

**Appendix 4A, Attachment 1, Detail A**

**EXPLORATIVE CHART  
ROMAN RULING FAMILIES  
Caesars, Julius through Claudius**

*Note:* Uncited data is from *Lempriere's* dictionary at the respective individual's name. Pages of *Lempriere* additionally referenced are 17, 24, 56, 97, 116, 118, 213, 248, 325, 344, 405, 614, 643. (*Lempriere* source references for the quoted data, drawn from an extensive group of classic ancient writings, are not included here)  
*Ency.* page 104 contributed to this chart.

**(1)(a)**

		M. Antonius ("an orator")
? + M. Aurelius Cotta	Julia [#1 and/or #2] <sup>1</sup> (+ M. Atius Balbus)	/ + Antonia / + ?
/	/	/ [undesigned] /
Aurelia--+ Lucius [Julius] Caesar-----+ ? /	/	Pythodoris [at (1)(b)] /
/	<i>or</i> /	/
Julius Caesar (d. 44 b.c.e.)	Accia/Atia <sup>2</sup> (d. 40 b.c.e.)	Julia [#1 or #2] + Antonius <i>Cretensis</i>
/ + (Cinna- <sup>3</sup> ) Cornelia	/---+ (Senator) Octavius-----/	/
Julia [#3]	Octavianus[/Augustus]	Octavia [A] /
+ Cornelius Caepio (m. #1)	/ / + Claudia [at (2)]	/--+Caius [Claudius] Marcellus--/ + Marcus Antonius
+ Pompey the Great (m. #2)	/ / + Scribonia	Marcus Claudius Marcella / (Mark Antony)
	/ /	[Claudia] <i>Continued at (2)</i>
	/ Julia [#4; refer to (3)]	+ Marcus
	/	Agrippa
/ + Livia [A] Drusilla	/	Vipsanius
<i>Refer to (4)</i>	? [Julia #4 continued at (3)]	/
		? [M. A. Vipsanius continued at (3)]

<sup>1</sup> The earliest Julia(s) are unclear--see various sparse identifications below, from L 300. (a) one source was seen showing Mark Antony's mother as Julia, daughter of Lucius Caesar (<http://www.mathematical.com/antonymark3.html>, from Encyclopedia Britannica.); (b) a "Julia "who was of the family of Caesars" became a wife to C. Marius, who was supported at Rome by C. Cornelius Cinna, father of Cornelia, Julia #3's mother (L 149). (For Marius, see Appendix 4A, Attachment 1, following *Botsford* 151-159.)

<sup>2</sup> Another husband of Accia/Atia was a "Philippus," "who married the mother of young Caesar [Octavianus]." *Plutarch*, The Dryden Trnsln. "Cicero," p. 721.

<sup>3</sup> See preceding footnote.

(1)(b)

Pythodoris

/ + "Archelaus" <sup>4</sup>	/-----/ + Polemo  -----/
/ king of Cappadocia"	Antonia Zeno M. Antonius Polemo
?	[undesigned]

"Cotta, M. Aurelius, a Roman who opposed Marius...was consul with Lucullus...[and] defeated by sea and land by Mithridates." L 175.

"Aurelia, the mother of J. Caesar. *Suet. in Caes. 74.*" L 97. "Julius Caesar...was son of L. [Julius] Caesar and Aurelia, the daughter of Cotta." L 116.

"L. [Julius] Caesar, a Roman consul, uncle [not said, by what relation] to [Mark] Antony the triumvir, the father of Caesar the dictator." He died when Julius was 15. L 301. ("Lucius Caesar was father to the dictator. He died suddenly when putting on his shoes." L 117.)

"Lucius Caesar, an uncle of M. Antony, who followed the interest of Pompey, and was proscribed by Augustus, for which Antony proscribed Cicero the friend of Augustus." "His [this Lucius Caesar's] son Lucius [by whom is not said] was put to death by J. Caesar in his youth." L 117. [These unresolved relationships may be connected with uncertainties of identification(s) of Julia(s) designated #1 and[or] #2--see fn. 1.)

Julius had an aunt, also named Julia [undesigned; #1 or #2?], who married a C. Marius.

Julius at age 16 he became a priest of Jupiter. The dictator Sylla/Sulla "endeavoured to remove him; Julius changed his lodgings daily to avoid discovery; some time later Sylla/Sulla accepted him but discouraged Julius' support. His early distinctions brought him to the office of high priest and eventually was appointed over Spain, "where he signaled himself by his valour and intrigues. At his return to Rome, he was made consul...[and] appointed for the space of five years over the Gauls...enlarged the boundaries of the Roman empire by conquest, and invaded Britain, which was then unknown to the Roman people."

"Cornelia, a daughter of Cinna [and] first wife of J. Caesar. She became the mother of Julia [#3]." L 173.

"Julia [#3], a daughter of J. Caesar by Cornelia; she married Corn. Caepio, whom her father obliged her to divorce to marry Pompey the Great." L 300.

Julia [#3] died during child birth BC 53, following which ties between Julius and Pompey became severed.

"Julia [currently undesigned?]," sister-in-law of Julius Caesar. L 300.

"Julia [currently undesigned?], an aunt of J. Caesar, who married C. Marius." L 300.

Octavianus/Augustus was son of "a sister of Julius Caesar." L 97.

"This young Caesar, whose father was a man of no great eminence, Octavius, and his mother, Attia, Caesar's sister's daughter...." *Plutarch*, *The Dryden Trnsln.* "Cicero," p. 721

"Accia or Atia, daughter of Julia [designated as #1] and M. Atius Balbus, was the mother of Augustus/[Octavianus] and died about 40 years B.C. *Dio.--Suet. in Aug. 4.*" L 4. *But see next*, regarding Accia/Atia parentage.

"Augustus Octavianus Caesar...was son of Octavius a senator, and Accia daughter of [L.] Julius, and sister to Julius Caesar." L 96, 97 (*but see preceding*). Octavian/Augustus was adopted by his uncle [Julius] Caesar." L 96; *Plutarch*, *Dryden Translation*, page 721.

<sup>4</sup> The Archelaus monarchy of Cappadocia was intermarried with the Hasmonaean/Herodian monarchy in Palestine. For additional reflections of the Antonius line's association with Cappadocia, see Glaphyra [A] at (2); refer also to fn. 10.

“Octavianus or Octavius Caesar, the nephew of [Julius] Caesar.” L 405.

“Scribonia, a daughter of Scribonius, who married Augustus/[Octavianus] after he had divorced Claudia. He had by her a daughter, the celebrated Julia [#4]. Scribonia was some time after repudiated, that Augustus might marry Livia [A]. Scribonia had been twice married before.” L 553.

Julia [#4], “the only daughter of the emperor Augustus [Octavianus];” first married to Marcellus, “after whose death she was given to [M.] Agrippa [Vipsanius] by whom she had five children.”

[Claudius] Marcellus, “the husband of Octavia the sister of Augustus/[Octavian].” He died “a bridegroom,” shortly after marrying her. L 345; *Marcellus* By Plutarch Commentary: <http://classics.mit.edu/Plutarch/marcellu.html>. “Marcellus, who married the sister of Caesar,” *Plutarch*, The Dryden Translation, “Cicero,” page 721.

Octavia, “sister to...Augustus.... She married Claudius Marcellus, and after his death, M. Antony.” L 405.

[Marcus Claudius] “Marcellus, son of Marcellus by Octavia the sister of Augustus.” *Ibid.*, *Marcellus* By Plutarch Commentary.

Octavia, after the [intervening marriage, etc., and] suicides of Mark Antony and Cleopatra the Great, “took into her house all of the children of her [former] husband and treated them with maternal tenderness.”

Octavianus/[Augustus] was 18 years old when Julius Caesar was assassinated, and he was made consul at age 20.

Julius’ age at death is given as 56.

(2)

<u>Antonium Cretensis</u>					
/ + ?	/ + ?	/ + Julia [#1 or #2]			
Gaius Antonius	Lucius Antonius	/			
		/			
<u>Fulvia</u>	<u>Marcus Antonius/Mark Antony</u>				
/ + ?	/--+ Octavia [A]--/		/ + Fulvia	/ + Glaphyra [A]	/ + Cleopatra the Great
Claudia	Antonia [A]	Antonia [B]	M. Julius	/ (Not a marriage)	<i>Continued at App. 4B, Att. 4, (4).</i>
+ Octavianus	<i>Continued at (5)</i>	<i>Continued at (4)</i>	Antonium	?	
[Augustus]			<i>Africanus</i>		
(Claudia was dismissed “immediately” because of disagreement between Octavianus and Fulvia.)					

“Antonium the Orator...born 83 b.c....married a total of five times;” his second wife, an “Antonia,...had a daughter, Pythodorus, who [first] married Archelaus of Cappadocia [see fn. 2] and [secondly] Polemo I, from [which] marriage there were three children: Antonia Tryphaena; Zeno, and M. Antonius Polemo.” L 116, 300-301; <http://www.mathematical.com/antonymark3.htm>, from Encyclopedia Britannica.

As to Mark Antony’s siblings, one source provides “Gaius Antonius, died 42 b.c. and Lucius Antonius, died after 40 b.c.,” <http://www.mathematical.com/antonymark3.html>. When Augustus failed to take arms against Antony, upon divorce of Fulvia and marriage with Cleopatra, M. Lucius Antonius, Fulvia’s “brother-in-law,” joined her in a scheme that failed. “M. Lucius Antonius [was] besieged in Pelusium by Augustus, and obliged to surrender himself ...[who] spared his life/” L 58. Fulvia retreated to Egypt, where Antony “received her with great coldness and indifference. [S]he soon after died, about 40 b.c.” L 242.

“Marcus,,triumvir...grandson to the orator M. Antonius, and son of Antonius surnamed *Cretensis*, from wars in Crete.” L 57.

“Julia, the mother of M. Antony.” L 300.

Octavia, “sister to...Augustus.... She married Claudius Marcellus [at (1)(a)], and after his death, M. Antony.” L 405.

“Octavia had two daughters by Antony, Antonia Major and Antonia Minor.” “The elder married L. Domitius Ahenobarbus [at (5)]... Antonia Minor...married Drusus [B; at (4)].” L 405.

Fulvia, another [the second] wife of Mark Antony, had by him a son named M. Julius Antonius, “surnamed Africanus.” He “was consul with Paulus Fabius Maximus...and put to death by order of Augustus...[or] killed himself.” L 58.

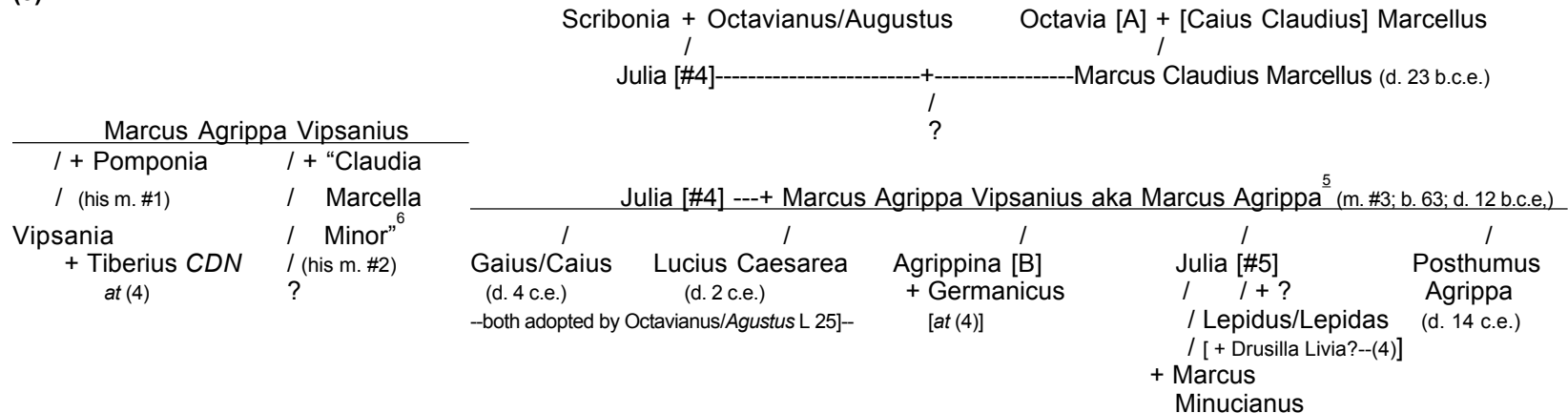
Fulvia had a daughter, Claudia, “a step-daughter of Mark Antony, whom Augustus/[Octavianus] married. He dismissed her, undefiled, immediately after the contract of marriage, on account of a sudden quarrel with her mother Fulvia.” L 150.

Fulvia was married [first] to tribune Clodius,..Curio, and last M. Antony. Antony divorced her, to marry Cleopatra [the Great.” L 242.

“Glaphyre/Glaphyra, a daughter of Archelaus, high priest of Bellona in Cappadocia, celebrated for her beauty.... She ultimately [retained by way of] Mark Antony, the kingdom of Cappadocia for [one of] her two [contending] sons...by defiling the bed of her husband [with Mark Antony]. This amour of Antony and Glaphyra [A] highly displeased his wife, Fulvia, who [then] wished [Caesar] Augustus/[Octavianus] to...receive from her, the same favours which Glaphyra [A] received from Antony.” L 250. (A Glaphyra, daughter of “king Archelaus of Cappadocia,” was wife of Alexander III, a son of Miriam I by Herod the Great--refer to text at fn. 2, fn. 10, and Appendix 4B, Attachment 2.)

“Antonia, a castle of Jerusalem, which received this name in honour of M. Antony.” L 57.

(3)



<sup>5</sup> This compilation does not yield discernment whether this Roman family, *Agrippa*, was related to M. Agrippa [I] ‘Herodes,’ (found referenced also as Julius Agrippa), son of Aristobulus IV. Agrippa [I]’s mother is indefinite--refer to Appendix 4B, Attachment 2, C(2). Agrippa Vipsanius and Agrippa [I] appear inequatable, in that Caligula established the latter, who received the Philip tetrarchy, Vipsanius reported as dying some 22 years before.

<sup>6</sup> Supplied by *www.RomDesc.AncGen*.

[Marcus Claudius] Marcellus, “son of [Caius Claudius] Marcellus by Octavia the sister of Augustus[/Octavian]. He married Julia [#4]...emperor Augustus’ daughter [by Scribonia], and publicly was expected to succeed him. The suddenness of his death, at the early age of 18, was the cause of much lamentation...[for] this amiable prince.” L 345.

“M. Agrippa Vipsanius, celebrated a victory over Pompey, favored Octavianus’ cause at Philippi and Actium, gained many victories in Gaul and Germany, refused honors, and turned to public works (he raised the Parthenon). After Vipsanius’ two-year retirement Octavianus/Augustus recalled him into service, “in consequence of a quarrel with Marcellus,” and gave him Julia [#4] to wife “as proof of his regard.” L 24.

Julia [#4], “the only daughter of the emperor Augustus [Octavianus];” first married to Marcellus, “after whose death she was given to [M.] Agrippa [Vipsanius] by whom she had five children.”

Vipsania has been shown also as “Vipsania Agrippina.” *www.RomeDesc.AncGens*.

Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa reorganized the fleet which took part in wars against Sext. Pompey and played a decisive role in the Actium victory. In 23 b.c. Octavianus/Augustus (after both his own illness and the death of Marcus Claudius Marcellus) designated Vipsanius as heir; and the following year Vipsanius married Marcellus’ widow, Julia [#4]. “They had five children of whom three sons were adopted by Octavian[/Augustus] and hence in the line of succession, but all three died young.” Vipsanius “had a daughter from an earlier marriage, Vipsania, who married Tiberius [CDN]. <http://sights.seindal.dk/sight/736-Agrippa.html>.

Marcus Agrippa Vipsanius had at least one other marriage, previous to Julia #4, to “Pomponia, daughter of Atticus.” L 24.

Julia [#4] and M. Agrippa Vipsanius had five children, [Gaius/]Caius, and Lucius Caesares [aka L. Caesar Agrippa], Agrippina, Julia, and Posthumus Agrippa.”

“Two sons of [Marcus Vipsanius] Agrippa bore also the name of Caesar, Caius and Lucius.” L 117.

“Caius[/Gaius], the son of [Marcus] Agrippa [Vipsanius] and his [Caesar Octavian’s] daughter Julias [Julia #4], but by himself [Caesar Octavian] adopted for his own son.” *Plutarch*,

“[Gaius/Caius] C. Caesar Agrippa,” made a consul at age 14 or 15,” received a fatal blow in an expedition against the Persians in Armenia and died in Lycia, 4 a.d. L 345, 25.

“L. [Lucius] Caesar Agrippa” was banished for seditious language, “but would have been recalled” in his seventh year of exile “had not Livia [A] and Tiberius [CN?], jealous of the partiality of Augustus for him, ordered him to be assassinated in his 26th year, A.D. 2.” L 25.

Julia [#4], “widowed a second time,” was married by [then-emperor] Tiberius [CDN; at (4)].

Agrippina [B], “a daughter of M. Agrippa, and [adoptive?] granddaughter to Augustus[/Octavianus].” She accompanied Germanicus in Syria, After he was assassinated and she returned to Rome, “she fell under the displeasure of Tiberius [CDN], who exiled her in an island, where she died A.D. 26 for want of bread.” L 25.

“Lepidus, a son of Julia [#5] the granddaughter of Augustus[/Octavianus]. He was intended by Caius [Caligula] as his successor in the Roman empire. He committed adultery with [an] Agrippina [B?] when young.” L 319.

“Marcus Minucianus was illustrious...by his own nobility, and his having married Julia [#5], the sister of Caius.” *AJ XIX.IV.3*.

(4)

[Alfidia?] + Livius Drusus<sup>7</sup> 'Calidianus' ['Claudianus']  
/ (also found in some instances as Marcus Livius Drusus Claudius; d. c. 42 b.c.)  
/

Livia [A] Drusilla ['Julia Augusta']<sup>8</sup> (born c. 58 b.c.e.; 29 c.e.)

/----- + Tiberius CN (Claudius Nero) (d. 33 b.c.)-----/		[later] + Octavianus	
Tiberius CDN (Claudius Drusus Nero)	Drusus GNC (Germanicus Nero Claudius; d. 9 b.c.e.)	Augustus	
/ / /	-----+ Antonia [B; found also as "Annatonian"]-----		
/ / / + Vipsania [from (3)]; repudiated.	/	/	/
/ / /	Germanicus	Claudius TCNCD <sup>9</sup>	Livia [B]
/ / Drusus [A] + Livia [B]	+ Agrippina [B] (d. 19 c.e.)		+ Drusus [A]
/ / [d. 23 c.e.) /	/	/	/ + Messalina--see also (5)
/ / Tiberius Sempronius	Drusus [B]	Agrippina	Drusilla Caius <sup>10</sup>
/ / Gemellus	+ Antonia	[C] Julia	Livia Caligula
/ /	/ [A?]	+ "Domitius"--	+ Aemilius (b.
/ / + Agrippina [C]; repudiated--	Lepida	at (5).	Lepidus 12 c.e.)
/ / see also (5c).	Domita?		and Julia, undesignated.
/ + Julia [#4]	Refer to (5).		+ Agrippina [C] Julia [previously married to Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus--see (5)]

The earliest "Drusus" found mentioned in a "Marcus Livius Drusus, a young man of great wealth and illustrious family, because tribune of the plebeians...91 b.c.," led a liberal movement, etc., "and afterward was murdered; refer to Appendix 4A, Attachment 1, at fn. 5.

"Livia [A] Drusilla, daughter of L. Drusus Calidianus [sic]...married Tiberius Claudius Nero by whom she had the emperor Tiberius [CDN] and Drusus [GNC] Germanicus." L 325. (It is not found whether this following statement, included in the Josephus description of the Jerusalem temple [Wars V.V.3], relates to Tiberius CN: "[N]ine gates had...silver and gold poured upon them by Alexander the father of Tiberius.")

"Livius Drusus ['Calidianus']/'Claudianus], father of Julia Augusta [Livia (A) Drusilla], was intimate with Brutus, and killed himself after the battle of Philippi [c. 42 b.c.]." L 213.

Livia's [A's] husband supported Mark Antony's cause in the contention that ultimately ended with Octavianus as emperor. Octavianus "saw her as she fled from the danger which threatened her husband, and he resolved to marry her, though she was then pregnant. He divorced his wife Scribonia, and with the approbation of the augurs, he celebrated his nuptials with Livia [A]." L 325.

<sup>7</sup>"The plebeian family of *Drusi* produced eight consuls, two censors, and one dictator [--Nero, at (5)]. The surname of *Drusus* was given to the family of *Livii*, as some suppose, because one of them killed a Gaulish leader of that name. *Virg. in Aen.* 6, v. 824, mentions the *Drusi* among the illustrious Romans, and that perhaps more particularly because the wife [Livia A Drusilla] of Augustus/[Octavianus] was of that family." L 213.

<sup>8</sup>Livia [A] Drusilla later "took the name Julia Augusta following the death of [her later husband] Octavian/[Octavianus/Augustus]." <http://ancient history.about.com/cs/liviadrusilla>.

<sup>9</sup>Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar Drusus.

<sup>10</sup>'Caius' and 'Gnaeus' were *praenomens*--very common at Rome" L 117--a type of forename of which there were fewer than 20. Among others were *Marcus, Quintus, Publius, Tiberius* and *Titus*. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, CD 97.

Octavianus adopted Livia's children (it not clear whether there were others in addition to Tiberius *CDN* and Drusus *GNC*. Octavianus before his death (at age 76) designated his adopted son, Tiberius *CDN* to be his successor.

Julia [#4], "widowed a second time," became wife of Tiberius [*CDN*], before he became emperor. Her conduct caused her husband to retire from Octavianus' court. Octavianus banished her to an island near Campania. After Tiberius *CDN* succeeded Octavianus, Julia [#4] "was starved to death A.D. 14 by his order."

Vipsania, "a daughter of M. Agrippa [Vipsanius];" she was "married to Tiberius [*CDN*] when he was a private man...[and later] was repudiated."

Agrippina [undesigned], "a wife of Tiberius [*CDN*]." He (as emperor) "repudiated her to marry Julia [#4]." L 25.

Drusus *GNC*, "brother to [the] Tiberius [*CDN*] who was afterwards made emperor.

Antonia [B], "the wife of Drusus [*GNC*] the son of Livia [A] and brother to Tiberius [*CDN*]. She became mother of three children, Germanicus, Caligula's father, Claudius the [later] emperor, and the debauched Livia [B]. Her husband died very early, and she never would marry again." (Some suppose that Caligula ordered her to be poisoned.) L 57.

An Antonia, "sister of Germanicus," also is listed--this could be Antonia [A], sister-in-law of Drusus *GNC*/*Germanicus* married to Antonia B. L 56.

Drusus *GNC* died of a fall from a horse in B.C. 9 at age 30 and left three children by his wife Antonia [B]: Germanicus, Claudius and Livia [B]. L 213.

"Drusus [A], a son of Tiberius [*CDN*] and Vipsania."

"Drusus [A] married Livilla[/Livia B] (sister of Germanicus)." <http://ist-socrates.berkeley.edu/~rcknapp/Julio-Claudians.htm>.

Livia [B; found also as "Julia Livilla"] "was corrupted by Sejanus, who caused Drusus [A] to be assassinated."<sup>11</sup> L 213.

Tiberius "recommended [referred] Agrippa I [Appendix 4B, Attachment 2, chart I] to his [Tiberius'] grandson *Caius* [(a term used generally for a male offspring) *Tiberius Gemellus*?] and ordered that he always accompany him when he went abroad."

"Tiberius, Sempronius, a son of Drusus [A] and Livia [B] the sister of Germanicus, put to death by Caligula." L 615.

Lepida Domitia, "a daughter of Drusus [B?] and Antonia [A?], great niece [by marriage] to Augustus, and aunt to the emperor Nero [at (5)]." She was "put to death by means of her rival, Agrippina [C], Nero's mother." L 319.

Germanicus, "son of Drusus [*GNC*] and Antonia [B], the younger, the niece of Augustus [Octavianus, being the daughter of his sister, Octavia, and Mark Antony]." Germanicus was adopted by his [paternal] uncle, Tiberius [*CDN*] and raised to the most important offices of state." L 248. (Germanicus was a favorite of Augustus, his "grandfather-in-law," and initially considered to be successor; then in 4 a.d. Augustus decided, instead, in favor of Tiberius, "his step-son, but compelled him to adopt Germanicus as his son." *Wikipedia*.)

Germanicus was commanding in Germany at the time of the death of the emperor, "his [adoptive] grandfather Augustus [/Octavianus--who had adopted Germanicus' father, Drusus *GNC*]." Germanicus refused his soldiers' desire to salute him as emperor. Instead, "Tiberius [*CDN*] declared him emperor of the east," where he dealt with Armenian seditions; but Germanicus soon raised Tiberius' envy; and he "was secretly poisoned at Daphne near Antioch by Piso, A.D. 19, in the 34th year of his age." L 248.

Livia [A] Drusilla died at age 86 A.D. 29. L 325.

Tiberius' [adopted] daughter of Julia [#4], Agrippina [B] the Elder, was married to Germanicus and mother of Caligula." <http://sights.seindal.dk/sight/736-Agrippa.html>.

Germanicus "had married Agrippina [B], by whom he had nine children, one of whom [was] Caligula." *Loc. cit.* ("Nero, a[nother] son of Germanicus...was ruined by Sejanus, and banished from Rome by Tiberius [*GNC*]. He died in the place of his

<sup>11</sup> See first quotation of this part (4) and cross-reference cited there.  
**App4A.Att1.Deta**

exile.” L 394.)

“C. [Caius] Caligula, son of Germanicus by Agrippina [B].” L 118.

“Drusus [B], a son of Germanicus and Agrippina [B];” an enemy also of Sejanus, “who effected his ruin by insinuations.”

Drusus [B] “was confined by Tiberius *CDN* and deprived of aliment. He was found dead nine days after his confinement, A.D. 33.” L 213.

“Drusilla Livia, a daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina [B]” and sister of Caligula; died A.D. 38 at age 23.” L 213. (Drusilla Livia married Aemilius Lepidus; *Ency.* 104.

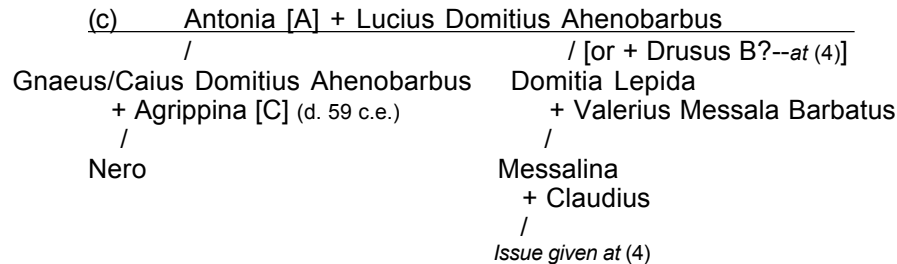
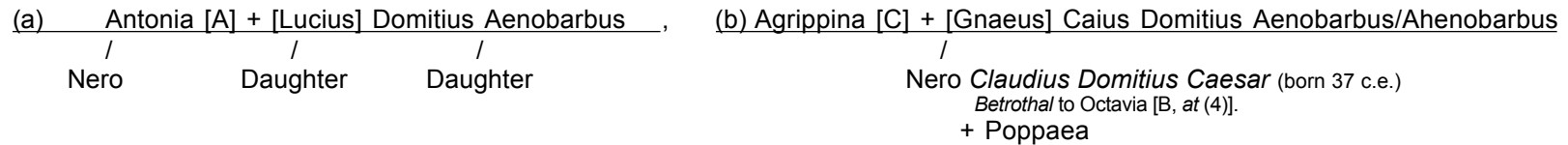
“When Caligula ascended the throne he released M. Agrippa [I] ‘Herodes’ and made him king of Judaea.” (Agrippa II, son of M. Agrippa [I] ‘Herodes,’ “was the last king of the Jews [etc..” He “was with Titus at the celebrated siege of Jerusalem and died a.d. 94. It was before him that [“apostle”] Paul pleaded, and made mention of his incestuous commerce with his sister Berenice.” L 25.<sup>12</sup>

Agrippina [C], “the daughter of the elder Agrippina [B] [was] sister of...Caligula, and wife of emperor Claudius.” She had been exiled in 39 a.d. for taking part in a conspiracy against Caligula but was allowed to return to Rome in 41. Her first husband [was] Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus”--refer also to (4). *Encyclopedia Britannica on-line.*

“Messalina...was called Augusta, as wife of the emperor Claudius.” L 96.

Octavia [B], “a daughter of emperor Claudius by Messalina.” L 405.

(5) A discrepancy appears as to parentage of Nero *Claudius Domitius Caesar*. Two men both are referred to simply as “Domitius Aenobarbus;” and, while Agrippina [C] appears clearly stated as mother of Nero, available quotations nonetheless yield varying associations, as follow:



”Aenobarbus or Ahenobarbus, the surname of Domitius...and of his descendants.” L 17. (One early “Aenobarbus” was “a Roman consul and formidable general...at the battle of Pharsalia [where he] forced Pompey to fight by the mere force of his ridicule.) Octavia [B] had been “betrothed to [one] Silanus; but by the intrigues of Agrippina [C] she was married to emperor Nero

<sup>12</sup> Refer to fn. 3.  
**App4A.Att1.DetA**



[*Claudius Domitius Caesar--at (4)*] in the 16th year of her age. She was soon after divorced on pretence of barrenness, and Nero caused Octavia [B] to be banished into Campania. She was afterwards recalled at the instance of the people, and Poppaea...caused her again to be banished to an island, where she was ordered to kill herself by opening her veins. Her head was ordered cut off and carried to Poppaea." L 405.

Lepida Domitia, "a daughter of Drusus [B?] and Antonia [A?], great niece [by marriage] to Augustus, and aunt to the emperor Nero." She was "put to death by means of her rival, Agrippina [C], Nero's mother." L 319.

"Octavia had two daughters by Antony, Antonia Major and Antonia Minor." "The elder married L. Domitius Ahenobarbus . ... Antonia Minor...married Drusus [B; at (4)]." L 405.

Antonia [A], "a daughter of Mark Antony by Octavia [A]." "She married Domitius Ahenobarbus, and was mother of Nero and two daughters." L 56.

Of Mark Antony's two daughters "both named 'Antonia,' [t]he older one, Antonia [A Major, married Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus...and the emperor Nero was their grandson." [http://www.wikipedia.org/w/wiki.phtml?title=Mark\\_Antony...last modified 16:48, 9 Aug 2003](http://www.wikipedia.org/w/wiki.phtml?title=Mark_Antony...last_modified_16:48,9_Aug_2003).

Antonia Major, born 39 b.c., daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia [A], married Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, and by him had (1) a son, Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, who married Agrippina [C], who had by him emperor Nero; and (2) a daughter, Domitia Lepida, who married Valerius Messala Barbatus and had by him Messalina, who married Claudius and bore his two children. [http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonia\\_Major](http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonia_Major).

"Nero Claudius Domitius Caesar, son of Caius Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina [C Julia] the daughter of Germanicus [and Agrippina B]." L 393.

"Agrippina [C] Julia, a daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina [B], married Domitius Ahenobarbus, by whom she had Nero. [Her first husband [was] *Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus*;" *Encyclopedia Britannica on-line*]. After her husband's death she married her uncle, emperor Claudius, whom she destroyed to make Nero succeed to the throne." After many cruelties, etc., "she was assassinated by order of her son...in A.D. 59. [T]he town which she built, where she was born, on the borders of the Rhine and called *Agrippina Colonia*, is the modern Cologne." L 25.

"Domitius, the father of Nero." L 211.

"Nero Claudius Domitius Caesar, son of Caius Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina [C], the daughter of Germanicus." L 393. "The Neros were of the Claudian family...the surname of Nero...in the language of the Sabines, signifies *strong* and *warlike*." L 394.

Nero "was adopted by Claudius AD 50," and succeeded him on the throne "four years after." L 393.