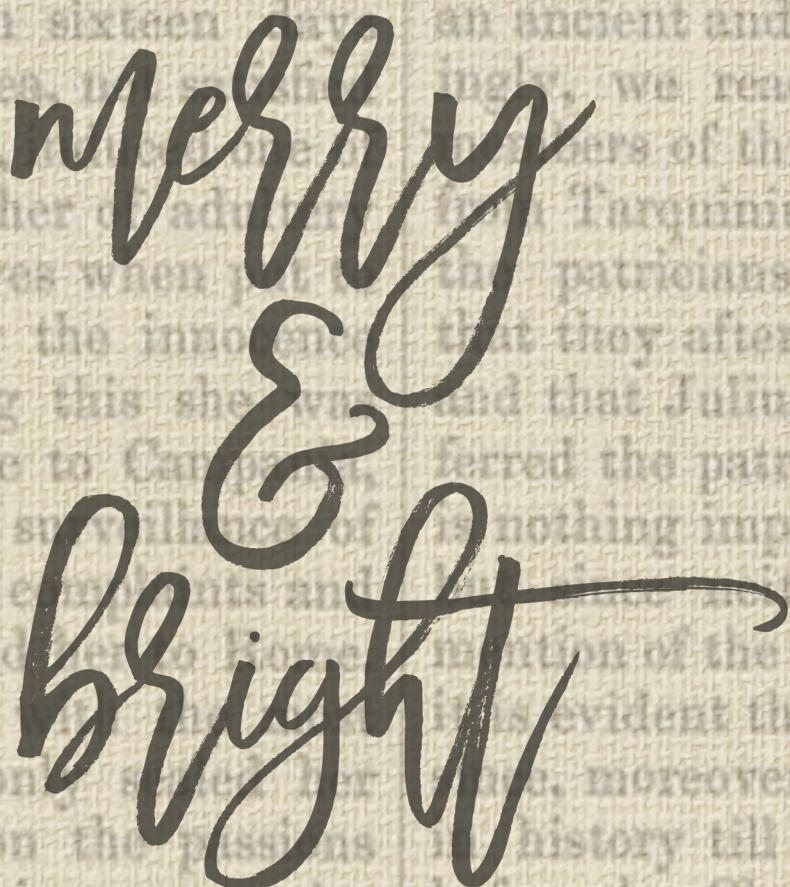


the year before the death of
Cleopatra, was only sixteen years
old, and Octavia but eleven. (Tac. Ann. xi.
18; Suet. Ner. 7.) Tacitus, with less probability, places the
marriage earlier (Ner. 7). Nero, from the
time he had his wife, and soon after
the death of his mother, was sent to
Spain, and there he met Octavia,
who shortly after became the wife of
the son of the Emperor. Of the latter
we have no certain information, but
it is believed to be her natural son; and
indeed in A.D. 62, he favored Octavia on the
trial of Poppea, the Procurator of the
tribunals, obtaining the place of Octavia
and the other servants of the latter to accuse her
as a slave; but most of her slaves were
innocent, and the entire persisted in maintaining the innocence
of their mistress. Notwithstanding this
she was compelled to leave the city and retire to Gaul, where she
was placed under the surveillance of
the people. Nero recided
but in consequence of the
fears of the people, Nero recided
people celebrated her return
with undimmed joy, which, however, did
not allay the fears of her husband; Anicetus was
not to confess that it
had been the parasite of
him, and the unfeeling
husband, after putting
her to the little
and misery after misery
and misery after misery,
she is painted by the
poet, she feared to die; and
that the blood would not
stop, so that the
after they were opened, she was carried into
a bath filled by the vapour. It is even added
her head was cut off and sent to Rome to
the vengeance of Poppea. Her untimely end
was the commission. (Tac. Ann. xi. 22.
18—23; 12. 14—15—16; Suet. Ner. 7;
Dion Cass. li. 31. 33; lvi. 7; Bell. Hispan.

litter of Augustus. The name
from the Neapolitan town of
Was a street in the most frequented
town, and likewise an ancient
name of Octavianus (Suet. Aug. 1.
Dion. Cass. xlv. 1), and with certainty descended
but as it became general for
the gods and
general that
became connected with the Julian
which the emperor Augustus adopted
an ancient and noble origin assigned
we read in Suetonius (Aug. 1) that
members of this gens received the
previous Priscus, and were exalted
attempts by his successor
and that they afterwards passed over to
and that Julius Caesar a long while
accorded the patrician rank upon them
nothing improbable in this statement
for Livy uses the name
of the Octavii, when they speak
valent that they did not believe
moreover, the Octavii are nearly
in history till the latter half of the
before the Christian era, we may say
only Octavian gens. The name
is spread in Latin
early times, of which
the case of Octavianus Mamilianus
Superbus gave his daughter
was evidently derived from the
just as from Quintus, Sempronius,
timus, came the gentle names of
tus, and Septimius. In the times of
none of the Octavii, who were de-
Ca. Octavius Rufus, bore any name
the exception of Rufus, and even
is rarely mentioned. The stem
exists in the descendants of



Merry
&
Bright

