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OF PROPER NAMES WHICH OCCUR IN BACON'S *ESSAYS*.

* * The numerals enclosed within square brackets indicate the Essay and Line where Bacon's mention of the Proper Name will be found.

Abel, killed by his brother Cain [9, 60].

Actium, a promontory in Epirus. Here Octavian, afterwards the emperor Augustus, defeated Mark Antony, B.C. 31, with the result that he became master of the Roman world [29, 283].

Adrian (Publius Ælius Hadrianus), the fourteenth Roman emperor, b. A.D. 76, reigned A.D. 117—138. He was a patron of literature and art, but showed jealousy of those who pursued these subjects successfully [9, 59]. In A.D. 120 he visited Britain and constructed a wall from the Solway Firth to the Tyne.

Æneas [35, 7], son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's epic and the ancestor of the Roman people.

Æsop, an emancipated slave, is said to have been born in Phrygia and to have acquired his Greek education at Athens. Flourished B.C. 570. The extant fables bearing his name are spurious. Babrius (fl. circ. B.C. 50) 'versified the fables of Æsop in Greek, and of this rendering a few examples are preserved. Phædrus is the best known Latin writer of Æsopian fables. Bacon refers to Æsop's fables of the cock and the gem [13, 36], of the damsel who had been a cat [38, 37], and of the fly on the wheel [54, 1]. He also cites Æsop as an instance of deformity [44, 40], but this alleged deformity is an invention of late writers.

Æthiopes, inhabitants of Æthiopia, an undefined district of Africa, north of the equator: hence, 'blackamoors' [37, 40].

Ætolians [54, 16]. Ætolia was a district in Central Greece, south of Thessaly and Epirus.

Africa, its rivers [58, 35].

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Agamemnon, commander-in-chief of the Greek forces, made preparations for the sacrifice of his daughter Iphigenia to Diana [3, 128], who was detaining the Greeks by contrary winds at Aulis, in Boeotia, when they were on their way to Troy.

Agesilaus, king of Sparta, B.C. 398—361; a model of the Spartan virtues, though of low stature and lame of one leg [9, 49; 44, 39]. Bacon quotes Plutarch respecting his laborious warfare [40, 58].

Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius, b. B.C. 63, di. B.C. 12: general of the Roman armies and friend of Augustus, whose daughter Julia he married [27, 82].

Alcibiades, b. B.C. 450, di. B.C. 404; an Athenian general during the Peloponnesian War; distinguished for his beauty, wealth, and talents, as well as for his want of fixed principle [43, 11].

Alcoran (*al*, Arabic article, 'the,' *qoran*, 'book,' 'reading'), the Koran, contains the religious and moral code of the Mahomedans, and consists of revelations uttered by Mahomet in the course of many years and written on loose leaves, the collection of which was completed after his death [16, 2].

Alexander, surnamed the Great, b. B.C. 356, di. B.C. 323, son of Philip, king of Macedon. He overthrew the immense host of Darius, B.C. 331, at Gaugamela, some miles distant from Arbela [29, 60]. Bacon alludes to the superstition and melancholy which beset him during his last years [19, 27].

Almaigne, Germany, the land of the Alemanni, French *Allemagne* [58, 136].

Alphonsus (Alfonso X., the Learned), became king of Leon and Castile, A.D. 1252, and was dethroned by his son, 1282. The code of laws, which is called from its seven divisions *Las Siete Partidas*, and forms the basis of Spanish jurisprudence, though completed in 1265, was not established as the law of the land until 1348 [55, 35].

America, its discovery foretold in Seneca's verses [35, 17].

Anabaptists, a term denoting those Christians who regard baptism during infancy as invalid, and require adults to be baptized before joining their communion. The name is applied historically to the followers of Münzer, leader of the Peasants' War in Germany, who was killed A.D. 1525, and to those of John Matthias and John of Leyden, who tried to establish the socialistic kingdom of New Zion at Münster in Westphalia, and were defeated in 1535. Their adherents were put down with great severity [3, 137].

Andes, a range of mountains in Peru [58, 36].

Anselm succeeded Lanfranc as Abp of Canterbury, A.D. 1093, after an interval of four years, during which William II. appropriated the revenues of the vacant see. The king's violence drove Anselm abroad in 1097, and it was not until after the accession of Henry I. that the primate returned to England. The dispute about investiture was then renewed, and in 1103 Anselm was obliged again to quit the country [19, 119]. Three years later a compromise was effected. Anselm died A.D. 1109.

Antiochus, surnamed the Great, was King of Syria, B.C. 223—187. The Ætolians, who had received assurances of the support of Antiochus,

were induced to attack the Romans, and Antiochus, who had received assurances of the strength of the Ætolians, was induced to support them in their revolt [54, 15]. Antiochus was defeated by the Romans at Thermopylae, B.C. 191, and at Magnesia in a second campaign the following year.

Antonius, Marcus, b. B.C. 86, committed suicide, B.C. 30. He was distinguished as the friend and companion in arms of Julius Caesar. After Caesar's assassination, B.C. 44, the Second Triumvirate was formed, consisting of Octavian, Antony and Lepidus. The Republican party was overthrown by the defeat of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, B.C. 42. Lepidus was deprived of his share in the government, B.C. 36, and a rupture took place between Octavian and Antony, B.C. 33 [51, 27]. Antony surrendered himself to the blandishments of Cleopatra [10, 10] and was defeated at the battle of Actium, B.C. 31. Bacon quotes an expression of Antony's regarding Decimus Brutus [27, 79].

Apelles, the most celebrated painter of antiquity, fl. B.C. 340. He enjoyed the patronage of Alexander the Great, at whose court he spent many years of his life [43, 20]. Bacon mentions Apelles by mistake for Zeuxis, *q.v.*

Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, was the god of divination, archery, healing, and poetry [16, 48; 35, 19].

Apollonius Tyanaeus, a Pythagorean philosopher, b. at Tyana in Cappadocia, circ. B.C. 4. He lived an ascetic life [27, 13], travelled far, and acquired a reputation for supernatural powers. Apollonius was visited at Alexandria by Vespasian [19, 36], who was at that time preparing his revolt.

Appius Claudius [10, 11], see **Claudius**.

Arabians, their westward movement in war [58, 111].

Arbela, a town of Assyria which gave its name to the battle-field where the immense host of Darius was defeated by Alexander, B.C. 331 [29, 59].

Argus [21, 24], the hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she had been changed by Jupiter into a heifer. At Jupiter's bidding Mercury slew Argus, whose hundred eyes were thereupon placed by Juno in the tail of the peacock.

Arians derive their name from Arius, a noted heretic of Alexandria, who flourished A.D. 280?—336. Arius taught that God created the Son, that the Son had not existed from all eternity, and that in essence He was not on an equality with the Father. These heterodox doctrines were condemned by the general council of Nicaea, A.D. 325 [58, 91].

Aristander, the most celebrated soothsayer at the court of Macedon in the time of Philip and Alexander the Great [35, 24].

Aristotle, b. at Stagira, in Thrace, B.C. 384: studied at Athens, in the school of Plato: was invited to Pella, by Philip of Macedon, to superintend the studies of the youthful Alexander: returned to Athens at the age of fifty, and lectured to large audiences in the Lyceum: was driven from the city on a charge of irreligion and fled to Chalcis, where he died, B.C. 322. Bacon gives a perverse misinterpretation of Aristotle's remarks upon the superiority of the solitary and contemplative life of the thinker [27, 3], and refers to him, with Socrates and Galen for companions, as a man 'full of ostentation' [54, 35].

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Arminians, a sect of Christians deriving their name from Arminius (Jacobus Harmensen) a Protestant theological professor at Leyden, b. A.D. 1560, di. 1609. Arminius attacked the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination [58, 91].

Arras, a town in the north of France (Pas de Calais) where tapestry was made [27, 155].

Asia, rivers of [58, 35].

Assyrians, their westward movement in war [58, 111].

Athenians, their wars for the establishment of democracies [29, 253]; saying of Themistocles the Athenian [29, 1].

Athens, slaves at [29, 190].

Atlantic, the existence of land beyond the [35, 97].

Atlanticus, the name given in some of the early editions as an alternative title to Plato's *Critias*, wherein are described the huge island of Atlantis, lying submerged to the west of the Pillars of Hercules, and its inhabitants and laws [35, 99].

Atlantis, the island of [58, 31]: see preceding Article.

Atticus, Titus Pomponius, b. B.C. 109, di. B.C. 32; an intimate friend and correspondent of Cicero [29, 277].

Augustus, the first Roman emperor, b. B.C. 63, di. A.D. 14, was the son of Caius Octavius by Atia, niece of Julius Caesar. In consequence of his adoption by the will of his great-uncle the Dictator [27, 72], he assumed the name of Caesar, and in B.C. 27 received from the senate the title of Augustus. He was remarkable for his talents and beauty [43, 10], and gave evidence from his early years of that prudence [42, 15] and shrewd judgment [6, 10] which characterized him later in life. In B.C. 44 the young Octavian accepted the dangerous inheritance of Julius Caesar's name and property, and the following year, as a result of the reconciliation between Antony, Lepidus and himself, the Second Triumvirate was formed. After the defeat of Brutus and Cassius by Antony and Octavian at Philippi, B.C. 42, Octavian spent nine years in preparations for the inevitable contest with Antony [51, 27]. The final struggle took place at Actium, B.C. 31, when Antony was overthrown, and the exhausted Roman empire, eager for deliverance from 'the long miseries of civil wars,' readily acquiesced in the sole rule of Octavian [55, 40]. His principal advisers were Agrippa and Maecenas, and he compelled his widowed daughter Julia to take the aged Agrippa for her husband [27, 82]. Augustus enacted several laws to improve the moral condition of the people and to secure the public peace and safety. He sought to revive the religious sentiment of the nation, for 'the times were inclined to atheism' [17, 18]. He died peacefully in the arms of his wife Livia [2, 38], who kept the fact of his death secret until the arrival of her son Tiberius [Fame, 43]. See Genealogical Table under **Tiberius**.

Aurelian, b. circ. A.D. 212, of humble origin, acquired great fame as a soldier, and was hailed by the troops as emperor, A.D. 270. During his reign, which lasted less than five years, the glory of the Roman arms was restored and the Roman empire, which had been dismembered for thirteen years, was re-established in its former integrity [55, 40]. Victories were gained over the Goths and Vandals, and Zenobia, queen of

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Palmyra was taken captive. Gaul, Britain and Spain were reduced to submission. Aurelian was assassinated by one of his officers, A.D. 275.

Aurelius (Marcus Aurelius Antoninus), commonly called 'the Philosopher,' b. at Rome, A.D. 121, di. A.D. 180. When a young man he was adopted by Antoninus Pius, whose daughter Faustina he married. In A.D. 161 he succeeded Antoninus Pius as emperor, and deservedly enjoyed throughout his reign the greatest popularity [27, 100]. The single blot on his career as a ruler is the severity shown to the Christians.

Bajazet II. (or Bayezid) became Sultan A.D. 1481, and was dethroned by his youngest son Selim I. in 1512 [19, 115]. It was rumoured that Bajazet was carried off by poison, but the statement is not supported by evidence. Selim I. caused however the death of his two elder brothers, Korkoud and Ahmed, shortly after his usurpation. (See *Solyman*.)

Baugh, the Bass Rock, in the Firth of Forth [35, 62].

Becket, Thomas, was made Abp of Canterbury, A.D. 1162, and shortly afterwards resigned the Chancellorship. He opposed Henry II. in his endeavour to bring criminous clerks under the jurisdiction of the lay courts, but at length yielded and signed the Constitutions of Clarendon, A.D. 1164. Then he withdrew his assent, asked the Pope to pardon his weakness, and fled to the Continent, where he remained for six years [19, 119]. In 1170 Henry caused his eldest son to be crowned by the Abp of York, and Becket, in retaliation for this attack upon the rights of Canterbury, threatened to lay the kingdom under an interdict. During the summer a half-hearted reconciliation was effected between the king and the primate, and on Dec. 1, Becket returned to England. On Dec. 29 he was murdered in Canterbury Cathedral.

Bernard, St. A.D. 1091—1153, one of the most influential ecclesiastics of the middle ages; founder and abbot of Clairvaux [16, 65].

Bion, fl. B.C. 260, was a native of Scythia, but studied philosophy at Athens and became an adherent of many philosophical schools in succession. He was a notorious unbeliever in the existence of God [16, 54], and a man of profligate life. (He must not be confused with his contemporary, Bion of Smyrna, the bucolic poet, celebrated by Moschus.)

Briareus [15, 174; 21, 25], a hundred-handed giant, son of Heaven and Earth. ('The gods call him Briareus, but men *Ægaeon*,' *Iliad*, 1. 403.) When the Olympian gods were about to put Jupiter in chains, Thetis called in the aid of Briareus, who compelled them to desist.

Britain, the name substituted for that of England in describing the sovereignty of James I. [35, 58].

Brutus, Decimus, had been the recipient of many marks of favour during the lifetime of Julius Caesar, and by Caesar's will he was made one of his heirs in the second degree [27, 70]. So entirely did he possess Caesar's confidence that the other conspirators sent him to conduct their victim to the senate-house [27, 76]. Antony speaks of him in a letter as *venefica* [27, 81]. After Caesar's death, D. Brutus went to his province of Cisalpine Gaul, from which he was ultimately dislodged by Antony and Octavian. Being deserted by his soldiers on the march, and betrayed by a Gaulish chief, he was executed by Antony's orders, B.C. 43.

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Brutus, Marcus Junius, b. B.C. 85, committed suicide, B.C. 42. When the Civil War broke out between Caesar and Pompey, B.C. 49, Brutus joined Pompey and shared his defeat at Pharsalia, B.C. 48. He obtained Caesar's pardon, but was nevertheless induced by Cassius to join the conspirators. After Caesar's assassination, he made himself master of Greece and Macedonia, and then joined Cassius in Asia, where an army had been collected. Brutus and Cassius returned to Macedonia and met Octavian and Antony on the plains of Philippi, B.C. 42 [51, 26]. Before leaving Asia, Brutus had dreamt that at Philippi disaster awaited him [35, 26]. Cassius, under a misapprehension of the result of the engagement, ordered one of his freedmen to kill him. Three weeks later Brutus led out his troops to a second battle, and when he was defeated he fell upon his sword.

Burrhus (or Burrus), a Roman general under Claudius and Nero, was appointed prefect of the praetorian guards, A.D. 52. Burrus and Seneca conducted Nero's education, and it was mainly to the influence of Burrus that Nero's elevation to the throne was due. But Nero chafed against the restraints imposed by his virtuous officer and caused him to be poisoned, A.D. 63 [22, 96].

Busbechius (the Latinised form of the name de Busbec), b. in Flanders, A.D. 1522. He was famous as a traveller and diplomatist. Ferdinand I., Emperor of Germany, sent him as ambassador to the Sultan, Solymán II. [13, 19]. He was afterwards ambassador to France, where he died, A.D. 1592. His letters, descriptive of his Eastern travels, were highly praised by Gibbon.

Caesar, Caius Julius, b. B.C. 100, assassinated B.C. 44. Connected by birth with Marius and by marriage with Cinna, he was placed in opposition to the dictator Sulla, who predicted that 'that boy would some day be the ruin of the aristocracy, for there were many Mariuses in him.' Bacon cites Caesar as an example of those natures which 'have much heat' and are 'not ripe for action till they have passed the meridian of their years' [42, 10], but Caesar's youthful extravagances may have been designed for the purpose of concealing his political objects from the aristocratic party. In B.C. 60, finding that Pompey was prepared to desert the aristocracy, Caesar effected a reconciliation between Pompey and Crassus and joined them in the coalition which is called the First Triumvirate. During the next nine years he was occupied with the subjugation of Transalpine Gaul, and aroused the jealousy of Pompey, who returned to the aristocratic party, determined to crush his rival [51, 23]. Pompey was misled by false reports of disaffection amongst Caesar's troops [Fame, 38] and was ill prepared for the struggle. Caesar crossed the Rubicon, B.C. 49, and in three months made himself master of all Italy. He then rapidly reduced Spain to subjection and, after passing a short time in Italy, followed Pompey to Greece [29, 278]. He found himself placed in a critical position near Dyrrhachium on the coast of Illyricum. In his impatience to obtain reinforcements he attempted to cross the Adriatic in a small boat to Brundisium, and told the sailors that 'they were carrying Caesar and his fortunes' [40, 46]. A storm compelled the party to return to the Greek shore, and shortly afterwards Antony brought over the rest of the

army. The battle of Pharsalia, B.C. 48, decided the fate of Pompey and of the Roman empire. After crushing the survivors of the Pompeian party in Africa and Spain, Caesar, who had been elected dictator for ten years in his absence, returned to Rome, B.C. 44, undisputed master of the Roman world [55, 31]. As an illustration of his intemperate language, Suetonius quotes his alleged remark, 'The republic is a mere name, without substance or form: Sulla was an ignoramus for giving up *dictating*' [15, 220]. Caesar now devoted himself to the reform of abuses in the state, but his career was destined to be cut short. Cassius had set on foot a conspiracy against his life, to which more than sixty persons were privy, including Decimus Brutus, whom Caesar highly esteemed [27, 70], and whom he appointed by his will his heir in the second degree [27, 72]. It was D. Brutus who persuaded Caesar to neglect the warning of Calpurnia's dream [27, 76] and conducted him to the senate-house on the fatal Ides of March. The political struggles which followed Caesar's death had for their final outcome the triumph of Octavian [4, 39], who in B.C. 29 was made imperator for life and two years later received the title of Augustus.

Cain, slew his brother Abel [9, 68].

Calpurnia, the last wife of Julius Caesar. In consequence of a dream she begged her husband not to leave home on the Ides of March, B.C. 44 [27, 75].

Canaries, a group of islands belonging to Spain, situated off the west coast of Africa, to the south of Madeira. The cultivation of sugar was introduced there in A.D. 1507 [34, 81].

Candian: Candia is the modern name of the island of Crete in the Mediterranean Sea, to the south of Greece [27, 12].

Caracalla, b. A.D. 188, son of the emperor Septimius Severus, derived his nickname from the Gallic coat, *caracalla*, which he adopted after he became emperor and introduced into the army. In A.D. 202 he married Plautilla, daughter of Plautianus, the praetorian prefect [27, 95]. On the death of his father Severus at York, A.D. 211, Caracalla became emperor, but his younger brother Geta was named joint heir of the throne. By Caracalla's orders Geta was murdered and many thousands of his supporters were put to death. Henceforth Caracalla was haunted by the recollection of his crimes and sought to get rid of his remorse by hunting, chariot-racing [19, 19] and gladiatorial shows. The rest of his reign was passed in the perpetration of insane atrocities, and in A.D. 217 he was assassinated.

Cassius (Caius Cassius Longinus) first displayed his ability in extricating Crassus from a perilous position after his crushing defeat at Carrhae in the campaign against the Parthians, B.C. 53. Cassius was a supporter of the aristocratic party and an enemy of Caesar, into whose hands he was obliged unconditionally to surrender himself and by whom he was magnanimously forgiven. Prompted by hatred and ambition, Cassius organised the conspiracy against Caesar's life, B.C. 44. At the first battle of Philippi, Brutus and Cassius were opposed to Octavian and Antony [51, 26]; Brutus defeated Octavian, but Antony defeated Cassius, and Cassius, supposing that all was lost, ordered his freedman Pindarus to stab him. Brutus mourned the loss of his companion as

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'the last of the Romans,' an epithet which Cassius by no means deserved.

Cato, Marcus Porcius, the Censor, b. B.C. 234, di. B.C. 149. He served in the army against Hannibal and took part in the battle of the Metaurus, B.C. 207. In the intervals of peace he cultivated his hereditary farm with success. He rose to be consul in B.C. 195, and showed military genius of a high order. During his censorship, B.C. 184, he vigorously assailed the vices of the nobles. In his old age he applied himself to the study of Greek literature [40, 16].

Celsus, Aurelius Cornelius, a celebrated Latin writer on medicine, flourished in the reign of Tiberius. His treatise, *De Medicina*, is in eight books [30, 43].

Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, b. A.D. 1433, di. 1477. He was engaged in protracted hostilities against Louis XI. of France, allying himself for that purpose with Edward IV., whose sister he had married. He was defeated and killed in a battle before Nancy [27, 111].

Charles the Great (or Charlemagne) grandson of Charles Martel, king of the Franks, b. A.D. 742, di. 814. His empire embraced all France, part of Spain, more than half of Italy, and nearly all Germany. He attacked the idolatrous Saxons, was acknowledged by the pope as suzerain of Italy, carried his arms into Spain, and was crowned at Rome emperor of the West, A.D. 800. He fortified the French coast against the Northmen, developed commerce, encouraged learning, and raised the character of the clergy [58, 136].

Charles V. b. A.D. 1500, di. 1558. The death of his grandfather Ferdinand, in A.D. 1516, placed the crowns of Spain, Naples, Sicily and of the Spanish territories in the New World on the head of Charles, who was already ruler of the Netherlands, and who was elected Emperor of Germany in 1519 [19, 72]. After years of conflict with the Protestant princes of Germany, Charles abdicated in favour of his son, A.D. 1556, and retired to the monastery of Yuste in Estremadura, where he passed the last two years of his life [19, 28].

China, ordinance in use there for over two thousand years [58, 164].

Cicero, Marcus Tullius, b. B.C. 106, was included by Antony in the list of the proscribed and killed, B.C. 43. He was saluted as *pater patriae* for the part which he played as Consul in crushing Catiline's conspiracy, B.C. 63, but was indicted for putting to death without a trial five of the ringleaders and forced to go into banishment, B.C. 58. He was received at Rome with enthusiasm on his return a year and a half later. He espoused Pompey's cause at the beginning of the Civil War, B.C. 49, but recovered Caesar's favour after the battle of Pharsalia. His famous *Philippics* [27, 80] against Antony, B.C. 44-3, raised him to the height of his glory among his countrymen, but the formation of the Second Triumvirate sealed his fate. He acquired eminence as pleader, statesman, writer on philosophy, and man of letters. Bacon alludes to his treatises *De Oratore* and the *Orator* [45, 40] and cites him as an example of those whose fame is due in part to 'some vanity in themselves' [54, 39]. He also mentions Cicero by name in seven other places in the *Essays*, when introducing passages from his writings, and quotes him anonymously four times. (See QUOTATIONS.)

Claudius, Appius, a leading man among the Decemvirs, conceived a lawless passion for Virginia [10, 11], who was stabbed by her father to save her from dishonour. This incident led to the overthrow of the Decemvirate, B.C. 449, and the suicide of Appius Claudius.

Claudius (Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus), b. B.C. 10, elected fourth emperor of Rome after the murder of his nephew Caligula, A.D. 41, poisoned, A.D. 54. He was the grandson of Tib. Claudius Nero and of Livia, who afterwards married Augustus. At the time of his accession he was married to his third wife, the notorious Messalina, who, together with the freedman Narcissus and others, prompted him to perpetrate many cruel acts. When Messalina was removed by the intrigues of Narcissus [22, 54], Claudius married his niece Agrippina, A.D. 49, who induced him to set aside his son Britannicus and secured the succession for her own son Nero. Having effected her aim, she poisoned her husband. (See Genealogical Table under **Tiberius**.)

Clément, Jacques, a Dominican, assassinated Henry III., king of France, A.D. 1589 [39, 13]. Clément was killed on the spot by the royal guards.

Cleon, a tanner by trade, was a leading democrat at Athens. During six years of the Peloponnesian War he headed the party opposed to peace (B.C. 428—422). By an extraordinary stroke of luck he captured the island of Sphacteria, B.C. 425, and inflicted a serious blow upon the prestige of the Spartan arms, but in B.C. 422 he was defeated and killed in an attempt to recover Amphipolis for Athens. Aristophanes in the *Knights* (B.C. 424) ridicules Cleon [35, 75] and mentions an oracle which declares that a serpent (*i.e.* the sausage-seller) shall conquer the leather-eagle (*i.e.* Cleon).

Coeus, a Titan, son of Earth [15, 16].

Comineus (Philippe de Commines), b. A.D. 1445 at Commines, near Lille, di. 1509. For some years he was secretary to Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy [27, 111] and afterwards entered the service of Louis XI., whose confidential adviser he became [27, 117]. Although his *Mémoires* make no pretension to literary style, de Commines rises superior to the writers of chronicles who preceded him and almost deserves to rank as a historian.

Commodus, b. A.D. 161, son of Marcus Aurelius, whom he succeeded, A.D. 180. He was one of the most cruel and debauched of the Roman emperors. His vanity prompted him to exhibit his prowess in many inglorious arts, but his chief boast was his skill in the use of martial weapons [19, 18]. Seven hundred times he fought as a gladiator. He was poisoned by his mistress Marcia, who found her own name in a list of persons destined for execution, and when the poison seemed slow in acting, she called in the aid of an athlete by whom Commodus was strangled, A.D. 192.

Consalvo (or Gonsalvo, or Gonzalo-Hernandez), b. near Cordova, A.D. 1443, called 'the Great Captain,' was a distinguished Spanish soldier in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella [57, 41]. He expelled the Moors from Granada and the French from Naples. Afterwards he fell into disgrace, and died, neglected by Ferdinand, in 1515.

Constans, Flavius Julius, received Italy and Africa as his portion,

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upon the division of the empire, A.D. 337. He successfully resisted his brother Constantine II. who met his death when invading the territory of Constans, A.D. 340. Constans was killed [19, 106] by the soldiers of the usurper Magnentius, A.D. 350. (See also next three Articles.)

Constantinus I. the Great (Constantinus Flavius Valerius Aurelius Magnus), b. A.D. 272, eldest son of the emperor Constantius Chlorus, became emperor on his father's death at York, A.D. 306. He protected the Christians in his dominions, and shortly before he died was baptized as a Christian. He made Byzantium the capital of the Roman empire and called it Constantinople, A.D. 330. He caused the banishment and execution of his accomplished son Crispus (*q.v.*) on a charge of treason [19, 105] A.D. 324. His plan for the government of the empire after his death by his sons jointly proved a failure. Died A.D. 337.

Minervina = Constantine the Great = Fausta

Crispus	Constantine II.	Constantius	Constans
executed A.D. 326	killed A.D. 340	died A.D. 361	killed A.D. 350

Constantinus II., Flavius Claudius, the Younger, second son of Constantine the Great. On his father's death in A.D. 337 he was dissatisfied with his share of the empire (Gaul, Britain, Spain, and part of Africa) and demanded from his brother Constans the rest of Africa and the co-administration of Italy. In the war which followed he was killed, A.D. 340 [19, 106].

Constantius II., Flavius Julius, third son of Constantine the Great. By arrangement with his two surviving brothers in A.D. 337 he received, as his share of the empire, Thrace, Macedonia, Greece, the province of Asia and Egypt. Having overthrown the usurper Magnentius, he made himself master of the West, A.D. 353. The empire was on the brink of a terrible civil war between Constantius and Julian (*q.v.*) when the calamity was averted by the sudden death of Constantius, A.D. 361 [19, 107].

Constantinople, founded by Constantine the Great, on the site of the ancient Byzantium. Bacon alludes to the 'waggishness' of 'a Christian boy' in Constantinople [13, 19] and to the sacking of the city when the Great Turk dies [Fame, 46].

Cosmus de Florence (Cosmo de Medici), b. A.D. 1519, a descendant of the younger branch of the Medici family, became Duke of Florence, 1537, and Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1569: di. 1574. Bacon quotes his 'desperate saying' about the forgiveness of friends [4, 28] and cites him as an example of 'reposed natures' which 'do well in youth' [42, 15].

Crispus, Flavius Julius, eldest son of Constantine the Great and his first wife Minervina, achieved distinction in war. He aroused the enmity of his step-mother Fausta, at whose instigation his father caused Crispus to be executed, A.D. 326 [19, 104].

Croesus, last king of Lydia, succeeded his father, B.C. 560. The fame of his wealth and power drew to his court at Sardis the wisest men of Greece and amongst them Solon [29, 76]. To Solon (according to Herodotus's story, which chronological considerations compel us to reject) the king displayed his treasures and asked who was the happiest

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man that Solon had ever seen. Solon replied that no man should be deemed happy until he had finished his life in a happy way. After Crœsus had reigned fourteen years, Sardis was captured by Cyrus, king of Persia, and Crœsus was taken prisoner. The date and circumstances of his death are unknown.

Cupids, representatives of Cupid in antimasques [37, 41]. Cupid, son of Venus (in Greek mythology Eros, son of Aphrodite), was depicted as a wanton boy with golden wings, who inspired love or aversion with his arrows. The poets multiplied the number of Cupids indefinitely.

Cyrus the Elder, founder of the Persian empire [55, 31], ousted from his throne Astyages, king of Media, B.C. 559, and seized Sardis, the capital of Lydia, from its rich king Crœsus, B.C. 546. He also took Babylon, the capital of Assyria, of which Labynetus (Belshazzar of the Book of Daniel) was king, by diverting the course of the Euphrates and marching up the dry bed of the river, B.C. 538. He was killed in battle, B.C. 529. The *Cyropaëdeia* of Xenophon is a historical romance: the narrative of Herodotus deserves more credit.

David, reigned B.C. 1056—1015. Several of the psalms contained in the *Book of Psalms* are of his authorship [5, 28].

Decii. In the Latin War, B.C. 340, T. Manlius Torquatus and Publius Decius Mus, the consuls, were warned in their dreams that destruction awaited the general of one side and the army of the other. Decius, seeing the wing under his command beginning to give way, rushed into the thick of the fight and was killed. The Romans then gained a complete victory. In the Third Samnite War, B.C. 295, his son, P. Decius Mus, decided the doubtful issue of the fight in favour of the Roman arms by imitating his father's conduct and sacrificing his own life [55, 61].

Demetrius, younger son of Philip V., king of Macedonia, was suspected by his brother Perseus of an intention to supplant him on the throne by calling in the assistance of the Romans after their father's death. Perseus therefore caused Demetrius to be falsely accused of treasonable correspondence with the Romans and brought about his execution, B.C. 179 [19, 110].

Democritus, b. circ. B.C. 460, at Abdera in Thrace. The Abderites held him in high honour. Cicero speaks of him as the rival of Plato in style. Democritus developed the atomistic theory of Leucippus [16, 14]. Not one of his works has come down to us. He had grand views of the universe but a mean opinion of man. His nickname, 'the Laughing Philosopher,' is supposed to be due to his good-natured contempt for the follies of his fellow-men.

Demosthenes, the greatest of the Greek orators, b. B.C. 382, di. B.C. 322. He began his career as a public speaker by prosecuting his guardians for breach of trust. Encouraged by his success, he spoke before the people, but incurred general ridicule. He then took immense pains to correct his oratorical deficiencies [12, 3] and presently became a leading statesman at Athens. By his Philippic and Olynthiac orations he aroused the Athenians to resist the encroachments of Philip, king of Macedonia. He subsequently fell a victim to the hatred of the

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Macedonian party, went into exile, and took poison to avoid falling into the hands of his enemies.

Diagoras, b. in the island of Melos, one of the Cyclades, fl. circ. B.C. 420. He was generally regarded as an atheist [16, 54], and Aristophanes in the *Clouds*, B.C. 424, calls Socrates 'the Melian' in order to associate him with Diagoras and with attacks upon the popular religion. There is no trace of irreligion, however, about anything that is known to us of the writings of Diagoras. He fled from Athens to escape the violence of the conservative party, and died at Corinth.

Diana, an Italian divinity, identified with the Greek Artemis, the sister of Apollo [39, 31].

Diocletian (Diocletianus Valerius), b. A.D. 245 in Dalmatia, of obscure parentage. He distinguished himself as a soldier and, on the murder of the emperor Numerianus, A.D. 284, was nominated by the troops as his successor. By a long series of brilliant achievements he repelled the barbarians from the Roman frontiers, and at length, in A.D. 305, exhausted and depressed [19, 28], he resigned the purple and spent the last eight years of his life in retirement in his native Dalmatia. He died A.D. 312. The worst feature of his reign is the severe persecution of the Christians, A.D. 303.

Domitian (Titus Flavius Domitianus Augustus), b. A.D. 52, younger son of Vespasian and brother of Titus, whom he succeeded as emperor, reigned A.D. 81—96. He was one of the most cruel and debauched of the Roman emperors. To his cruelty his death was due. Three of his officers, whom he intended to execute, assassinated him, A.D. 96. Bacon refers to his skill in archery [19, 17] and to his dream the night before he was killed [35, 33].

Dürer, Albrecht, the most celebrated German painter of the 16th century, b. at Nürnberg, A.D. 1471, di. 1528. He wrote several books relating to his art [43, 20] and acquired wide fame as a draughtsman and engraver.

Edgar, king of England, A.D. 958—975. Much of the success of his reign was due to his minister Dunstan, Abp of Canterbury. A policy of conciliation towards the Danes was adopted, and Edgar obtained the name of 'the Peaceful.' His legislation indicates an enlightened attempt to put Englishmen and Danes on an equality before the law [56, 35] and 'after times looked back fondly to "Eadgar's Law," as it is called, in other words to the English Constitution as it shaped itself in the hands of Eadgar's minister.' (J. R. Green, *Short History of the English People*, p. 54.)

Edward II., king of England, A.D. 1307—1327, was deposed by the machinations of his queen, Isabella of France, who intrigued with Roger Mortimer against her husband's crown and honour [19, 91]. It is supposed that Edward was barbarously murdered in Berkeley Castle.

Edward IV., king of England, A.D. 1461—1483. Bacon cites him as an instance of the combination of personal beauty and ability [43, 11]. 'Tall in stature and of singular beauty, his winning manners and gay carelessness of bearing secured him a popularity which had been denied to nobler kings. But his indolence and gaiety were mere veils beneath

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which Edward shrouded a profound political ability.' (J. R. Green, *Short History*, p. 286.)

Edward VI., king of England, A.D. 1547—1553. The initial of his name forms one of the letters in the word *hempe* [35, 54].

Egyptian priest, his story told to Solon about the island of Atlantis [58, 30].

Elias (the Greek form of the name Elijah) appeared to Ahab, king of Israel, circ. B.C. 908 and declared that there should be no rain in the land for three years [58, 17]. The drought ended with the trial between the prophets of Baal and Elijah on Mount Carmel.

Elizabeth, queen of England, A.D. 1558—1603 [22, 29, 76; 35, 48, 55; 89, 32].

Empedocles, a philosopher of Agrigentum in Sicily, fl. circ. B.C. 444. He agreed in some points with the Pythagoreans and in some points with the Eleatics. His marvellous powers secured for him a high reputation. According to one tradition he perished in the flames of Ætna; according to another he was removed from earth like a god. Bacon mentions him as an example of lovers of solitude [27, 12].

Enceladus, a Giant, son of Earth [15, 16].

England, the powder treason of [3, 132], the subsidies of [29, 95], superior to France in the military qualities of its peasants [29, 118], its feudal retinues [29, 131], Henry VI. of [35, 36], done when *hempe* is spun [35, 51], the king's style of [35, 58], to have no wars after '88 [35, 65].

Epaminondas, the Theban statesman and general, after the victory of Leuctra, B.C. 371, established Thebes in place of Sparta as the ruling state in Greece. In the battle of Mantinea, B.C. 362, Epaminondas was mortally wounded, though his troops won the victory. Bacon quotes Plutarch respecting the laborious character of his warfare [40, 59].

Epicurus, b. at Samos, B.C. 342, lived in various places as a teacher till he was thirty-five years of age, when he settled at Athens and established a philosophical school. Died B.C. 270. In the physical part of his philosophy he followed the atomistic theory of Democritus and Diogenes. Lucretius's poem *De Rerum Natura* expounds these doctrines in immortal verse [16, 15]. Epicurus taught that pleasure was the highest good, but by pleasure he signified mental pleasure,—freedom from whatever tends to disturb our peace of mind. Ideas of atheism [3, 133] and sensuality are popularly associated with his name, through ignorance of his teaching and mode of life. Still, as he denied the immortality of the soul and the interference of the gods in human affairs [16, 36], his tenets were likely to be abused by those who could not rise to the love of virtue for its own sake. Only a few fragments of the writings of Epicurus have come down to us, but his system is expounded by Cicero, somewhat superficially, and by Plutarch and Seneca. From Seneca 'a poor saying of Epicurus' is quoted by Bacon, who entirely perverts its meaning [10, 17].

Epimenides, a poet and prophet of Crete, fl. B.C. 600, of whom many marvellous stories were told. He is said to have fallen asleep in a cave as a boy and to have slept on for fifty-seven years. He was invited to Athens to rid the city of the plague and accomplished his

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object. The unflattering remark about the Cretans, quoted in St Paul's *Epistle to Titus* (i. 12) is from Epimenides. Bacon mentions him as an example of lovers of solitude [27, 12].

Epimetheus. Jupiter, enraged with Prometheus for stealing fire from heaven, caused a lovely woman, Pandora (*Endowed-with-all-gifts*) to be created and invested with charms which should bring misery upon mankind. She was offered in marriage to Epimetheus (*Afterthought*), who disregarded the advice of his brother Prometheus (*Forethought*) not to accept any present from Jupiter. Pandora brought with her an unopened box, the gift of Jupiter, containing all the ills of human life. The lid was raised and the evils flew out, but Epimetheus shut the box in time to prevent the escape of Hope, which lay at the bottom [15, 184].

Escurial, an immense palace in Spain, twenty miles from Madrid, begun in A.D. 1563 by Philip II., in memory of the victory of St Quentin, gained by the Spaniards and English over the French, A.D. 1557. The building is in the form of a gridiron in honour of St Lawrence, on whose day the battle was fought [45, 46].

Esther, Book of [45, 50], one of the latest of the canonical books of the Old Testament. Esther became the wife of Ahasuerus (Xerxes), king of Persia, B.C. 479.

Europe, most of its kingdoms have sea-boards [29, 295], large build-ings in [45, 45], its rivers [68, 35].

Ferdinand I., king of Naples and Sicily [19, 79], notorious for his cruelties and debaucheries, reigned A.D. 1458—1494. His treacherous and savage character provoked a civil war, in which he had the help of the Pope and of Sforza, Duke of Milan.

Foix, Gaston de, duke de Nemours, and nephew of Louis XII., b. A.D. 1489, won great distinction in his command of the French army against the Spaniards and Italians, and was killed at the battle of Ravenna, A.D. 1512. Bacon mentions him to show that 'reposed natures may do well in youth' [42, 16]. Bacon's reference may be to another **Gaston de Foix**, Viscount de Béarn, b. A.D. 1331, who served with distinction in the army at the age of fourteen, and whom Froissart describes as a pattern of chivalry. (Reynolds, *Bacon's Essays*, p. 301.)

Fox, Richard, A.D. 1466—1528, Bishop of Winchester, Privy Seal and confidential adviser of Henry VII. [20, 80] whom he served before Henry came to the throne. When Wolsey engrossed the attention of Henry VIII., Fox retired to his diocese and spent his remaining years in works of piety and munificence.

France, the massacre in [3, 132], cabinet councils in [20, 59], its inferiority to England in the military qualities of its peasants [29, 115], Bacon's residence in [35, 39].

Francis I., king of France, b. A.D. 1494, succeeded Louis XII. in 1515, whose daughter he had married: advanced his pretensions to the empire on Maximilian's death, 1519; met Henry VIII. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520: began hostilities with Charles V. 1521, and with Henry VIII., 1522: lost the battle of Pavia and was taken prisoner, 1525: was restored to liberty by the Treaty of Madrid, 1526: joined Henry VIII. in a declaration of war against Charles V., 1527 [19, 72]: signed the peace of Cambrai, 1529: died 1547.

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French are wiser than they seem [26, 1], proverb quoted [54, 10].

Fury [10, 4]. The Furies (in Greek mythology Erinyes or Eumenides) were hideous women, each of whom carried serpents in her hair, a torch in one hand, and a scourge in the other. They punished the wicked in Tartarus.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius, b. B.C. 3. Both Augustus and Tiberius are said to have told Galba that he would one day be at the head of the Roman world [35, 28]. Galba was a man of great wealth and a favourite of Livia, the wife of Augustus. In A.D. 68 he took the lead in the movement, which had been started by Vindex in Gaul, against Nero, and on Nero's suicide he assumed the title of Caesar. After his accession he soon became unpopular with the soldiers, because the large donatives, which had been promised in his name, were withheld [15, 224]. Otho won over the troops with liberal assurances of reward, and Galba was hacked to death in the street, A.D. 69 [2, 43]. Tacitus says that everybody would have considered Galba fit for empire had he never been emperor [11, 99].

Galen (Galenus Claudius), a celebrated Greek physician, b. A.D. 130 at Pergamus in Asia Minor, travelled extensively and twice visited Rome, where he is said to have died, A.D. 200, but both the place and the date of his death are uncertain. He wrote in the Attic dialect. Of his treatises, though the greater portion has been lost, enough has come down to us to fill many volumes. Bacon mentions him as an instance of men 'full of ostentation' [54, 35] and Galen certainly shows a high opinion of his own merits and great contempt for some of his adversaries.

Gallo-graecia (or Galatia), a province in Asia Minor, founded by Celtic immigrants from Gaul (Γαλάται or Κέλται) circ. B.C. 278. The Gauls in B.C. 390, under Brennus, had plundered and burnt Rome [58, 114].

Gasca, Pedro de la, a Spanish ecclesiastic and diplomatist, b. A.D. 1485. He visited England in 1542 to secure Henry VIII.'s support of Spain against Francis I. of France. He put down the rebellion of Gonzales Pizarro in Peru, A.D. 1547, and on his return to Spain was made a bishop by Charles V. Bacon mentions him as an instance of deformity [44, 40]. 'Gasca was plain in person and his countenance was far from comely. He was awkward and disproportioned, for his limbs were too long for his body.' (Prescott, *History of the Conquest of Peru*, bk. v. ch. 4.)

Gaul, Caesar's troops expected to desert on their return from [Fame, 40].

Gauls, their profession of arms [29, 211], their two invasions [58, 113].

Gellius, Aulus, a Latin grammarian, fl. A.D. 150, author of *Noctes Atticae*. To Gellius Bacon assigns a passage [26, 31] which is really a loose quotation from Seneca.

Gerard, Baltazar, in A.D. 1584 shot William of Nassau, 'the Silent,' Prince of Orange, whose life had been attempted two years before by Jaureguy [39, 13].

Germans, their profession of arms [29, 211].

Germany, rumoured removal of the legions from Syria to [Fame, 34].

Gonsalvo [57, 41] see Consalvo.

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Goths, their profession of arms [29, 211].

Graecia, the Romans made a war for the liberty of [29, 252], Xerxes driven out of [Fame, 48].

Grecians, a proverb amongst the [53, 35], their design against Xerxes [Fame, 49].

Great Britain, its strength at sea [29, 293].

Gregory I., surnamed the Great, b. circ. A.D. 544, raised to the papacy A.D. 590, di. A.D. 604. He was a zealous reformer of ecclesiastical abuses. To say that 'he did what in him lay to extinguish all heathen antiquities' [58, 41] is probably, as Bacon asserts, an exaggeration, and Gibbon considers 'the evidence of his destructive rage doubtful and recent.' But the charge was brought against him by his successor in the papal chair, Sabinian. Gregory sent monks under Augustine to convert the English, A.D. 597.

Guicciardini, Francesco, an eminent Florentine historian and diplomatist, A.D. 1482—1540, the author of a History of Italy during his own time [19, 78].

Helena. In the contest for the golden apple, thrown down by the goddess of Discord and inscribed 'To the fairest,' Juno, Pallas and Venus referred the decision to the son of Priam, king of Troy, the shepherd Paris, who was dwelling on Mount Ida. The three goddesses offered him gifts as bribes; Juno promised him wealth and empire; Pallas promised him wisdom; and Venus promised him the fairest of women for his wife. The prize was awarded to Venus [10, 41]. When Paris went on a visit to Menelaus, king of Sparta, he fell in love with Menelaus's wife Helen, the most beautiful woman in the world, and their elopement led to the Trojan War.

Hellespont, the Dardanelles: Xerxes bridged it with boats, B.C. 484 [Fame, 50].

Henry I., king of England, A.D. 1100—1135, engaged in a struggle with Anselm (*q.v.*) about investiture [19, 122].

Henry II., king of England, A.D. 1154—1189, engaged in a struggle with Becket (*q.v.*) respecting ecclesiastical jurisdiction [19, 122]. Under the influence of their mother, his sons Geoffrey, Richard and John took part in various rebellious attempts which embittered Henry's last years [19, 116].

Henry II., king of France, b. A.D. 1518; married Catherine de Medici; succeeded his father Francis I., 1547. Festivities were held at the French court in 1559 on the occasion of the marriage of two of the king's daughters, and Montgomery, captain of the royal guards, was invited by Henry to break a lance with him in the tournament. Montgomery's lance dislodged the king's vizor and pierced his eye. Henry died after eleven days' agony. Bacon mentions a prediction, delivered by an astrologer to Catherine de Medici, that her husband would be killed in a duel [35, 41].

Henry III., king of France, third son of Henry II. and of Catherine de Medici, b. A.D. 1551, succeeded his brother Charles IX. in 1574. He joined the Holy League, which was formed by the Guises, in 1575, for the purpose of crushing the Huguenots. In 1588 the people of Paris, under the influence of the League, drove Henry out of the city [15, 45]. The king was fatally stabbed by a monk, Jacques Clément, in

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1589 [4, 40] in revenge for the assassination of the duke of Guise the year before. Henry IV. succeeded to the throne and defeated the adherents of the Guises at Ivry, 1590.

Henry IV., king of France, popularly designated Henry of Navarre, b. A.D. 1553, was in 1569 hailed as head of the Protestant party by its leaders Condé and Coligni. After the massacre of St Bartholomew's Day, 1572, Henry, who was in the power of the king, Charles IX., embraced Catholicism to save his life, but in 1576 he escaped from Paris and rejoined the Protestants in arms. During the next ten years he was occupied with military operations and negotiations for peace. In 1588 Henry III. tried to liberate himself from the dictation of the duke of Guise, whom he caused shortly afterwards to be assassinated. Henry of Navarre joined him with his troops and they took the field against the League. Henry III. was stabbed by Jacques Clément in 1589 [4, 40] and Henry of Navarre, at the head of his Protestant subjects, had now to conquer for himself the kingdom, his right to which had been recognised by the late sovereign. He gained a victory at Ivry in 1590, but was compelled to relinquish the siege of Paris. Neither party seemed likely to obtain a decided advantage over the other. The leaders therefore arranged a compromise. Henry made a public profession of the Catholic faith in 1593, and the Catholics consented to the toleration of the Huguenots. The war was ended by the Treaty of Vervins, 1598, and the Edict of Nantes secured for French Protestants freedom of worship and education [55, 41]. Henry IV. was assassinated by Ravallac in 1610 [39, 13].

Henry VI., king of England, A.D. 1422—1461, di. 1471. Bacon quotes his prediction that Henry, Earl of Richmond, who was a lad at the time, would some day be king [35, 36].

Henry VII., king of England, A.D. 1485—1509. While still a lad he is said to have been pointed out by Henry VI. as destined for the throne [35, 37]. His accession, after the battle of Bosworth Field, put an end to the civil wars [55, 41]. He checked the power of the nobility [19, 131] and encouraged the growth of the yeomanry [29, 120]. His nature was suspicious though brave [31, 10] and his most important business he entrusted to no one except Morton and Fox [20, 78]. The initial of his name forms one of the letters in the word *hempe* [35, 54].

Henry VIII., king of England, A.D. 1509—1547. In 1515 Francis I. ascended the French throne, and in 1516, Charles, who three years later became the emperor Charles V., succeeded Ferdinand. Thus the trio of astute old politicians, Henry VII., Louis XI., and Ferdinand,—the *tres magi*, as Bacon elsewhere calls them,—gave place to that 'triumvirate of kings,' Henry VIII., Francis I., and Charles V.,—three young and ambitious rivals, on whose friendships and enmities the fate of Europe hung [19, 71].

Heraclitus, a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, fl. circ. B.C. 500. He belonged in the main to the Ionic school. Owing to the style of his compositions, he was called 'the Obscure.' He recognised fire as the pervading element in all phenomena, and with fire—a self-kindled and self-extinguished fluid—he identified human life and reason. Bacon quotes one of his dark sayings [27, 169].

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Hercules. For his presumption in bringing heavenly fire to mankind, Prometheus was, by Jupiter's orders, chained to Mount Caucasus, where an eagle continually gnawed his liver. With Jupiter's consent Hercules killed the eagle and rescued Prometheus [5, 16].

Hermogenes, a celebrated Greek rhetorician, a native of Tarsus, fl. A.D. 160. At the age of fifteen he had acquired so high a reputation for his oratory that the emperor Marcus Aurelius expressed a wish to hear him and rewarded him for his talent. Hermogenes began to write when he was seventeen years old, but at the age of twenty-five he fell into mental debility which continued to the end of his long life [42, 57]. His works are extant and show appreciation of the merits of the earlier Greek writers.

Hester [45, 50], see **Esther**.

Homer. Two lines, adapted by Virgil from the *Iliad*, are quoted by Bacon as prophetic of the Roman empire [35, 5], the smoothness of his verses [40, 56].

Hortensius, Quintus [42, 62], the celebrated Roman orator, Cicero's rival at the bar, b. B.C. 114, di. B.C. 50.

India, city of the Oxidrakes in [58, 161].

Indians, sacrifice themselves by fire [39, 26], of the West have no name for God [16, 46].

Indies, West, conflagrations by lightning common in [58, 19], inhabited by a newer race than that of the old world [58, 26].

Isabella of Castile, Queen of Spain, wife of Ferdinand of Arragon, di. A.D. 1504. Bacon quotes, in an altered form, one of her sayings [52, 12].

Ismael, founder of the dynasty of the Sophies in Persia, A.D. 1502 [55, 31]. Bacon mentions him as an instance of personal beauty combined with 'great spirit' [43, 12]. In spite of his 'great spirit' he murdered his mother.

Issachar. When Jacob called his sons to hear the last words of Israel their father, he described Judah as 'a lion's whelp,'—indicating thereby vigour and victory,—and Issachar as 'a strong ass crouching down between two burdens...who bound his back to bear and became a slave to tribute,'—forecasting the exactions of neighbouring tribes. The vale of Esdraelon, which contained the most fertile land in Palestine, formed the territory of Issachar [29, 88].

Italians, their impartial regard for kindred [7, 35], their ungracious proverb [13, 23], their saying about fidelity [31, 38], and about the qualities that lead to fortune [40, 27].

Italy, cabinet councils in [20, 58], its character according to Virgil [29, 129], suspicion of popes in [51, 43], Caesar's troops expected to desert on his return to [Fame, 41].

James I., king of England, A.D. 1603—1625. When Mary Queen of Scots was forced to resign the crown in 1567 she was succeeded by her infant son, who became James VI. of Scotland. Shortly after ascending the English throne, James assumed the title of King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland [35, 57].

Janizaries (a Turkish term signifying 'new troops') were a corps of troops, first organized early in the 14th century, forming the Sultan's

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guard. They subsequently became a very large and powerful body, and often controlled the destinies of the government [19, 157; *Fame*, 45]. They mutinied in A.D. 1826 and were disbanded.

Jaureguy, Juan, the servant of a Spanish merchant of Antwerp, in A.D. 1582 fired at and wounded William the Silent, Prince of Orange [39, 13], for whose assassination a large reward had been offered by Philip II. of Spain. Two years later William was killed by Baltazar Gérard.

Jehu, a captain of the army, led a revolt against Jehoram, king of Israel. As Jehu drove furiously towards Jezreel, he was met by messengers who asked 'Is it peace?' [3, 56]. At Naboth's field, Jehu shot Jehoram through the back and then rode on to Jezreel to execute vengeance upon Jezebel, B.C. 884.

Jesuits, members of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, A.D. 1534, and confirmed by the pope in 1540. Loyola was president of the Society till his death in 1556. The Jesuits were expelled from France in 1594, 1764 and 1880. The Society was suppressed by the pope in 1773 but was revived in 1814. Absolute obedience and a perfect system of scrutiny are its main characteristics. Bacon mentions, as 'a point of cunning,' the precept of the Jesuits to watch the man with whom one speaks [22, 20].

Job, a patriarch of Uz, who remained steadfast under successive afflictions of destruction of property, loss of children, and visitation of disease [4, 33; 5, 30].

Judah [29, 88] see *Issachar*.

Judea, a prophecy in Vespasian's time respecting [35, 30].

Julia, daughter of Augustus by Scribonia and his only child, b. B.C. 39. She married (1) M. Marcellus, (2) in B.C. 23, M. Vipsanius Agrippa [27, 84] by whom she had children, (3) Tiberius Nero, afterwards emperor. She was celebrated for her beauty, wit and debauchery. She was banished by her father Augustus and treated with increased rigour in her exile by her son Tiberius. Died A.D. 14 of consumption or starvation.

Julian (Flavius Claudius Julianus), nephew of Constantine the Great, was called 'the Apostate,' because of his renunciation of Christianity and his efforts to restore paganism: b. A.D. 331, Roman emperor A.D. 361—363. He was 'great as an emperor, unique as a man, and remarkable as an author.' Constantius II. sent him to Gaul, where his military and administrative talents were conspicuous. Deprived of his command through the enmity of Constantius, he prepared for civil war, when the opportune death of Constantius, A.D. 361 [19, 109] opened Julian's way to the throne and delivered the empire from the threatened conflict. Julian was killed in an engagement with the Persians A.D. 363.

Juno, sister and wife of Jupiter, one of the claimants for the golden apple [10, 41]. See *Helena*.

Jupiter, son of Saturn, chief god among the Romans, destroyed the giants, sons of Earth [*Fame*, 13]. Jupiter married Metis, and having swallowed his wife in consequence of a prophecy that the son of Metis would gain ascendancy over his father, he gave birth himself to Pallas,

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who sprang forth clad in armour from his head [20, 30]. When the gods of Olympus tried to chain Jupiter, Briareus, the hundred-handed giant, was summoned to his aid [15, 171]. Bacon also makes the following references to Jupiter:—the daughter of Polycrates dreamt that Jupiter bathed her father [36, 18]; Plutus limps when he is sent from Jupiter [34, 32]; if the heathen had possessed names for different gods, such as Jupiter, &c., but not the word *Deus*, they would in this respect have resembled the Indians of the West [16, 48].

Justinian (Flavius Anicius Justinianus) the Great, b. A.D. 483, emperor of Constantinople and of Rome, A.D. 527—565. He was of humble birth, but his uncle Justin, who held a high position in the army and became emperor in 518, looked after the education and advancement of the young Justinian at Constantinople, and proclaimed him emperor jointly with himself a few months before his own death in 527. The wars carried on by Justinian's generals, Belisarius and Narses, constitute the chief political events of Justinian's reign, but its great glory is the digest of the Roman law, known as the Justinian Code [55, 35].

Lacedaemonians, or Spartans, their wars for the establishment of oligarchies [29, 252].

Laodiceans, inhabitants of Laodicea in Asia Minor. St Paul censured the Church of the Laodiceans for being 'neither cold nor hot' [3, 59].

Lazarus, the beggar in the parable, who lay at the rich man's gate, where the dogs licked his sores [13, 61].

Lepanto, on the north coast of the Gulf of Corinth. Here, in A.D. 1571, the Christian fleet of Papal, Spanish, and Venetian forces, under the command of Don John of Austria, defeated the Turkish fleet, and destroyed the ascendancy of Turkey in the Mediterranean [29, 284].

Lethé (*Oblivion*), the name of one of the rivers of Tartarus. The souls of those who drank its waters forgot their former lives [58, 5].

Leucippus, a Grecian philosopher of whom very little is known. He is regarded as the founder of the atomic philosophy and the teacher of Democritus, by whom that theory was developed [16, 14].

Lewis XI., king of France, A.D. 1461—1483. As dauphin he cared nothing for the luxury and amusements of the nobility, but consorted only with persons of low station, spent days and nights in meditation, and asked advice of nobody, whence people said that his horse carried all his counsel [27, 117]. As king he was perfidious and cruel, and oppressed the people with taxes. But despot though he was, he had a passion for the prosperity of the state; he encouraged manufactures, increased the territory of France, and projected reforms which were left for the Revolution to accomplish.

Livia Drusilla, b. circ. B.C. 55: married Tib. Claudius Nero, by whom she had two sons, Tiberius, afterwards emperor, and Drusus. Her husband was compelled to divorce her in order that she might marry Augustus, over whom she exercised unbounded influence till his death [2, 39]. She excelled in tact, dissimulation, and intrigue [6, 5] and was suspected of removing by foul means Marcellus, the husband of Julia (who was the daughter of Augustus by his former wife Scribonia,) and Julia's sons by her marriage with Agrippa (C. Caesar and

L. Caesar,) in order to clear the way for the selection as emperor of Tiberius, her own son by her former husband. The charge that she attempted to poison Augustus also, seems to be a baseless and gratuitous slander. By spreading reports of an improvement in the condition of Augustus when he was on his death-bed, she gained time for the arrival of Tiberius and secured his succession [*Fame*, 41]. Tiberius afterwards chafed against her interference and made no endeavour to dissemble his satisfaction when she died, A.D. 29.

Livia (or **Livilla**), granddaughter of the preceding, daughter of Drusus. She married her cousin, Drusus junior, son of the emperor Tiberius. In concert with Sejanus she poisoned her husband, A.D. 23 [19, 88], but her guilt was not discovered until the fall of Sejanus in A.D. 31. See Genealogical Table under **Tiberius**.

Livy (Titus Livius Patavinus), Roman historian, b. B.C. 59, di. A.D. 17. Bacon mentions him by name three times when introducing quotations from his writings. See QUOTATIONS.

Low Countries (the Netherlands), their impartial government [14, 15], the industrious habits of their people [15, 153], their excises cheerfully borne [29, 94], cycles of weather in [58, 62].

Lucan (Marcus Annaeus Lucanus) b. A.D. 38, nephew of Seneca, joined in a conspiracy against Nero and committed suicide, A.D. 65. Bacon quotes a couplet from his *Pharsalia*, a heroic poem on the Civil War between Caesar and Pompey [15, 81].

Lucian, the most brilliant and purest Greek writer of the second century, a native of Assyria, fl. A.D. 120–200. He was a man of versatile parts,—sculptor, lawyer, rhetorician, historian, traveller. Witty, incisive, and audacious, he ridiculed the vices and follies of society, lashed the vulgar superstitions of decadent religions, and gave no quarter to the pedantic philosophers. Bacon takes him seriously as ‘perhaps’ an instance of the ‘contemplative atheist’ [16, 54], and it is probably to Lucian that he alludes as ‘one of the later school of the Grecians’ [1, 12] who is puzzled that men should love lies ‘for the lie’s sake.’

Lucretius (Titus Lucretius Carus), b. B.C. 95, committed suicide circ. B.C. 51. He wrote a philosophical didactic poem, *De Rerum Natura*, expounding the leading principles of the Epicurean philosophy [1, 48; 3, 127].

Lucullus, Lucius Licinius, circ. B.C. 110–58, a naval and military commander of Rome, distinguished himself in the war with Mithridates until he was superseded by Pompey, B.C. 66. On Pompey’s return four years later, Lucullus acted with the leaders of the aristocratic party in opposing the ratification of Pompey’s acts in Asia [51, 20], thereby forcing Pompey into the arms of the opposite faction and thus bringing about the First Triumvirate, B.C. 60. The tastes and habits of Lucullus in his retirement have made his name a byword for all that is luxurious and magnificent [45, 32].

Lycurgus, the great legislator of the Lacedaemonians and author of the singular constitution of Sparta. The time at which he flourished is very variously stated, dates being assigned between B.C. 1084 and 776 [55, 35].

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Macedonians, their transient prowess in arms [29, 210], described the ordnance of the Oxidrakes as 'thunder and lightning and magic' [58, 162].

Macro, Naevius Sertorius, praetorian prefect under Tiberius and Caligula. Macro effected the arrest of Sejanus, his predecessor in the command of the praetorians, A.D. 31, after concerting measures for that object with Tiberius at Capreae [36, 29]. In A.D. 37, when Tiberius was evidently sinking, Macro courted the favour of Caligula and, according to report, hastened the end of the dying emperor by smothering him with a pillow. But his services were too great for pardon or reward, and Macro was doomed to death by Caligula, whose life he had thrice saved, and who owed his empire to his victim's efforts. Macro's wife and children shared his fate.

Machiavel (Nicolo Machiavelli), b. at Florence, A.D. 1469. He was appointed Secretary to the Ten Magistrates in 1498 and was often employed as ambassador of the Florentine Republic. In this capacity he went on a mission to the notorious Cesar Borgia. On the restoration of the Medici, in 1512, Machiavelli lost his office in the State, fell under suspicion, was imprisoned and put to the torture, and when released was banished from Florence. In 1521 he was recalled, and died in 1527. He wrote *The Prince*, *Discourses upon Livy*, a dialogue on the *Art of War*, and a *History of Florence*. For Bacon's references to Machiavelli, see QUOTATIONS.

Maecenas, Caius Cilnius, descended from an ancient Etrurian stock, was the companion of Augustus on his campaigns and his trusty adviser in political matters [27, 83]. He was a munificent patron of literature: Virgil and Horace enjoyed his friendship. He died B.C. 8.

Mahomet (or Mohammed), b. A.D. 570, di. 632, a member of the tribe which was entrusted with the care of the sacred temple of Mecca and claimed a lineal descent from Ishmael. At the age of twenty-five, he married a rich widow. About the year 610 he announced to his own family the fact of his apostleship, and four years later he publicly proclaimed himself a prophet and law-giver by command of God. At this time the Arabs were nomad tribes, destitute of fixed principles, licentious in their manners, and gross in their religious sentiments [58, 84], without any common objects except plunder and the annual pilgrimage to the black stone at Mecca. By some Mahomet was accepted as a new prophet: others regarded him as an impostor and demanded miracles in proof of his mission [12, 31]. Mahomet produced in reply his Koran [16, 2] leaf by leaf, as occasion required, and declared that his mission was to restore truth and virtue by the sword [3, 117]. His fame spread and the number of proselytes increased. After the death of his wife and of his uncle who had been his protector, his life was in great danger. Disturbances arose and in A.D. 622 Mahomet fled to Medina. From this epoch, the year of the Hegira, Mahometan nations date events. In the course of the nine years following, Mahomet made himself master of Arabia and organised a victorious army of 30,000 men.

Mars, the Roman god of war [16, 49].

Mary, Queen of England, A.D. 1553—1558, wife of Philip II. of

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Spain. The initial of her name forms one of the letters in the word *hempe* [35, 54].

May, the Isle of May, in the Firth of Forth [35, 62].

Medici, Catherine de, b. A.D. 1519, married the duke of Orleans, afterwards Henry II., in 1533. Henry was killed in a tournament, 1559 [35, 40—7], and on the death of their eldest son, Francis II., in 1560, Catherine became regent during the minority of the second son, Charles IX. She died A.D. 1589.

Medici, Lorenzo de, styled 'the Magnificent,' b. A.D. 1448, chief of the republic of Florence, carried on a war against Ferdinand of Naples, with whom he concluded peace in 1480 [19, 79]. He was illustrious as a patron of art and literature in Italy. He died in 1492 at the height of his fame.

Mercury, the sagacious author of many inventions and the messenger of the gods. He carried a *caduceus*, or wand, with which he conducted departed souls to Hades [8, 151].

Messalina, Valeria, third wife of the emperor Claudius. Her name has become a byword for unbounded and undisguised debauchery. She paraded her contempt for the stupid Claudius by publicly going through the form of marriage with her paramour Silius. This incident was the talk of the town, but Claudius was the last person to know of it. Narcissus, the emperor's secretary, apprehensive for his own safety, represented to Claudius that Messalina would not have ventured on such a step unless she had determined to deprive him of his empire and his life [22, 55]. At length, on his own responsibility, Narcissus gave the order for Messalina's execution, A.D. 48.

Metis (*Counsel*) see **Jupiter** [20, 27].

Momus (*Blame*) the god of railery and censure made himself so obnoxious to the gods by his satirical remarks that they chased him out of heaven. He found fault with a house made by Minerva, because it was not upon wheels and therefore could not be moved away from 'ill neighbours' [45, 16].

Montaigne, Michel, Seigneur de, b. A.D. 1533 in the French province of Périgord, after succeeding to his father's modest property spent the rest of his days as a country gentleman. His *Essays* first appeared in 1580, and attained their complete shape in 1588. They abound in shrewd, original, and rambling thoughts, and charm the reader by their garrulous egotism [1, 72]. Montaigne died A.D. 1592.

Montgomery, Gabriel, accidentally inflicted a fatal wound on Henry II., king of France, in a tournament, A.D. 1559 [35, 46]. Montgomery afterwards distinguished himself in the religious wars of France. He was beheaded by order of Catherine de Medici, A.D. 1576.

Morton, John, privy-councillor under Henry VI., to whose cause he faithfully adhered. By Henry VII. he was made Abp of Canterbury, A.D. 1486, and in 1493 he received a cardinal's hat. Fox and Morton were the king's most trusty advisers [20, 80]. As Henry's Chancellor, Morton acquired notoriety for the skill with which he extorted contributions from private persons to the royal purse, and for the dilemma known as 'Morton's Fork.' The archbishop argued that, if a man lived

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expensively, he must have money to spare for the king; if he lived economically, he must be saving money and could therefore afford to help the king.

Mucianus, Licinius, three times consul, incurred the suspicion of the emperor Claudius and retired to Asia, but was restored to favour under Nero. When civil war broke out between Otho and Vitellius, in A.D. 69, Vespasian, who was governor of Judaea, felt that he ought to strike a blow for empire, and Mucianus, who was in command of Syria, urged this course upon him [6, 8]. A rumour was spread among the legions of the East that Vitellius meant to move them to the German frontier and to deprive them of the fruits of war [*Fame*, 32], and they clamoured for an emperor of their own. Vespasian at length assumed the imperial title, and Mucianus was despatched to Europe against Vitellius, whose troops had been defeated however before Mucianus arrived. Mucianus must have often tried the patience of Vespasian by the ostentatious assertion of his services [54, 44], but the relations of the two continued friendly. The date and circumstances of Mucianus's death are unknown.

Mustapha, eldest son of Solymán the Magnificent by Bosporone, a Circassian slave and favourite sultana until Solymán's affections were transferred to Roxolana. By the machinations of Roxolana, who wished that one of her own sons should succeed to the throne, Solymán's mind was prejudiced against Mustapha, and Mustapha was strangled by his father's orders, A.D. 1553 [19, 90, 99].

Narcissus, a freedman of the emperor Claudius, over whom he exercised unbounded influence. When Messalina, wife of Claudius, lost the confidence of the freedmen in the palace, Narcissus watched for an opportunity to strike a blow in self-defence. He arranged that a couple of women should inform the emperor that Messalina had publicly married Silius [22, 54], and gave orders on his own responsibility that Messalina should be put to death, A.D. 48. On Nero's accession, Narcissus was executed, A.D. 54, through the influence of Agrippina.

Narses, one of the most successful generals of the emperor Justinian, and the rival of Belisarius, was an Asiatic slave and eunuch [9, 49] whom Justinian appointed to a command, A.D. 538. Narses conquered the Goths and was made exarch of Italy, A.D. 553. He was deposed under the emperor Justinus II. in 565 and died at Rome in 568.

Nebuchadnezzar, the greatest of the Babylonian kings and destroyer of the Jewish monarchy, succeeded to the throne B.C. 605, di. B.C. 562. Daniel interpreted his dream of a colossal statue, with its head of gold and its feet of iron and clay [3, 108], to signify the failure of any attempt at permanent universal dominion. Another dream of a spreading tree [29, 143] which was cut down, leaving the stump in the ground, was interpreted by Daniel to mean that the king would lose his reason and herd with the beasts of the field. Nebuchadnezzar's madness lasted seven years.

Nehemiah, an eminent Jew of the Captivity, who held the office of cup-bearer to Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Persia. He obtained leave from the king, B.C. 444, to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the wall of the city [22, 48].

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Nero (Lucius Domitius Nero Claudius Caesar), b. A.D. 37. After the marriage of his mother to her uncle, the emperor Claudius, Nero was adopted by that prince and married his daughter. He became emperor, A.D. 54, poisoned the rightful heir Britannicus the following year, and caused his mother to be murdered, A.D. 59. In A.D. 64 Rome was burnt, and terrible cruelties were practised upon the Christians, who were accused of the act. Galba's revolt in 68 was successful, and Nero committed suicide. Nero had a passion for music [19, 17, 38], poetry and theatricals.

Normans, their profession of arms [29, 212].

Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, B.C. 716—673, the reputed founder of the most important religious institutions of the Romans, under the direction of the nymph Egeria, whom he met in a sacred grove [27, 12]. He is not to be regarded as a historical character.

Norway, the black fleet of [35, 63], the king of Spain's surname [35, 69].

Octavius, Caius [51, 24], subsequently called Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus in consequence of his adoption by his great-uncle C. Julius Caesar. Bacon speaks of him as the 'nephew' of Julius Caesar [27, 72]. The senate at a later date conferred upon him the title of AUGUSTUS, under which name Bacon's other references will be found.

Ottoman (Othman, or Osman), founder of the Ottoman empire [55, 31] and of the dynasty of the Osmanlis; a Turkish chief who made himself master of Bithynia; b. A.D. 1259, di. A.D. 1326.

Otho, Marcus Salvius, Roman emperor A.D. 69. He intrigued with the soldiers of the guard against Galba and was saluted as emperor in the camp. Galba was killed in the street, but before his death the armies of the Rhine had chosen Vitellius as their emperor, and the legions were already on their way to Rome. A battle was fought at Bedriacum in Cisalpine Gaul: Otho's troops were routed, and Otho stabbed himself. His reign had lasted four months. He was popular with the soldiers, who remained loyal to him to the last, and when he died some of them slew themselves in despair [2, 27].

Oxidrakes (Oxydracae or Sydracae), a tribe in the Punjab. Their country is supposed to have been the furthest point reached by Alexander the Great in his march eastwards [58, 161].

Pallas (or Athena, in Roman mythology Minerva) sprang forth from the head of Jupiter equipped in armour [20, 34]; a competitor with Juno and Helena (*g.v.*) for the golden apple [10, 41]. Bacon represents that Pallas counselled Jupiter to summon Briareus to his assistance, when the gods attempted to bind the king of heaven [15, 173]. It was Thetis however who called in Briareus.

Paul, a native of Tarsus, converted A.D. 36. Apostle of the Gentiles, beheaded under Nero, A.D. 66. For Bacon's references, see QUOTATIONS.

Paul's. St Paul's Cathedral was used as a place for business and promenade in Bacon's time [22, 114].

Pena, Dr, told Bacon that an astrologer had predicted the death of Henry II. in a duel [35, 40].

Persia, the king of (Xerxes), alarmed by Themistocles' report that

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the bridge of boats would be broken [*Fame*, 48], Themistocles' speech to the king of (Artaxerxes) [27, 155].

Persians, their vast army at Arbela [29, 58], their transient prowess in arms [29, 210], their westward movement in war [58, 111].

Pertinax, Helvius, b. A.D. 126, the son of a charcoal-burner. He was promoted to high positions by the emperor Marcus Aurelius, and suppressed a mutiny in Britain during the reign of Commodus, the son and successor of Aurelius. When Commodus was killed, A.D. 192, Pertinax was consul, and he is supposed to have been privy to the plot against the emperor's life. The soldiers received Pertinax as imperator without enthusiasm. He began at once to introduce extensive reforms, and thereby aroused the hatred of the prætorians, two hundred of whom forced their way to the palace. At the interview which ensued Pertinax was killed, A.D. 193, after a reign of less than three months [4, 39]. His death was avenged by Septimius Severus, *q.v.*

Peru, Gasca, president of [44, 40].

Phaethon (Φαέθων, *the Shiner*) obtained from his father, the Sun, permission to guide his chariot for one day [58, 16]. The horses turned from their usual course and would have set the earth on fire, had not Jupiter knocked Phaethon out of the car with a thunderbolt.

Philip of Macedon, by whose genius and valour the little state of Macedon was raised to the supremacy over all Greece, b. B.C. 382, ascended the throne B.C. 360. In B.C. 337 he repudiated his wife Olympias, respecting whom he had a curious dream shortly after their marriage [35, 21], and who was the mother of Alexander the Great. The following year Philip was murdered at the instigation of Olympias.

Philip II. of Macedon. By this name Bacon denotes the sovereign usually styled Philip V., king of Macedonia, who reigned B.C. 220—179. He was induced to consent to the execution of his younger son Demetrius (*q.v.*). Afterwards, on learning that Demetrius had been sacrificed to the jealousy of his elder brother Perseus, Philip was haunted by the avenging spirit of his younger boy and cursed his son Perseus with his dying breath [19, 110].

Philip le Bel (Philip IV.), king of France, A.D. 1285—1314: an able but despotic sovereign, whose reign was one of the most important during the middle ages. He engaged in a struggle with the pope, summoned for the first time the estates-general, and suppressed the Templars. Bacon mentions him as an instance of men in whom personal beauty accompanies ability [43, 10].

Philip II., king of Spain, son of Charles V., b. A.D. 1527, married for his second wife Mary, queen of England, in 1554, and after her death proposed marriage to Elizabeth. In 1566 the revolt of the Netherlands commenced, and in 1588 the Armada sailed for the invasion of England. Philip died A.D. 1598. Bacon's only reference to him is in connexion with the word *hempe*, one of the letters of which is the initial of Philip's name [35, 54].

Phillippi, in Macedonia, near the coast. Here Brutus and Cassius fought Octavian and Antony, B.C. 42. Brutus had been troubled by gloomy apprehensions of disaster since the visit of a spectre [35, 27] the night before his army crossed from Asia to Europe.

Philippics [27, 80], orations composed by Cicero against Mark Antony, B.C. 43. They received their name from the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.

Pilate (Pontius Pilatus), procurator of Judaea in the time of Tiberius, A.D. 26—36. During his government Christ was executed [1, 1]. Pilate is said to have committed suicide at the beginning of Caligula's reign.

Piso, Lucius Calpurnius, by his support of Clodius incurred the bitter resentment of Cicero, who delivered a speech in the senate against him [26, 19] B.C. 55, full of virulent abuse, for his misconduct in the province of Macedonia. Piso's daughter Calpurnia married Julius Caesar.

Plato, b. at Athens B.C. 429, lived in close intimacy with Socrates, after whose death in B.C. 399 he travelled for twelve years. On his return to Athens he taught in the gymnasium of the Academy. Aristotle was one of his pupils. Bacon refers to his sublime idea of God [16, 43]; to his ridicule of pedantry in the *Protagoras* [26, 32]; to his fiction of the island of Atlantis [35, 99] in the *Timaeus* and *Atlantici* (*Critias*); to his doctrine of ἀνάμνησις, 'that all knowledge is but remembrance' [58, 2]; and to his theory of the Cycle, or 'Great Year' [58, 48].

Plautianus, Fulvius, an African by birth, was praetorian prefect under the emperor Septimius Severus, who placed in his hands much of the imperial authority, and whose son Caracalla married Plautianus's daughter Plautilla, A.D. 202 [27, 95]. Plautianus soon discovered that both Plautilla and himself were regarded with dislike by his son-in-law, and he plotted the death of Severus and Caracalla. His treachery was detected and he was executed A.D. 203.

Plinius Secundus (Caius Plinius Caecilius Secundus), known as Pliny the Younger, b. A.D. 61 or 62, was a nephew and adopted son of Pliny the Elder, the famous naturalist, who perished during the eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79. Pliny the Younger was a governor in Asia Minor under Trajan, on whom he composed a *Panegyric*. Ten books of his *Epistles* have come down to us. Bacon alludes to his vanity [54, 39] of which his letters contain occasional indications, and quotes his advice respecting the bestowal of praise [54, 50]. He also borrows an expression from Pliny without naming the author [15, 99].

Plutarch was a native of Boeotia. Very little is known of his life. He visited Rome during the reign of Domitian (A.D. 81—96), and lectured there on philosophy. His later years were passed in honour and comfort in his native town of Chaeronea. His great work is his *Parallel Lives*, containing the biographies of forty-six eminent Greeks and Romans. His other writings are comprised under the title of *Moralia*. Bacon frequently borrows from Plutarch (see QUOTATIONS), but mentions him by name only twice [17, 4; 40, 57].

(A French translation of the Greek original of Plutarch's *Lives* was made by Amyot in 1559. Sir Thomas North's English translation, 1579, professedly made from Amyot's version, is often very inaccurate. Dryden's translation is the motley work of many hands; Dryden contributed the Dedication. The references in the present edition of Bacon's *Essays* are to the common-place but fairly correct translation by the Langhorne's, first published in 1770.)

Pluto, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, husband of Proserpine, and

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god of the lower world. He possessed a helmet which rendered the wearer invisible [21, 27]. As ruler of the lower world, Pluto furnishes all the metals which the earth contains, whence his name signifying 'giver of wealth' [34, 33].

Plutus, the personification of wealth [34, 31] was blinded by Jupiter in order that he might bestow his gifts on men without regard to merit.

Poland, its feudal revenues [29, 132].

Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, made himself master of the Grecian seas and formed an alliance with Amasis, king of Egypt. In the midst of his prosperity, Polycrates came to an ignominious end. Orætes, satrap of Sardis, enticed him to the mainland, where he was arrested and crucified, B.C. 522. Bacon alludes to the prophetic dream of Polycrates' daughter [35, 18].

Pompey (Cneius Pompeius Magnus), b. B.C. 106. At the age of twenty-three he gained a brilliant victory over the Marian generals in North Italy, and was received by Sulla with the greatest distinction [27, 62]. On his return from Numidia, B.C. 80, he was greeted with the surname of MAGNUS, and demanded a triumph. Sulla opposed his request in the senate. Pompey uttered a threat about the rising and the setting sun [27, 68] and Sulla contemptuously gave his consent. The following year Pompey promoted the election of Lepidus to the consulship against Sulla's wishes [27, 65]. The consulship of Pompey and Crassus, in B.C. 70, was memorable for the repeal of the most important parts of Sulla's reforms, and for the blows struck at the power of the aristocracy. In B.C. 67 Pompey suppressed the pirates of the Mediterranean, and in B.C. 65 he defeated Mithridates, king of Pontus. The opposition of Lucullus and the leaders of the aristocratic party, in B.C. 60, to the ratification of Pompey's acts in Asia, induced Pompey to join Caesar [51, 22] and the First Triumvirate was formed, consisting of Caesar, Pompey and Crassus. In B.C. 51 Pompey's jealousy of Caesar brought him into connexion with the aristocratic party. During the next eighteen months the hostility between the two rivals developed rapidly, and early in the year B.C. 49 the civil war began [29, 277]. Pompey trusted to false reports that Caesar's troops would desert at the first opportunity [Fame, 36] but in the course of three months Caesar made himself master of Italy and Pompey retired to Greece. The battle of Pharsalia, B.C. 48, decided the fate of Pompey and of the Roman republic. Pompey fled to Egypt and was assassinated as he stepped ashore. Bacon quotes from Cicero a phrase respecting Pompey's self-love [23, 47] and mentions Pompey's conversation with Lucullus [45, 32].

Praetorian guard [19, 158] a body of troops originally formed by Augustus to protect his person and power, and maintained till the time of Constantine. They were so called because they practically continued the organization and function of the *praetoria cohors*, or select troops which attended the person of the praetor. These troops acquired a dangerous power, and for a considerable time they raised and deposed emperors at their pleasure. In A.D. 193 they murdered Pertinax and disposed of the empire to Didius Julianus by auction. Gibbon gives their history, *Decline and Fall*, chap. v.

Probus, Marcus Aurelius, a native of Pannonia, Roman emperor A.D. 276—282, was unconnected by blood or alliance with his predecessors or successors in the purple. From his boyhood he had distinguished himself in all parts of the world, and his reign of six years presents a series of brilliant achievements. After celebrating a well-earned triumph, he turned his attention to civil affairs and expressed the hope that a time was coming when soldiers would no longer be necessary [15, 226]. Some of the troops, exasperated by this remark, murdered him. He occupies an honourable place in Roman annals as the best of all the emperors who occupied the throne.

Prodicus, a native of Ceos, settled at Athens, where, in the age of Socrates, he taught philosophy, and thereby acquired a large fortune. In Plato's *Dialogues* he is introduced, not indeed without irony [26, 33] yet with more esteem than is shown for his fellow sophists.

Prometheus. For the legend respecting his rescue by Hercules [5, 17] see **Hercules**, and for his connexion with Epimetheus and Pandora's box [15, 184] see **Epimetheus**.

Protagoras, the title of one of Plato's *Dialogues* [26, 33] which derives its name from Protagoras of Abdera, who lived circ. B.C. 480—410, and spent part of his time at Athens, where he was the first who called himself a sophist and received fees for his teaching.

Pythagoras, b. at Samos, fl. B.C. 550, after extensive travels settled in South Italy at Crotona, where he founded a religious brotherhood of adherents. The Pythagoreans believed in the transmigration of souls, and regarded numbers as the basis and essence of all things. Bacon quotes from Plutarch's *Morals* two sayings of Pythagoras, one of plain import [7, 49] the other 'dark but true' [27, 119].

Pythonissa, the witch of En-dor to whom Saul, king of Israel, resorted in disguise, B.C. 1056 [35, 4]. Python was the name of the serpent which Apollo slew near Delphi, whence Apollo was called the Pythian, and the priestess who uttered the responses of the Delphic Apollo was called the Pythoness.

Rabelais, François, b. at Chinon in Touraine, A.D. 1483: became a friar, practised medicine, attended Cardinal Du Bellay on his journey to Rome, and received through the cardinal's good offices the cure of souls at Meudon near Paris. Died A.D. 1553. His romance concerning the adventures of the royal giant Gargantua, his son Pantagruel, and the favourite Panurge, is an audacious satire on civil and ecclesiastical government [3, 40].

Rabirius, Caius, was defended by Cicero, B.C. 63, in a speech which is extant [34, 27]. For political objects, Rabirius, by that time an old man, was accused of having taken part in causing the death of a tribune of the plebs nearly forty years before.

Ravaillac, Francis, b. 1578, a Roman Catholic fanatic who assassinated Henry IV. of France [39, 13] in A.D. 1610, by stabbing him twice through the heart. Ravaillac was torn to pieces by horses.

Regiomontanus, the Latin name assumed by Johann Müller (A.D. 1436—1476) from his birth-place Königsberg (*i.e.* 'royal mount'). He was eminent as a Greek scholar, astronomer, and mathematician. Bacon quotes a prophecy of his [35, 70] which was delivered in A.D. 1475.

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Regulus, Marcus, had achieved brilliant success in the First Punic War, but in B.C. 255 he was defeated and captured by the Carthaginians. After five years' imprisonment he was sent by his captors, in company with their ambassadors, to Rome, there to propound terms of peace. At his instigation the Roman senate declined peace or even an exchange of prisoners, and Regulus returned, as he had promised, to his Carthaginian prison, where he was tortured and killed, B.C. 250 [55, 61].

Rehoboam, the son and successor of Solomon [20, 16], followed the advice of the younger men at his court. When the people demanded redress of grievances, Rehoboam threatened to increase their burdens. Consequently a revolt took place, and Jeroboam became king over ten of the tribes, B.C. 975.

Romans, the remark of Tigranes about their army [29, 65], their readiness to admit strangers by naturalization [29, 158], their extension of empire [29, 167], the message sent to them by Romulus [29, 206], their profession of arms [29, 221], their ground for making war [29, 235], their promptitude in helping allies [29, 244], their war for the liberty of Greece [29, 251].

Roman empire, decay of the [58, 135].

Rome, eminent as a state for magnanimity [16, 88], had the use of slaves [29, 190], its dominions less extensive at the first than those of Spain [29, 175], invaded by the Gauls [58, 115], its expansiveness [58, 142], authority claimed by the Church of [56, 4].

Romulus, the legendary founder [55, 31] and first king of Rome, B.C. 753—716. He was believed to have been taken up to heaven by his father Mars in a fiery chariot. He appeared subsequently to Proculus Julius, and told him that the Roman people were to cultivate arms [29, 205] and that he would be their guardian god Quirinus.

Roxolana (la Rossa, *i.e.* 'the Russian woman,' the name given to Khourrem, *i.e.* 'the Joyous'), a Russian girl in the harem, whom Solyman married according to Mahometan ritual. She acquired unbounded influence over Solyman in his youth and preserved it till her death in A.D. 1558. With the aid of the Pasha Roostem she brought about the execution of Mustapha, Solyman's son by his former wife Bosphorone, in order that one of her own sons might succeed to the Turkish throne [19, 88].

Russia, the penance of monks in [39, 36].

Sabinian, pope A.D. 604. His tenure of the papacy lasted only a few months, and an interval of nearly a year occurred before the election of Boniface III. [58, 44].

Saturn, identified by the ancients with the Greek Cronos, who, to preserve himself from being dethroned by one of his offspring, devoured his children as soon as they were born. When his wife Rhea gave birth to Zeus, she dressed up a stone and presented it to her husband in place of the infant [17, 9].

Saul, first king of Israel, B.C. 1095—1056, fell upon his sword after the defeat of his army at the battle of Gilboa. The night before the engagement he visited the witch of En-dor [35, 4] and desired her to bring up Samuel from the dead. Samuel foretold the victory of the

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Philistines and said that on the morrow Saul and his sons should be with him among the dead.

Saxons, their profession of arms [29, 211].

Schoolmen [17, 26; 19, 82; 50, 49; 53, 48]. The Aristotelian teaching of the medieval schools and universities, called Scholasticism, was based on the authority of the Church Fathers, of Aristotle, and of the Arabian commentators, and was characterized by its stiff and formal method of discussion. It arose about A.D. 1000, and became extinct early in the 16th century. To its first period, when the question of nominalism and realism occupied men's thoughts, belong the names of Lanfranc, Anselm, Abelard, and Peter Lombard, 'Master of the Sentences' (di. 1164): to its later period, the names of Thomas Aquinas (di. 1274), Duns Scotus (di. 1308) and Occam (di. 1347).

Scipio (Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major), the greatest man of his age, b. B.C. 234. He distinguished himself in the Second Punic War before he was twenty at the battles of the Ticinus and Cannae. He took New Carthage, subdued Spain, and brought the war to an end by defeating Hannibal at Zama, B.C. 202. In honour of his victory he obtained the surname of Africanus. He was accused, B.C. 191, of receiving bribes from Antiochus, king of Syria, quitted Rome in disgust at the ingratitude of his countrymen, and retired to his estate at Liternum [42, 65] where he died B.C. 183.

Sejanus, Ælius, son of a Roman knight, became the confidential friend of Tiberius [27, 87] and was appointed to the command of the prætorian cohorts. He aimed at obtaining for himself the imperial power, and instigated Livilla to murder her husband Drusus, promising her marriage and a share of the throne. Tiberius at length suspected the designs of Sejanus and devised his ruin. In A.D. 31 Macro was sent by Tiberius from Capreae to Rome [36, 30] with a letter addressed to the senate. When the letter had been read the senate decreed the death of Sejanus. His body was thrown into the Tiber.

Selymus I. [19, 115]. See **Bajazet**.

Selymus II., 'the Sot,' son of Solymán the Magnificent by Roxolana, became Sultan on the death of his father, A.D. 1566, was defeated at the battle of Lepanto, 1571, and died 1574. Selymus closely resembled his mother in appearance, but bore no likeness to his father: hence he 'was thought to be supposititious,' and consequently 'the succession of the Turks from Solymán is suspected to be untrue' [19, 102].

Seneca, Lucius Annaeus, b. at Cordova B.C. 2, committed suicide by Nero's orders A.D. 66. Seneca was a philosopher and man of letters, at first a self-denying Stoic, afterwards an ambitious intriguer at court. He was banished at Messalina's instigation, A.D. 41, but was recalled eight years later by Agrippina. In company with Burrus he acted as preceptor and guardian to the youthful Nero. He accumulated an enormous fortune [34, 97]. Many of his works are extant,—moral treatises, epistles, and tragedies. From his *Medea* Bacon quotes a passage as prophetic of the discovery of America [35, 11] and elsewhere charges him, not unjustly, with 'some vanity' [54, 39]. For other references see QUOTATIONS.

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Severus, Lucius Septimius, Roman emperor A.D. 193—211, b. in Africa, A.D. 146. He settled at Rome and rose rapidly in official positions. On the death of the emperor Commodus, A.D. 192, Severus tendered his allegiance to Pertinax. After the murder of Pertinax, the prætorian guards offered the purple to the highest bidder, and Didius Julianus became emperor. But Julianus scarcely ventured to appear abroad. Severus had been proclaimed emperor by the troops in Pannonia and he hastened to Rome. His arrival was the signal for the death of Julianus, A.D. 193, and vengeance was inflicted on the murderers of Pertinax. During the next nine years Severus was occupied with warfare in the East and in Gaul, and in A.D. 202 he returned to Rome to celebrate the marriage of his eldest son Caracalla with Plautilla, daughter of Plautianus [27, 94]. Severus came to Britain, A.D. 207, to suppress a rebellion of the Caledonians and died at York, 211. Bacon quotes his last words [2, 45] and mentions him as an instance of men whose youth is stormy and who ripen late [42, 11], a judgment which Severus's career scarcely confirms.

Sforza, Ludovic, duke of Milan, called from his complexion 'the Moor,' b. A.D. 1451, was exiled from Milan during the reign of his brother and that of his nephew, whom he is said to have poisoned and whom he succeeded. In A.D. 1500 he was betrayed to the French and died in captivity in 1508 or 1510 [19, 80].

Sibylla of Cumæ, the most famous of the prophetesses called Sibyls. She came to Tarquin the Proud, seventh King of Rome, and offered to sell him nine books. When he refused to buy them, she burned three and asked the same price for the remaining six. The king again refused to buy, whereupon she burned three more and asked the original sum for the remaining three [21, 3]. The king then bought the books, which were carefully preserved and consulted by the Romans when the state was in danger.

Sicilian, Empedocles the, [27, 13]. See **Empedocles**.

Silius, Caius, paramour of Messalina the wife of the emperor Claudius. During the absence of Claudius from Rome Messalina went through a form of marriage with Silius. Narcissus, the emperor's freedman, and minister, contrived that Claudius should be informed by two women of this public outrage on his honour [22, 55] and Silius was executed, A.D. 48.

Siren [10, 4]. The Sirens were three sea-nymphs, who first charmed men and afterwards destroyed them. Once they had wings, but they lost their wings after their defeat in a contest with the Muses. Ulysses made himself and his companions secure from the power of the Sirens, and the Argonauts, returning from Colchis, passed them unscathed, as the music of their fellow-passenger Orpheus was more fascinating than the song of the Sirens. Thereupon the Sirens threw themselves into the sea and were turned into rocks.

Socrates, the Athenian philosopher, b. B.C. 468, served with credit in some of the engagements in the Peloponnesian War. He conveyed his instruction by conversation in public places; was ridiculed by Aristophanes in the *Clouds*, B.C. 423; was indicted on a charge of impiety, B.C. 399, and was executed the same year. His thick lips,

(*Salomon* is the form of the name which is used in the LXX. and Vulgate, and adopted in the translations of Wyclif, Tyndale and Cranmer. The Hebrew form *Solomon* was introduced into the A.V. 1611 from the Geneva version of 1557. Bacon always writes *Salomon*.)

Solon was made Archon of Athens, B.C. 594, at a time when the state was rent by civil dissensions. He drew up a new constitution and a new code of laws [55, 35] which he bound the Athenians to observe for at least ten years. This constitution was overthrown by Pisistratus, B.C. 560, shortly before Solon's death. The story of the interview between Solon and the Lydian king Croesus [29, 76] must be rejected on chronological grounds. In Plato's *Timaeus* an Egyptian priest is said to have told Solon of the existence of the island of Atlantis [58, 30].

Solyman, the second Turkish emperor of that name, b. A.D. 1494, surnamed by Europeans 'the Great,' or 'the Magnificent,' and by his own countrymen 'the Conqueror,' or 'the Legislator,' succeeded to the throne A.D. 1520. He suppressed the Mamelukes, defeated the Hungarians, took Buda, and besieged Vienna, but was compelled to retire from that city with enormous loss. In the internal administration of his dominions he displayed the most enlightened regard for the welfare of the vast populations under his rule. He died of fever in an expedition against Hungary, A.D. 1566. His wife Roxolana caused the destruction of Mustapha [19, 89], Solyman's son by a former marriage, and in consequence of this act 'the succession of the Turks from Solyman until this day is suspected to be untrue' [19, 100]. See also **Mustapha**, **Roxolana**, **Selymus**, **Zanger**.

The following Table shows the relationship of those members of this house to whom Bacon makes reference in the *Essays*.

house to whom Bazon makes reference in the *Essays*.
 Bajazet II.
 A.D. 1481—1512 [19, 115]
 |
 Selim I.
 A.D. 1512—1520 [19, 115]
 |
 (Bosporone) = Solyman II. = Roxolana
 A.D. 1520—1566 [19, 89, 100] [19, 88]
 |
 Mustapha Zanger (Bajazet) Selymus II.
 [19, 90, 99] [44, 39] executed A.D. 1566—1574
 [19, 102]

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Spain, an Italian proverb concerning [25, 23], its extensive dominions [29, 173], its veteran army [29, 273], the surname of the king of [35, 68], its probable decay [58, 138], its expansiveness [58, 142].

Spaniards, their proverb [6, 98; 15, 108], their slowness [25, 22], seem wiser than they are [26, 2], large dominions held by few native [29, 173], their profession of arms [29, 214].

Sparta, less extensive in its dominions than Spain [29, 175], had the use of slaves [29, 190], its profession of arms [29, 208], scourging of the lads of [39, 29].

Spartans, their small despatch [25, 22], seldom naturalised aliens [29, 152].

Stoics, a philosophical school founded by Zeno, a native of Cyprus, who settled at Athens, circ. B.C. 300. He taught in the *Στοά Ποικίλη* (*Painted Porch*), whence his disciples received their name. The Stoics aimed at a life unperturbed by the passion of joy or of grief. They held that the supreme end of life, the *summum bonum*, is virtue. Conduct should conform to the law of nature. We must submit to what is inevitable, and cultivate a feeling of indifference for external sources of pleasure and pain. Hence temperance and self-denial should be practised. It is only the wise man who can completely discharge his duty, and he alone is unmoved by passion, just, and free. Bacon unfairly censures the Stoics for making too great preparations for death [2, 46], quotes 'a high speech of Seneca' after their manner [5, 1], and condemns their notion of utterly extinguishing anger as a mere boast [57, 2].

Switzers, stability of [14, 12].

Sylla, Lucius Cornelius, distinguished himself in Africa under Marius, became leader of the aristocratic party in the Social War, and drove Marius out of Italy in B.C. 88. During Sylla's absence in the East, where he was in command against Mithridates, Marius's party regained the upper hand at Rome. Marius became consul for the seventh time and died B.C. 86. On Sylla's return he gained a victory over the Marian party at the Colline Gate, B.C. 82, and made himself master of the lives, liberties and property of the citizens of Rome. He assumed the surname of **FELIX** [40, 48]. Under the title of perpetual Dictator, B.C. 81, he reconstructed the constitution, but in B.C. 79 he abdicated all power. He died B.C. 78. Bacon refers to the high consideration which Sylla showed for the youthful Pompey [27, 62], who had done good service against the Marian party in B.C. 83—2, and to Pompey's support of Lepidus against Sylla's wishes [27, 66] in the contest for the consulship. He also quotes Caesar's sarcasm, *Sylla non potuit dictare* [15, 220].

Syria, exasperation of the legions in [**Fame**, 35].

Tacitus, Caius Cornelius, Roman historian, fl. A.D. 100, received favours at the hands of the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. His extant works are the *Life of Agricola*, who was governor of Britain, A.D. 78—84, and whose daughter Tacitus married; a treatise on the *Germans*; the *Annals*, comprising the period from the death of Augustus to the death of Nero (A.D. 14—68); the *Histories*, comprising the period from the accession of Galba to the death of Domitian (A.D. 68—96); and

a. *Dialogue on the Decline of Eloquence.* Only portions of the *Annals* and *Histories* have come down to us. For Bacon's numerous references see QUOTATIONS.

Talmud [16, 2]. The Talmud consists of two parts, the *Mishna* and the *Gemara*. The *Mishna* is a digest of the Jewish traditions and a compendium of the ritual law, on which the *Gemara* is a commentary containing illustrative notes compiled at a later date. When the word *Talmud* is used alone, it often signifies the *Gemara*.

Tamerlane (or Timour the Tartar), b. A.D. 1335, descended from Genghis Khan (who founded the great Mogul empire, and died A.D. 1227), became sovereign of Tartary in 1370. His conquests reached from Moscow to Delhi. In 1402 he inflicted a crushing defeat on the Turks at Angora and captured their Sultan, Bajazet I. Tamerlane died, A.D. 1405. His name is a corruption of the Turkish *Timour lenc*, i.e. Timour the Lame [9, 50].

Tartars, their westward movement in war [58, 112].

Tartary, its excessive population [58, 146].

Thales of Miletus, B.C. 640—550, the earliest Greek philosopher of eminence, founder of the Ionic school, and one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece. Bacon quotes his saying respecting the right time for marriage [8, 51].

Themistocles, an Athenian statesman and general, belonging to the period when Greece was threatened by the Persian empire. The banishment of his rival Aristides, in B.C. 483, left him free to pursue his own policy. He created a Greek navy, defeated Xerxes off Salamis, B.C. 480, and caused his speedy retreat from Greece [Fame, 47]. In B.C. 471 he was condemned to temporary banishment on a charge of receiving bribes. After many perils he reached the court of Persia where Artaxerxes was then king [27, 154]. Artaxerxes loaded him with presents and gave him a residence at Magnesia, in Asia Minor, where he died. Bacon quotes his remark that 'he could not fiddle, but yet he could make a small town a great city' [29, 1].

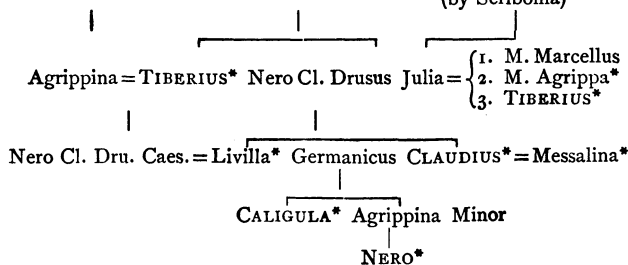
Theodoricus (Theodoric) the Great, king of the Ostrogoths and founder of their dominion in Italy [55, 40] b. A.D. 455 near Vienna, received his education at Constantinople, whither he was sent as a hostage. After ten years' absence he was restored to his father, who had become sole ruler of the Ostrogoths. Theodoric invaded Italy in 488, then under the sway of Odoacer, the usurper, who had deposed and banished Romulus Augustulus in 476, and thereby brought to an end the Roman empire in the West. Theodoric defeated Odoacer and in 493 accepted his capitulation with the condition that they should reign jointly. A few days later Theodoric murdered his vanquished rival and assumed the Roman purple. He made Ravenna his capital and there he died, A.D. 526.

Thule [35, 16], an island in the extreme north of Europe, variously identified with Iceland or with one or other of the Shetland Isles.

Tiberius (Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar), emperor of Rome, A.D. 14—37, b. B.C. 42, son of Tib. Claudius Nero and of Livia. Four years after the birth of Tiberius, Livia had been forced to leave her husband and to marry Augustus. In B.C. 11 Augustus compelled

Tiberius to divorce his wife, Agrippa's daughter, and to marry the emperor's only daughter Julia, Agrippa's widow. It was owing to the influence of Livia that Augustus adopted Tiberius as his heir, and by her skilful management, when Augustus was on his death-bed, she secured the undisputed succession of her son [Fame, 42]. Sejanus was the only man who gained the thorough confidence of Tiberius [27, 87]. While Tiberius was in retirement at Capreae, Sejanus ruled with almost absolute power at Rome. At length Tiberius became suspicious of Sejanus's designs, and despatched Macro with a letter for the senate [36, 29]. After the letter had been read, Sejanus was put to death, A.D. 31. Tiberius died, A.D. 37. The young Caius Caligula, his successor, and Macro are reported to have hastened his end by smothering him with a pillow. As the result of his surroundings during his early life, Tiberius grew up reserved in character [6, 11] and he retained his habits of dissimulation to the last [2, 40]. Bacon mentions his prediction that Galba would one day be at the head of the Roman world [35, 27].

M. Agrippa* Tib. Cl. Nero = Livia Drusilla* = AUGUSTUS*
(by Scribonia)



Tigellinus, Sophonius, owed his rise from poverty and obscurity to his good looks and unscrupulous character. Early in Nero's reign he was in favour at court, and when Burrus [22, 96] was poisoned in A.D. 63, Tigellinus became praetorian prefect and seconded Nero in his worst atrocities. On Nero's downfall, A.D. 68, Tigellinus abandoned his master in distress and supported Galba's cause. By means of bribery he was saved during Galba's short reign from the fate which he deserved, but he perished by his own hand on Otho's accession, A.D. 69.

Tigranes, king of Armenia, afforded a refuge to his father-in-law Mithridates in B.C. 71, when the Third Mithridatic War was at an early stage. Confident in the multitude of his forces, Tigranes gave battle to the Romans at Tigranocerta, B.C. 69, and was totally defeated by Lucullus [29, 63]. The command of the Mithridatic War was conferred on Pompey by the Manilian Law, in B.C. 66, and the

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same year Pompey invaded Armenia and received the submission of Tigranes.

Timaeus, the title of one of Plato's Dialogues [35, 99], which derives its name from Timaeus, one of Plato's disciples.

Timoleon, one of the greatest of Greek generals and patriots, delivered Corinth from the despotism of his elder brother Timophanes, to whose execution he gave a reluctant consent. The reproaches of his mother caused him to withdraw from public life for twenty years, but in B.C. 343 the Corinthians summoned him to lead an expedition against Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse. Timoleon's enterprise met with uninterrupted success [40, 58]. He gained a great victory over the Carthaginians, restored a republican constitution to Syracuse, and expelled the tyrants from the other Sicilian cities. He became a Syracusan citizen and abdicated his power, but still continued to exercise great influence in the state. His birthday was kept as a public festival, and when he died, B.C. 336, he was buried with great magnificence at the public cost.

Timon, the Misanthrope, fl. in the time of the Peloponnesian War. He was an Athenian who, in consequence of early disappointments, retired from the world [13, 65] and is said to have died because he refused to let a surgeon visit him to set a broken limb. Aristophanes attacked him in the *Birds*, B.C. 414, and in the *Lysistrata*, B.C. 411.

Timotheus, son of Conon, was an illustrious Athenian general, who reached the height of his glory and popularity in B.C. 363. In consequence of a heavy fine for bribery, he withdrew to Chalcis in Eubœa, B.C. 354, and died there shortly afterwards. Bacon quotes Plutarch's remark that when Timotheus denied that his success was due to Fortune, Fortune forsook him [40, 51].

Tiphys, the helmsman of the ship *Argo*, died on the voyage of the Argonauts in search of the Golden Fleece [35, 14].

Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus, Roman emperor, A.D. 79–81, b. A.D. 40, son of the emperor Vespasian. He was remarkable for his endowments of body and mind [43, 10]. By the capture of Jerusalem, A.D. 70, he brought to an end the war in Judæa and shared with his father the honours of a triumph. Titus was succeeded by his brother Domitian.

Trajan (Marcus Ulpius Trajanus), one of the most illustrious Roman emperors, A.D. 98–117, b. near Seville, A.D. 52, was adopted by Nerva, who chose him for his well-known virtues, his military spirit, and his fitness to command [27, 99]. By his victories over the Dacians, Germans and Parthians, Trajan securely fixed the boundaries of the Roman empire on the banks of the Rhine and the Tigris. His internal administration was equally glorious, and his reign was celebrated, with that of his successor Hadrian and with the period of the two Antonines, for its justice and clemency.

Trent (Tridentum), a town in the Tyrol, where the General Council met [17, 25] in A.D. 1545 and continued its deliberations, with sundry interruptions, till the year 1563. The Council reformed certain practical abuses, but its main result was to define more rigidly than before the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, and as one of its last acts was to issue an anathema against heretics, the Protestants refused to recognise its decisions.

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Tully [42, 62], see **Cicero**.

Turk, the Great [Fame, 45].

Turkey, its expansiveness [58, 142].

Turks, marriage despised among [8, 34], kind to beasts [13, 17], have no nobility [14, 4], their profession of arms [29, 212, 221], their ground for making war [29, 233], defeated at Lepanto [29, 284], in masques [37, 37, 40].

Tyana, a town in Cappadocia at the foot of Mount Taurus, celebrated as the native place of the notorious Apollonius [27, 13].

Ulysses (Odysseus), king of Ithaca, whose wanderings for twenty years after the fall of Troy form the subject of Homer's *Odyssey*. The enchantress Calypso promised him immortality if he would remain for ever with her on the island of Ogygia [8, 42]. His heart was true however to his wife Penelope. During his absence Penelope was harassed by the pertinacity of her numerous suitors, whom Ulysses slew on his return home.

United Provinces of the Low Countries [14, 14]. The Republic of the Seven United Provinces threw off the yoke of Spain in A.D. 1579. Holland became the leading state of the republic, and its name was consequently used to denote the United Provinces as a whole.

Utopia, the title of Sir Thomas More's prose romance, in which an imaginary republic is depicted, and remedies for the evils which were rife in his day are suggested [41, 72]. The name is derived from *οὐ τόπος*, 'not a place,' i.e. 'Nowhere.' The original Latin version of More's *Utopia* was published in A.D. 1516.

Vatican, the papal palace at Rome, on the Mons Vaticanus. It is said to have been begun by Symmachus, A.D. 498, and to contain more than 4400 rooms [45, 45].

Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus), b. A.D. 9, Roman emperor A.D. 70—79. He rose to distinction in the army during the reigns of Caligula and Nero, and was in command of a powerful army in the East at the time when Galba was killed and war broke out between Otho and Vitellius, A.D. 69. The prediction which had long been current in the East, that the sovereignty of the world would devolve upon one who should go forth from Judaea, was supposed to find its fulfilment in the fact that Vespasian was called from Judaea to the imperial throne [35, 29]. Vespasian reluctantly yielded to the pleadings of Mucianus that he would make himself emperor [6, 8], and proceeded to Egypt in order to cut off the corn supplies and starve Vitellius into surrender. In a short time however a victory was gained over Vitellius by Antonius Primus, and Vitellius was put to death, A.D. 69. At Alexandria Vespasian had an interview with Apollonius of Tyana [19, 36] and is said to have performed a couple of miraculous cures. He left the subjugation of Judaea to be completed by his son Titus, who took Jerusalem and destroyed the Holy City and its Temple in A.D. 71. On his arrival at Rome Vespasian restored order [55, 40], and made good use of the money which he raised from various forms of taxation. He had many great qualities and some mean ones. Tacitus says that, unlike any of his predecessors, he was improved by empire [11, 100]. His jesting humour did not forsake him even on his death-bed [2, 42].

Virgil (Publius Vergilius Maro), b. B.C. 70 near Mantua in Cisalpine Gaul, di. B.C. 19. Author of the *Eclogues*, the *Georgics*, and the *Æneid*. For Bacon's references to Virgil see **QUOTATIONS**.

Virginia, tobacco in [33, 55].

Vitellius, Aulus, b. A.D. 15, who pandered to the vices of Tiberius, Claudius, and Nero in succession, was notorious for his gluttony, and popular with the soldiers for his easy good-nature. Two of Galba's generals of the army on the Rhine prompted the legions to proclaim Vitellius emperor, A.D. 69, and hastened to Italy, where they defeated the army of Otho (*q.v.*) at Bedriacum. Vitellius reached Rome when the victory was secured, but gave himself up to the pleasures of the table, while his generals governed in his name. Meanwhile Mucianus in the East had stirred up disaffection among the troops by spreading a report that Vitellius intended to move them from Syria to Germany [**Fame**, 32], and encouraged Vespasian to take up arms against Vitellius [6, 9]. Thus within the space of little more than a twelvemonth the Roman empire had witnessed the death of Nero, the accession and death of Galba and Otho, the accession of Vitellius, and the proclamation of Vespasian as emperor. In a second battle of Bedriacum Vitellius's generals were overthrown, and Vespasian's officer, Antonius Primus, pushing on to Rome, slaughtered the Vitellians there. Vitellius was dragged from his hiding-place and buffeted to death, A.D. 69. His reign had lasted not quite a year.

William II., surnamed Rufus, king of England A.D. 1087—1100. On the death of Lanfranc, Abp of Canterbury, A.D. 1089, William laid his hands upon the revenues of vacant sees and abbeys, and appointed no successor to Lanfranc until 1093, when Anselm was made primate. A violent quarrel with Anselm ensued [19, 122], in the course of which the archbishop was forced to go into exile.

Xerxes, king of Persia, succeeded his father Darius, B.C. 485. Since the defeat of Darius at Marathon, B.C. 490, preparations had been constantly in progress for another invasion of Greece. In B.C. 480 Xerxes began his march from Sardis and was defeated at Salamis. Fearing that the bridge of boats across the Hellespont might be destroyed [**Fame**, 47] he hurriedly left Greece. He was assassinated by one of the great officers of his court, B.C. 465.

Zanger (Tzihangir or Djihangir), the eldest of the sons of Solymán the Magnificent by his wife Roxolana. When he found that his half-brother and heir to the throne, Mustapha (*q.v.*), had been strangled by his father's orders, A.D. 1553, his distress was extreme, and is said to have caused his death; but whether he died of grief, of poison, or by his own hand, is uncertain. Zanger is mentioned by Bacon as an instance of deformity combined with excellence [44, 39].

Zeuxis, one of the most celebrated painters of antiquity, was at the height of his reputation about the year B.C. 400. He painted the king of Macedon's palace at Pella. Cicero and other ancient authors tell the story of his selection of five beautiful maidens of Croton to serve as models for his picture of Helen. Bacon erroneously attributes this incident to Apelles [43. 20].