost Apprehension, was not only a Security to himself, but also to him whom he held most dear: For he did not desire Help, in order to his own Security only, but in Conjunction with his Friend; that it might appear that he had a Mind to have no Fortune apart from him: But if a Pilot is extolled with singular Commendation, who saves a Ship out of a Storm, and a rocky Sea; why should not his Prudence be thought singular, who, out of so many and such violent civil Storms, came to a State of Security?

CHAP. XI. Out of which Distress after he had delivered himself, he minded nothing else but that he might be aiding to as many as possible, in what Things he could. Whilst the common People sought after the Profcribed, upon the promised Rewards of the Generals, nobody came into Epire, to whom any Thing was wanting: Every one had a Convenience given them of playing there contently. Moreover, after the Battle of Philippi, and the Death of C. Caesari, and M. Brutus, he resolved to protect L. Julium Mocilla the Prior, and his Son, and A. Torquatum, and the rest that were borne down by the like ill Fortune, and ordered all Necessaries to be carried to them

* Philippi was a City of Macedonia, nigh the Borders of Thrace.
omnia persequi, & non necesaria: Illud unum intelligi volumus, illius liberalitatem neque temporariam, neque cal-lidam fuifè; id ex ipsis rebus ac temporibus judicari potest; quòd non florentibus fe ven-ditavit, fed afflìctis feper semper fuccurrit; qui quidem Serviliam Bruti matrem, non minus post mortem ejus, quàm florentem, coluerit. Sic liberalitate utens, nullas inimicitias gelifit, quod neque laedebat quenquam, neque fi quam injuriam acce-perat, malebat uelici, quàm oblivisci. Idem immortali memoriâ recepta retinaet beneficia; quae autem ipse tribuerat, tamdui meminerat, quoad ille gratus erat, qui acceperat: itaque hic fecit, ut verè dic-tum videatur, Sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam. Neque tamen prius ille fortunam, quàm fe, ipse finxit, qui cavít, ne quà in re ju[e plecteretur.

CAP.

* Samothrace is an Island of the Egean Sea, nigh the Coast of Thrace.

† Enim seems to have been put here by the Heedlessness of some Copier of Books for Autem; for what follows is no Reason of what goes before, as it should be, if enim was the true reading.

† This Necefisaria, I think, should be necefïaria; for else I see not how it is possible to make Sense of this Falloge.

‖ What our Author here says, is, in my Opinion, very fimly: tamen always intimates some feeming Opposition betwixt what goes before, and what follows; but there is so far from being any such feeming Opposition here, that there is a very manifest Agreement, it following very evidently from the Maxim afo-regoing, if true, that Atticus, to form his Fortune, must form him'self first.
CAP. XII. His igitur rebus effectit, ut M. Vipsanius Agrippa, intimà familiaritate conjunctus adolescenti Caesarì, cum propter suam gratiam, & Caesaris potentiam, nullius conditionis non haberet potestatem, potissimum ejus diligentiam, praecorporisque equitis R. filiam generosam nuptiis: atque harum nuptiarum conciliator fuit (non enim est celandum) M. Antonius, Triumvir Reip. constitutione, cujus gratia cum augere possessorum potest suas, tantum absuit à cupiditate pecuniae, ut nullâ in re refusis licet eà nisi in deprecandis amicorum aut peculiaris, aut incommodi: quod quidem sub ipsum prœscriptionem per illustre fuit: nam cum L. Saufeius equi- tis R. æqualis sui, qui multae annos, studio ductus philosophiae, Athenis habitatis, habebatque in Italia prætiosas possessorum, Triumvirí bona vendidisset; constantiæ èca, quæ tum res gerebantur; Attici labore atque industria factum est, ut codem nun- tio ther yet did he form his Fortune before he formed himself, who took Care that he should not be justly punished in any Case.

CHAP. XII. By these Things therefore he brought it about, that M. Vipsanius Agrippa, united with the Youth Caesar in a close Familiarity, when, by reason of his own Interest and Caesar's Power, he had a Possibility of attaining any Match whatever, chose his Affinity above all others, and preferred the Daughter of a Roman Knight before the Matches of the *most noble Ladies: And the Maker up of this Match was (for we must not conceal it) M. Antony, the Triumvir for settling the Commonwealth; by whose Interest when he might have increased his Possessions, he was so far from a greedy Desire of Money, that he made use of that Interest in nothing, but begging off the Dangers and Troubles of his Friends; which was very remarkable in the Time of the Prescription: For when the Triumviri, according to the Way in which Things were then managed, had sold the Estate of L. Saufeius a Roman Knight, his Friend, who, moved by his Fancy for Philosophy, lived several Years at Athens, and had in Italy valuable Possessions;

*a Generofum should be, in my Opinion, Generosarum; for though the Lady was of an Equeflrian Family, yet since none of the Family had ever arrived to the Senatorian Order, she could not be called generosa, in Comparison of many other Ladies in Rome that were far beyond her in Point of Quality.
T. P. ATTICUS.

Tio Saufeius fieret certior, le patrimonium amisisset, & recuperasset. Idem L. Julius Calidium, quem post Lucretii Catulique mortem, multò elegantissimum poëtam, nostrum tulisse aetatem, verò videor posse commovere; neque minus virum bonum, optimisique artibus erudition; post profcriptionem equitum, propter magnas ejus Africanas poësiones, in proscriptorum numerum a P. Volumnio, praefecto fabrum Antonii, abfentem relatum, expedivit; quod in praesenti, utrum ei laboriosius an gloriosius fuerit, difficile fuit judicare; quod in eorum peculium non fecus absentes, quam praesentes amicos Attico esse curae, cognitum est.

CAP. XIII. Neque vero minus ille vir bonus paterfamilias habitus est, quam civis. Nam cum effet pecuniosus, nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus edificator; neque tamen non in primis bene habitavit, omnibusque optimis rebus usus est; nam domum habuit in colle Quirinali Tamphilanam, ab avunculo hæreditate relictam, cujus amoenitas non ædificatio, sed lyvà confabat; ipsum enim teulum antiquitus constitutum plus falsis quam sumptibus habebat? in quo nihil

sessius; it was brought about by the Pains and Industry of Atticus, that Saufeius was made acquainted by the same Message, that he had left his Estate, and recovered it. The same Person likewise brought off L. Julius Calidius, whom methinks I may truly affirm: our Age has produced much the finest Poet, since the Death of Lucretius and Catullus; and no less a good Man, and skilled in the best Arts; after the Proscription of the Knights, put into the Number of the Professed, because of his great Estate in Africa, by P. Volumnius, a Director of Antony's Engineers: which, whether it was more laborious or more glorious at that Time, was hard to judge; because it was observed that Atticus's Friends, in their Dangers, were no less his Care when absent, than when present.

CHAP. XIII. Neither was this Gentleman reckoned a less good Master of a Family, than a Citizen. For tho' he was a modest Man, yet nobody was less addicted to buying, nor less a Builder; and yet he had a very convenient Dwelling, and had all Things of the very best. For he had the Tamphilan House in the Quirinal Hill, an Estate left him by his Uncle, the Pleasurers of which did not consist in the Building itself, but in a Wood; for the House itself, being old built, had more of Neatness than Expense about it; in which he changed nothing, unless
be was forced by the Oldness of it. He had * a Family of Servants, if we are to judge by Conveniency, very good; if by outward Appearance, scarce indifferent; for in it were very learned Boys, very good Readers, and many Transcribers of Books; that there was not indeed any Footman, that could not do both these very well. In like Manner other Artifices, which domestic Use requires, were extremely good; neither yet had he any of those, but what was born in his House; and instructed in his House: which is a Sign not only of Moderation, but Diligence: For not extravagantly to desire, what you see to be so desired by many, ought to be accounted the Part of a moderate Man; and to procure Things by Diligence, rather than Purchase, is a Matter of no small Industry. He was elegant, not magnificent; splendid, not prodigal: He affected, with all possible Care, a Neatness that was not extravagant: His Furniture was moderate, not much; so as to be remarkable neither Way. Nor shall I pass this by, although I suppose it may seem a slight Matter to some: Though he was a genteel Roman Knight, and invited, not a little generously, Men of all Ranks to his House; we know that he did not use to reckon from his † Day-Book ex-
nem amplius quam terna millia aëris peræque, in singulos mensæ, ex ephemeride eum expensum sumptui ferre solutum: que hoc non auditum, sed cognitum prædicamus: sepe etiam, propter familiaritatem, domesticos rebus interiussum.

Cap. XIV. Nemo in convivio ejus aliud epo'éx the audi- divit, quam anagnosten; quod nos quidem jucundissi- mum arbitrarnur: neque unquam fine aliqúa lectione apud eum cenatum est; ut non minus animo, quâm ventre, convivæ deleitarentur; namque eos vocabant, quorum mores à suis non abhorreinerent. Cum tantæ pæne facie effect accessit, nihil de quotidiano cultu mutavit; nihil de vita con- fuetudine: tantaque uîus est moderatione, ut neque in sefertio vicies, quod à patre acceperat, parum se splen- didè gerierit; neque in sefertio centies, affluentiis vixe- rit, quàm instituerit: parique fastigio fetererit in utraque for- tunâ.

pended more than three thousand * Aês a Month, one with another: And this we affirm, not as a Thing heard, but a Certainty: because we were often, by Reason of our Intimacy, actually present at the Management of his domestic Affairs.

Chap. XIV. Nobody ever heard any other + Entertainment for the Ears at his Meals than a Reader; which we truly think very pleasant: nor was there ever a Supper at his House, without some Reading; that his Guests might be entertained in their Minds, as well as their Stomachs; for he invited those, whose Manners were not different from his own. And after so great an Addition was made to his Estate, he changed no- thing of his daily Way of Life; nothing of his usual Method of living; and used so much Moderation, that neither in an Estate of twenty Times a hundred thousand Rentles, which he had received from his Father, did he behave himself ungently; nor in an Estate of a hundred Times a hundred thousand Rentles, did he live more plentifully.

their daily Disbursements, and Receipts too, as appears from many Passages in the Roman Writers; the Book, in which these Acc- counts were kept, was called Epheemeris.

* The As was nearly a Penny of our Money, and so the whole Sum almost eleven Pounds. Things must have been very cheap in Rome, in Comparison to what they have been now-a-days with us, otherwise Atticus could not have frequently entertained, and that handomely and genteely. Persons of the Best Quality at his Table, at so small an Expenoe monthly.

+ It was usual, at the Tables of Persons of Quality in Rome, to entertain the Guests with Musick, Farces, &c.
nullam suburbanam aut maritimam suum hortum villam; nec; in Italia, praeter Ardeatium & Nomentanum, rusticum prædium: omnifque ejus pecunias reditus constant in Epictetes, & urbanis posteffectibus; ex quo cognosce potest, eum utum pecuniae non magnitudine, sed ratione metiri solutum.

Cap. XV. Mendacium neque dicebat, neque pati poterat; itaque ejus comitas non fine severitate erat, neque gravitas fine facilitate; ut difficile effect intelleget, utrum eum amici magis vererentur, an amarent. Quidquid rogabatur, religiosè promittebat; quod non liberalis, sed levius arbitrabatur, polliceri quod praefare non posset. Idem in nitendo quod semel admisisset, tanta erat cura, ut non mandatam, sed suam rem videre tur ager. Nuncquam suscepstim negotii eum pertulit et; suam enim exilitionem in cæ re apud putabat, quà nihil habebat curias; quo ficebat, ut omnia Marci & Quinti Ciceronum, plentifully than he had been used to do; and stood upon an equal Height in both Fortunes. He had no Gardens, no magnificent Seat nigh the City, or upon the Sea; nor any Land Estate in Italy, besides that at Ardea, and at Nomentum: and his whole Income of Money consisted in his Possessions in Epirus, and the City of Rome; from whence it may be understood, that he measured the Use of Money, not by its Quantity, but by the Manner of using it.

Chap. XV. He neither told a Lie himself, nor could he endure it: Wherefore his Complaisance was not without a strict Regard to Truth, nor his Gravity without a good Degree of Compliance; that it was hard to be understood, whether his Friends reverenced or loved him more. Whatsoever he was asked, he promised * scrupulously; because he thought it the Part not of a generous but an inconsiderate Man, to promise what he could not perform. The same Man was a Person of so much Application in endeavouring to effect what he had once promised, that he did not seem to manage an Affair recommended to him by another, but his own. He was never weary of

* Ardea was a City of Latium, nigh the Sea, about twenty Miles from Rome.
† Nomentum, a Town in the Country of the Sabines.
‡ Comitatus signifies Complaisance or Civility, in the Expression of which it has always been but too customary to have small Regard to Truth.
§ He was not very forward in his Promises, left the Performance should not be in his Power.
of a Business he had undertaken; for he thought his Credit concerned in that Matter, than which he accounted nothing more valuable; from whence it was, that he managed all the Affairs of the Cicero's, Marcus and Quintus, of Case, Hortensius, A. Torquatus, and many Roman Knights besides; from which it might be judged, that he declined the Business of Government not out of Laziness, but 'Judgment'.

Cap. XVI. Humanitatis velit nullum affectare majus testimonium possum, quam quod adolescentes, idem feni Sylla fuerit jucundissimus: fenex, adolescenti M. Bruto; cum aequalibus autem suis Q. Hortensio, & M. Cicerone, ficit vixerit, ut judicare difficile fit, cui ætati fuerit aptissimus; quamquam eum praecipue 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, iexdecim volumina epistolaram, ab Consulatu ejus usque ad extre- mum tempus ad Atticum mifiram; quæ qui legat, non multum desideret historiam contextam eorum temporum: sic enim omnia de fidulis principium, vitios ducunt, ac mutationibus Res. perscripta sunt, ut nihil in ilis non appareat: & facilè exstimmari possit, prudentiam quodam modo esse divinationem: non enim Ci- cero

Chap. XVI. But I can produce no greater Proof of his Polite- nefs, than that the fame Man, when young, was very agreeable to Sylla an old Man; and when old, was the fame to M. Brutus, a young Man; but he so lived with his Friends of the fame Age with himself; Q. Hortensius and M. Cicero, that it is hard to judge to what Age he was most suited; tho' Cicero loved him in a particu- lar Manner, jo that his Brother Quintus was not more dear to him, or more familiar with him. And sixteen Volumes of Epiftles sent to Atticus, from the Time of his Confulship to the latter End of his Life, are a Proof of that Thing: besides those Books, wherein he makes mention of him, which are pub- lished to the World, which he that reads won't much want a continued History of those Times: For jo all Particulars are put down, relat- ing to the Designs of the leading Men, the Faults of the Command- ers, and the Revolutions of the Government, that every Thing ap- pears in them; and it may be easily thought, that Prudence is in some
Meantime a Divine Foresight: for Cicero did not only foretell those Things would be, which happened whilst he was alive; but likewise predicted, as a Prophet, what now comes to pass.

Cap. XVII. As to Atticus's Affection for his Relations, why should I say much? having heard him boast of this, and truly too, at the Funeral of his Mother, whom he buried at ninety Years of Age, when he was sixty-seven; that he never returned to a good Understanding with his Sister; which he had nearly of the same Age; which is a Sign, either that no Complaint had passed betwixt them, or that he was a Man of so much Indulgence for his Relations, that he reckoned it a Crime to be angry with those, whom he ought to love. Nor did he do this from Nature only, altho' we all obey her, but likewise out of Principle, for he had so learned the Precepts of the greatest Philosophers, that he made Use of them for the Conduct of his Life, and not for Olfentation.

Cap. XVIII. He was likewise a great Imitator of the Custom of our Ancestors, and a Lover of Antiquity; which he had so diligently enquired into, that he gave an Account of it thoroughly in that Volume, in which * he has put down, in Order of Time, the several Magistrates

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* I am of the Opinion of those who think that for ornavit we ought to read ordinavit. Ornare Magistratus is indeed a Latin Expression, but bears a Sense quite foreign to any Purpote of our Author,
There is no Law, nor Peace, nor War, nor illustrious Affairs of the Roman People, which is not set down in it, in its proper Time: And, what was very difficult, he has so interwoven the Originals of Families, that we may learn from thence the Descents of famous Men. He did this same Thing apart in other Books; as, at the Request of M. Brutus, he reckoned up in Order the Junian Family from their Original to this Age, taking Notice of what Offices, and at what Time, every one, and from whom descended, were borne. In like Manner, at the Request of Marcellus Claudius, he enumerated that of the Marcelli. At the Request of Scipio Cornelius and Fabius Maximus, that of the Cornelii, and the Fabii, and the Aemilii: than which Books nothing can be more pleasant to those, who have any Fancy for the Knowledge of famous Men. He likewise had a Touch at Poetry, that he might not be unacquainted with that Pleasure, we suppose. For he has related in Verses, the Lives of those, who excelled the rest of the Roman People in Honour, and the Greatness of their Exploits; so that he has described, under each of their Images, their Actions and Offices, in no more than four or five Verses: which is scarcely to be believed that such great Things could be so briefly delivered. There is likewise a Book or his written in Greek, concerning the Consulship of Cicer. Thus
Cap. XIX. Nunc, quoniam fortuna nos superstites ei esse voluit, reliqua persequeretur; & quantum poterimus rerum exemplis lectores docebimus, fit ut supra significant, suas cuique nores plerumque conciliare fortunam. Namque hic contentus ordine Equestri, quo erat ortus, in affinitatem pervenit Imperatoris, Divi Iulii filii, cum jam ante familiaritatem ejus esset consecutus nullâ alia re, quàm elegantia vitæ, quà cæstros ceperat principes civitatis, dignitatem pari, fortunam humiliorem. Tanta enim prosperitas Cæsarem est confecta, ut nihil ei non tribuerit fortuna, quod cùquam antè detulerat; & conciliārit quod cívis Romanus quivit conlequi. Nata autem est Attico neptis ex Attico neptis ex Agrippa, cui virginem filiam collocarát : Hanc Cæsar, vix anniculam, Tibério Claudio Neroni, Drusilla nato privigno suo, defpónit; quæ conjunctio

Thus far was published by us, whilst Atticus was living.

Cap. XIX. Now, since Fortune had a Mind that we should be the Survivors of him, we will go thro' the Remainder of his Life; and, as far as we can, will inform our Readers by Instances of Fact as we have signified above, That every Man's Manners for the most Part make his Fortune. For he being content with the Equestrian Order, from whence he was descended, came into the Alliance of the 4th Emperor Julius's Son, after he had before gained a Familiarity with him, by nothing else but the Elegance of his Life, by which he had charmed the other great Men of the City, of equal Quality, but a lower Fortune than Cæsar. For as much Prosperity attended Cæsar, that Fortune gave him every Thing that she had bestowed upon any one before; and procured him all that a Roman Citizen could accomplish. Now Atticus had a Grand-daughter born of Agrrippa, to whom he had disposed of his Daughter when a Virgin: Cæsar contracted her, when scarcely a Year old, to T. Claudius Nero,

* I have not thought it worth while to translate Divus; it would found very oddly in our Language to give the Stile of a God to such an ambitious wicked Mortal as Julius Cæsar was. It was a profane stupid Practice amongst the Romans, not to be outdone by any Thing amongst the most barbarous Nations, to rank their Emperors, (unles they were Devils indeed) after their Decease, amongst the Gods. Which continued even some Time after the Emperors became Christians, if Eutropius may be trusted.

† Here I have the Misfortune again to differ very widely from Major Pack. Which of us is mistaken, must be referred to the Judgment of the intelligent Reader, that shall think it worth while to compare our Translations with the Original.
Cap. XX. Quamvis ante haec ponafilia, non folum, cum ab urbe abeit, nunquam ad suorum quemquam litteras mifiit, quin Attico mitteret, quid ageret; imprimis, quid legeret, quibusque in locis, & quam diu effet moraturus; sed cum effet in urbe, & prop- ter suas i. finitas occupationes, minus fape quam vellet Attico fruerator, nullus dies tam men teneré intercessit, quo non ad cum scriberet, quo non aliquid de antiquitate ab eo requireret; modo aliquam questionem poeticae ei propor- neret; interdum jocans ejus veboio e us eliceret epis- floas: ex quo accidit, cum aedes Jovis Feretrii in Capit- telio, ab Romulo constiituta, vetuillate atque incurii de- tecta prolaberet, ut Attici admonitu Caesar cam reficien- dam curaret. Neque verò à M. Antonio minus, abfens, literis celebatur, adeò ut ac- curatè ille, ex ultimis terris, quid ageret, quid curæ fibi haberet certiorem faceret Atticu- num. Hoc quale sit, facilius exftimabat is, qui judi- care potest, quantae sit fapi- entiae eorum retinere ufum benevolentiamque, inter quos maximum renum non folum sœmulatio, sed obtreptatio tan- ta intercedebat, quantum fuit incidere

Nero, born of Drusilla, his Step- Son; which Match esta建立了 their Friendship, and rendered their fa- miliar Converse more frequent.

Chap. XX. Althe before this Match, not only when he was ab- sent from Town, he never sent a Letter to any of his Friends, but he sent one to Atticus, to acquaint him what he was doing; espe- cially what he was reading, and in what Places, and how long he would stay; but also, when he was in Town, and because of his infinite Business, enjoyed Atticus not so oft as he had a Mind, yet no Day scarcely passed, in which he did not write to him, in which he did not make some Enquiry of him relating to Antiquity; sometimes he would pro- poze some poetical Question to him; sometimes jesting would draw from him a long Letter; from whence it happened, when the Temple of Ju- piter Feretrius, built in the Capi- tel by Romulus, being uncovered thro' Age and Neglect, was coming down, that upon the Admonition of Atticus, Cesar took Care that it was repaired. Nor was he left civilly applied to in Letters by M. Antony, when absent. So that he made Atticus acquainted particularly, from the remotest Parts of the Earth, with what he was doing, what Care he had upon him. Now considerable this is, he will more easily imagine, who can judge how great a Point of Wisdom it is to keep the Friendship and Favor of those, hæcxiut whom there pleased not only so great an Emulation upon account of Matters of the utmest
incidere necesse inter Caesarum atque Antonium: cum se uterque principem non solum urbibus Romanis, sed orbis terrarum esse cuperet.

**Cap. XXI.** Tali modo, cum septem & septuaginta annos conspexit, atque ad extremam senectutem non minus dignitate, quam gratiae fortunam crevisset, (multas enim hereditates nullæ aliae re, quam bonitate, esse conceptus) tantachque prosperitate utius efficit valetudinis, ut annis triginta mediocrit non indiguisset; nactus est morbum, quem initio ipsi & medici contemplatur: nam putatur esse febrifera, cui remedia celestia faciliusque proponebatur: in hoc cum tres mensias sine ullis doloribus, praeterquam quos ex curatione capiebat, consumptis; subitio tanta vis morbi in unum interitum prorsusuit, ut extremo tempore, per lumbos fistula putris cuperit: atque hoc prout eii accidente postquam in dies dolores acercescere, febrenique accessisse sesevit, Agrippam generum ad se acerbi jussit, & eum eo L. Cornelium Bil- bum, Sextumque Peducreum. Hos ut venisse viderit, in cubitum innixus, Quantam, utmost Importance, but a mutual Struggle to lessen one another, as was necessary to happen betwixt Cesar and Antony; whilst each of them desired to be the Prince, not only of the City of Rome, but of the World.

**Chap. XXI.** After he had completed, in this Manner, seventy-seven Years, and had advanced no less in Dignity, than in Favour and Fortune, to an extreme old Age, (for he had got several Inheritance by no other Thing than his Goodness) and had such a happy State of Health, that he stood not in need of any Physick for thirty Years together; he contracted a Distemper, which at first both he and his Physicians detested; for they thought it to be *a Tenebra*; for which speedy and easy Remedies were proposed: After he had passed three Months in this Distemper without any Pains, besides what he received from the Method taken for his Cure; on a sudden so great a Violence of the Distemper broke out upon one of his Intestines, that at length, a patrid Fistula broke through his Loins: And before this happened to him, after he found that his Pains grew upon him every Day, and that a Fever was superadded to them; he ordered his Son-in-Law Agrippa to be called to him, and with him L. Cornelius Balbus, and Sextus Peducreus. When he saw they were come, leaning upon his Elbow,
tam, inquit, leurm diligentiamque in valutudine mediacundâ hoc demporre abhibenem, cum vos ites habeam, nibil necesse pluribus verbis commemorare: quibus quo-
niam, ut spera, satisfeci, nihilque reliqui ferci, quod ad finandum me perieret, reliquum ef, ut egomet nibi conficulum. Id vos ignoraire volui; nam nibi flat alere morbun definere: Namque his diebus quieculid cibi jumpsf, ita produxi vivam, ut auxerim do-
lores, sine fpe salutis. Quaré à vobis peto, primum ut conficulum probetis meum; deinde, ne fruf-
trâ dehartando conemini.

Cap. XXII. Hac oratione habitâ, tantâ constanfiâ vocis atque vultus, ut non es vitâ, fed ex domo in domum vide-
retur migrare: cum quidem Agrippa eum flens, atque oculans, oraret, utque obfebra-
ret, Ne id quod Natura cogeret, ipse quoquâ fibi acceleraret: & quoniam tum quoque poferet temporibus superelle, le fibi fulfique refervaret: preces ejus how, said he, how much Care and Diligence I have employed to restore my Health, since I have you for my Witneflles, there is no need to recount in many Words. Whom since I have satisfied, as I hope, and have left nothing undone that was proper in the Judgment of the Doctors to cure me, it re-
 mains that I provide for myself. I had no mind you should be ignorant of it; for my Re-
solution is fixed, to give over feeding the Disfemper: For whatsoever Meat I have taken for some Days, I have so pro-
longed my Life, that I increafed my Pains, without any Hopes of Recovery. Wherefore I beg of you, in the first Place, that you would approve my Resolution; if not, that then you would not labour in vain by dilluating me.

Chap. XXII. Having made this Speech, with such a Steali-
ness of Voice and Countenance, that he seemed not to be removing out of Life, but out of one Houfe into another; when Agrippa, weeping and kifing, beggad and entreated him, That he would not baflen that which Nature would oblige him to *; and since he might live for some Time longer, that he would save himself for himself, and I

* I have translated the Words temporibus superelle by "live some" "Time longer;" because it seems pretty plain by the Context, the Author intended to say some fuch Thing; but I look upon the Reading to be faulty; for the Words will not bear that Sense, nor in my Opinion any Sense at all.
his Friends; he put a Stop to his Entreaties, by a silent Oblivion. Thus, after he had abstained from all Food for two Days, on a sudden his Fever went off, and the Dis-
temper began to be more easy; yet notwithstanding he executed his Purpoze. Wherefore upon the 
fifth Day after he had entered 
upon that Resolution *, the Day before the Calends of April, when 
Cn. Domitius and C. Sofius were 
Consuls, he died. He was carried 
to his Funeral upon a little 
Couch, as he himself had ordered, 
without any Pomp of Funeral, 
al! good People attending him, 
with a great Crowd of the Popu-
lace. He was buried near the 
Appian Way †, at the fifth Mile-
Stone, in the Monument of Cæ-
cilii avunculi sui.

* The last of March, for the first Day of every Month was called the Calends.
† There was in all the great Roads from Rome, set up at every Mile’s End, a Stone.
VERBA CORNELIÆ
GRACCCHORUM MATRIS,
Ex CORNELII NEPOTIS Libro
Excerpta.

ICIS, Pulcherum esse inimicos ulcisci: Id neque majus,
neque pulchrior cuquam atque mihi esse videtur: sed si
liceat rep. salvá eos persequi: sed quatenus id fieri non
potest, multo tempore, multisque partibus, inimici nostrí
non peribunt, atque uti nunc sunt, erunt, potius quàm
resp. proficiscer atque peraret.

Verbis conceptis dejerare ausim, prāterquam qui Tiberium Grac-
chum necárun, nēminem inimicum tantum molestia, tantumque labo-
ris, quantum te ob hās res mihi tradidisse; quem oportebat omnium
eorum quos antehac habuí liberos, partes eorum tolerare, atque
curare, ut quam minimum felicitudinis in seneá haberem, utique
quæcumque ageres, ea velles maxime mihi placere, atque uti nēs
haberes rerum majorum adversum meam sēntentiam quicquam facere;
prefertim mihi, cui parva pars vitae superes. Ne id quidem tam breve
spatium potest opitulari, quin & mihi adversēris, & resp. proficies.
Denique que pausa erit; & quando sequent familia nostra intantur? &
quando modus et rei haberii poterit? & quando definitus & harentes,
& præentes, molestias desipere? & quandō perpudescet miscenda
atque perturbanda rep. Sed si omnino id fieri non potest, uti ego
mortua ero, petito tribunatum, f. cito quod lubebit, cum ego non
sintiam: ubi mortua ero parentibus mihi, & invocabis Deum parent-
em in eo tempore. Nec pudet te eorum Deum preces expetere,
quos vivos atque praēentes, reliços atque defertos habueris? Ne ille
firat Jupiter, te ca perseverare, nec tibi tantam deinentiam venire in
anime; & si perseveras, vereor ne omnem vitam tantum laboris
culpà tua recipias, uti in nullo tempore tūti placere possis.

Ex
CORNELII NEPOTIS

Ex I Chronicorum Libro.

Homerus & Hesiodus vixerunt ante Romam conditam ann. circiter centum & quinquaginta. *Gellius, lib. 17. cap. 21.*

Ex I. librorum de vitâ Ciceronis.


Ex II. libro de viris Illustribus.


Ex incerto libro de viris Illustribus.


Ex libris Exemplorum.

A virgine Veflali. Hoc citat Carisius, *lib. 1. ex. 2. Exemplorum libro.* Multis in senatu placuit, ut i, qui redire nolent, datae cüssodibus, ad Annibalem deducerentur, sed ea iententia numero plurium, quibus id non videbatur, superata est; ii tamen, qui ad Annibalem non redierunt, usque adeò intactabiles, invisque fuerunt, ut tædium vitae ceperunt, necemque scrib conficerint. *Gellius, lib. 7. cap. 18. ex. 5. Exemplorum libro.*

Ex incerto libro.

Ædes Martis est in circo Flaminio architcttata ab Hermodoro Salaminio. *Priscianus, lib. 8.*

Eudoxus
FRAGMENTA.

Eudoxus quidam mea ætate, cum Lathyrem Regem fugeret, Arabico 
finu egressus, Gades uisque pervectus est Plinius, lib. 11. cap. 67.
Latitudinis ubi minimum, septem millia passuum; ubi vero plurimi-
num, decem millia. Plinius, in Procmnia, lib. 3.
Melpum, opulentiam precipuum, ab Insurbibus, & Bois, & Senoni-
bus, deletum est eo die quo Camillus Veios cepit. Idem Plinius, libri 
ejusdem, cap. 17.
Itrto in Adriam effluent ié Danubio amne ex adverso Padi fauces, 
contrario corum percussi, mari interjecto, dulcescente. Plinius, libri 
ejusdem, cap. 18.
Alpes in latitudinem C. M. Idem, lib. ejusdem, cap. 19.
Cerne insula ab eis ex adverso maximè Carthaginis à continentie 
passus mille, non amplior circuitu duobus millibus. Idem, lib. 6. 
cap. 31.
Post accipitrem, præcipua auctoritas fuit lupo, & asellis. Idem, 
lib. 9. cap. 18.
Me juvene violacea purpura vigebat, cujus libra denariis C. venie-
bate, nec multò pòst rubra Tarentina. Huic succedit dibapha Tyria, 
que in libras denariis mille non poterat emi. Hāc P. Lentulus 
Spinther, Ædilis Curulis primus, in pretextu usus, improbatur. Quà 
Turdi paulò ante Augusti principatum coepti saginari. Ciconiæ 
magis placent, quam grues. Idem, lib. 10. cap. 23.
Vinum exprimitur illi simile mullo, quod ultra denos dies non 
durat, baccæque contusæ cum alicà ad cibos dolis conduntur. Idem, 
Plinius, ibidem.
Scandula contesta fuit Roma ad Pyrhi uisque bellum, annis quad-
Ante Syllæ victoriam duo tantum triclinia Romæ fuerunt argentea. 
Idem, lib. 33. cap. 11.
Cleophonius Corinthius fecutus est in Italian Demaratam Tarquinii 
Prœci Romani Regis patrem, fugientem à Corinthe injurias Cypriellii 
tyranni. Idem, lib. 35. cap. 5.
Primus Romæ parietes crutã marmoris opera uit totius domus fœ 
in Colio monte Mamurra. Formis natus, eques Romanus, pra-
Mamurra primus totis ædibus nullam niù è marmore columnam ha-
buit, omnes solidas è Caryfio, aut Lunenfì Idem, Plinius, ibidem.
Fuit magno miraculo, cum P. Lentulus Spinther amphorar ex 
oníche Chiorum magnitudine cadorum ostendiMel; post quinuen-
nium deinque triginta duorum pedum longitude vidi. Idem, libri 
ejusdem, cap. 7.

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In CORN. NEPOTEM

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