

# INDEX <sup>1</sup>

- ABDERA, a town on the southern coast of Thrace.
- Aborigines, a name applied to the primitive inhabitants of Italy.
- Academia, the grove near Athens in which Plato taught.
- Accius, L., an early Roman poet (170-86 B.C.), famous for his tragedies <sup>2</sup> and for a history of the drama (*Didascalica* <sup>3</sup>).
- Achaei, inhabitants of Achaea in the northern part of the Peloponnesus; also a general term for the Greeks.
- Achilles, the famous hero of the Greeks before Troy; the name of a tragedy by Ennius. *Achilles Romanus*, applied to L. Sicius Dentatus.
- Aegina, an island in the Saronic Gulf, near Athens.
- Aegyptiaci libri*, a work of Apion.
- Aelius Catus (Sex.), <sup>4</sup> a celebrated Roman jurist, consul in 189 B.C.
- Aelius Stilo, L., <sup>5</sup> one of the earliest and most famous of Roman grammarians, the teacher of Varro and Cicero.
- Aelius Tubero, Q., a Roman jurist of the time of the Gracchi, one of the speakers in Cicero's *De Republica*.
- Aemilia lex, see note 1, p. 207.
- Aemilius Papus, Q., consul in 278 B.C. and censor in 275, with O. Fabricius.
- Aemilius Paulus, L., surnamed Macedonicus because of his victory at Pydna in 168 B.C.
- Aeschines, an Athenian orator (389-314 B.C.), a political opponent and personal enemy of Demosthenes.
- Aesopus, a Greek writer of fables of the sixth century B.C. According to Herodotus (ii. 134) he was a slave of Iadmon of Samos; according to others, a Phrygian.
- Africus ventus, the south-west wind, blowing from the direction of Africa.
- Alba Longa, an ancient city of Latium in the Alban hills south-east of Rome.
- Aleibiades, a brilliant but unprincipled Athenian, a friend of Socrates; he lived from about 450 to 404 B.C.
- Alexander Magnus, Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia from 356 to 323 B.C.

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<sup>1</sup> In this Index a brief explanation is given of some of the proper names occurring in Volume I, titles of books being in italics. A complete Index, with references to the places where the names occur, will be given at the end of Volume III. The footnotes refer to the editions of the fragments of those writers whose works have survived only in that form. The parts of the titles used in the references are italicized.

<sup>2</sup> Tragicorum Romanorum Fragmenta, O. Ribbeck<sup>3</sup>, Leipzig, 1897.

<sup>3</sup> C. Lucili Saturarum Reliquiae, L. Müller. Accedunt Acci praeter scaenica . . . Reliquiae, Leipzig, 1872.

<sup>4</sup> E. Bährens, Fragmenta Poetarum Romanorum, Leipzig, 1886 (*F.P.R.*).

<sup>5</sup> Iuris-prudentiae Anteiustinianae quae supersunt<sup>5</sup>, F. E. Huschke, Leipzig, 1886. Iurisprudentiae Antehadrianae, F. P. Bremer, Leipzig, 1896- (three vols.).

<sup>6</sup> H. Funaioli, Gramm. Rom. Frag. vol. I; Leipzig 1907.

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- Alexis,<sup>4</sup> a Greek writer of the New Comedy, uncle of Menander. He was born at Thurii in Magna Graecia about 394 B.C. and lived to the age of 106.
- Allia, a tributary of the Tiber a few miles north of Rome, the scene of the defeat of the Romans by the Gauls in 390 B.C.
- Alyattes, an early king of Lydia. He came to the throne in 617 B.C. and was succeeded by his son Croesus.
- Amata, the name applied to a Vestal virgin during the ceremony of *capitio*; see note 3, p. 65.
- Ambraciensis, *adj.* from Ambracia, a town in south-western Epirus.
- Analogia, *De*, a grammatical work of Julius Caesar. For the fragments see Julius Caesar.
- Annaeus Cornutus, (L.), a Greek philosopher from Leptis in Africa, a freedman of the Annaei at Rome. He taught at Rome in the time of Nero and was the author of commentaries on Aristotle and on Virgil.
- Annales Maximi*,<sup>7</sup> early records kept by the *pontifex maximus* at Rome, collected and published in eighty books by P. Mucius Scaevola about 120 B.C.
- Antia lex, see note 2, p. 207.
- Antias, see Valerius.
- Anticato, one of two speeches of Julius Caesar against Cato Uticensis.
- Antiquitates Rerum Divinarum et Humanarum*, a work of M. Terentius Varro. For the fragments see Terentius Varro.
- Antiochus Magnus, a king of Syria, defeated in 190 B.C. by the Romans under the command of Scipio Asiaticus and his brother, the elder Scipio Africanus, who were charged with misappropriating the money and booty taken from the king.
- Antistius Labeo,<sup>8</sup> a celebrated Roman jurist, the founder of a school of jurisprudence at Rome. He was a contemporary of Julius Caesar and one of the conspirators against his life.
- Antonius, L., brother of Mark Antony, consul in 41 B.C.
- Antonius M., consul in 99 B.C.
- Antonius, M., Mark Antony, the triumvir.
- Antonius Iulianus, a rhetorician, one of the teachers of Gellius.
- Apion Pleistonices,<sup>9</sup> a rhetorician and grammarian of Egyptian origin, who taught in Rome in the time of Tiberius and Claudius.
- Apollinaris, see Sulpicius.
- Apollo, son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leto (Latona), god of light.
- Apoilodorus, a Greek writer of the New Comedy, born at Charystus in Euboea; he lived in the early part of the third century B.C.
- Apuli, the people of Apulia in south-eastern Italy.
- Aquilius,<sup>10</sup> a Roman writer of *palliatae*, or comedies based on Greek models; he was a contemporary of Caecilius Statius and Terence.
- Arcesilaus or Arcesilas, an Athenian philosopher from Pitane in Aeolia, who lived from 315 to 241 B.C.
- Area Capitolina, see note 5, p. 171.
- Area Volcani, also called Volcanol, a raised place at the north-west corner of the Forum Romanum.
- Argi or Argos, the famous city in Argolis in the north-eastern part of the Peloponnesus.
- Aristarchus, a celebrated Alexandrian grammarian, a native of Samothrace, who lived from about 155 to 83 B.C.
- Aristarchus, an astronomer of Samos, who flourished about 250 B.C. wrongly cited by Gellius as Aristides.

<sup>4</sup> Th. Kock, *Comicorum Atticorum Fragmenta*, Leipzig, 1880-.

<sup>7</sup> H. Peter, *Historicorum Romanorum Fragmenta*, Leipzig, 1883.

<sup>8</sup> See note 4, above; also R. Peter, *Quaestionum Pontificalium Specimen*, Strassburg, 1886.

<sup>9</sup> O. Müller, *Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum*, Paris, 1841-.

<sup>10</sup> O. Ribbeck<sup>3</sup>, *Comicorum Romanorum Fragmenta*, Leipzig, 1898.

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- Aristides, *see* Aristarchus of Samos.
- Aristophanes, the famous Attic writer of the Old Comedy, who lived from 444 to 388 B.C.
- Aristoteles,<sup>11</sup> the celebrated philosopher of the Lyceum at Athens (384-322 B.C.), born at Stageira in Thrace.
- Aristoxenus,<sup>9</sup> a Greek philosopher from Tarentum, a pupil of Aristotle; he flourished about 330 B.C., and was celebrated for his writings on music.
- Arretinum oraculum, *see* note 2, p. 249.
- Arrianus, (Flavius), a pupil of Epictetus and a native of Nicomedia in Bithynia, eminent as an historian. He was consul at Rome under Antoninus Pius and archon at Athens in A.D. 147. He published a handbook of Epictetus and eight books of his lectures (edition by H. Schenkl, Leipzig, 1894).
- Asellus, *see* Claudius.
- Asinius Pollio, C., a Roman historian, orator and writer of tragedies, born in 75 B.C. and died in A.D. 4. He was consul in 40 B.C. and he founded the first public library in Rome.
- Atabulus, *see* note 1, p. 191.
- Atelius Capito, C.,<sup>4</sup> a Roman jurist of the time of Augustus and Tiberius, consul in A.D. 5. He founded a school of jurisprudence opposed to that of Antistius Labeo.
- ▲tillius Regulus, M., consul in 227 B.C. with P. Valerius Flaccus.
- Attica, the south-eastern part of central Greece.
- Atticus, *see* Herodes.
- Attius, *see* note 5, p. 293.
- Augustus, Caesar,<sup>12</sup> the first emperor of Rome, from 31 B.C. to A.D. 14.
- Aurelius Opilius,<sup>13</sup> a freedman who taught philosophy, rhetoric and grammar at Rome. In 92 B.C. he followed Rutilius Rufus to Smyrna and died there.
- Aurunci, an ancient people of Campania.
- Auruncus, a Roman god; *see* note 2, p. 14.
- BABYLONII, the inhabitants of Babylon, the famous city of Babylonia, on the Euphrates river, south of Mesopotamia.
- Bassus, *see* Gavius.
- Bias, a Greek philosopher of the early part of the sixth century B.C. One of the "Seven Sages"; *see* note 2, p. 11.
- Bibulus, *see* Calpurnius.
- Bithyni, the people of Bithynia, in the north-western part of Asia Minor.
- Boeotia, the name of a comedy attributed by some to Plautus by others to Aquilius.
- Bucephalus, the horse of Alexander the Great, so called from the breadth of his forehead.
- Bucephalon, a city on the Hydaspes river in northern India.
- Busiris, a king of Egypt, slain by Hercules.
- Butes, one of the Argonauts, renowned as a boxer.
- CAECILIUS METELLUS NUMIDICUS,<sup>14</sup> Q., consul in 109 B.C., commander-in-chief against Jugurtha from 109 to 107. *See* note 1, p. 31.
- Caecilius Statius,<sup>10</sup> a celebrated Roman writer of *palliatae*, by birth an Insubrian Gaul. An older contemporary of Terence and a friend of Ennius.
- Caedicius, Q., a Roman military tribune.
- Caelius, M., a tribune of the commons in the time of Cato the Censor.
- Caelius Sabinus,<sup>4</sup> a Roman legal writer of the time of Vespasian (A.D. 69-79).
- Caepio, *see* Servilius.
- Caesar, a general term for the emperor of Rome; *see* also Augustus, Iulius and *Kaïzap*.

<sup>11</sup> V. Rose, *Aristotelis qui ferebantur librorum fragmenta*, Leipzig, 1886.

<sup>12</sup> M. A. Weichert, *Imperatoris Caesaris Augusti Reliquiae*, Grima, 1846.

<sup>13</sup> Cf. No. 5.

<sup>14</sup> H. Meyer<sup>2</sup>, *Oratorum Romanorum Fragmenta*, Zurich, 1842 (*O.R.F.*).

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- Caesellius Vindex, a Roman grammarian of the time of Hadrian (A.D. 117-138).
- Callimachus,<sup>15</sup> a celebrated poet of the Alexandrine period. He also composed several encyclopaedic works in prose and was curator of the Alexandrian Library from 260 to about 240 B.C.
- Callistratus, an Athenian orator of the latter part of the fourth century B.C.
- Calpurnius Bibulus, M., Caesar's colleague in his first consulship, 59 B.C.
- Calvisius Taurus, a philosopher of the time of Gellius.
- Campanus, -a, -um, *adj.* from Campania, the division of Italy south of Latium.
- Cannae, a town in Apulia on the river Aufidus, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal in 216 B.C.
- Capito, *see* Ateius and Sennius.
- Capitolinus, -a, -um, *adj.* from Capitolium; *see also* Area Capitolina.
- Capitolium, the temple of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva, on the Capitoline Hill at Rome; also applied to the southern summit of that hill, on which the temple stood.
- Carvilius Ruga, Sp., consul in 234 and 228 B.C.
- Cassius Longinus, C., leader with Brutus of the conspiracy against Caesar's life.
- Jastricius, T., a Roman rhetorician, contemporary with Gellius.
- Catilina, L. Sergius, the leader of the notorious conspiracy; he died in battle in 62 B.C.
- Cato, *see* Porcius.
- Catulus, *see* Lutatius.
- Catus, *see* Aelius.
- Cebes, a Theban, a disciple of Socrates.
- Cephisia, a deme of Attica, near the source of the river Cephissus; also the name of a villa of Herodes Atticus near that place.
- Ceres, an Italic goddess of agriculture, identified by the Romans with the Greek Demeter.
- Chaldaei, the people of Chaldaea in the southern part of Babylonia; *see note*, 2, p. 47.
- Chares,<sup>16</sup> a native of Mitylene in Lesbos, master of ceremonies to Alexander the Great.
- Chilo, a Lacedaemonian of the sixth century B.C.; *see note* 2, p. 11.
- Chryses, the name of a tragedy of Pacuvius.
- Chrysippus,<sup>17</sup> *see* Χρύσιππος.
- Cicero, *see* Tullius.
- Circenses ludi, games held in the Circus Maximus at Rome.
- Circus Maximus, the Great Circus at Rome, situated in the valley between the Palatine and Aventine hills.
- Claudius Asellus, Ti., tribune of the commons at Rome in 139 B.C.
- Claudius Quadrigarius, Q., a Roman annalist who flourished between 120 and 78 B.C. His *Annals*, in at least twenty-three books, began immediately after the destruction of Rome by the Gauls and came down to the time of Sulla, or thereabouts.
- Cleanthes, *see* Κλεάνθης.
- Clearchus,<sup>18</sup> a native of Soli in Cilicia and a pupil of Aristotle. He was the author of learned works on various subjects.
- Cleopatra, the celebrated Egyptian queen, defeated, with Mark Antony, by Octavian at Actium in 31 B.C.
- Clodius, P., the notorious tribune, the enemy of Cicero.
- Cocles, *see* Horatius.
- Colophonius, *adj.* from Colophon, a city on the coast of Lydia, near Ephesus.
- Corinthius, -a, -um, *adj.* from Corinth, the well-known city near the Isthmus of Corinth, in the north-eastern part of the Peloponnesus.

<sup>15</sup> O. Schneider, Callimachea, Leipzig, 1870-.

<sup>16</sup> C. Müller, Scriptorum Rerum Alex. Magni, Paris, 1846.

<sup>17</sup> J. von Arnim, Stoicorum veterum Frag., Leipzig, 1905-24.

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- Jornelius, Dolabella, Cn., perhaps the same as P. Cornelius Dolabella; Valerius Maximus has P.
- Cornelius Dollabella, (P.), consul in 44 B.C., Cicero's son-in-law.
- Cornelius Fronto, M., the famous rhetorician and teacher of Marcus Aurelius, consul in A.D. 143.
- Cornelius Rufinus, P., consul in 290 and 277 B.C.
- Cornelius Scipio, P., father of the elder Scipio Africanus.
- Cornelius Scipio Africanus maior, P., the conqueror of Hannibal, consul in 205 and 194 B.C., censor in 199.
- Cornelius Scipio Africanus minor, P.,<sup>14</sup> son of L. Aemilius Paulus, adopted by the son of the elder Africanus; consul in 147, censor in 142 B.C.
- Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus, L., brother of Scipio Africanus the elder.
- Cornelius Scipio Nasica, P., consul in 191 B.C.
- Cornelius Sisenna, L., praetor in 78 B.C. His *History* in from fourteen to nineteen books, contained an account of his own times.
- Cornelius Sulla, P., the first to bear the surname Sulla.
- Cornelius Sulla, P., consul in 66 B.C.
- Cornelius Sulla Felix, L.,<sup>7</sup> the dictator; he lived from 138 to 78 B.C.
- Cornutus, *see* Annaeus.
- Coruncanius, Tl., consul in 280 B.C. The first plebeian to be elected pontifex maximus.
- Crassus, *see* Licinius.
- Crates, a celebrated grammarian, a native of Mallos in Cilicia, who founded the Pergamene school. He introduced the study of grammar to the Romans in 155 B.C.
- Creta, a large island south-east of Greece.
- Croesus, king of Lydia from 560 to 546 B.C., proverbial for his wealth.
- Curius, M', one of the heroes of early Rome, consul in 290 B.C. and for the third time in 275; victor over the Samnites and Pyrrhus.
- Cyclops, originally one of three giants, having a single eye in the middle of their foreheads, who forged thunderbolts for Zeus. Later, a race of giants of the same description, located by Virgi near Mt. Etna.
- Cynicae saturae*, another name for the Menippean satires of M. Terentius Varro.
- Cynicus, *see* Diogenes.
- DEMOCRITUS, a celebrated philosopher, born at Abdera about 360 B.C., an expounder of the atomic theory.
- Demosthenes, the great Athenian orator, who lived from about 383 to 322 B.C.
- Dentatus, *see* Sicinius.
- Dialis, *adj.* to Iuppiter (cf. Diespiter); *flamen Dialis*, the special priest of Jupiter.
- Diana, an ancient Italic goddess, identified by the Romans with the Greek Artemis.
- Dicaearchus,<sup>9</sup> a native of Messana in Sicily, a pupil of Aristotle. He wrote on philosophy and geography, in particular the βίος Ἑλλάδος, an account of the geography, history and customs of the Greeks.
- Didius, T., a Roman general of the time of Sertorius.
- Diespiter, an earlier form of Iuppiter.
- Dio Syracosius, a Syracusan, a friend and disciple of Plato. He drove the younger Dionysius from the throne and ruled for a brief time in his place. He was assassinated in 354 B.C.
- Diogenes Cynicus, a native of Sinope in Paphlagonia, born about 412 B.C. Many stories of his eccentricities are told.
- Diogenes Stoicus, born at Seleucia in Babylonia, a pupil of Chrysippus and Zenon. He was one of the envoys sent to Rome in 155 B.C.
- Diomedes, next to Achilles the bravest of the Greeks before Troy.
- Diomedes Thrax, king of the Bistones in Thrace. He was a son of Ares and possessed mares that were fed upon human flesh. He was slain by Heracles.
- Diovis, an old Italic name for Iuppiter.
- Dolabella, *see* Cornelius.
- Dorici, the Dorian Greeks.
- Dulichiae rates, the ships of Odysseus (Ulysses), so called from Dulichium,

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- an island near Ithaca belonging to his kingdom.
- ELIDENSIS, a native of Elis, a district in the north-western part of the Peloponnesus.
- Empedocles,<sup>18</sup> a philosopher of Agrigentum in southern Sicily, who flourished about 450 B.C.
- Ennius, Q.,<sup>19</sup> the "father of Roman poetry," who lived from 239 to 169 B.C. He wrote an epic called *Annales*, numerous tragedies, *saturae*, and other works.
- Ephesus, a city on the western coast of Asia Minor, in Lydia.
- Ephorus,<sup>9</sup> a Greek historian of Cyme in Aeolis, contemporary with Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great.
- Epicharmus, -a, -um, *adj.* from Epicharmus,<sup>20</sup> of Syracuse, the earliest writer of comedies. He produced his first play about 500 B.C.
- Epictetus, a Greek philosopher of the Stoic school. He was for a time the slave at Rome of Epaphroditus, Nero's freedman, and was one of the philosophers banished by Domitian in A.D. 94.
- Epicurus,<sup>21</sup> a celebrated Greek philosopher, born in 341 B.C. on the island of Samos, founder of the Epicurean school.
- Epidicus*, a comedy of Plautus and the chief character in that play.
- Etruria, the district of Italy lying north of Latium.
- Euander, *see* note 1, p. 51.
- Euphorbus, a Trojan warrior, slain by Menelaus.
- Eupolis,<sup>6</sup> an Athenian writer of the Old Comedy, born about 446 B.C., a contemporary of Aristophanes.
- Euripides, the famous Athenian writer of tragedy, who lived from 480 to 406 B.C.
- Eurystheus, a king of Mycenae, who imposed the Twelve Labours upon Heracles.
- FABIUS MAXIMUS, Q., the famous *Cunctator*, the opponent of Hannibal.
- Fabius Maximus, Q., son of the above, consul in 213 B.C.
- Fabius Pictor, Q.,<sup>7</sup> the first Roman writer of history, born about 254 B.C.; *see* note 1, p. 389.
- Fabricius Luscinus, C., one of the heroes of early Rome, consul in 282, 278 and 273 B.C. Victor over the Samnites and Pyrrhus.
- Fannia lex, a sumptuary law, proposed by the consul C. Fannius in 161 B.C.
- Fannius Strabo, C., consul in 161 B.C.
- Fata, the Fates; *see* note 3, p. 291.
- Fauni, mythological creatures, attendants on the rustic god Faunus. They are sometimes represented with the horns and feet of goats, or merely with pointed ears like those of an animal.
- Favorinus,<sup>22</sup> a philosopher of the time of Gellius, born at Arelate in Gaul. He wrote and lectured as a rule in Greek. He was greatly admired by Gellius and had a strong influence upon him.
- Fidus, *see* Optatus.
- Figulus, *see* Nigidius.
- Flaccus, *see* Verrius.
- Fronto, *see* Cornelius.
- Fulvius (Flaccus) Nobilior, M., consul in 189 B.C.
- GALBA, *see* Sulpicius.
- Gavius Bassus,<sup>23</sup> governor of Pontus under Trajan, noted for his knowledge of history and literature.
- Gellius, L., *see* *Introd.* p. xii.
- Gracchus, *see* Sempronius.
- HADRIANUS, DIVUS,<sup>14</sup> emperor of Rome from A. D. 117 to 138.

<sup>18</sup> H. Diehls, *Poetarum Philosophorum Fragmenta*, Berlin, 1901.

<sup>19</sup> J. Vahlen<sup>3</sup>, *Ennianae Poesis Reliquiae*, Leipzig, 1903. *See also* No. 2.

<sup>20</sup> G. Kaibel, *Comicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, Berlin, 1899.

<sup>21</sup> H. Usener, *Epicurea*, Leipzig, 1887.

<sup>22</sup> J. L. Marres, *De Favorini Arelatensis Vita, Studiis, Scriptis*, Utrecht, 1853.

<sup>23</sup> Cf. No. 5.

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- Hannibal**, the famous Carthaginian general, 247 to 183 B.C.
- Hebdomades**, see *Imaginibus, De*.
- Helicon**, a mountain in Boeotia, the fabled abode of the Muses.
- (Heraclitus)**,<sup>24</sup> a philosopher of Ephesus who flourished from about 535 to about 475 B.C.
- Hercules**, the Latin name of the Greek deified hero Heracles.
- Hermippus**,<sup>25</sup> a philosopher of Smyrna, who flourished about 200 B.C. He was the author of a biographical work called *βίοι*, containing the *Pinakes* of his teacher Callimachus.
- Herodes Atticus**, Tiberius Claudius, a famous Greek rhetorician, born at Marathon about A.D. 104, consul at Rome in 143. He spent a considerable part of his great wealth in the adornment of Athens.
- Herodotus**, the "father of History," born at Halicarnassus in Caria in 484 B.C., died about 425.
- Hesiodus**, the celebrated poet of Aspera in Boeotia. He seems to have flourished towards the end of the eighth century B.C.
- Hiberus**, a river, modern Ebro, in the north eastern part of Spain.
- Hippocrates**,<sup>25</sup> a famous Greek physician, born at Cos about 460 B.C.
- Historia Naturalis*, the name of a work of the elder Pliny.
- Homerus**, the great Greek epic poet.
- Horatii**, three Roman brothers who overcame the three Alban *Curiatii* in the time of Tullus Hostilius.
- Horatius Cocles**, one of the heroes of early Rome. He defended the bridge over the Tiber against the Etruscan army under Lars Porsena.
- Hortensius (Hortalus)**, Q., a celebrated Roman orator, an older contemporary of Cicero. He lived from 114 to 42 B.C.
- Hostilius Mancinus**, A., a Roman aedile of uncertain date.
- (Hostilius) Tubulus**, (L.), see note 1, p. 147.
- Hyginus**, see *Iulius*.
- IANUS**, an old Italic deity, represented with two faces fronting in opposite directions; also his temple and the district in which it stood; see note 6, p. 31. Also called *Ianus-pater*.
- Ianus-pater**, see *Ianus*.
- Iapyx**, *adj.* from Iapygia, a district in south-eastern Italy; *Iapyx ventus*, a wind blowing from that quarter.
- Ida**, a mountain in north-western Asia Minor, near Troy.
- Idus**, the fifteenth of March, May, July and October; and the thirteenth of the other months.
- Ietae**, the people of the island of Ios, in the Aegean Sea.
- Imaginibus, De*, see note 2, p. 267.
- Indicum bellum**, the war in India, waged by Alexander the Great in 327 B.C.
- Iocus**, Mirth, personified as a minor deity.
- Ios**, one of the Cyclades; see *Ietae*.
- Iovispater**, see *Iuppiter*.
- Jugurtha**, Jugurtha, a Numidian prince with whom the Romans waged war from 112 to 106 B.C.
- Iulianus**, see *Antonius*.
- Iulius**, C., pontifex maximus in 99 B.C. (*Iulius*), L., father of C. *Iulius*.
- Iulius Caesar**, C.,<sup>26</sup> the dictator.
- Iulius Caesar** (*Octavianus*), C., see *Augustus Caesar*.
- Iulius Hyginus**, C.,<sup>27</sup> a freedman of Augustus of Spanish birth, in charge of the Palatine Library, author of a commentary on Virgil and other works.
- Iulius Modestus**,<sup>28</sup> a freedman of *Iulius Hyginus*, also eminent as a grammarian.
- Iulius Paulus**, a poet contemporary with *Gellius*.

<sup>24</sup> H. Diels *Heraclitus von Ephesus*, Berlin, 1901, die Frag. der vorsokratiken, id. 1903.

<sup>25</sup> Kühn, *Medicorum Graecorum Opera*, Leipzig, 1821-1830.

<sup>26</sup> Complete edition, with the fragments, by B. Dinter, Leipzig, 1876. For the speeches see also No. 14.

<sup>27</sup> B. Bunte, *De C. Iulii Hygini vita et scriptis*, Marburg, 1846. Cf. also No. 5.

<sup>28</sup> See No. 27.

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