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- ACADEMICI PHILOSOPHI, the followers of Plato, so called from the Academia, the grove near Athens in which Plato taught. As subst., Academici, *sc.* philosophi.
- Acca, *see* Larentia.
- Achaicum bellum, the war which resulted in the destruction of Corinth by the Romans in 146 B.C.
- Achivi, the Greeks.
- Acilius, C., a Roman senator.
- Aeacides, descendant of Aeacus, a term applied to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who claimed descent from Achilles, the grandson of Aeacus.
- Aedilibus vitto creatis, De*, an oration of M. Porcius Cato the censor.
- Aedilicia*, a play of Quinctius Atta.
- Aeditumus*, a play of Pomponius.
- Aelii, members of the Aelian clan; *see* note 1, p. 132.
- Aemilius Lepidus, M., censor with M. Fulvius Flaccus in 179 B.C.
- Aeschylus, the famous Greek writer of tragedies (525-456 B.C.); *see* note 7, p. 460.
- Afranius, a writer of *fabulae togatae* at Rome, who lived in the latter part of the second century B.C.
- Afri homines, the people of Africa.
- Africanus, *see* Cornelius Scipio.
- Africum mare, a term applied by Sallust to the sea about Sardinia.
- Agamemnoniae Mycenae, the famous city of Argolis, ruled by Agamemnon at the time of the Trojan war.
- Ajax, son of Telamon, one of the Greek heroes at Troy.
- Albania, an unknown and remote land.
- Albinus, *see* Postumius.
- Alcides, descendant of Alceus, a term applied to his grandson Hercules.
- Alexander*, the name of a tragedy of Ennius.
- Alexandrinum bellum, the war carried on by Julius Caesar against Alexandria and the Egyptians, 48-47 B.C.
- Alfenus Varus,<sup>4</sup> a Roman jurist of uncertain date.
- Ambracia, a city of Acarnania in the western part of Greece, later included in Epirus.
- Amyntas, father of Philip II of Macedon and grandfather of Alexander the Great.
- Animalibus, De*, works of Aristotle and of Nigidius Figulus.
- Anio, a river flowing into the Tiber a short distance north of Rome.
- Anna (ac) Peranna, or Anna Perenna, an early Roman deity of whom many legends were current. She somehow represented the circle or ring of the year (Fowler, *Rom. Fest.* p. 52).
- Annaeus Seneca (L.), the well-known Roman philosopher and writer, who lived from about 3 B.C. to A.D. 65.
- Annianus, a Roman poet of the early part of the second century A.D.; *see* note 1, p. 38.
- Annius, C., the father of Cn. Flavius, a Roman aedile.
- Antiquae lectiones*, a work of Caesellius Vindex.

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\* See note 1, p. 449 of volume i. Words included in the Index of volume i are not repeated. The numbers below 40 refer to the works cited in vol. i, Index.

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- Antoniniana orationes*, Cicero's orations against Mark Antony, also called *Philippics*.
- Apollonius (Rhodius), an epic poet of Alexandria, born about 260 B.C., author of the epic poem called *Argonautica*, and one of the librarians of the great library at Alexandria.
- Archytas, a celebrated philosopher of Tarentum, noted for his inventions; he died about 394 B.C.
- Argei, *see* note 2, p. 252.
- Argivum bellum, another name for the Achaean bellum.
- Argos, also Argi, the famous city of Argolis.
- Arimaspi, a mythical people of Scythia; *see* note 3, p. 162.
- Aristeas, an early epic poet of Proconnesus on the Propontis, put by Hdt. (iv. 15.) 340 years before his time.
- Aristo, T.,<sup>4</sup> a Roman jurist of the time of Trajan.
- Aristodemus, an actor; a contemporary of Demosthenes.
- Aristogiton, one of the tyrannicides; *see* note 1, p. 168.
- Artemisia, a queen of Caria, wife of Mausolus.
- Arvales fratres, a very ancient priesthood, connected with agriculture and the fertility of the fields. The order was revived and given prominence by Augustus.
- Asellio, *see* Sempronius.
- Asinaria*, a play of Plautus.
- Astraba*, a play of Plautus.
- Atellania (*sc. fabula*), a farce, probably of Oscan origin, with stock characters; it derived its name, which is more commonly *Atellana*, from the town of Atella in Campania.
- Aterna lex, the *lex Aeterna Tarpeia*, passed in 455 B.C. It standardized the value of cattle and sheep; *see* Festus, p. 270, 3, Lindsay.
- Atilius Regulus, M., consul in 267 and 256 B.C.\*
- Atreus*, the name of a tragedy of Accius.
- Atta, *see* Quinctius.
- Attalus, Attalus I, king of Pergamum in north-western Asia Minor. He reigned from 241 to 197 B.C.
- Aufeia lex, a law proposed in 123 B.C. and advocated by O. Gracchus, but apparently not passed.
- Augurii Privati libri*, a work of Nigidius Figulus.
- Augurinus, *see* Minucius.
- Aulularia*, a play of Plautus.
- Aulus, referring to A. Postumius Albinus.
- Aventinus, *sc. mons*, the southern-most of the hills of Rome.
- Avernus, *see* Lacus Avernus.
- Axius, Q., a friend of Cicero, to whom Tullius Tiro addressed a letter criticizing Cato's speech in defence of the Rhodians.
- Bacchae*, the name of a tragedy of Euripides.
- Bagradas, a river of northern Africa.
- Bello Carthaginensi, De*, a speech of M. Porcius Cato Censorinus.
- Boeotia, a district of central Greece, north-west of Attica.
- Borysthenes, a river of Sarmatia, the modern Dnieper.
- Brundisium, a seaport in south-eastern Italy, the regular port of departure for Greece and the Orient.
- Bruttiani, the inhabitants of the south-western part of the Italian peninsula; *see* note 2, p. 226.
- Bruttii, the same as Bruttiani.
- Bucolica*, the name of works of Theocritus and of Vergilius.
- CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS, Q., son of Metellus Numidicus and consul with Sulla in 80 B.C.
- Caecina, A., Pro*, an oration of M. Tullius Cicero.
- Caeneus, originally a girl named Caenis, but afterwards changed into a boy

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\* The M. Atilius Regulus named in the Index to vol. i was the son of this Regulus, and was consul in 227 B.C.

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- by Neptune. According to Virgil, he again became female.
- Caenis, *see* Caeneus.
- Caeselli Erroribus, De*, a work of Terentius Scaurus.
- Caleni, the people of Cales, a town of Campania.
- Callicles, a speaker in Plato's *Gorgias*. (Calpurnius) Piso Frugi, L.,<sup>7</sup> a Roman writer of annals, consul in 133 B.C. and an opponent of the Gracchi.
- Calvus, *see* Licinius.
- Capua, the principal town of ancient Campania.
- Caria, a country in the south-western part of Asia Minor.
- Carmen de Moribus*, a work of M. Porcius Cato Censorinus.
- Carneades, a philosopher of Cyrene in northern Africa, founder of the New Academy; sent as an envoy to Rome in 155 B.C.
- Carthago, the famous city of northern Africa. Also applied (vii. 8. 3) to Carthago Nova, or New Carthage, on the south-eastern coast of Spain; modern Cartagena.
- Casinum, a town of south-western Latium, near the border of Samnium.
- Cassius Longinus, C., consul in 171 B.C.
- Castor, one of the Dioscuri, or sons of Zeus, and brother of Pollux. *Aedes Castoris*, the temple of Castor and Pollux in the Roman Forum.
- Catilina*, a work of Sallustius Crispus on the conspiracy of Catiline, usually called *Bellum Catilinae*.
- Cato, *see* Porcius.
- Catularius*, the name of a mime of D. Laberius.
- Catullus, *see* Valerius.
- Cela, *see* Panda.
- Cetegus, *see* Cornelius.
- Chalcedonius, -a, -um, adj. from Chalcedon, a city on the Bosphorus, opposite Byzantium (Constantinople).
- Chalcidica arx, a name applied to Oumae, a town of Campania, a colony of Chalcis in Euboea.
- Chalcidicensis, another form of Chalcidicus; *see* Chalcidica arx.
- Chrysius*, the name of a comedy by Caecilius Statius.
- Cilices, adj. from Cilicia, a country in south-eastern Asia Minor.
- Cincii, a Roman family; *see* note 1, p. 132.
- Cinna, *see* Helvius.
- Cistellaria*, the name of a comedy by Plautus.
- Clarus, *see* Erucius.
- Claudii, the name of a prominent Roman family.
- Claudius, Divus, emperor of Rome from A.D. 41 to 54.
- Claudius, Servius,<sup>13</sup> also Clodius, son-in-law of L. Aelius Stilo; he was a grammatical writer and a keen critic of Plautine language (*Cic. ad Fam. ix. 16. 4*).
- Claudius Caecus, Ap., censor in 312 B.C.; with his colleague he built the first Roman aqueduct and the via Appia.
- Claudius (Crassus), Ap., consul in 349 B.C.
- Claudius Pulcher, C., a colleague of C. Gracchus in the tribuneship of the commons.
- Claudius Pulcher, P., son of Claudius Caecus, and consul in 241 B.C.
- Coelius Antipater,<sup>7</sup> a Roman historian of the time of the Gracchi; his *Annals* in seven books gave an account of the second Punic war.
- Colorator*, the name of a mime of D. Laberius.
- Compitalia, *sc. sacra*; *see* note 3, p. 280.
- Conciliatrix*, the name of a comedy by Quinctius Atta.
- Coniectanea*, a work of Alfenus Varus.
- Cornelius Cethegus, M., a famous Roman orator, consul in 204 B.C.
- Cornelius Nepos,<sup>7</sup> a Roman writer of history and biography, who lived from about 99 to 24 B.C. Author of *Exempla, De Viris Illustribus*, and other works.
- Corvinus, *see* Valerius Maximus (M).
- Cossitius, L., a citizen of Thyrsdrus in Africa.
- Crassus, *see* Licinius and Otacilius.
- Cresphontes*, the name of a tragedy of Ennius; *cf.* Polyphontes.
- Critolaus, a peripatetic philosopher, a contemporary of Crates and a member of the embassy sent to Rome in 155 B.C.

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- Ctesias, a Greek historian born in Cnidos in Caria, a contemporary of Xenophon, author of a History of Persia and a History of India.
- Cynthus, a mountain on the island of Delos in the Cyclades, the birth-place of Apollo.
- Cyrus, Cyrus the Great, founder of the Persian monarchy, which he ruled from 559 to 529 B.C.
- DAEDALUS, a mythical Greek craftsman, famed for his inventions and his advances in the technique of sculpture.
- Darius (Odomannus), the last of the Persian kings (336 to 330 B.C.), overthrown by Alexander the Great.
- Decem Hominibus, De*, a speech delivered by M. Porcius Cato Censorinus.
- Delphi, the famous city of Phocis at the foot of Mt. Parnassus; the seat of the Delphic oracle.
- Demades, an Athenian orator, a contemporary and opponent of Demosthenes.
- Diodorus (Cronus, also Chronus), a logician of Caria, who owed his surname to the fact that he once asked for time (*χρόνος*), in order to reply to a question put to him in the presence of Ptolemy Soter (323-285).
- Dionysia, *sc. sacra*, the six-day festival of Dionysus at Athens, at which three days were devoted to dramatic performances.
- Disciplinae*, a work of M. Terentius Varro.
- Dote, De*, a speech of M. Porcius Cato Censorinus.
- Draco, the celebrated Athenian lawgiver, who brought out his code of laws during his archonship, in 624 B.C.
- Duodecim Tabulae*, the Twelve Tables, a code of laws made by the decemvirs at Rome in 451-449 B.C.
- Duodecim Tabulas, Ad*, a work of Antistius Labeo.
- ELECTRA, the daughter of Agamemnon and sister of Orestes.
- Eleusinus, -a, -um, adj. from Eleusis, an ancient city of Attica, about twelve miles north-west of Athens, the seat of the Eleusinian Mysteries.
- Elissa, another name for Dido, queen of Carthage in the time of Aeneas.
- Elydis (?), a grammarian; see note 1, p. 450.
- Ennianus, -a, -um, adj. from Ennius, the "Father of Roman poetry" (239-169 B.C.).
- Epirus, a country north of western Greece and west of Thessaly and Macedonia.
- Epistolicae Quaestiones*, a work of M. Porcius Cato Censorinus.
- Epistulae Morales*, a work of L. Annaeus Seneca.
- Erechtheus*, the name of a tragedy by Ennius.
- Erucius Clarus, prefect of the city of Roma about A.D. 146, twice consul, perhaps in 117 and 146.
- Euclides, a Socratic philosopher, a native of Megara, where he established a school of philosophy after the death of Socrates.
- Eudemus, a Rhodian philosopher, a contemporary of Aristotle, some of whose works he edited and wrote commentaries upon them.
- Eurotas, the principal river of Laconia, on which Sparta was situated.
- Exempla*, a work of Cornelius Nepos in at least five books, apparently of an encyclopaedic character.
- FABIUS LICINUS (M.), consul in 246 B.C.
- Facta et Dicta Memorabilia*, a work of Valerius Maximus.
- Falernum vinum, a wine of fine quality and considerable strength, produced in the ager Falernus in northern Campania.
- Fato, De*, a work of M. Tullius Cicero.
- Ferentinum, a town of Latium on the via Latina in the country of the Hernici, modern Ferentino.
- Figuris Sententiarum, De*, a work of Annaeus Cornutus.
- Flavius, Cn., see note 2, p. 116.
- Floria, De Re*, a speech of Cato the Censor.

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- Fortuna, Fortune, personified as a goddess.
- Frugi, *see* Calpurnius.
- Fufetia, another name of Gaia Taracia.
- Fundanius, C., plebeian aedile in 246 B.C.
- Furium, Contra*, a speech of Cato the Censor.
- Furius (Camillus), L., consul in 349 B.C.
- Furtis, De*, a work of Masurius Sabinus.
- GAIA TARACIA, *see* Taracia.
- Galatea, a character in Virgil's *Bucolics*.
- Galli, the name of a mime by D. Laberius.
- Gallus, *see* Sulpicius.
- Gellius, Cn.,<sup>7</sup> *see* *Introd.* p. xii.
- Geminus, *see* Servilius.
- Georgica*, the *Georgics* of Vergil.
- Glaucus, a sea-god.
- Gorgian, Commentarii in Platonis*, a work of Calvisius Taurus.
- Gorgias*, the name of one of Plato's Dialogues.
- Gracchus, *see* Sempronius.
- Graji, a name for the Greeks.
- Grammatici Commentarii*, a work of Nigidius Figulus.
- Gratiae, the Graces, three in number.
- HAMMON, *see* Iuppiter.
- Harmodius, one of the tyrannicides at Athens; *see* note 1, p. 158.
- Harpalus, one of the generals of Cyrus the Great.
- Hector, the Trojan hero, slain by Achilles.
- Hecuba*, the name of tragedies of Euripides and of Ennius.
- Hecuba, wife of Priam, king of Troy.
- Hegesias, perhaps the Greek orator of the early part of the third century B.C. who founded the Asianic style of oratory; *see* Cicero, *Orat.* 236.
- Helvius Cinna, a Roman poet, a friend of Caesar's. After Caesar's assassination he was mistaken for Cinna the conspirator and torn to pieces by the mob.
- Heraclides Ponticus, a philosopher from Heraclaea in Pontus, a pupil of Plato and of Aristotle.
- Herculeanus, -a, -um, adj. from Hercules.
- Here, *see* note 4, p. 485.
- Herennius, C., tribune of the commons in 80 B.C.
- Herie, an attribute of Juno.
- Hersilia, the wife of Romulus.
- Hesiona*, the name of a tragedy of Naevius; *see* note 1, p. 284.
- Hibericus, -a, -um, adj. from Hiberia (Spain).
- Hiempsal, a king of Numidia, deposed by the Marian party, but restored to his throne by Pompey in 81 B.C.
- Hierocles, a Stoic philosopher.
- Hippias, son and successor of Pisis tratus; *see* note 1, p. 158.
- Hispanicus, -a, -um, adj. from Hispania.
- Hister or Histros, the Danube, also called Danuvius.
- Homericus, -a, -um, adj. from Homer.
- Hora Quirini, *see* note 1, p. 480.
- Horatia lex, a privilegium of unknown date.
- (Hostilius) Mancinus, C., consul in 137 B.C.; tribune of the commons with Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, the father of Gaius and Tiberius Gracchus.
- Hyrceanus, -a, -um, adj. to Hyrcania, a Persian province on the south-eastern shore of the Caspian Sea.
- IDAEUS, a Trojan herald.
- Idas, son of Aphareus of Messenia; with his brother Lynceus he was slain in a combat with Castor and Pollux.
- Illustribus, De Viris*, a work of Cornelius Nepos.
- Illyrii, the people of Illyria or Illyricum, a country on the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea, north of Epirus.
- Imbrex, *see* Licinius.
- Inous, son of Ino, Melicertes.
- Insania, De*, a work of M. Terentius Varro.
- Isigonus, a native of Nicaea, composer of a book of marvels (*Paradova*).
- Ismarus, -a, -um, adj. to Ismarus, a town of the Cicones in northern Thrace, according to Homer.

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- Isocrates**, a famous Athenian orator, who lived from 436 to 338 B.C. He is said to have died on hearing of the overthrow of the Athenians at Chaeronea by Philip of Macedon.
- (Iunius) Brutus (M.)**,<sup>4</sup> a juristic writer.
- Iure Civili, De**, a work of Q. Mucius Scaevola.
- Iuris Disciplinis, De**, a work of M. Porcius Cato Licinianus.
- Ius Civile**, a work of Masurius Sabinus.
- Lacus Avernus**, the name of a mime by D. Laberius.
- Laevinus**, see Valerius.
- Larentia, Acca**, wife of the shepherd Faustulus and foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.
- Latona**, the Latin name for Leto, the mother of Apollo and Artemis (Diana).
- Laudationes Funebres**, eulogies spoken at the funerals of eminent men.
- Laurens**, adj. to Laurentum, an ancient town of Latium near the sea, the capital of the mythical Latinus.
- Laurentinus**, -a, -um, adj. to Laurentum; see Laurens.
- Laus Catonis**, a work of M. Tullius Cicero.
- Lavinium**, an ancient town of Latium near Laurentum, said to have been founded by Aeneas, and named from his wife Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus.
- Lavinus**, -a, -um, also Lavinius, adj. to Lavinium.
- Lebadia**, a town of north-western Boeotia, near Chaeronea.
- Lege Agraria, De**, a speech of M. Tullius Cicero.
- Legibus Promulgatis, De**, a speech of C. Sempronius Gracchus.
- Lepidus**, see Aemilius.
- Lesbia**, the name given by Catullus to his love, who was really Clodia, the sister of P. Clodius Pulcher.
- Lesbius**, -a, -um, adj. from Lesbos; as subst. (sc. vinum), Lesbian wine.
- Lesbos**, an island off the western coast of Asia Minor, west of Pergamum.
- Liber**, the Italic wine-god, identified by the Romans with Dionysus or Bacchus.
- Libra**, the constellation of the Balance, one of the signs of the Zodiac.
- Librum Commentarium de Familia Porcia**, the family record of the Porcian family; cf. Suet. Aug. lxiv. 2.
- Licinius**, a tribune of the commons.
- (Licinius) Calvus, C.**,<sup>3</sup> a celebrated lyric poet and orator, contemporary with Catullus.
- Licinius (Calvus) Stolo (C)**, tribune of the commons from 376 to 367 B.C. He brought the contest between the patricians and plebeians to an end, and was elected consul in 364 and 361.
- Licinius Crassus, L.**, the celebrated orator, consul in 95, censor in 92 B.C.
- Licinius Imbrex**, a writer of *palliatae*, or comedies based on Greek originals, contemporary with Caecilius Statius and Terence; perhaps the same as P. Licinius Tegula who wrote a hymn in the year 200 B.C. (Livy, xxxi. 12. 9).
- Licinius Lucullus, L.**, consul in 151 B.C.
- Licinius Mucianus**, consul in A.D. 52, 70, and 75, author of a geographical work which is cited several times by Pliny in his *Natural History*.
- Longinus**, see Cassius.
- Lua Saturni**, see note 1, p. 480.
- Lucanus**, -a, -um, adj. to Lucania, a district of Italy south-east of Campania.
- Lucilius**, the friend to whom Seneca addressed his *Epistulae Morales*.
- Lucullus**, see Licinius.
- Lusitani**, the inhabitants of Lusitania in western Spain, modern Portugal.
- Lycium**, the Lyceum, a sacred precinct at Athens, in which Aristotle walked with his pupils as he gave them instruction.
- MACEO**, a philosopher.
- Macedones**, the Macedonians.
- Macedonia**, a country north of Thessaly and east of Epirus and Illyricum.
- Macetæ**, another name for the Macedonians.
- Maia Volcani**, perhaps originally equivalent to *maiestas*; later re-

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- garded as the wife of Vulcan; *cf.* Macrobius, *Saturn.* i. 12. 18, Cingius nensem (Maian) nominatum putat a Maia, quam Vulcani dicit uxorem.
- Manlius Torquatus, T., twice dictator and three times consul (in 347, 344 and 340 B.C.).
- Marcus, M., a praetor of uncertain date.
- Marcus Rex, Q., consul in 118 B.C.
- Marcus, fore-name of M. Antonius, the triumvir.
- Marius, C., the famous conqueror of Jugurtha and of the Cimbri and Teutones, seven times consul (for the last time in 86 B.C.).
- Marius, M., quaestor at Teanum Sidicinum in northern Campania.
- Martius, campus, the part of Rome enclosed by the great bend of the Tiber towards the west.
- Massilia, a Greek city in southern Gaul, modern Marseilles.
- Matius, On., a writer of *Mimiambi* and translator into Latin of the *Iliad*; he lived in the first century B.C.
- Mauretania, a country in the north-eastern part of Africa, modern Morocco.
- Mausolus*, a tragedy by Theodectas; *see* note 5, p. 263.
- Mausolus, king of Caria and husband of Artemisia.
- Mavors, another name for Mars.
- Maximus, *see* Valerius.
- Megara (-orum), the chief city of Megaris, the district between Attica and the territory of Corinth.
- Megarenses, the people of Megara.
- Melicertes, in mythology, son of Athamas and Ino, who after his death by drowning became a sea-god, Palaemon; really a Phoenician deity.
- Melicus, a dialectic form of *Medicus*, Median or Medic.
- Memorialia*, a work of Masurius Sabinus.
- Memoria, Memory, personified.
- Menelaus, king of Sparta at the time of the Trojan war, brother of Agamemnon and husband of Helen.
- Meropa, wife of Chresphontes and daughter of Cypselus, an Arcadian king.
- Messala, *see* Valerius.
- Messana, a city in the north-eastern part of Sicily, modern Messina.
- Mevia*, the name of an Atellan farce of Pomponius.
- Milesius, -a, -um, adj. to Miletus.
- Miletus, a city in the north-western part of Caria in Asia Minor.
- Mimiambi*, realistic scenes from daily life, described in iambic verse; *see* Matius.
- Minofius, -a, -um, adj. from Minos, a mythical king of Crete; probably a word meaning "king," like Ptolemy.
- Minucius Augurinus, C., tribune of the commons in 187 B.C.
- Minucius Thermus, Q., tribune of the commons in 201 B.C., consul in 193.
- Mitridates (also Mithridates and Mithradates), Mithridates VI, or the Great, king of Pontus.
- Mnesitheus, a celebrated Athenian physician of the fourth century B.C.
- Moles Martis, probably some characteristic of Mars, the toil of War; later personified as his daughter.
- Mummius, L., consul in 146 B.C., surnamed Achaicus because of his victory in the Achaean war; he destroyed Corinth.
- Mycenae, *see* Agamemnoniae Mycenae.
- NARBONENSIS, adj. from Narbo, a town of southern Gaul, whence the district called Gallia Narbonensis.
- Naucrates, a Greek rhetorician, a pupil of Isocrates.
- Naupactus, a town of the Locri Ozolae on the northern shore of the Corinthian Gulf.
- Nausicaa, daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phaeaceans.
- Neaera*, a comedy of Licinius Imbrex.
- Neaera, a name associated with Nerio.
- Neapolis, a Greek city in Campania, modern Naples.
- Nepos, *see* Cornelius.
- Neria, Nerio, Neriones Martis, *see* note 1, p. 480.
- Nero, a name of Sabine origin, meaning strong and valiant.
- Nestor, the oldest of the Greeks before Troy.
- Nicaeensis, a native of Nicaea, a city

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