

EUTROPII
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ Breviarium;
CUM 107.D.55
VERSIONE ANGLICA,

In qua Verbum de Verbo exprimitur:
NOTIS quoque & INDICE:

OR,

EUTROPIUS'S

COMPENDIOUS

HISTORY of ROME;

TOGETHER WITH

An ENGLISH TRANSLATION,

AS LITERAL AS POSSIBLE,

NOTES and an INDEX.

By JOHN CLARKE, 1356

AUTHOR OF THE ESSAYS UPON EDUCATION AND STUDY.

THE THIRTIETH EDITION.

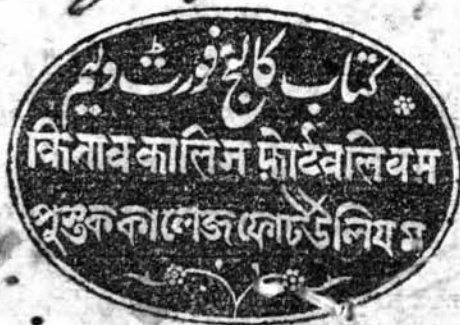
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College of Fort William





XVII. M. 40
T H E

P R E F A C E.



THE Title-page has already informed the Reader that the following Translation of *Eutropius* is a Literal one, in which, if he knows any Thing of the Latin Tongue, he will not look for polite elegant Language, since that is altogether impossible in this Way of Translation, was I otherwise never so capable of

The Manner of Expression in the two Languages differs as widely as, perhaps, it is possible the Phrase of two Languages should do; and therefore all a Man can do in the Case is to guard against downright Impropropriety and absolute Barbarity, which how well I have done the Reader must judge. The different Genius of the Language has obliged me, here and there, to take a little Liberty; but it is so small, that the Translation answers the Design fully and effectually as if it was strictly Literal. I have likewise found it necessary, sometimes, for clearing the Sense, or mending my English, to insert Words which have none to answer them in the Original: These, to prevent the Difficulty they might otherwise occasion to young Boys, are all along put in a different Character.

THE Usefulness of such Sort of Translations of the easier Classics is so exceedingly evident, that no one, who will but give himself the Trouble of considering the Matter a little, can fail, I should think, of seeing it. I shall

not therefore so far distrust the Reader's Understanding, as to add any Thing to what I have already said upon the Subject of the great Usefulness and Necessity of these Translations. What this is the Reader may see, if he pleases to consult the Dissertation following this Preface.

I HAVE translated this Author as highly proper to be read in our Schools upon a double Account. First, as he is one of the easiest Authors in the Latin Tongue; and, secondly, as he gives us a pretty good Compend or Abridgment of the Roman Story, down from the Building of the City, to the Death of *Jovian*, that is, for the Term of above 1100 Years. And as the History of *Greece* and *Rome* is absolutely necessary for a Scholar, because of the frequent Hints and Allusions thereto in the most valuable Performances of the Learned, both Antient and Modern, I see not how our Schools can well be without this Author. We have no where else so much of the Roman History in so short a Compass; without a good Acquaintance with which, *Virgil*, *Horace*, and *Juvenal*, can never be tolerably understood. Notes that explain the Passages, where the Roman Story is touched upon, will never do the Business effectually, but be quickly forgot, unless the Reader has a good general Plan or View of the Roman History in his Head before-hand. Those Masters would do well to consider of this that hurry poor Children on to the Reading of those sublime and difficult Authors without the least Preparation of that Kind, the infallible Consequence of which wise Method of Proceeding is, that the Boys never understand them as they should do.

THOUGH it requires no great Penetration, I think to see the Reasonableness of what I have advanced; yet I have known this piece of Folly carried to such a Height that the poor Boys have been strictly forbid the Use of any Notes whatsoever upon *Juvenal's* Satyrs, (the very Nature and Design of which Kind of Poetry ostentime necessarily involves it in Obscurity) though they had not read so much as a Line in any one Classick Author of the

Roman History. The Person guilty of this strange Oversight was a Man of some Note in the World, and pretended therein, as I remember, to follow the Example of Dr. *BUSBY*. But, if the Doctor thought Notes upon that Author usefess to his Scholars, he sure took Care before he entered them, to bring them pretty well acquainted with the History and Antiquities of *Rome*, together with the Heathen Mythology: Or else, I may venture to say, he never had a Scholar in his Life, that could any where make out twenty Lines together without his Help: If he could, I am sure he must have been a Conjuror. Good Dictionaries, indeed, might give them some Relief; but those would not go far, nor do the Business half so effectually as a previous Acquaintance with the Antiquities, History, and Mythology. Nay, even with all that *Apparatus* for the Reading of *Juvenal*, good Notes are absolutely necessary for the perfect, easy, expeditious Understanding of that difficult Author.

• It is the Business of the Master to make all Things as easy as possible, and not to frighten Youth from Books and Study, by putting unnecessary Difficulties upon them. The not attending duly to this grand Principle of Education, but rather affecting a quite contrary Conduct, and forcing them, by the Terror of the Lash, to hammer out their Business in a poor bungling Manner by themselves, has been the Occasion that many, who have run through our Schools, and whose Business in the World requires they should be Scholars, have but a very sorry Pittance of Learning to support that Character. It is my Intention here, and in my other Performances of this Kind, to remedy, as much as lies in me, this crying, this intolerable Grievance; and if I can be so happy in the Execution of this my Design, as to give Satisfaction to the Learned and Judicious, I have my End, the very utmost of my Ambition, and shall think myself amply rewarded in their Favour and Approbation for all my Pains.

THIS is now the second Classick Author I have published with this View. I call him a Classick Author, for
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though he lived in Times when the Latin Tongue was very much upon the Decline, yet he has so well imitated the Style of the purer Ages, excepting some few Passages, that he has by the Learned been allowed a Place in that Number.

ALL I have further to say, is, to advertise the Reader, that the Account of *EUTROPIUS* by *Gerard Vossius* is not literally translated, because not inserted here for the Reading of Boys in the School by Way of Lesson.



A DISSERTATION

Upon the USEFULNESS of

TRANSLATIONS OF CLASSICK AUTHORS,

Both LITERAL and FREE,

For the easy expeditious Attainment of the LATIN TONGUE :
Being an Extract from the *Essay upon Education*, and other Books published by Mr. CLARKE, late School-Master of *Hull*; but very much enlarged with further Thoughts upon the Subject, humbly offered to the Consideration of the Learned, in order to a Reformation of the vulgar Method of proceeding in GRAMMAR-SCHOOLS, as to that important Article of EDUCATION, *The Teaching of the LATIN TONGUE*.



HOEVER duly considers the vulgar Management of Youth in our Grammar-Schools, will see Cause to wonder, that amidst the noble Endeavours for the Advancement of Learning, a right Method of Education hath been in a Manner wholly overlooked. Whilst the great Men in the Commonwealth of Letters have been busily and successfully employed in improving and carrying on the several Arts and Sciences, they have neglected what was equally necessary, the Care of Youth. For, had but this been as duly attended to, as the Importance of the Matter required, their Labours would have been of much more Use to the World. Grammars and Notes upon Authors we have indeed in Abundance, and more by far than are good for any Thing; yet these, where they are useful, are only so to such as have made a considerable Progress in the *Latin Tongue*. But beginners have been left wholly without any proper Helps, till of late some few have been provided for them, by one engaged in the laborious and troublesome Employment of teaching School, who consequently had both less time, and less Ease of Mind for that Work, than many others better qualified to promote a rational Method of Education among us; had they been pleased to turn their Thoughts upon the Subject, and push the Matter, by supplying our Schools with proper Books for the Purpose. But the Learned, it seems, have thought Things of this Kind below their Notice. There was more Credit and Fame to be got by writing for Men than Children; and therefore the latter have been strangely neglected.

As the Course of Life I was several Years engaged in, obliged me to turn my Thoughts this Way, I have long since published
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my Sentiments upon the Subject, in a Treatise under the Title of *An Essay upon the Education of Youth in Grammar-Schools*. What I have there said, and elsewhere, upon the Usefulness of Translations for the easy expeditious Attainment of the *Latin Tongue*, I have thought fit to draw together under one view, but much enlarged with further Thoughts upon the Subject, in order to turn more effectually the Attention of the Public upon a Matter of such great and general Concern.

TRANSLATIONS are of two kinds, or there are two Ways of translating Authors for the Use of Schools; the one *Literal or Verbal*, in which the Latin is rendered into English Word for Word, or the Sense and Meaning of every Word in the Original is given in the Translation: The other *Free and Proper*, wherein Regard is only had to the Sense, which the Translator endeavours to express in the most just and handsome Manner, without pretending to give the precise Meaning of every individual Word, as in the *Literal or Verbal Way*. Now both these Sorts of Translations are so highly and apparently useful, for the ready Attainment of the *Latin Tongue*, that it is really amazing the World should not long since have been sensible of it: And it is yet more amazing, that after so much has been said on the Subject, and Translations too of several Authors provided for the Use of Schools, to which no Exception has been taken, as ill done, that ever I could hear; yet a great many of our Masters should shew so strong an Aversion to what is so manifestly calculated for their Ease, at the same Time it is fitted for the greater Improvement of Youth under their Care. In order to open the Eyes of such, if possible, upon a Matter so much for their Quiet, Interest, and Credit, I have thought fit to present them with this Dissertation. I shall therefore speak distinctly to the Usefulness of TRANSLATIONS, both *Literal and Free*. And first of the *Literal*.

WHEN Boys set forward in the reading of Authors, there are but three several Ways for them to proceed in. 1. By the Help of a Master to construe their Lessons to them. 2. By the Help of a Dictionary. Or, 3. By that of *Literal Translations*.

I. As to the first, our Schools are very few of them provided with any more than two Masters; in which Case it is impossible for a Man that has three or four Classes to take Care of, to give that Attendance to them all, in the Way of construing their Lessons to them, as to keep them employed a third Part of their Time they have to spend in the School. For it is not sufficient for a Master to construe to Boys a Lesson once over from Beginning to End, in a Hurry (as is usual, I believe) and so clear his Hands of them, in Expectation that that should serve the Turn, by keeping them properly employed, and he be no more troubled with them for his Assistance upon that Lesson. Alas! this will signify just nothing

nothing at all. If he would assist them to any Purpose, he must go over every Period of a Lesson distinctly and slowly by itself, more than once; and then try the Boys in it one after another, helping them out, where he finds them falter, or at a Stand; and not advancing farther, 'till the slowest of them are pretty perfect in what they are upon. But then, whilst he is thus engaged with one Class, the rest, for Want of Help, will have little or nothing to do, but gape and stare about them, if they be not worse employed. Besides, this is such a Piece of Drudgery, as few Masters, I believe, will care to undergo. For where the Use of Translations is rejected, and the Master's Lungs are to supply the Want of them, he, in Regard to his own Ease, and to save his Breath, is apt to make very short Work of it, by setting the Boys very short Lessons, not a third, or not a fourth Part of what they might easily get, and to greater Perfection, by the Help of a Literal Translation, without giving him any Trouble at all. Two Thirds then of their Time at least must be spent in Sauntering, or Trifling; and therefore this Way of Proceeding will not answer the Design proposed, or produce the desired Effect, the speedy Progress of Youth in their Business.

I may add too, that perhaps not very many Masters are qualified to furnish their Scholars, in construing their Lessons to them, with Words so fit and proper for their Purpose, as Literal Translations will, done by a Person qualified with a competent Skill in the Language for the Work. If any one wants to be convinced of this, let him make a Trial upon some of the Classick Authors already published with Literal Translations, *Justin* or *Florus* for Instance, by translating three or four Chapters together, and comparing what he does with what is already done, and I doubt not, but he will receive ample Satisfaction of the Truth of what I have said. For tho' he may find his Performance to have the Advantage upon the Comparison, yet he will certainly find it cost him some Thought and Trouble here and there to work it up to that Perfection. For the Latin Idiom differs so widely from the English, that it is no such easy Business, as some may perhaps imagine, to translate the Classicks literally, and at the same Time with tolerable Justness and Propriety of Language, so as the English may bear a Reading, without appearing absolutely barbarous and ridiculous. It was this Difficulty of the Work, I guess, which deterred those whose proper Business it was from attempting it, and so has been the principal, if not the sole Occasion, that our Schools have not long since been provided with that admirable and obvious Help of Literal Translations, so obviously such, that many could not but be sensible of it, who yet being deterred by the Difficulty of the Undertaking, and the Fear of Censure, would not engage in the Task of supplying our Schools with any Thing in that Way. Now, if this be the Case, if it be no such

easy Matter to translate the *Classick Authors* literally, with any tolerable Justness or Propriety of Language, must it not be a vast Advantage to many School-Masters, to be delivered from the Vexation of hunting for proper Words, and oftentimes to no Purpose, by being provided with good Translations, just and exact in their Kind? In short, I shall be bold to say, that not only Boys, but Masters themselves may, many of them, receive great Improvement in their Business, from *Literal Translations* of *Classick Authors*.

II. As to the Use of a Dictionary. That Way is yet more improper than the former. Young Boys are but very awkward at finding Words in a Dictionary, which Work will consequently make a sad Consumption of their Time, a single Word requiring as much as will suffice them for the getting two or three Lines perfectly to construe by the Help of a *Literal Translation*. And then what a tedious while must they be in getting so many Lines to construe by the Use of a Dictionary, where they may have Occasion, as must often happen, to look out half a Dozen Words or more for that Purpose? Does not the Absurdity of such a Method of Proceeding stare the Reader in the Face? And how can Gentlemen be easy in having their Sons carried on in a Way so manifestly trifling? which will appear yet more so, when it is considered, that young Boys can indeed make but little Use of a Dictionary, for want of Sense to distinguish, amongst the various Significations many Words have, such as are proper for their Purpose; not to say too, that the best Dictionaries will in this Case frequently fail them. But suppose all this was otherwise, yet by what Kind of Conjurament must young Lads, betwixt Ten and Fourteen, unravel that perplexed Order of Words in the *Latin Tongue*? This they can never do, give them what Instructions you will for it, 'till they come to have a pretty general Knowledge of Words; so as that upon reading a Sentence once or twice slowly and attentively over, they either discover the Sense, or come pretty near it. That alone, and not any Directions you can give Boys if young, will enable them to unravel the intricate Order Words usually have in the *Latin Tongue*. Now *Literal Translations* direct them immediately to the Order in which Words are to be taken, and at the same Time immediately supply them with the Meaning of such Words as they want to know the Meaning of. All that has been said upon this Head appears to me so very evident and incontestable, that for my Part I see not how it can be disputed by any one.

III. THERE is then no other proper Help left for young Lads in the Reading of Authors, for the first three or four Years at least of their being at School, but that of *Literal Translations*. If Boys, who cannot conjure to come at the Meaning of Words must be helped to the Meaning of them some Way or other, is not the most easy expeditious Way the best? And supposing a

Master could assist them to keep them constantly employed, (which every one must see to be utterly impossible) or supposing they might make a hard Shift to do their Business in a poor blundering Manner by a Dictionary (which is the utmost any one of the least Knowledge in these Matters can suppose) yet what Occasion can there be for either? When it is to the last Degree visible, their Business may be more easily and effectually done by the Help of Literal Translations. Is it not vastly more eligible for a Boy, when he is at a Stand for want of the proper Order or Meaning of Words, to be set a going immediately by one single Cast of his Eye, than to be obliged to spend Time in tumbling and tossing the Leaves of a Dictionary backward and forward, or trotting perpetually up and down the School to the Master or his Schoolfellows for their Help? Is it not as absurd to deny this, as it would be to affirm that the best Way for a Workman to go on easily and expeditiously with a Piece of Work, is not to have his Tools or Implements in the Shop or Work-House about him, all ready at Hand, but to have them all to seek, some in the Kitchen, others in the Garret, others in the Yard, or the furthest Part of the Town; to be all carefully hid again every Night, that he may be sure to have them all to seek again the next Day when he wants them? Just like this is the common Way of proceeding in our Schools, where the Use of Literal Translations is rejected. Help of the best Kind is provided for Boys, by virtue whereof they may proceed easily, cheerfully, and expeditiously in their Business; and yet a great many Masters will not let them make Use of it; but instead thereof, will oblige the poor Children to waste two Thirds at least of their Time in Sauntering and Play, or thumbing the Leaves of a Dictionary to Pieces, for the Benefit of the Booksellers, who alone reap any Benefit from this Piece of Wisdom, whilst the poor Boys only lose their Time, and the Parents their Money by it.

But perhaps it may be alledged, (for some I have known weak enough to make the Allegation) 'That the getting their Lessons by a Dictionary fixes the Meaning of Words better in the Memory of Boys, than the Use of Translations.' To which I answer, supposing it practicable for young Boys to get their Lessons by the Help of a Dictionary, which I have shewn it is not, yet does the tossing over the Leaves of a Dictionary to find a Word, contribute to fix the Meaning of it, when found, in the Memory? If so, the longer Boys are in finding a Word, that is, the longer they are before they come at the Sense of a Word, the better they will remember it. Which is as much as to say, that the less Business they do, the greater Progress they will make; which I fear is too ridiculous to pass with any Body. The turning over the Leaves of a Dictionary, 'tis evident, can signify no more to the Purpose, than the tossing of a Ball, or the knocking down of Nine-pins. What is it then that is of Use for fixing the Meaning of a Word

in the Memory? 'Tis plainly nothing but seeing it in a Dictionary, and repeating it over and over again. And is there any Thing of Charm in the Name of a Dictionary, that the seeing the Meaning of a Word in a Translation running in a Column along with the Original, joined with the like Repetition of it, should not produce the same Effect, and conduce as much to fix it in the Memory? The reading a Word three or four Times over in a Dictionary, you say, will make a strong Impression upon the Mind. Will not reading the same Word as often over in any other Book, under any other Denomination, produce the like Impression? If not, it must be because the Leaf of a Dictionary, as such, has some strange bewitching Virtue in it, a Power of operating upon the Mind, and affecting it, which the Leaf of no other Book can possibly have.—*Risum teneatis?*

I HAVE likewise heard it alledged, 'That the Use of Translations will make Boys idle;' an Allegation more ridiculous, if possible, than the former. As Boys' Business is by the Use of Translations rendered vastly more easy to them, if their Task or Lesson is increased in Proportion, as it ought to be, how is there any Encouragement given, or Allowance made, for Idleness. Translations are designed to assist Boys in getting their Lessons only, not in saying them to the Master. In this latter Case the Translations are to be under close Cover, that, by the Manner of the Boys acquitting themselves, the Master may have Proof of their Diligence, or the contrary. And if the same Methods are taken to encourage Industry, and discourage Idleness, where Boys are helped by a Translation, as where they have the Help of a Master, or are left to the Use of a Dictionary, why should they not have the same Effect? If Sugar-Plumbs, Fruit, Play-things, or Half-pence, will make Boys attend diligently to the Instructions of a Master, or thumb their Dictionary heartily, will they not operate as strongly to make Boys diligent in the Use of a Translation? Or, if Correction be necessary, why should it not work up a Lad to Industry, as well where he has the Assistance of a Translation, as where he has not? Will a Translation make him thicker-skinned, or less sensible of Pain? *O rem ridiculam, Cato, & jocosam?* It is therefore a very senseless Thing to pretend, that Translations will make Boys idle. One Way to encourage them to Industry is, to make their Business easy and pleasant to them; which Translations certainly do: And therefore are a visible Means, not to make them idle, but industrious. Whereas in the vulgar Method of our Schools, Boys find it impracticable to do their Business to Content, and so are oftentimes rendered desperately idle, as being convinced by frequent and woful Experience, that no Pains, no Industry they can use, will avail to secure them effectually from the Lash.

THESE Objections against the Use of Translations have not, however, hindered but that Translations have been thought so necessary

cessary for the easy and speedy Attainment of the Greek Tongue, that, for above these hundred and fifty Years last past, no Authors in that Language have been published without them. This might, one would think, have naturally led the World to the Pursuit of the same Method, at least with the easier Authors of the Latin Tongue, for the Use of Schools. For must it not needs appear to any considerate Man a little unaccountable, that Translations should be thought useful and necessary for Men and elder Boys, in order to their more easy and speedy Progress in the Greek Tongue, but neither necessary nor useful for younger Boys in the Attainment of the Latin? Is it agreeable to Reason or common Sense, to suppose a Boy of sixteen or seventeen Years of Age stands in need of a Translation to assist him in reading of Greek, but that a Boy of ten or twelve may do his Business in the Latin Tongue easily and expeditiously enough without any such Help? Has a Child of that Age more Sense for the consulting and using a Latin Dictionary, than he has for making Use of a Greek Lexicon when he is arrived almost at the Years of Manhood? And what sorry Work would Boys make of it, if, upon entering the Greek Testament, they should be denied the Use of the Latin Testament, to help them in getting their Lessons, and be obliged to pick the Meaning of their Words out of a Lexicon? Every Body can see the Absurdity of such a Manner of Proceeding in this Instance, and would be forward enough to cry out against any Master that should be guilty of it. And yet the like Absurdity, committed in the Teaching of the Latin Tongue, goes glibly down, and passes for the most proper Way of Proceeding. Now what is it that disposes Men to make so wide a Difference, where there is none at all in the Nature of Things? Nothing but Custom, the great Rule that most Men usually go by in the most important Affairs of Life without consulting their Reason at all. Very few have the noble Freedom of Mind to examine Things strictly and impartially, in order to make the Result of such Examination the Rule of their Conduct. The Generality chuse to save themselves that Trouble, by going with the Herd, *qua itur, non qua eundum est*, as a great Man among the Antients words himself upon Occasion of making the same Remark, if my Memory fails me not.

As for the Hebrew Tongue, to facilitate the Learning of that, Arius Montanus long since published the Hebrew Bible with an interlineary Version, for which, I doubt not, such as apply themselves to the Study of the Hebrew Language, are thankful to his Memory; at least they have a good deal of Reason, I am sure, having received myself a great deal of Benefit from the Use of it in learning that Language. And Mr. Locke was so sensible of the vast Help to be had from Literal Translations, that he did not think it below him to publish *Æsop's Fables* in the same Form as Montanus did the Hebrew Bible, with an interlineary Version. I

grant indeed that Way of publishing Authors with the Translation so intermixed with the Original is not proper for Schools. But, however, what those two Gentlemen did in that Way shews sufficiently their Opinion of the Usefulness of Literal Translations. And the latter, Mr. *Locke*, thought so well of them, that he declares in his *Book of Education*, Mothers may, by the Help of them, teach their Sons the Latin Tongue themselves, if they please. *Whatever Stir*, says he, *there is made about getting of Latin, his (a young Gentleman's) Mother may teach it him herself, if she will but spend three or four Hours in a Day with him, and make him read the Evangelists in Latin to her. For she need but buy a Latin Testament, and having got some body to mark the last Syllable but one, in Words of above two Syllables, (which is enough to regulate her Pronunciation) read daily in the Gospels, and then let her avoid understanding them in Latin, if she can. And when she understands the Evangelists in Latin, let her in the same Manner read AEsop's Fables, and so proceed on to Eutropius, Justin, and other such Books. I do not mention this as an Imagination of what I fancy may do, but as of a Thing I have known done, and the Latin Tongue with Ease got this Way.*

To conclude, the Use of *Literal Translations* has no Difficulty in it, and employs nothing but Memory. The Boys have proper Words all ready at Hand, without the tedious and oftentimes fruitless Labour of hunting and poring in a Dictionary, or that of troubling their Masters or School-fellows for them; and so go smoothly forward, without any Rubs in their Way, or Loss of Time, and with a great deal of Satisfaction to find their Business so very easy. And I shall venture to say, what I believe few Men of Sense, that will but duly consider what has been said above, will gainsay, That a Boy by the Help of *Literal Translations* would make a better Progress in the Language in one Year, than without he could do in three or four.

NOR are *Literal Translations* of Latin Authors useful only for the lower Forms of a School, but likewise for the higher, or such as can read them pretty well, without any such Help, as well to bring them to a more complete Acquaintance with them, in the most expeditious Manner, as likewise to a Readiness in the writing and speaking of proper Latin, by reading the Translation into the original Latin of the Author. Constant Conversation in Latin with such as talk it well, would indeed be of great Use for that Purpose. But then very little can be done in that Way at School. For to confine Boys to the talking of Latin among themselves, before they have attained any tolerable Skill in the Language, is absurd, and a Means to prevent their ever speaking or writing it well. If Boys are to be so confined, they ought to be constantly attended by a good Master, to help them out upon all Occasions, by furnishing them with proper Language. But this is manifestly im-

impracticable, where there are but two Masters in a School, or, as is oftentimes the Case, but one. A ready and proper Use of the Latin Tongue is a Matter of very great Difficulty, and never to be attained by Boys talking barbarously among themselves; if it is at all attainable at School. For my Part, I never yet knew so much as one Instance of its being attained there, in any School that has come within the Reach of my Observation, or indeed any Thing like it. Nay, I have talked with very ingenious Men, of uncommon Learning, and besides Persons of considerable Experience in that Way, who looked upon the bringing Boys at School to any thing of a true and genuine Latin Stile, wholly impracticable. Now, tho' I will not affirm this, yet I must be allowed to say, it is a Matter of very great Difficulty, insomuch that I greatly question, whether any Method that can be taken with them, will be found generally successful, in any reasonable Time, besides this I here recommend. All the Grammar indeed necessary for the Purpose may easily be taught them: But when that is done, the Main of the Difficulty is still behind; as every one must be sensible, that knows much of the Latin Tongue. A ready Use of proper Terms, and of proper Phrases, or Forms of Expression upon all Occasions, seems hardly attainable in any reasonable Time, or the longest Term of the Continuance of Boys at Grammar-Schools, but in the Method I propose. This, I say, will be the most ready expeditious Method that can be taken, at School however, to furnish the Mind with a Plenty of Words, and a Variety of Phrases and Expressions for the same Sense, and that without any Danger of Error, which the Use of Dictionaries and Phrase-Books would be attended with. For none indeed can receive any great Benefit from them for that Purpose, but such as are good Judges in the Latin Tongue, and are well acquainted with the Idiom thereof already.

LITERAL Translations Boys are to begin with; and after they have gone through four or five Authors, in the Method of reading such Translations into the very original Latin of the Author's, then are to be advanced to *Free and Elegant Translations*. Two or three of the finest Classick Historians, with *Terence* and some of the *Epistles*, and other Pieces of *Tully*, published with such Translations, would, in Conjunction with the Classick Historians I have already published with *Literal Translations*, be sufficient for the Purpose of attaining a ready Use of a good Latin Stile, perhaps equal to Conversation itself, if not preferable to it; at least in one Respect more advantageous, by furnishing the *Tyro* with better Latin for his English, as oft as he wants it, than any, even the greatest Masters of the Latin Tongue, could help him to, in the Way of Conversation. For the great Advantage of constant Conversation for the Attainment of any Language, lies in the perpetual Exercise of the Invention, in what a Man says himself, and

the like perpetual Assistance given to his Invention, in the constant Suggestion of proper Language by those he converses with. Now both these Advantages are to be had from the Method of Proceeding here advised, and the latter of them to a greater Degree of Perfection, than can be had in the Way of Conversation. For in conversing to attain the Use of a Language, the Learner employs his Invention to express his Thoughts properly; he hunts and casts about continually for Words and Phrases that may suit his Design. If he delivers himself improperly, or sticks and stammers for want of Language, those he converses with correct his Improperities, and help him to what is proper, which he carefully attends to, and repeats it two or three Times to himself, to make it stick by him against another Occasion. Just so too in attempting to read a Translation into Latin, the Learner stretches his Invention, and studies for proper Words and Phraseology, viz. that of the Original, which he has carefully perused over, comparing it Period by Period with the Translation, to prepare him for the Work he is upon. If he cannot satisfy himself therein, or is at a Stop, one single Cast of his Eye upon the Latin Column informs him in what he wants, which he reads with close Attention over and over, in order to remember it against a repeated Perusal of the Paragraph or Chapter. Thus the Invention is as much exercised and assisted in this Way of using Translations, as in Conversation; in which Exercise and Assistance given to the Invention lies the whole Advantage of Conversation for the attaining of a Language. Nay, the Invention is more substantially assisted in the former Case. For the Classick Authors were Men of the most eminent Parts, who writ in their native Language, writ at Leisure and upon Deliberation, reviewed and corrected their Works over and over, thereby reducing them to such an Accuracy and Exactness, as no modern Speaker of Latin must pretend to in an Extempore Effusion, or the Swiftneſs and Hurry of Conversation. So that I think I need not scruple to pronounce, that the Way of using Translations for the attaining to speak Latin, which I here advise, is even preferable to the best Conversation that is to be had in that Language.

BUT *Literal Translations* of Latin Authors are not only very useful for Boys at School, but Men too, especially such as having got a pretty good Insight into the Latin Tongue at School, but through Disuse forgot it in a great Measure, are desirous to recover it; which may be done with a great deal of Ease, by the Help of such Books as I have published, viz. *Cordery, Erasmus, Florus, C. Nepos, Justin, Suetonius, Salust, Ovid's Metamorphoses, Introduction to the making of Latin and a Supplement to the same, A New Grammar of the Latin Tongue*. One hour or two employed in reading Classick Authors with such Translations as the above, every Day, for a Year together, will bring Gentlemen that

are ignorant of the Latin Tongue, to read Prose with Ease and Pleasure; after which the Poets will not be difficult for them to understand, by the Help of such Notes as they are published with, especially now the Way is paved for them, by a literal Translation of *Ovid's Metamorphoses*. So that I am not wholly without Hopes I may, by the Books I have published to facilitate the Learning of the Latin Tongue, have done a Piece of acceptable Service to such Gentlemen, as are desirous of regaining or improving the Skill they had acquired at School. Few grown People will ever have the Patience to hammer out such a Language as the Latin by the Help of a Dictionary. That would require more Time than one in a thousand can or will spare. But in this Way of Proceeding, the regaining or improving in the Latin Tongue, will be but a new Kind of Diversion, which the World has hitherto been unacquainted with. The Time Gentlemen need to employ that Way is less than those, who are most taken up with Business, usually spend upon their Pleasures.

I proceed now to treat of *Free and Proper Translations*, wherein Liberty is taken of departing from the Letter of the Latin, in order to make the most handsome proper English. Now the great Usefulness of Classic Authors, published with such Translations, is so very apparent, that I wonder no body has attempted any Thing of the Kind before me. English Translations, indeed, of many of them have been published by themselves, as being designed, I suppose, purely for the Use of such as are ignorant of the Latin Tongue, by presenting them, for their Information or Amusement, with that in English, which they could not come at in the Original, without any further View or Intention at all. But then such Translations may be of the greatest Use for other important Purposes, upon Account of which it is highly convenient to have them published along with the Originals. As,

I. CLASSICK Authors, so published, will be very serviceable for the easy and speedy Improvement of such as, having no great Acquaintance with the Latin Tongue, are desirous of attaining a competent Skill therein, so as to read Authors of all Sorts easily and familiarly. I do not say that Translations, wherein a good deal of Freedom is taken of departing from the Letter or Words of the Original, are at all for the Purpose of such as have but little or no Knowledge of the Latin Tongue to begin with, in order to their learning of that Language. No. Such ought, in the first Place, to make Use of Literal Translations till they have got a pretty general Acquaintance with Words; after which, they may proceed to such as are free and proper, by the Help whereof they will read an Author substantially over in a fourth Part of the Time they could do without, to speak within Compass.

II. THE publishing of Classic Authors with proper and handsome Translations will be very convenient for those who are desirous

rous to attain a Faculty of writing and speaking Latin with Propriety and Readiness. The Way will be to read the Original and Translation together, 'till they can readily render the latter into the Words of the original Latin precisely and exactly. The being thus accustomed to see the Idiom of the two Languages go constantly together, joined with continual Efforts for rendering the one by the other, will make the Idiom of the Latin Tongue almost as familiar to the Mind as that of the English. And I shall be bold to say, that this is far beyond every Thing else that can be done, at School however, for the easy and ready Attainment of a good Latin Stile. But upon this Point I have enlarged sufficiently above.

III. ANOTHER Use that may be made of Classick Authors so published is for the easy quick Attainment of a good English Stile. And the Way thereto is here again for a Person to compare the Original and Translation together 'till he be able to render the Latin Text very readily into the precise Words of the Translation. What woeful Stuff do Boys at School, for want of this Help, usually render the Classick Authors into, in the construing of their Lessons! By which we may easily account for what some have observed, (*Mr. Locke* and the *Spectator*, if my Memory fail me not) that Men educated to Letters, who have threshed hard at Latin for nine or ten Years together, are oftentimes very deficient in their own Language. And no Wonder: For how should those who have for so many Years together at School, been so much inured to vile barbarous Language, be able to deliver themselves in much better with any great Ease or Readiness. It is Use makes Perfection in every Thing Mankind have Occasion to learn in order to practise, And therefore it is not to be expected that our Youth, after they have run through the Course of a Grammar School, should have any Talent at the writing or speaking handsome English, with any Ease or Fluency, if they have never been used to any Thing of that Kind there, but, instead thereof, have had the Relish of their Minds vitiated by a perpetual Run of improper barbarous Language, or meer Gibberish. But, in the Way of proceeding here advised, the Case is the Reverse. The Invention being so constantly exercised in Search of proper handsome Language, and withal as constantly assisted in the most substantial Matter, and presently set going in Case of any Stop, or Difficulty, must needs render such Language very familiar to the Mind, and make it occur, upon all Occasions of writing or speaking, with great Ease and Readiness. In short, I say this Way of using Free and Proper Translations of Classick Authors is so apparently of the greatest and most excellent Use for the Purpose of writing and speaking good English with Ease and Fluency, that, in my Opinion, the Matter can admit of no Dispute amongst Persons of any Sense or Consideration at all.

The several Uses before-mentioned to be made of Classick Authors, published together with handsome elegant Translations, shew of what prodigious Advantage it would be to our Grammar-Schools to have some of the choicest among them so published. Half a Dozen such thrown into our Schools, and used there as they should be, would certainly work a wonderful Effect, such as would soon be very visible all the Nation over, by a much greater and quicker Improvement of Youth in both Languages of Latin and English together. Now the Way of exercising Boys in Classics so published would be to make them get three or four Lessons in the Original to read exactly in the Translation, and, when that is done, to make them do the same Lessons over again, and get the Translation to read exactly back again into the original Latin. This (I say it again, and desire the Reader will take Notice of it) will, in my Opinion, be the most effectual expeditious Method to bring Youth to an easy elegant Use of both Languages, that can possibly be taken with them.

FROM the Whole of what has been said on this Subject of Translations, I shall venture to draw this Conclusion, that a Man of but a very moderate Skill in the Latin Tongue may acquit himself, in teaching it, with the Help of Translations, with much greater Success, than the most able Critick in the Language can do without. I have had as much Experience in the Business of Education as most Men that have engaged in it. I have taught in the common Method and in my own, so far as it was practicable, (for we are yet far from having all the Classicks published with Translations that are necessary for the Assistance of our Youth at School, to say nothing of other Helps that are wanting) and I add too that I have thought as much upon the Subject of Education, as, perhaps, any Man whatever: And I do pretend to say, that, in the common Method of Education, where the Use of Literal Translations is not allowed, Youth must thereby alone suffer a Loss of at least two Years' Time, upon a moderate Computation. So that take two Boys of equal Age and Capacity, and let one start two Years before the other in reading of Authors according to the vulgar Way of proceeding, and I will be answerable for it, that the latter shall, by the Help of Translations, in a Year, or two at most, clearly out-do the former that had so much the start of him. Now, if this be so, as I am pretty sure of it, here is two Years' Time quite lost, to which if we add two Years more Boys lose by trisling in *Lilly's* Grammar, which I am sure is but a reasonable Supposition, here is a Loss of no less than four Years of the properest Time in human Life for the Learning of Languages, to be charged to the Account of the usual Management of Youth in Grammar-Schools, with respect to those two Articles alone, the rejecting of proper Helps for reading the easier Authors, and the Use of an ill-contrived Grammar in Latin.

Now, If this Time was to be saved by receiving into our Schools a competent Number of the Classics with Literal Translations, and the use of a compendious methodical Grammar in English; and the other Faults in the vulgar Way of teaching, which I have taken Notice of in my *Essay upon Education*, were reformed, and other Helps provided for Schools which I have there directed to, what a prodigious Advantage would it be to the Youth of the Nation! How finely might such as are naturally qualified to make Scholars (for all are not so) go furnished to an University by the Age of eighteen or nineteen Years! which is as soon, I think, as Youth ought to be sent thither, let their Parts be what they will. They would not only acquire a much greater Acquaintance with the Languages and Antiquities of Ancient Greece and Rome than they now usually do in the best Schools, but go off prettily accomplished in their own Language, with a competent Skill in History and Geography, both ancient and modern, the Use of the Globes, Chronology, &c. What a noble Foundation would thus be laid for academical Studies! And, if this be so, the Matter may well deserve the most serious Consideration of all worthy Gentlemen, concerned for the Good of their own Children, and that of their native country together.

I HAVE now done with this important Article of Education, and I hope done enough to satisfy any reasonable unprejudiced Reader of the Necessity for a further Reformation of the vulgar Method of proceeding in our Schools as to this particular. I flatter myself that what has been said carries so much Light and Evidence along with it, that very little, if any Thing at all, can be said against it, with any Appearance of Reason. And if so, it were much to be wished, our Schoolmasters, who still stand out against a Thing so plainly for their own Ease and Interest, as well as the Good of the Public, would take the Matter under their most serious Consideration. All I will add is, that such Gentlemen, as like the Sentiments delivered in this Dissertation, may, I humbly presume to hope, find many more equally agreeable to them, upon all the Branches of Education, in my *Essay upon the Subject*; as likewise upon all the Branches of Literature in a Book I published some time ago, under the Title of, *An Essay upon Study, wherein Directions are given for the Conduct thereof, and the Collection of a Library proper for that Purpose, consisting of the choicest Books in all the several Parts of Learning.*

JOHN CLARKE



GERARD VOSSIUS's
A C C O U N T
O F
E U T R O P I U S.

EUTROPIUS, sophista Italus, ut eum vocat Suidas, cum alia, quædam eodem teste, tum Breviarium scripsit rerum Romanorum ab urbe condita usque ad Flavium Valentem Augustum, cui & opus suum dicavit. Militasse se ait sub Juliano, atque expeditioni ejus in Persas interfuisse: Quo & pertinent verba Georgii Codini in selectis de originibus Constantinopolitanis, ubi sic scribit,

Laudat vero eum testem in rebus Constantini Magni, quæ oculis suis vidisse eum ait. Atque ex his patet error Ptolemæi, &

Eutropius, an Italian sophist, as Suidas calls him, writ, as the same author informs us, besides other things, a brief history of the Romans, from the building of the city, to the time of the Emperor Flavius Valens, to whom he also dedicated his work. He says he served in the wars under Julian, and went along with him in his expedition against the Persians: As appears likewise from the words of George Codinus, in his select observations relating to the antiquities of Constantinople, wherein he thus writes, Eutropius the sophist, who was with Julian the Apostate in Persia. He quotes him for the transactions of Constantine the Great, which he says he had seen with his own eyes. And from hence appears the mistake of Ptolemy, hujus

hujus se auctoritate tu-
entis Raphaelis Volater-
rani, qui Eutropium hunc
fuisse putarunt discipulum
Beati Augustini. Quæ
& sententia est Gesneri,
& Esingrinii, & Theodori
Zuengeri, Theatri sui volu-
mine VI. Lib. II. ad hæc
Possevinus in Apparatu sacro,
atque aliorum. In errorem
omnes eos impulit, quod
Gennadius in illustrium Vi-
rorum catalogo Eutropium
quendam referat, de quo
hunc in modum apud eum
legitur: 'Eutropius presby-
' ter scripsit ad duas sorores,
' ancillas Christi, quæ ob de-
' votionem pudicitæ, & a-
' morem religionis exhære-
' datæ sunt a parentibus, e-
' pistolas in modum libello-
' rum consolatorias, elegan-
' ti & aperto sermone duas,
' non solum ratione, sed etj-
' am testimoniis scriptura-
' rum munitas.' Meminit
autem ejus Gennadius post
Augustinum, Orosium, &
alios. Hunc illi esse brevarii
scriptorem crediderunt. Sed
tempora repugnant, cum
actor Breviarii, Constantini
ejusque liberorum, Juliani,
Joviani, & Valentis tempo-
ribus vixerit: at non item
Gratiani aut Theodosii, sal-
tem non Arcadii, & Honorii;
ut Augustino esse junior non

and of Raphael Volaterra-
nus, who goes upon his au-
thority, and who fancied this
Eutropius to have been a disciple
of St. Austin. Which is like-
wise the opinion of Gesner, and
of Esingrinus, and of Theodore
Zuengerus, in the 6th volume of
his Theatre, book 2, as likewise
of Possevinus in his Apparatus
sacer and others. What led them
all into this mistake, is, that
Gennadius in his catalogue of il-
lustrious men, has put down one,
of whom he speaks in the follow-
ing manner: 'Eutropius a pres-
' byter, writ to two sisters, hand-
' maids of Christ, who for their
' invincible inclination to a life
' of chastity and zeal for reli-
' gion, were disinherited by their
' parents, two letters of conso-
' lation, that they may well pass
' for two little books, in a
' handsome clear stile, support-
' ed not only by reason, but
' quotations out of the scrip-
' tures.' Now Gennadius men-
tions him after Austin, Orisius,
and others. This they supposed
to be the author of the brief
history. But the times will not
allow of it, since the author of
the brief history lived in the
days of Constantine and his sons,
of Julian, Jovian, and Va-
lens: but not likewise in Gra-
tian's or Theodosius's; however
not in Arcadius and Honorius's;
so that he cannot be younger than
possit

possit. Ad hæc ille Gennadio memoratus presbyter erat; at hic an Christianus fuerit, merito ambigitur; cum reticeat Christianorum persecutiones. X. ac in Joviano aperte suadeat perfidiam. Scio esse qui Christianum fuisse colligant exinde, quod de Juliano scribat, RELIGIONIS CHRISTIANÆ INSECTOR, PERINDE TAMEN UT CRUORE ABSTINERET. Sed ita quoque scribere potuit gentilis, saltem qui in confinio tenebrarum ac lucis constitutus, nec Gentilem Religionem probaret, nec Christianæ tamen nomen dedisset: quales seculum illud habuit multos. Sed utcumque hoc est, tempora, ut vidimus, eos refellunt, qui Augustino Eutropium faciunt juniorem. Stylum si spectes, parum est concinnus: sed hoc ætati, quæ vixit, tribuamus. Res vero ipsas compendio satis commode, constrinxit. Sane quanti a Græcis fieri solebat, vel argumento illud erit, quod Capito historicus Lycius epitomes Eutropii scripserit Græcæ.

U. Suidas docet in Imo & Simlerus, in Appendice: bibliotheca Gesneri, testatur, in bibliotheca P.

Austin. Besides the person mentioned by Gennadius was a presbyter; but whether this Eutropius was a Christian is questioned, and not without reason, since he says nothing of the ten persecutions, and in his Account of Jovian, avowedly pleads for breach of faith. I know there are some who guess him to have been a Christian, from what he says about Julian, 'A persecutor of the christian religion, yet so as to abstain from blood.' But a Heathen might write so, at least one who being upon the confines of darkness and light, neither approved of the Pagan religion, nor was yet a convert to the Christian; and such there were a great many in that age. But let that be as it will, the difference in point of time, as we have already observed, sufficiently confutes those who make Eutropius younger than Austin. If you consider his style, it is not the most elegant; but that is to be imputed to the age he lived in. Yet he has given us the story in a pretty handsome abridgement. How much it was valued by the Greeks is apparent from the Greek translation made of it by Capito the historian of Lycia, as Suidas informs us in the article of Nay Simler too, in his appendix to Gesner's Bibliotheca, says, there is in the library of P. Pithæus, Pænius's translation of Pi-

Pithæi exstare

Romanæ Eutropii historię. Ac video quædam ex Pæanio hoc citari a Scaligero. Compendio Eutropii Paulus Diaconus, malo sane exemplo, sua interfit; ut liquet ex undecim primis historię miscellæ libris; de quibus dicemus, cum ad Paulum Diaconum ventum erit. Meminit & Eutropii Beda Hist. Angl. Lib. I. Cap. XI. & qui sæculo toto Beda junior est, Hincmarus Rhemenfis, opusculo ad Hincmarum Laudunensem Cap. XVI. Ubi de castello Lauduno loquens ait, 'Quod sicut Eutropius, antiquus historiographus, dicit, auctore Macrobio prætoris conditum. Ab exordio sui in Paganismo inter civitates, vel provinciales sedes nomen & locum non habuit.' Facit & mentionem Flodoardus Pontif. Rem. lib. I. cap. I. & Leo Ostiensis (qui Alexii & Henrici Imp. temporibus fuit) Chronici Casiensis lib. I. cap. XVII. De Eutropio hoc satis, a quo diversus est Eutropius grammaticus, quem de literis testem laudat Priscianus lib. I. item Eutropius medicus, memoratus Marcello Empirico præfat. operis de medicamentis.

the Roman history of Eutropius. And I find some things quoted out of this Pæanius by Scaliger. Paulus Diaconus has scandalously foisted some of his stuff into the compend of Eutropius, as appears from the 11 first books of his miscellaneous history; concerning which we shall say more when we come to Paulus Diaconus. Bede too makes mention of Eutropius in his English history, b. 1. chap. 11. And Hincmarus of Rheims, who is a whole age later than Bede, does the same in a little treatise of his address'd to Hincmarus of Laudun, chap. 16. Where speaking of the castle of Laudun, he says, 'Which, as Eutropius, an ancient historian, writes, was built by Macrobius the prætor. Upon its first building under Paganism, it had no name or place amongst cities or country towns.' Flodoardus, bishop of Rheims, takes notice of him too, b. 1. ch. 1. and Leo of Ostia. (who lived in the times of the emperors Alexius and Henry) in his chronicle of Casinum, b. 1. ch. 17. And so much for Eutropius, whom we are not to confound with Eutropius the grammarian, whom Priscian quotes about the letters, b. 1. Nor with Eutropius the physician, mentioned by Marcellus Empiricus in the preface to his treatise of medicines.



DOMINO

To the LORD

VALENTI, VALENS,

GOTHICO, GOTHICK,

MAXIMO, PERPETUO, Great, Immortal, and

AUGUSTO.

AUGUST. 2

RES Romanis, ex voluntate mansuetudinis tuæ, ab urbe condita ad nostram memoriam, quæ in negotiis vel bellicis, vel civilibus eminebant, per ordinem temporum brevi narratione collegi, strictim

I HAVE collected in a brief narrative, and in order of time, the Roman affairs, from the building of the city, that appeared the most considerable, in the transactions either of war or

B

1. This Valens was taken in by the Emperor Valentinian the first, as his partner in the empire, in the year of Christ 364. He managed the war for some time against the Goths, which was the occasion of his title Gothicus. He received a dangerous wound by an arrow in a battle against the same Goths, and upon his being carried out of the field into a house not far off, was pursued by them, and burnt alive, together with the house, in the year of Christ 377.

2. The title of Augustus is equivalent to that of Emperor; it was at first given by the Senate to Octavius the nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar, and kept by the following Emperors.

The DEDICATION.

additis etiam iis, quæ in principum vitis egregia exstiterunt; ut tranquillitatis tuæ possit mens divina lætari, prius se illustrium virorum facta in administrando imperio sequutam, quam cognosceret lectione.

peace, according to the pleasure of your *clemency, adding withall briefly those things, which were remarkable in the lives of the Emperors; † that the divine mind of your Majesty may rejoice to find it has followed the conduct of illustrious men in governing the empire, before it was acquainted therewith by reading.

* This title of *Manfuetudo*, as well as *Tranquillitas*, and several others was applied to the Emperors in the same manner, as *his Majesty* is now to Kings. They were introduced not long before these times, by the sordid flattery of the people, confirmed by the want of sense and modesty in the Emperors, who tamely suffered themselves to be addressed in such a kind of language as was only proper to the Deity. The old Greeks and Romans were wholly strangers to any thing of that kind.

† Our author makes the Emperor here but a coarse kind of compliment in supposing the divine mind of his tranquillity, as he words himself, so very ignorant of the Roman history, at an age when he is capable of commanding armies, and had done it for some time against the Goths; either the Emperor, or those charged with the care of his education, must have been highly to blame, if our author says true.





EUTROPII
BREVIARIUM
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ
LIBER I.

ROMANUM Imperium, quo neque ab exordio ullum fere minus neque incrementis toto orbe amplius humana potest memoria recordari, a Romulo exordium habet, qui Vestalis virginis, & (quantum putatus est) Martis cum Remo fratre, uno partu editus est. Is cum inter pastores latrocinaretur, octodecim annos natus, ur-

THE Roman Empire, than which the * history of mankind cannot furnish us with any almost, less in its original, nor greater in its increase throughout the whole world, has its beginning from Romulus, who being the son of a Vestal † Nun and (as was supposed) of Mars, was born at the same birth with his brother Remus. He whilst he ‖ robbed amongst the shepherds, being but 18

B 2

bem

* I chuse to render the word *memoria* history, a sense it sometimes has: if our author must be supposed to have used it in its ordinary acceptation, I see not what tolerable sense can be made of what he says. I confess the word *recordari*, in the only sense it hath in good authors, does not agree with my translation of *memoria*; but I am apt to believe it is here used improperly, and may be an instance of that deviation from the purity of the Latin tongue, which prevailed in our author's time.

† *Virginus filius* may seem not very proper; but it's certain the word *virgo* is sometimes used, even in Terence itself, for a young woman after the bearing of a child.

§ That most ingenious lady, daughter of Tanaquil le Fevre, who writes notes upon Eutropius for the use of the Dauphin, and afterwards married Mons. Dacier, cabinet-maker to the late French King, explains the word

La

hem exiguam in Palatino monte constituit, xi. Kal. Maii, Olympiadis sextæ anno tertio, post Trojæ excidium, ut qui plurimum minimumque tradent, trecentesimo, nonagesimo quarto.

years old, built a little city upon the Palatine mount, upon the eleventh of the * calends of May, in the third year of the sixth + Olympiad, in the || 394th year of the æstruction of Troy§. 2. Con-

Latrocinari by *militare, vitam in armis degere*, for which she quotes Plautus; in whose time, it's true, the word was sometimes so used; but that sense of it was out of date long before the days of Eutropius, who, had he used it so, would have been understood by no body, if he himself was so well read in antiquity as to know the ancients had used it so, which is not very likely. I chuse, therefore, to render it in the only sense it had in our author's time. Romulus might, as Plutarch says, defend his neighbour shepherds against robbers and rob too by way of reprisal. There was nothing more common in those early ages of the world, when kingdoms and commonwealths were of very small extent, than for parties in states that bordered upon one another, to sally out of the confines of their own little territory to rob their borderers. Cæsar informs us that in his time the practice was reckoned commendable and glorious among the Germans, and Thucydides gives no better account of the Greeks, and their neighbours, some generations before his own time.

* The first day of every month was called the calends, and the days from the 13th in some, and the 15th in others, were reckoned by their distance from the 1st day, or the calends of the following; thus the 11th of the calends of May is the 10th day before the 1st of May, or the 21st of April.

+ The Olympiads were a famous Æra or Epochæ amongst the Greeks, being a term of four years, so denominated from Olympiæ, a town in the west of Peloponnesus, nigh the river ALPHÆUS, where every four years games were celebrated, by a vast concourse of people from Greece, and other parts. These games were at first instituted, they tell you, by the famous Hercules, but after his time discontinued, and revived again at last, in the year before Christ 775. The first four years from the revival of them was termed the first Olympiad, the next four years the second Olympiad, and so on. And when the Greeks took notice of the time of any transaction, they said, it fell out in the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th year of such an Olympiad.

|| The destruction of Troy happened, according to the best chronologers, 1184 years before Christ, and Rome was built about 752; the difference which is in the time from the destruction of Troy till the building of Rome, is 432.

§ As the words *ut qui plurimum minimumque tradunt*, have visibly no meaning, I have not translated them. Madam Dacier, indeed, makes no difficulty of them, tho' she says a great many before her had; to make up the sense, she informs us we are to understand the words *et præteream* after *ut*; which to be sure makes good sense; but if that was what the author intended to say, unless he expected people should understand his meaning by his gaping, he should not have left those words out; for nothing in writing

2. Conditā civitate, quam ex nomine suo Romam vocavit, hæc fere egit. Multitudinem finitimorum in civitatem recepit; centum ex senioribus elegit, quorum consilio omnia ageret; quos senatores nominavit propter senectutem. Tunc, cum uxores ipse & populus non haberent, invitavit ad spectaculum ludorum vicinas urbi nationes, atque earum virgines rapuit. Commotis bellis propter raptarum injuriam, Cæninenses vicit, Antemnates, Crustuminos, Sabinos, Fidenates, Vejentes (hæc omnia oppida urbem cingunt.) Et cum orta subito tempestate non comparuisset anno regni trigesimo septimo, ad Deos transisse creditus, consecratus est. Deinde Romæ per quinos dies senatores imperaverunt, & his regnantibus annus unus completus est. each, and whilst they reigned one year was completed.

3. Postea Numa Pompilius rex creatus est, qui bellum nullum quidem gessit, sed non minus civitati quam

2. Having built the city, which he called by his own name Rome, he performed these things. He took great numbers of his neighbours into his city. He chose a hundred of the elders of the people; by whose advice he managed all his affairs, which he called senators, because of their age. Then, as he and his people had no wives, he invited the nations, neighbours to his city, to the sight of games, and seized all their young women. Wars commencing for the injustice of seizing the women, he conquered the Cæninensians, the Antemnati-ans, Crustumini-ans, Sabines, Fidenatians, Vejentians, (all these towns surrounded the city.) And as in a storm that rose all on a sudden, he disappeared in the 37th year of his reign, being supposed to have gone to the Gods, he was accordingly deified. After that, the senators reigned at Rome for five days

3. Afterwards Numa Pompilius was made king, who carried on indeed no war, but was no less serviceable to

or speaking ought to be admitted, but what is obvious to be understood, without being expressed, which I think those words are not. The same sentence occurs again in the last chapter of the 10th book, otherwise I should be inclinable to believe the words *et præteream* had by the carelessness of some copier of books been omitted; for without that, or something equivalent, this passage is imperfect, and without sense. If the author must be supposed to have left it to be understood, it was an inexcusable blunder in him.

Romulus profuit. Nam & leges Romanis, moresque constituit, qui consuetudine prætorum iam latrones ac semibarbari putabantur. Annum descripsit in x. menses, prius sine aliqua computatione confusum: & infinita Romæ sacra ac templa constituit. Morbo decessit quadragesimo tertio imperii anno.

4. Huic successit Tullus Hostilius. Huic bella reparavit, Albanos vicit, qui ab urbe Roma xii. milliario sunt: Veintes & Fidenates, quorum alii sexto milliario absunt ab urbe Romana, alii octavo decimo, bello superavit. Urbem ampliavit, abiecit Cælio monte. Cum triginta duobus annis regnasset, fulmine ictus cum domo sua arsit.

5. Post hunc Ancus Martius, Numæ ex filia nepos, suscepit imperium. Contra Latinos dimicavit: Aventinum montem civitati adiecit, & Janiculum: Ostiam civitatem supra mare sexto decimo milliario ab urbe Romæ condidit: vigesimo quarto anno imperii morbo periit.

6. Deinde regnum Priscus Tarquinius accepit. Hic nu-

the city than Romulus. For he established laws and wholesome usages amongst the Romans, who, from a custom of fighting, were now thought robbers and half barbarians. He divided the year into ten months, which had been confused before without any proper reckoning: and he instituted an infinite number of holy rites, and built many temples at Rome. He died of a disease in the forty-third year of his reign.

4. Tullus Hostilius succeeded him. He renewed the wars, conquered the Albans, who are at the twelfth mile from the city Rome: he subdued the Veientes and the Fidenates too, one of which are distant six miles from the city of Rome, and the other eighteen. He enlarged the city by adding mount Cælius. After he had reigned 32 years, he was thunder-struck, and was burnt up, together with his house.

5. After him Ancus Martius, the grandson of Numa by a daughter, took upon him the government. He fought against the Latins, added mount Aventine and Janiculum to the city. He built the city of Ostia upon the sea, at the sixteenth mile from the city Rome. He died a natural death in the 24th year of his reign.

6. Then Priscus Tarquinius got the kingdom. He doubled
merum

merum senatorum duplicavit; Circum Romæ ædificavit; Iudos Romanos instituit, qui ad nostram memoriam permanent. Vicit idem etiam Sabinos; & non parum agrorum, sublatum iisdem, urbis Romæ territorio adjunxit; primisque triumphans urbem intravit: muros fecit, & cloacas: Capitolium inchoavit. Trigésimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios occisus est, regis ejus cui ipse successerat.

7. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili fœmina, captiva tamen, & ancilla. Hic quoque Sabinos subegit: montes tres, Quirinalem, Viminalem, Esquilinum urbi abjunxit, fossas circum murum duxit. Primus omnium Censum ordinavit qui adhuc per orbem terrarum incognitus erat. Sub eo

*the number of the senators: built a *Circus at Rome; instituted the † Roman games, which continue to our times. The same prince likewise conquered the Sabines, and added to the territory of the city of Rome not a little land, which he had taken from the same, and first entered the city in triumph. He made the walls & || Cloacæ. He begun the capitol; and was slain by the sons of Ancus, that king whom he had succeeded, in the 38th year of his reign.*

7. *After him Servius Tullius took upon him the government, born of a noble woman, but yet a captive and a maid-servant. He too subdued the Sabines, and added three mountains, the Quirinal, Viminal, & Esquiline, to the city, and drew ditches round the wall. He likewise first instituted the § Census, which had been as yet unknown in the world. Under him all*

* The Circus was a large circular sort of building, with rows of seats rising one above another, in which the people were presented with public games for their diversion.

† These *Ludi Romani* were likewise called *Magni*, and instituted in honour of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. For the heathen worship consisted mostly in musick, dancing, and other diversions. It is strange, that nations so polite and knowing as the Greeks and Romans, could think fiddling and piping, dancing, wrestling, running, and fighting, could be agreeable to their Gods, or a proper way of worshipping them.

|| These were very wide subterraneous canals for conveying the filth of the town into the river.

§ I retain in the translation the Latin word, because our language has none to answer it; it signifies a survey or account taken of the people, i. e. their estates, callings, habitations, &c. in order to an equal taxation of them for the public service.

Roma, omnibus in censum delatis, habuit caputū lxxxiv. millia civium Romanorum, cum his qui in agris erant. Occisus est 45 imperii anno, scelere generi sui Tarquinii superbi, filii ejus regis cui ipse successerat, & filiae suae quam Tarquinius habebat uxorem.

8. Lucius Tarquinius superbus, septimus atque ultimus regum, Volscos (quæ gens ad Campaniam euntibus non longe ab urbe est) vicit; Gabios civitatem & Sueffam Pometiam subegit; cum Thuscis pacem fecit; & templum Jovi in Capitolio ædificavit. Postea Ardeam oppugnans, in octavo decimo milliario ab urbe positam civitatem, imperium perdidit. Nam cum filius ejus, ipse Tarquinius junior, nobilissimi Collatini uxorem stuprasset, eaque de injuria marito & patri & amicis quæsta fuisset, in omnium conspectu se occidit; propter quam causam Brutus parens & ipse Collatinus, populum concitavit, & Tarquinio ademuit imperium. Mox exercitus quoque eum, qui civitatem Ardeam cum ipso rege oppugnabat, reliquit, venientique ad urbem rex portis clausis exclusus

people being brought under this Census, Rome had eighty four thousand heads of Roman citizens, with those that were in the country. He was slain in the 45th year of his reign, by the villainy of his son-in-law, Tarquin the proud, the son of that king whom he had succeeded, and of his own daughter, whom Tarquin had to wife.

8. Lucius Tarquinius the proud, the seventh and last of the kings, conquered the Volscians (which nation is not far from the city as you go to Campania) he reduced the city Gabii and Sueffa Pometia; made a peace with the Thuscans, and built a temple to Jupiter in the Capitol. Afterwards as he was attacking Ardea, a city situated at the distance of 18 miles from the city Rome, he lost his kingdom. For when his son Tarquin the younger had ravished the wife of a very noble person, Collatinus, and she had complained of the injury to her husband and father and friends, she killed herself in the sight of them all. For which reason Brutus her father and Collatinus raised the people, and took the kingdom from Tarquin. Presently his army too, who were attacking the city Ardea with the king, deserted him; and the king upon coming to the city Rome, was excluded, the gates

est

est. Cumque imperasset annos viginti quinque, cum uxore & liberis suis fugit. Ita Romæ regnatum est per septem reges annis ducentis quadraginta tribus, cum adhuc Roma, ubi plurimum vix usque ad quintum decimum milliarius possideret.

9. Hinc consules cœpere pro uno rege duo hac causa creari, ut si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum, habens potestatem similem, coerceret. Et placuit, ne imperium longius quam annum haberent, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiores redderentur, sed civiles semper essent, qui se post annum scirent futuros esse privatos: fuerunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus, Consules Lucius Junius Brutus, qui maxime egerat, ut Tarquinius pelleretur, & Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Tarquinio Collatino statim sublata dignitas est: placuerat enim, ne quisquam in urbe maneret, qui Tarquinius vocaretur. Qui, accepto omni patrimonio suo, ex urbe migravit, & loco ipsius factus est Valerius Publicola consul. Commovit tamen bellum ubi Romæ rex Tarqui-

being shut against him. And after he had reigned 25 years, he was banished with his wife and children. Thus kingly government obtained at Rome for the time of seven kings, and two hundred and forty three years, whilst Rome as yet, where it had most, hardly possessed a territory extending as far as the 15th mile.

9. Upon this two Consuls begun to be made instead of one King; for this reason, that if one had a mind to be wicked, the other having the like authority, might restrain him. And it was thought fit they should hold their power no longer than for a year, lest they should be rendered insolent by the long continuance of their authority, but should be always moderate, who knew that they should be private persons after a year. Wherefore in the first year after the Tarquins were banished, L. Junius Brutus, who had particularly exerted himself, that Tarquin might be banished, and Tarquinius Collatinus, the husband of Lucretia, were made Consuls. But this dignity was taken immediately from Tarquinius Collatinus. For it was thought fit that no one should continue in the city, that was called Tarquin. Who receiving his whole estate, removed out of the city, and Valerius Publicola was made
nius

nus, qui fuerat expulsus, & collectis multis gentibus, ut in regnum posset restitui, dimicavit.

together many nations, fought to

Consul in his room. Yet King Tarquin, who had been banish'd, rais'd a war against the city Rome, and having got

10. In primâ pugna Brutus & Aruns Tarquinii filius invicem se occiderunt. Romani tamen ex ea pugna victores recesserunt. Brutum Romanæ matronæ defensori pudicitiae suæ, quasi communem patrem, per annum luxerunt. Valerius Publicola Spurium Lucretium Tricipitinum collegam sibi fecit, Lucretiæ patrem: quo morbo mortuo, iterum Horatium Pulvillum collegam sibi sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque Consules habuit: cum Tarquinius Collatinus urbe cessisset propter nomen, Brutus prælio perisset, Spurius Lucretius morbo mortuus esset.

11. Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius, ut reciperetur in regnum, bellum Romanis intulit, auxilium ei ferente Porfena Tusciæ rege, & Romam pene cepit. Verum tum quoque victus est. Tertio anno post reges.

be restored to his kingdom.
10. *In the first battle Brutus, and Aruns the son of Tarquin, kill'd one another. Yet the Romans came off from that battle victorious. The Roman matrons mourn'd for Brutus the defender of their honour, as a common father, for a year. Valerius Publicola made Spurius Lucretius Tricipitinus, the father of Lucretia his colleague. Who dying a natural death, he again took for his colleague Horatius Pulvillus. Thus the first year had five Consuls; since Tarquinius Collatinus quitted the city, because of his name: Brutus fell in battle, and Spurius Lucretius died of a distemper.*

11. *In the second year too, Tarquinius again made war upon the Romans, in order to be receiv'd into his kingdom; Porfena the King of Tuscia carrying him assistance, And was near taking Rome. But then too he was vanquish'd. The third*

* Livy and Plutarch make it but a sort of drawn battle, yet toll an idle story, from whence the Romans took occasion to claim the victory.

† He was not properly vanquish'd, but oblig'd to retire, because his friend Porfena thought fit to make a peace with the Romans, which their historians say he was frightened into by a desperate attempt of Mucius Scaevola to kill him, and a politick pretence of his to the King, that ~~300~~ the Romans had sworn to endeavour his destruction in the same bold manner.

exactos, Tarquinius cum suscipi non posset in regnum, neque ei Porfena, qui pacem cum Romanis fecerat, auxilium præstaret, Tusculum se contulit, quæ civitas non longe ab urbe est: atque ibi per quatuordecim annos privatus cum uxore presenuit. Quarto anno post reges exactos, cum Sabini Romanis bellum intulissent, victi sunt; & de his est triumphatum. Quinto anno Lucius Valerius ille Bruti collega, & quartum Consul, fataliter mortuus est, adeo pauper, ut collatis a populo nummis, sumptum habuerit sepulturæ, quem matronæ, sicut Brutum, annum luxerunt.

his funeral bore with money contributed by the people, whom the matrons mourn'd for a year, as they had done for Brutus.

12. Nono anno post reges exactos, cum gener Tarquinii, ad injuriam soceri vindicandam ingentem collegisset exercitum, nova Romæ dignitas est creata, quæ Dictatura appellatur, major quam Consulatus. Eodem anno etiam magister equitum factus est, qui Dictatori obsequeretur. Neque quidquam similis potest dici, quam Dictatura anti-

*year after the royal family were driven from Rome, when Tarquin could not be received into his kingdom, nor did Porfena, who had made a peace with the Romans, any longer give him assistance, he withdrew himself to *Tusculum, which town is not far from the city Rome, and there lived a private person for fourteen years with his wife, to be very old. In the fourth year after the royal family were banish'd, the Sabines making war upon the Romans, were conquer'd, and the Romans, triumphed over them. In the fifth year after L. Valerius, that colleague of Brutus, and a fourth time Consul, died a natural death, so poor, that he had the charges of*

12. In the ninth year after the banishing of the royal family, the son-in-law of Tarquin having raised a huge army to revenge the injury done his father-in-law, a new office was erected at Rome, which is called the †Dictatorship, greater than the Consulate. In the same year likewise a Master of Horse was made, to obey the Dictator. Nor can any thing be named more like to the Impe-

C 2

qua,

**Livy says to Cumæ in Campania.*

† This was at first an absolute power, but confined within the space of six months. See ROSINUS's Antiquities, or PITISCUS's Lexicon.

qua, huic imperii potestati, quam nunc tranquillitas vestra habet, maxime cum Augustus quoq; Octavianus, de quo postea dicemus &, ante eum, Caius Cæsar, sub Dictaturæ nomine atque honore regnaverint. Dictator autem Romæ primus fuit Lartius: Magister equitum primus, Spurius Cassius.

23. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos, seditio-
nem populus Romæ fecit, tanquam a Senatu atq; Consulibus premeretur. Tum & ipse sibi Tribunos plebis, quasi proprios judices & defensores creavit, per quos contra Senatum & Consules tutus esse posset.

14. Sequenti anno Volsci contra Romanos bellum re-
paraverunt: & victi acie, etiam Coriolos civitatem quam habebant optimam, perdiderunt.

15. Octavo decimo anno postquam reges ejecti erant, expulsus ex urbe Quintus

rial authority, which now your Majesty has, than the old Dictatorship, especially since Augustus Octavianus too, of whom we shall speak hereafter, and before him Caius Cæsar, reigned under the name and honour of the Dictatorship. The first Dictator at Rome was Lartius, and Spurius Cassius the first Master of the Horse.

13. In the sixteenth year after the banishment of the royal family, the people made a mutiny at Rome, as if they were oppressed by the Senate and Consuls. Then too they made to themselves *Tribunes of the Commons, as their own proper judges and defenders, by whom they might be secured against the Senate and Consuls.

14. In the following year, the Volsci renewed the war against the Romans: and being defeated in the field, lost likewise Corioli, the best city which they had.

15. In the 18th year after the royal family were turned out Q. Marcius, a † general,

* These were at first but two, but their number quickly encreased to ten. And they answered the design of their institution effectually, and contributed not a little to the future rise and growth of the Roman state, by procuring at last to the Commons admission to all the great offices of the government; after which the Romans bore down all opposition, till they made themselves in a great measure masters of the world. For a more particular account of their office see Rosinus, or Pitiscus.

† Marcius was not General, but an inferior officer only in the army, to whose valour the taking of Corioli was principally owing, from whence he had the name of Coriolanus.

Marcius

Marcus dux Romanorum, qui Coriolos cepit Volscorum civitatem, ad ipsos Volscos contendit iratus, & auxilia contra Romanos accepit. Romanos sæpe vicit: usque ad quintum milliarium urbis accessit, oppugnaturus etiam patriam suam, legatis, qui pacem petebant, repudiatis, nisi ad eum mater Veturia, & uxor Volumnia ex urbe venissent: quarum fletu & deprecatione superatus removit exercitum: atque hic secundus post Tarquinium fuit, qui dux contra patriam suam esset.

16. Cæsone Fabio & Tito Virginio Consulibus trecenti nobiles homines, qui ex Fabia familia erant, contra Veientes bellum soli susceperunt, promittentes Senatui & populo per se omne certamen implendum. Itaque profecti omnes nobiles, & qui singuli magnorum exercitum duces esse deberent, in prælio conciderunt. Unus omnino superfuit ex tanta familia, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non

of the Romans, who had taken Corioli, a city of the Volsci, being banished the city, went over to the Volsci in a rage, and received assistance against the Romans. He often conquered the Romans. He came within five miles of the city, designing too to attack the place of his nativity, rejecting the deputies that begged peace from him, unless his mother Veturia, and his wife Volumnia had come to him from the city, by whose weeping and importunity being prevailed upon, he drew off his army. And this was the second from Tarquin, who was general of an army against his own country.

16. When Cæso Fabius and Titus Virginius were Consuls, 300 noblemen, who were of the Fabian family, undertook alone the war against the Veientes, promising the Senate and people to manage that whole dispute by themselves. Wherefore going accordingly, all of them noblemen, and who each of them ought to have been leaders of great armies, they fell in battle. But * one was left of so great a family, who by reason of his childish age could not be carri-

* This circumstance is to be sure false. A family that could furnish 300 fighting men had no doubt many male children. I wonder so improbable a thing could pass upon such an author as Livy, who, for the talents of writing history, was at least equal, if not superior, to any of the Ancients, either Greeks or Romans.

potuerat ad pugnam. Post hæc Censui in urbe habitus est, & inventa sunt civium capitum cxxix. millia.

17. Sequenti anno, cum in Algidio monte, ab urbe duodecimo ferme milliario, Romanus obsideretur exercitus, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Dictator est factus: qui agrum quatuor jugerum possidens, manibus suis colebat. Is, cum in opere & arans esset inventus, sudore deterso, Togam Prætextam accepit: & cæsis hostibus, liberavi exercitum.

18. Anno ccc. & altero ab urbe condita, imperium Consulare cessavit, & pro duobus Consulibus decem facti sunt, qui summam potestatem haberent, Decemviri nominati. Sed cum primo anno bene egissent, secundo unus ex iis Appius Claudius Virginii cujusdam, qui honestis jam stipendiis contra Latinos in monte Algidio militabat, fi-

ed to the battle. After this the Census was again taken in the city, and there were found to be a hundred and nineteen thousand freemen.

17. In the following year, the Roman army being besieged in mount Algidum, at about the twelfth mile from the city, L. Quintus Cincinnatus was made Dictator, who possessing a piece of land of four * jugera, tilled it with his own hands. He being found at work and ploughing, wiping off the sweat, took the Toga Prætexta, and cutting off the enemy, delivered the army.

18. In the year 300, from the building of the city, the Consular government ceased, and instead of two Consuls, ten officers were made, who had the supreme power, being therefore named the Decemviri. But after they had behaved well the first year, in the second, one of them, Appius Claudius, who had a design to debauch a young woman, daughter of one Virginius, who served in an § ho-

liam

* *Jugerum* is a piece of land, 240 feet long and 120 broad, that is, near upon half our acre.

† The design of their institution was to compile a body of laws for the Romans, who then either had none at all, or very few. The famous twelve tables were the work of these same Decemviri.

§ *Honestis stipendiis* is properly or verbally rendered for handsome, honourable pay. *Stipendium* signifies in general wages, but most commonly soldier's pay, and sometimes a year's pay. It won't be improper to observe here, that the Roman soldiers at that time served the commonwealth in the wars at their own expence. It was some years after, as *Livy* informs us,

that

liam virginem corrumpere voluit: quam pater occidit, ne stuprum a Decemviro sustineret: & regressus ad milites, movit tumultum. Sublata est Decemviris potestas, ipsique damnati sunt.

19. Anno trecentesimo decimo quinto ab urbe condita, Fidenates contra Romanos rebellaverunt. Auxilium præstabant his Vejentes, & rex Vejentium Tolumnius, quæ ambæ civitates tam vicinæ urbi sunt, ut Fidenæ vii. Vejentes xviii. milliario adsint. Conjunxerunt se his & Volsci; sed M. Æmilio dictatore, Lucio Quintio Cincinnato Magistro equitum victi, etiam regem perdiderunt: Fidenæ captæ & excisæ. Post xx. inde annos, Vejentani rebellaverunt. Dictator contra ipsos missus est Furius Camillus, qui primum eos vicit acie; mox etiam civitatem diu obsidens cepit, antiquissimam, Italiaque ditissimam. Post eam cepit & Faliscos, non minus nobilem civitatem. Sed commota est ei invidia, quasi prædam

nourable post against the Latins, upon mount Algidum, whom her father slew, that she might not suffer a ravishment from the Decemvir, and returning to the soldiers, raised a mutiny. Upon which their authority was taken from the Decemviri, and they condemned.

19. In the 315th year from the building the city, the Fidenatians rebelled against the Romans: The Vejentes gave them assistance, and the King of the Vejentes, Tolumnius: both which states are so near the city Rome, that Fidenæ is but distant seven, and the Vejentes eighteen miles. The Volsci likewise joined themselves to them. But being conquered by M. Æmilius the Dictator, and L. Quintius Cincinnatus, Master of the Horse, they likewise lost their king. Fidenæ was taken and destroyed. Twenty years after the Vejentani rebelled. Furius Camillus was sent Dictator against them, who first conquered them in battle, and by and by besieging their city, took it, the most ancient and the richest in Italy. After it he took Falisci, a no less noble city. But a popular odium was raised against him, as if he had divi-

that the decree of the Senate was made, *Ut stipendium miles de publico acciperet quam ante id tempus, de suo quisque, fundus ex munere esset.* l. 4. cap. 59.

I would rather chuse to read in this place Veii, which was the name of the city of the Vejentes, and about that distance from Rome.

male

male divisisset, damnatusque ob eam causam, & expulsus civitate est.

20. Statim Galli Senones ad urbem venerunt, & victos Romanos xi. milliaro ab urbe Roma, apud flumen Alliam sequuti, etiam urbem occupaverunt; neque defendi quidquam nisi Capitolium potuit: quod cum diu obledissent, & jam Romani fame laborarent, a Camillo, qui in vicina civitate exiliabat, Gallis superventum est, gravissimeque victi sunt; postea tamen, accepto etiam auro ne Capitolium obsiderent, recesserunt: sed sequutus eos Camillus ita cecidit, ut & aurum, quod his datum fuerat, & omnia quæ ceperant militaria signa, revocaret. Ita tertium triumphans urbem ingressus est, & appellatus secundus Romulus, quasi & ipse patriæ conditor. *Romulus, as if he likewise was*

ded the plunder unfairly, and he was condemned for that reason, and banished the city.

20. Immediately the * Galli Senones came to the city, and pursuing the Romans after they had defeated them 11 miles from the city Rome, at the river Allia, they likewise took the city. Nor could any thing be defended but the Capitol: which after they had besieged a long time, and the Romans were now pinched by famine, Camillus, who was in banishment in a neighbouring city, came upon the Gauls, and they were overthrown with great loss; *however afterwards, receiving a good sum of gold, not to besiege the Capitol, they went away; but Camillus following them, so routed them, that he both recovered the gold, which had been given them; and all the military standards they had taken. So he entered the city a third time in triumph, and was called a second *Romulus, as if he likewise was the builder of the city.*

* These Galli Senones came from about that part of France which is now called Champagne. This was the greatest blow the Romans ever received, and it struck such a terror into them, that they were more afraid of the Gauls than any other nation, 'till they were entirely subdued by Julius Cæsar. The day on which the battle of Allia was fought was ever after looked upon as, unlucky, upon which it was not proper to begin any thing of importance.

† It is not at all likely that they would continue the siege, and raise it only upon the payment of a great sum of gold, after they had been severely beat by Camillus. Other authors represent the matter otherways, and tell us that Camillus came upon them, whilst the gold was weighing off, and quite spoiled their market, by finding other work for them than what they were about. See *Livy*.



E U T R O P I I
B R E V I A R I U M
H I S T O R I Æ R O M A N Æ
L I B E R I I.

ANNO cccxv. ab urbe condita, post captam autem primo, dignitates mutatae sunt: &, pro duobus Consulibus, facti Tribuni militares, Consulari potestate. Hinc jam caepit Romana res crescere. Nam Camillus eo anno Volscorum civitatem, quæ per lxx. annos bellum gesserat, vicit, & Æquorum urbem

IN the year *365 from the building of the city, but the first after its being taken, the government was altered, and, instead of two Consuls, military Tribunes, with Consular power, were made. From this time the Roman state began to grow. For Camillus that year subdued the nation of the Volsci, which had carried on a war against the Romans for 70 years, as also the

* Eutropius is here a little out in his chronology. Rome was taken by the Gauls in the year 366. The military Tribunes too with Consular authority had been introduced some time before, which was occasioned by a great struggle made by the Commons for the Consulate, who at last carried their point; upon which these military Tribunes were quite laid aside.

† This is likewise a mistake: The war lasted 107 years.

& Sutrinorum, arque omnes, deletis eorum exercitiis, occupavit, & tres simul triumphos egit.

2. Titus etiã Quintius Cincinnatus Prænestinus, qui usque ad urbis Romæ portas bello venerant, persequutus ad flumen Alliam vicit, & civitates, quæ sub ipsis agebant, Romanis adjunxit; ipsum Præneste aggressus, in deditionem accepit; quæ omnia ab eo gesta sunt viginti diebus, triumphusque ipsi decretus.

3. Verum dignitas Tribunorum Militarium non diu perseveravit. Nam post aliquantum nullos placuit fieri; & quadriennium ita in urbe fluxit, ut potestates ibi majores non essent. Resumpserunt tamen Tribuni Militares Consulari potestate iterum dignitatem, & triennio perseveraverunt. Rursus Consules facti.

city of the *Æqui* and the **Sutritini*; and made himself master of them all, cutting off their armies, and had *§three triumphs* together.

2. *T. Quintius Cincinnatus* likewise pursuing the *†Prænestini*, who had come in a hostile manner up to the gates of Rome, conquered them at the river *Allia*, and added the cities, which were under them, to the Romans, and attacking *Præneste* itself, took it by surrender; all which things were done by him in twenty days, and a triumph was voted him.

3. But the office of military Tribunes did not continue long; for after some time, it was thought fit no more should be made; and *‡four years* past in the city so, that there were none of the greater magistrates (Consuls or Military Tribunes) in it. Yet the Military Tribunes with Consular power at last resumed the government, and continued for three years. ¶ Then again Consuls were made.

* The city of *Sutrium* in Tuscany, about twenty miles from Rome, had been taken by the other *Thuscans*, but was recovered out of their hands by the Romans, and restored to the *Sutriti*.

‡ He had but one triumph for this *Æqui* wars so successively finished.

† *Præneste* was a city of *Latium*, at the distance of about 20 miles to the eastward.

‡ Our author should have said five years, as appears from *Livy*.

¶ Not immediately, for a whole year passed without either Consuls or Military Tribunes, occasioned by a violent contest betwixt the Nobles and Commons, the former struggling for a Consular Election, the latter for that of the Military Tribunes, for which office they were qualified to be candidates, for the other not.

4. Lucio Genucio & Quinto Servilio Consulibus, mortuus est Camillus: honor ei secundus post Romulum delatus est.

5. Titus Quintius Dictator adversus Gallos, qui in Italiam venerant, missus est. Hi ab urbe quarto milliaro trans Anienem fluvium confederant. Nobilissimus de Senatoribus Titus Manlius provocantem Gallum ad singulare certamen congressus occidit; & sublato torque aureo, colloq; suo impositó, in perpetuum Torquati sibi & posteris cognomen accepit. Galli fugati sunt; mox per Caium Sulpicium Dictatorem etiam victi. Non multo post a Caio Marcio Thusci victi sunt, vii. milia captivorum ex his in triumphum ducti.

6. Censui iterum habitus est. Et cum Latini, qui a Romanis subacti erant, milites præstare nollent, ex Romanis tantum tirohes lecti sunt, factæque legiones decem, qui modus sexaginta vel amplius armatorum milia efficiebat: parvis adhuc Romanis rebus, tanta tamen in re militari virtus erat.

4. *L. Cenucius and Quintus Servilius being Consuls, Camillus died: the second honour after Romulus was paid to him.*

5. *T. Quintius was sent Dictator against the Gauls, who had come into Italy. These had encamped four miles from the city, beyond the river Anien. The noblest of the Senators, T. Manlius, engaged and slew a Gaul, that challenged any one of the Romans to a single duel. and taking from him a gold chain, and putting it upon his own neck, he for ever after got the surname of Torquatus for himself and his posterity. The Gauls were routed, and presently after conquered by the Dictator, C. Sulpicius. Not long after the Thuscians were conquered by Caius Marcius, seven thousand prisoners of them were led in triumph.*

6. *The Census, or survey of the people, was again taken. And the Latins, who had been subdued by the Romans, refusing to furnish their quota of soldiers, recruits were levied from amongst the Romans only, and ten legions completed, which number made sixty thousand men or more: the Roman state being as yet but small,*

* This is a mistake. Livy tells us the legion in this levy consisted of 4205 foot and 500 horse.

Quæ cum profectæ essent adversus Gallos duce Lucio Furio Camillo, quidam ex Gallis unum e Romanis, qui esset optimus, provocavit. Tum se Marcus Valerius, Tribunus Militum, obtulit; & cum processisset armatus, corvus ei supra dextrum brachium sedit: mox, commissa adversus Gallum pugna, idem corvus alis & unguibus Galli oculos verberat, ne rectum posset aspiceret; ita ut a Tribuno Valerio interfectus, non solum victoriam ei, sed etiam nomen dederit. Nam postea idem Corvinus est dictus ac propter hoc meritum, annorum trium & viginti Consul est factus.

7. Latini, qui noluerant milites dare, hoc quoque a Romanis exigere cœperunt, ut unus Consul ex eorum, alter ex Romanorum, populo crearetur. Quod cum esset negatum, bellum contra eos susceptum est, & ingenti pugna superati sunt: ac de his perdomitis triumphatum est. Statuæ Consu-

*such was their ability notwithstanding in military affairs: who marching against the Gauls under L. Furius Camillus their general, one of the Gauls challenged any one of the Romans, that was the best at his weapons. Upon that M. Valerius, a Tribune of the soldiers, offered himself, and marching out armed, * a crow sat upon his right arm: presently after, when the fight against the Gaul begun, the same crow struck the eyes of the Gaul with his wings and claws, that he could not look right before; so that, being slain by the Tribune, he gave him not only the victory, but a name too. For afterwards the same man was called Corvinus, and for this service was made Consul at three and twenty years of age.*

7. The Latins, who had refused to furnish their quota of men, begun to demand this too of the Romans, that one Consul should be made from amongst their people, and the other out of the Romans: which being denied them, a war was undertaken against them, and they overthrown in a great battle: add the generals triumphed for

* Livy and Victor say the crow sat upon his helmet, which Madam Dacier thinks more likely to be true; because he wanted his right arm to fight with. A little consideration might have satisfied that learned lady that her criticism was needless, the whole being a very ridiculous story. There is small reason sure to think that Providence should interpose by a miracle to dispatch a poor Gaul.

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libus

Ibis ob meritum victoriæ
in Rostris positæ sunt.

*the conquest of them. Statues
were erected in the * Rostra
for the Consuls, for their good
service in this victory.*

8. Jam Romani potentes
esse cœperant; bellum enim
in centesimo & tricesimo
fere milliario ab urbe apud
Samnites gerebatur, qui
medii sunt inter Picenum,
Campaniam & Apuliâ.
Lucius Papirius Cursor cum
honore Dictatoris ad id bel-
lum profectus est, qui, cum
Romam rediisset, Q. Fabio
Maximo magistro equitum,
quem apud exercitum reli-
quit, præcepit, ne se absente
pugnaret. Ille, occasione
reperita, felicissime dimica-
vit, & Samnites delevit, ob
quam rem a Dictatore capi-
tis damnatus, quod se ve-
tante pugnasset, ingenti fa-
vore militum & populi li-
beratus est; tanta Papirio
seditione commota, ut pene
ipse interficeretur.

*8. The Romans had now
begun to grow powerful, for a
war was carried on with the
Samnites, at almost a hundred
and thirty miles from the city,
who are in the middle betwixt
Picene, Campania and Apulia.
L. Papirius Cursor went to that
war, with the honour of Dic-
tator, who, when he returned to
Rome, charged Q. Fabius Max-
imus, master of the horse, whom
he left with the army, that he
should not fight whilst he was
absent. He finding his advan-
tage, engaged the enemy very
successfully, and cut off the
Samnites, for which thing be-
ing condemned to die by the
Dictator, because he had fought
tho' he forbid him, he was
delivered by the great favour of
the soldiers and the people: so
great a mutiny being raised
against Papirius, that he was
well nigh slain.*

2. Postea Samnites, Ro-
manos, Tito Veturio & Spu-
rio Posthumio Consulibus,

*9. Afterwards the Samnites
defeated the Romans with huge
disgrace, and obliged them to*

* *Rostrum*, which properly signifies a bird's bill or beak, is used too
for sharp spikes fixed in the prows of their *Longæ Navis*, or men of war,
under water for sinking one another. The Romans had with some of
these, taken from the antients, adorned a part of the Forum, which from
thence received the name of *Rostra*.

ingenti

ingenti dedecore vicerunt, & sub jugum miserunt. Pax ramen a senatu & populo soluta est, quæ cum ipsis propter necessitatem facta fuerat. Postea Samnites victi sunt a L. Papirio Console: septem millia eorum sub jugum missa. Papirius de Samnitibus triumphavit. Eo tempore Appius Claudius Censor aquam Claudiam induxit, & viam Appiam ~~traxit~~ Samnites, reparato bello, Quintum Fabium Maximum vicerunt, tribus millibus occisis: postea cum pater ejus Fabius Maximus legatus datus fuisset, & Samnites vicit, & plurima eorum oppida cepit. Deinde Publius Cornelius Rufinus, Manius Curius Dentatus ambo Consules, contra Samnites missi, ingentibus præliis eos confecere. Tum bellum cum Samnitibus per annos novem & quadraginta actum subitulerunt, neque

pass under the * yoke when T. Veturius, and Spurius Posthumus were Consuls. The peace however was broken by the senate and people, which had been made with them† in meer necessity. Afterwards the Samnites were conquered by the Consul L. Papirius, and seven thousand of them made to pass under the Yoke. Papirius triumphed over the Samnites. At that time Appius Claudius the Censor brought the Claudian water into the city, and paved the Appian way. The Samnites renewed the war, routed Q. Fabius Maximus, killing three thousand of his men. Afterwards, when his father Fabius Maximus was given him as his lieutenant, he both defeated the Samnites, and took abundance of their towns. After that both the Consuls Publius Cornelius Rufinus, and Manius Curius Dentatus, were sent against the Samnites, and slaughtered them in great battles.

* This yoke was a spear tied across two others stuck in the ground, under which the Romans used to oblige their vanquished and captive enemies to pass disarmed. They had the complement returned them sometimes, as here by the Samnites.

† The Samnites had trepanned the Romans in a ground so very disadvantageous for them, by reason of its being on all sides enclosed with hills, that there was no way but to submit to the mercy of the Samnites, or perish every one of them. The former they made choice of, and submitted to such articles as the Samnites thought fit to impose upon them, which were all immediately set aside by the people and senate as made without their authority, and the war renewed; but the Consuls who had concluded the peace were delivered up to the Samnites, that they might, if they pleased, take their revenge of them.

ullus hostis fuit intra Italiam, quam Romam virtutem magis fatigaverit.

10. Interjectis aliquot annis, iterum se Gallorum copiae contra Romanos Thuscis Samnitibusque junxerunt: sed cum Roman tenderent a Cn. Cornelio Dolabella Consule deletae sunt.

11. Eodem tempore Tarentinis, qui jam in ultima Italia sunt, bellum indictum est; quia legatis Romanorum injuriam fecissent. Hi Pyrrhum Epiri regem contra Romanos in auxilium poposcerunt, qui ex genere Achilles originem trahebat; is mox ad Italiam venit, tumque primum Romani cum transmarino hoste dimicaverunt. Missus est contra eum Consul P. Valerius Laevinus: qui, cum exploratores Pyrrhi cepisset, iussit eos per castra duci, ostendique omnem exercitum, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiarent Pyrrho quaecumque a Romanis agerentur. Commissa mox pugna, cum jam

When they made an end of the war with the Samnites, which had been carried on for nine and forty years; nor was there an enemy within Italy that more fatigued the Roman valour.

10. *Some years after, again an army of Gauls joined themselves with the Thuscans and Samnites against the Romans; but as they were marching for Rome, they were cut off by Cn. Cornelius Dolabella the Consul.*

11. ** At the same time war was proclaimed against the Tarentines, who are now in the furthest part of Italy, because they had offered an abuse to the ambassadors of the Romans. These sent for Pyrrhus King of Epirë, to their assistance against the Romans, who derived his extraction from the family of Achilles. He came presently into Italy, and then for the first time did the Romans engage with a foreign enemy. The Consul P. Valerius Laevinus was sent against him: who, when he had taken Pyrrhus's scouts, ordered them to be led through the camp, and the whole army to be shewn them, and then to be dismissed, that they might tell Pyrrhus what was doing by the*

* In the year of Rome 472.

+ What jam has to do here, I know not. The Tarentines were, in the days of Eutropius, in the same place they were in Pyrrhus's time.

Pyrrhus fugeret, elephantorum auxilio vicit: quos incognitos Romani expaverunt: sed nox prælio finem dedit. Lævinus tamen per noctem fugit. Pyrrhus Romanos mille octingentos cepit, eoque summo honore tractavit, occisos sepelivit. Quos cum adverso vulnere & truci vultu, etiam mortuos, jacere vidisset, tulisse ad cælum manus dicitur, cum hac voce: se totius orbis dominum esse potuisse si tales sibi milites contigissent.

12. Postea Pyrrhus, junctis sibi Samnitibus, Lucanis, Brutiisque, Romam porrexit, omnia ferro igneque vastavit, Campaniam depopulatus est, atque ad Præneste venit, milliario ab urbe octavodecimo. Mox terrore exercitus, qui cum eum Consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recipit. Legati ad Pyrrhum de redimendis captivis missi, ab eo honorifice suscepti sunt, captivos sine pretio Romam misit. Unum ex legatis Romanorum Fabricium sic admiratus est, ut cum eum pauperem esse cognovisset, quarta parte regni promissa,

Romans. Soon after a battle being fought, when now Pyrrhus was ready to run for it, he prevailed by the assistance of his elephants, which the Romans breasted, as being unknown to them. But night put an end to the battle. Lævinus however fled in the night. Pyrrhus took eighteen hundred Romans, and treated them with the greatest honour, and buried their slain. Whom when he saw lie with wounds before, and stern looks, even when dead, he is said to have held up his hands to Heaven, with this saying, that he could be master of the whole world, if such soldiers had fallen to his share.

12. Afterwards Pyrrhus with the Samnites, Lucanians, and Brutians, marched towards Rome, laid all waste with fire and sword, ravaged Campania, and came to Præneste at eighteen miles distant from the city. By and by he retired to Campania, for fear of the army which followed him with the Consul. Embassadors being sent to Pyrrhus about redeeming their prisoners, they were honourably entertained by him; and he sent away all the prisoners without any ransom to Rome. He so admired one of the Roman embassadors, Fabricius, that when he understood he was poor, he endeavoured to engage him to come over to him,

folli

solicitare voluerit, ut ad se transfret: contemptusque a Fabricio est. Quare cum Pyrrhus ingenti Romano- rum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit, qui pacem æquis conditionibus peteret, præcipuum virum Cineam nomine; ita ut Pyrrhus partem Italiæ, quam jam armis occupaverat, obtineret.

13. Pax displicuit; remandatumque Pyrrho a senatu est, eum cum Romanis, nisi ex Italia recessisset, pacem habere non posse. Tum Romani jusserunt captivos omnes, quos Pyrrhus reddiderat, infames haberi, qui se armis defendere potuissent; nec ante eos ad veterem statum reverti, quam sibi notorum hostium occisorum spolia retulissent. Ita legatus Pyrrhi reversus est; a quo cum quæreret Pyrrhus, qualem Romam comperisset, Cineas dixit, regum se patriam vidisse; scilicet tales illic esse omnes qualis unus Pyrrhus apud Epirum & reliquam Græciam putaretur. Missi sunt contra Pyrrhum duces P. Sulpicius & Decius Mus consules. Certamine commissio, Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephantes interfecti, xx. milia cæcia hostium; & ex

by promising him a fourth part of his kingdom, and was rejected by Fabricius. Wherefore Pyrrhus being taken with great admiration of the Romans, sent an ambassador to desire peace upon equal terms, who was the principal person about him, Cineas by name; so that Pyrrhus should have that part of Italy, which he had already seized by his arms.

13. This peace displeased them, and word was sent back again to Pyrrhus by the Senate, that he could have no peace with the Romans, unless he retired out of Italy. Then the Romans ordered all the prisoners, whom Pyrrhus had restored, to be accounted infamous, who might have defended themselves by arms; and that they should not return to their former condition, before they had brought out of the field the spoils of noted enemies slain by themselves. So the ambassador of Pyrrhus returned; of whom when Pyrrhus enquired, what sort of a place he found Rome to be, Cineas told him, that he had seen the country of Kings; for they were all there such, as Pyrrhus alone was thought to be in Epirus, and the rest of Greece. The Consuls P. Sulpicius and Decius Mus were sent generals against Pyrrhus. A battle being fought, Pyrrhus

Romanis tantum quinque millia. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugatus.

14. Interfecto anno, contra Pyrrhum Fabricius est missus; qui prius inter legatos sollicitari non potuerat. quarta parte regni promissa. Tum, cum vicina castra ipse et rex haberent, medicus Pyrrhi ad eum nocte venit, promittens veneno Pyrrhum occisurum, si sibi aliquid polliceretur; quem Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit, ad dominum, Pyrrhoque dici, quæ contra caput ejus medicus spondisset. Tum rex admirans eum dixisse fertur; Ille est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate quam sol a cursu suo averti potest. Tum rex in Siciliam profectus est. Fabricius, victis Samnitibus & Lucanis, triumphavit. Consules deinde Manius Curius Dentatus, & Cornelius Lentulus adversum Pyrrhum missi sunt, & Curius contra eum pugnavit: exercitum ejus cecidit; ipsum Tarentum fugavit, castra cepit. Ea die caesa sunt hostium xxiii millia. Curius

was wounded, his elephants killed, and twenty thousand of the enemies slain: and only five thousand of the Romans. Pyrrhus was driven to Tarentum.

14. A year after, Fabricius was sent against Pyrrhus, who being before amongst the ambassadors could not be tempted by a promise of the fourth part of Pyrrhus's kingdom. Then, whilst he and the King had their camps near together, Pyrrhus's physician came to him in the night, promising to take off Pyrrhus by poison, if he would promise him any thing for his pains; whom Fabricius ordered to be carried back bound to his master, and Pyrrhus to be told what the physician had offered against his life. Then the King admiring him, is reported to have said, Fabricius is the man^e that may with more difficulty be removed from the ways of honour, than the sun from his course. *Then the King went into Sicily. Fabricius having conquered the Samnites and Lucanians, triumphed. Then the Consuls Manlius Curius Dentatus and Cornelius Lentulus were sent against Pyrrhus, and Curius fought him, cut off a great part of his army, forced him to Tarentum, and took

* To assist the Siracusians.

Dentatus in consulatu triumphavit. Primus Romanos elephantos quatuor duxit. Pyrrhus etiam a Tarento mox recessit, & apud Argos Græciæ civitatem occisus est.

and was slain at Argos, a city of Greece.

15. Caius Fabricius Luscinus, C. Claudia Cinna consulibus, anno urbis conditæ cccclxi. legati Alexandrini a Ptolemæo missi, Romam venire, & a Romanis amicitiam, quam petierant, obtinuerunt.

16. Quintio Gulone, C. Fabio Pictore consulibus, Picentes bellum commovere, & ab insequentibus consulibus Publ. Sempronio, Appio Claudio victi sunt: & de his triumphatum est. Conditæ a Romanis civitates, Arminium in Gallia, & Beneventum in Samnio.

17. Marco Attilio Regulo, Lucio Junio Libone consulibus, Salentinis in Apulia bellum inductum est: captique sunt, cum civitate simul Brundusini, & de his triumphatum est.

his camp. That day twenty-three thousand of the enemy were slain. Curius Dentatus triumphed in his Consulship. He first brought four elephants to Rome. Pyrrhus likewise soon after retired from Tarentum,

15. When Caius Fabricius Luscinus, and C. Claudius Cinna were Consuls, in the year 461 from the building of the city, ambassadors from Alexandria sent by Ptolemy came to Rome, and obtained of the Romans the alliance they desired.

16. When Q. Gulo and C. Fabius Pictor were Consuls, the Picentes raised a war, and were conquered by the following Consuls, P. Sempronius and Appius Claudius; and they triumphed over them. Two cities were then built by the Romans, † Arminium in Gaul, and Beneventum in Samnium.

17. When M. Attilius Regulus and L. Junius Libo were Consuls, war was proclaimed against the Salentines in Apulia: and the § Brundusians were taken, together with their city, and there was a triumph upon their account.

* It should be 470.

† By Gaul is here meant the North Parts of Italy, which were called by the Romans, *Gallia Cisalpina*, because inhabited by Gauls. Arminium lies upon the Adriatic sea, and is now called *Rimini*.

§ Brundisium, now called *Brindisi*, lies in that part of Italy which was formerly called *Calabria*, upon the Adriatic, a famous sea port.

18. Anno cccclxxvii. cum jam clarum urbis Romæ nomen esset, arma tamen extra Italiam mota non fuerant. Ut igitur cognosceretur, quæ copiæ Romanorum essent, census est habitus; tum inventa sunt civium capita cxcii. millia cccxxxiii. quamquam a condita urbe nunquam bella cessassent. Et contra Afros bellum susceptum est primum, Appio Claudio & Quinto Fulvio consulibus. In Sicilia contra eos pugnatum est, & Appius Claudius de Afris & rege Siciliæ Hierone triumphavit.

19. Insequente anno, Valerio Marco & Octacilio consulibus, in Sicilia a Romanis res magnæ gestæ sunt. Taurominitani, Catanenses, & præterea quinquaginta civitates in fidem acceptæ sunt. Tertio anno in Sicilia contra Hieronem bellum paratum est. Is cum omni nobilitate Syracusanorum pacem a Romanis impetravit, deditque argenti talenta ducenta.

18. In the year 477, when now the name of the city Rome was famous, yet their arms had not been carried out of Italy. That therefore it might be known what the forces of the Romans were, a Census or survey was taken; then the heads of the citizens were found to be two hundred and ninety two thousand three hundred and thirty three, tho' wars had never ceased from the building of the city. And the first war was undertaken against the Africans, when Appius Claudius and Q. Fulvius were Consuls. They fought against them in Sicily, and Appius Claudius triumphed for his conquest of the Africans, and Hiero King of Sicily.

19. In the following year when Valerius Marcus, and Octacilius were Consuls, great things were performed by the Romans in Sicily. *The Taurominitani, Catanenses, and 50 cities besides were taken in upon promise of good quarter. In the 3d year war was levied against Hiero in Sicily. He with all the Nobility of the Syracusans obtained a peace from the Romans, and gave them two hundred + talents of silver.

* The Taurominitani and Catanenses lay on the east side of the island, near Mount Aetna.

+ The Talens made use of in the common reckoning of money was the Attick Talent, which some will have to have been in value less, and some more than 200 pounds sterling.

Afri in Sicilia victi sunt, & de his secundo Romæ triumphatum est.

20. Quinto anno belli Punici, quod contra Afros gerebatur, primum Romani. C. Duilio & Cn. Cornelio Asino consulibus, in mari dimicaverunt, paratis navibus rostratis, quas Liburnas vocant. Consul Cornelius fraude deceptus est. Duilius, commisso prælio, Carthaginensium ducem vicit, xxxi naves cepit, xiv merfit, viii millia hostium cepit, iii millia occidit: neque ulla victoria Romanis gravior fuit, quod invicti terra, jam etiam mari plurimum possent. C. Aquilio Floro, L. Scipione consulibus, Scipio Corsicam & Sardiniam vastavit, multa millia inde captivorum abduxit, triumphum egit.

21. Lucio Manlio Volsone M. Attilio consulibus, bellum in Africam translatum est contra Hamilcarem Carthaginensium ducem: in mari pugnatum, victusque

The Africans in Sicily were conquered, and there was a triumph a second time at Rome upon their account.

20. In the 5th year of the Punick war, which was carried on against the Africans, the Romans first fought by sea, when C. Duilius, and Cn. Cornelius Asinus were Consuls, providing for the purpose ships with Rostra, which they called § Liburnian. The Consul Cornelius was † trepanned by treachery. Duilius giving the enemy battle, defeated the general of the Carthaginians, took 31 ships, sunk fourteen, took eight thousand of the enemies, and killed 3000; nor was any victory more acceptable to the Romans, because being invincible by land, they were now very powerful too by sea. C. Aquilius Florus, and L. Scipio being Consuls, Scipio wasted Corsica and Sardinia, carried off many thousand prisoners from thence, and had a triumph.

21. L. Manlius Volso, and M. Attilius being Consuls, the war was carried into Africa against Hamilcar the general of the Carthaginians; a battle was fought at sea, and he was

* The fourth it would have been.

§ A sort of ships so called from Liburnia, from whence the fashion of them was first brought.

† He was invited by the general of the Carthaginians to an interview, and basely seized.

est. Nam perditis lxxv navibus retro se recepit; Romani xxii amiserunt; sed cum in Africam transissent, primum Clypeam Africæ civitatem in deditionem acceperunt. Consules usque ad Carthaginem processerunt, multisque vastatis oppidis Manlius victor Romam rediit, & xxvii millia captivorum reduxit. Attilius Regulus in Africa remansit, Is contra Afros aciem instruxit, contra tres Carthaginensium duces dimicans, victor fuit: xviii millia hostium cecidit, quinque millia cum viii elephantibus cepit. lxxiv civitates in fidem accepit. Tum victi Carthaginenses, pacem a Romanis petierunt: quam cum Regulus nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus dare, Afri auxilium a Lacedæmoniis potierunt: & duce Xantippo, qui a Lacedæmoniis missus fuerat, Romanorum dux Regulus victus est ultima pernicie: nam duo millia hominum tantum ex omni Romano exercitu remanserunt: quindecim millia cum imperatore Regulo capta sunt, xxx millia occisa, Regulus ipse in catenas coniectus.

22. M. Æmilio Paulo, Serv. Fulvio Nobiliore con-

quered. For losing 64 ships he steered off: the Romans lost 23; but after they had passed over into Africa, they first of all took Clypea, a city of Africa, upon surrender. The Consuls advanced up to Carthage, and having laid waste many towns, Manlius returned victorious to Rome; and brought off twenty-seven thousand prisoners. Attilius Regulus remained in Africa. He drew up his army against the Africans, and engaging with 3 generals of the Carthaginians, was conqueror. He slew eighteen thousand of the enemies, took five thousand with 8 elephants, and received 74 cities upon promise of quarter. Then the conquered Carthaginians begged peace of the Romans; which when Regulus would not grant them but upon very hard terms, the Africans begged assistance of the Lacedæmonians; and by the general Xantippus, who was sent them by the Lacedæmonians, the general of the Romans, Regulus, was defeated with prodigious slaughter: for there were only two thousand men left of all the Roman army: fifteen thousand with the commander Regulus were taken, thirty thousand slain, Regulus himself clapt in chains.

22. When M. Æmilius Paulus, and S. Fulvius Nobilior
fulibus

fulibus, ambo consules Rōmani Africam profecti sunt, cum trecentarum navium classe Clypeam petunt, & contra Carthagenenses venerunt. Primum Afros navali certamine superant. Æmilius consul centum & quatuor naves hostium demersit, triginta cum pugnatoribus cepit, quindecim millia hostium aut occidit, aut cepit, militem suum ingenti præda ditavit; & subacta Africa tum fuisset, nisi tanta fames fuisset ut diutius expectare exercitus non posset. Consules cum victrici classe redeuntes, circa Siciliam naufragium passi sunt: & tanta tempestas fuit, ut ex quadringentis sexaginta quatuor navibus octoginta servari vix potuerint: neque ullo tempore tanta maritimi tempestas audita est. Romani tamen statim trecentas naves reparaverunt neque in aliquo animus his infectus fuit.

23. Cnæus Servilius Cæpio & C. Sempronius Blæsus consules cum ducentis sexaginta navibus ad Africam

* Some say 114.

† Here seems to be a mistake in the number, as Madam Dacier justly takes notice; for he has but just told us, that the Consuls went to Africa with 300 ships, and that they took but 30, which together comes far short of 464; there must be therefore a mistake made by the copier of books in one place or other, the author could not be guilty of such a contradiction.

§ *Infractus*, which usually signifies unbroken, has sometimes the signification of the simple word *fractus*, as here, and in VIRGIL,

Torpent infractæ ad prælia vires.

were Consuls, both the Roman Consuls went to Africa, they make for Clypea with a fleet of 300 ships, and proceeded against the Carthaginians. They first defeat the Africans in a sea-fight. The Consul Æmilius sunk *104 ships of the enemies, took 30 with the soldiers on board, either slew or took 15 thousand of the enemies, and enriched his soldiers with abundance of plunder. And Africa would have been then subdued, if there had not been so great a famine, that the army could not stay any longer. The Consuls returning with the victorious fleet, suffered shipwreck about Sicily. And so great was the tempest, that of †464 ships, scarce fourscore could be saved: nor was ever so great a tempest at sea heard of at any time. Yet the Romans immediately built 300 new ships, nor was their courage §broken in any respect.

23. The Consuls Cnæus Servilius Cæpio, and C. Sempronius Blæsus, went to Africa with 260 ships, and took some

profecti sunt, aliquot civitates ceperunt: prædam ingentem reducentes, naufragium passi sunt. Itaque cum continuæ calamitates Romanis displicerent, decrevit senatus ut a maritimis præliis discederetur, & tantum sexaginta naves ad præsidium Italiæ salvæ essent.

24. Lucio Cæcilio Metello C. Furio Pacello consulibus, Metellus in Sicilia Afrorum ducem cum cxxx elephantis, & magnis copiis venientem superavit, xx millia hostium cecidit, sex & viginti elephantos cepit, reliquos errantes per Numidas, quos in auxilium habebat, collegit, & Romam deduxit ingenti pompa, cum cxxx elephantorum numero omnia itinera compleret. Post hæc mala Carthaginenses Regulum ducem, quem ceperant, petierunt, ut Romam proficisceretur, & pacem a Romanis obtineret, ac permutationem captivorum faceret.

25. Ille Romam cum venisset, inductus in senatum, nihil quasi Romanus egit; dixitque se ex illa die, qua in potestatem Afrorum venisset, Romanum esse desivisse. Itaque & uxorem a complexu removit, & Ro-

manis cities; and bringing back abundance of plunder, suffered shipwreck. Wherefore because these continued losses did not please the Romans, the Senate decreed to decline fighting at sea, and that there should only sixty ships be kept for the security of Italy.

24. When L. Cæcilius Metellus, and C. Furius Pacellus were Consuls, Metellus defeated in Sicily a general of the Africans, coming against him with 130 elephants, and a vast army; he killed 20,000 of the enemies, took 26 elephants, and picked up the rest that strayed away by means of the Numidians, whom he had to assist him, and brought them to Rome in great pomp, filling all the roads with this number of 130 elephants. After these misfortunes, the Carthaginians desired the general Regulus, whom they had taken, to go to Rome, and procure a peace for them from the Romans, and make an exchange of prisoners.

25. After he was come to Rome, being brought into the Senate, he acted nothing as a Roman, and said that from the day in which he came into the hands of the Africans, he had ceased to be a Roman. Wherefore he both hindered his wife
manis

matris fuisset, ne pax cum Pœnis fieret: illos enim fractos tot casibus, spem nullam habere; se tanti non esse, ut tot millia captivorum propter unum se & senem, & paucos qui ex Romanis capti fuerant, redderentur: itaque obtinuit. Nam Afros pacem petentes nullus admittit. Ipse Carthaginem rediit; offerentibusque Romanis, ut eam Romæ tenerent, negavit se in ea urbe mansurum, in qua, postquam Afris servierat, dignitatem honesti civis habere non posset. Regressus igitur ad Africam omnibus suppliciiis extinctus est.

*from embracing him; and advised the Romans, that a peace should not be made with the Carthaginians; for that they being brought low by so many misfortunes, had no hopes; that he was not so much worth, that so many thousand prisoners should be restored for him alone, an old man, and a few of the Romans, that were taken; and accordingly he carried it: for no one would hearken to the Africans, upon their desiring a peace. He returned to Carthage; *and the Romans offering to keep him at Rome, he denied that he would continue in that city, in which, after he had been in a state of captivity amongst the Africans, he could not have the dignity of an honourable citizen. Wherefore returning to Africa, †he was put to death with all manner of tortures.*

F •

26. P.

* If the Romans did offer to keep Regulus; contrary to his word given the Carthaginians to return, it was very base and dishonourable in them, and not agreeable to the accounts their historians give us of their conduct, upon other like occasions.

† The truth of this particular of the story, tho' we meet with it in many and the best of the Roman authors, and tho' it be not expressly contradicted by any one either the Romans or Greeks that write the Roman story, yet it is very justly questioned by some. For, 1st, Polybius, who writes the history of this war, says not a word of it: of which silence, in a matter so remarkable and important, no other account can be given but that he did not believe it, or knew it to be false, but perhaps had no mind to take notice of it, as such, for fear of giving offence to the Romans, who appear to have been fond of the story. 2dly, We learn from a fragment of Diodorus Siculus, that the two Carthaginian generals, Bostar and Hamilcar, taken prisoners in this war, were put into the hands of the Atilii; sons of this Regulus; that some time after, upon the death of Regulus, his widow supposing he had died from cruel treatment, incensed her sons

26. P. Claudio Pulchro, C. Junio Consulibus, Claudius contra auspicia pugnavit, & a Carthaginiensibus victus est. Nam ex ducentis & viginti navibus, cum triginta fugit: xc cum pugnatoribus captæ sunt, demersæ cæteræ, viginti millia capta. Alius quoque consul classem naufragio amisit, exercitum tamen salvum habuit; quia vicina littora erant.

27. Caio Luctatio Catulo, Aulo Posthumio Albino consulibus, anno belli Punico xxiii. Catulo bellum contra Afros commissum est. Profectus est cum ccc. navibus in Siciliam. Afri contra ipsum ccc. paraverunt. Luctatius Catulus navem æger ascendit: vulneratus enim in pugna superiore fuerat. Contra Lilybæum civitatem Siciliæ pugnatum est

26. When P. Claudius Pulcher, and C. Junius were Consuls, Claudius fought contrary to the auspices, and was defeated by the Carthaginians: for he fled with 30 only of 220 ships; 90 were taken with the soldiers on board; the rest were sunk, and twenty thousand men made prisoners. The other Consul too lost his fleet by shipwreck, yet saved his army because the shore was near.

27. C. Lutatius Catulus and A. Posthumius Albinus being Consuls in the year of the Carthaginian war 23, the war against the Africans was committed to Catulus. He went with 300 ships into Sicily. The Africans fitted out 300 against him. Lutatius Catulus went abroad his ship sick, for he had been wounded in the former fight. A battle was fought with the utmost bravery on the Roman side, over against †Lilybæum, a city of

sons so much against their prisoners, that by their ill usage of them, one of them died; and complaint being made to the tribunes of the Commons of the matter, they summoned the young gentlemen before them, and threatened them with very severe punishment; if they did not for the time to come take all fitting and due care of their prisoners; and that they narrowly escaped being put to death for what they had done, as highly tending to the scandal of the Roman name. From which put together, it appears very likely, that this story of the cruel death Regulus was put to, was a pure invention of the Atillii, or their mother, to cover or excuse their own barbarity. See Palmerius's note upon Appianus Alexandrianus of Mollitus's edition, vol. 2. p. 4.

* From the building of the city 510.

† Lilybæum lay in the South-west-corner of the island, near a cape of the same name.

ingenti

ingenti virtute Romanorum; nam lxxiii Carthaginensium naves captæ sunt, cxxv. demersæ; xxxii. millia hostium capta, xlii. occisa; infinitum auri argentique pondus in potestatem Romanorum redactum. Ex clâsse Romana duodecim naves demersæ: pugnatum est vi. idus Martias. Statim Carthaginenses pacem petierunt, tributaque iis pax. Captivi Romanorum, qui tenebantur a Carthaginensibus, redditi sunt. Etiam Carthaginenses petierunt, ut redimi eos captivos liceretur, quos ex Afris Romani tenebant. Senatus iussit sine pretio dari eos, qui in publica custodia essent; qui autem a privatis tenerentur, ut, pretio dominis reddito, Carthaginem redirent; atque id pretium ex fisco magis quam a Carthaginensibus solveretur.

Sicily; for 73 ships of the Carthaginians were taken, 125 sunk, thirty-two thousand of the enemies made prisoners, and thirteen thousand slain. An infinite quantity of gold and silver came into the possession of the Romans; twelve ships of the Roman fleet were sunk. This battle was fought upon the sixth of the ides of March. Immediately the Carthaginians sued for peace, and a peace was granted to them. The prisoners of the Romans, who were in the possession of the Carthaginians, were restored. The Carthaginians likewise desired, they might be permitted to redeem their prisoners, which the Romans had of the Africans. †The Senate ordered those to be restored without ransom, that were in the custody of the public; but for those who were in the possession of private persons, that their ransom money being paid their masters, they should return to Carthage; and that that money should be paid out of the public treasury, rather than by the Carthaginians.

* That is on the 10th of March. For in the months of March, May, June, and October, the 15th day was called the *Ides*, the day before, the second of the Ides, or *pridie iduum*, and so backwards, till the 7th day, which in the forementioned months was called the *Nones*; but in all the other months the 13th was the Ides, and the 5th the Nones.

† This was generous and noble, and nothing like offering to keep Regulus, to the ruin of his honour, and their own shame.

28. Quintus Luctatius, Aulus Manlius consules creati, bellum Faliscis intulerunt; quæ civitas Italiæ opulenta quondam fuit: quod ambo consules intra sex dies postquam venerant, transegerunt, xv. millibus hostium cæsis, cæteris pace concessa, agro tamen ex medietate sublato.

28. Quintus Luctatius and Aulus Manlius being chosen Consuls, made war upon the Falisci; which was formerly a wealthy state of Italy; which the Consuls together finished in six days after they came there; fifteen thousand of the enemy being slain, a peace granted to the rest, and yet their land to the half part being taken from them.

