

Dionysius Halicarnassensis

Greek historian and teacher of rhetoric, flourished during the reign of Augustus. He went to Rome after the termination of the civil wars, and spent twenty-two years in studying the Latin language and literature and preparing materials for his history. . . . His great work (Roman Antiquities) embraced the history of Rome from the mythical period to the beginning of the first Punic War. . . His chief object was to reconcile the Greeks to the rule of Rome, by dilating upon the good qualities of their conquerors. . . . But he has carefully consulted the best authorities, and his work and that of Livy are the only connected and detailed extant accounts of early Roman history.

Dares Phrygius

According to Homer (Iliad v.9), a Trojan priest of Hephaestus. He was supposed to have been the author of an account of the destruction of Troy, and to have lived before Homer. . . . A work in Latin purporting to be a translation of this, and entitled Daretis Phrygiae de excidio Trojae historia, was much read in the middle ages, and was then ascribed to Cornelius Nepos, who is made to dedicate it to Sallust; but the language is extremely corrupt, and the work belongs to a period much later than the time of Nepos (probably the 5th century A.D.). It is doubtful whether the work as we have it is an abridgment of a larger Latin work or an adaptation of a Greek original. Together with the similar work of Dictys Cretensis (with which it is generally printed) the De excidio forms the chief source for the numerous middle age accounts of the Trojan legend.

Dictys Cretensis

Of Cnossus in Crete, the supposed companion of Idomeneus during the Trojan War, and author of a diary of its events.