



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 III.

Finito igitur Punico bello, quod per xxii. annos contractum est, Romani jam clarissima gloria noti, legatos ad Ptolemæum Ægypti regem miserunt, auxilia promittentes: quia rex Syriæ Antiochus ei bellum intulerat. Ille gratias Romanis egit, auxilia non accepit: jam enim fuerat pugna transacta. Eodem tempore potentissimus rex Siciliæ Hiero Romanis venit, ad ludos spectandos, & ducenta millia modiorum tritici populo dono dedit.

Wherefore the Punick war being ended, which was carried on for 22 years; the Romans being now famous, for their most celebrated glory, sent ambassadors to Ptolemy, King of Egypt, promising him assistance; because Antiochus king of Syria had made war upon him. He gave thanks to the Romans, but did not accept their assistance; for now the war was ended. At the same time Hiero, the most powerful King of Sicily, came to Rome to see the publick games, and presented 200 thousand *Modii of wheat to the people.

* The *Modius* is commonly computed to be about a peck and a half of our measure.

2. Lucio Cornelio Lentulo, Fulvio Flacco consulibus, quibus Hiero Romam venerat, etiam contra Ligures intra Italiam bellum gestum est, & de his triumphatum. Carthaginenses tum bella reparare tentabant, Sardinenses, qui ex conditione pacis Romanis parere debebant, ad rebellandum impellantes. Venit tamen legatio Carthaginensium Romam, & pacem impetravit.

3. Tito Manlio Torquato, Caio Attilio Balbo consulibus, de Sardis triumphatum est: & pace omnibus locis facta, Romani nullum bellum habuerunt, quod his post Romam conditam semel tantum Numa Pompilio regnante contigerat.

4. Lucius Posthumius Albinus, Cnæus Fulvius Centumalus consules bellum contra Illyrios gesserunt: & multis civitatibus captis, etiam reges in deditionem acceperunt. Tum primum de Illyriis triumphatum est.

5. Lucio Æmilio consule, ingentes Gallorum copiae Alpes transierunt: sed pro Romanis tota Italia consensit: traditumque est Fabio historico, qui ei bello interfuit, Dccc. millia ho-

2. *L. Cornelius Lentulus and Fulvius Flaccus being Consuls, in whose year Hiero had come to Rome, a war was carried on likewise against the Ligurians, within Italy, and there was a triumph upon their account. The Carthaginians then attempted to renew the war, exciting the Sardinians, who by an article of the peace were obliged to be subject to the Romans, to rebel; yet an embassy of the Carthaginians came to Rome, and obtained peace.*

3. *T. Manlius Torquatus and C. Attilius Balbus being Consuls, there was a triumph over the Sardinians: and a peace being made in all places, the Romans had no war, which had happened to them but once, since the building of Rome, when Numa Pompilius was reigning.*

4. *The Consuls L. Posthumius Albinus, Cnæus Fulvius Centumalus carried on a war against the Illyrians: and taking many cities, received likewise their princes upon submission. Then for the first time there was a triumph over the Illyrians.*

5. *When L. Æmilius was Consul, a vast Army of the Gauls passed the Alps: but all Italy was unanimous for the Romans; and it is recorded by Fabius the historian, who was actually present in that war,*
 minum

minum parata ad id bellum fuisse: sed res per consules tantum prospere gesta est: xl. millia hostium interfecta sunt, & triumphus Æmilio decretus.

6. Aliquot deinde annis post, contra Gallos intra Italiam pugnatum est: finitumque est bellum Marco Claudio Marcello, Cnæo Cornelio Scipione consulibus. Tunc Marcellus cum parva manu equitum dimicavit, & regem Gallorum, Viridomarum nomine, manu sua occidit. Postea cum collega suo ingentes copias Gallorum peremit; Mediolanum expugnavit: grandem prædam Romam pertulit: ac triumphans Marcellus spolia Galli stipiti imposita humeris suis vexit.

7. M. Minucio, P. Cornelio consulibus, Istri bellum illatum est, quia latrocinati naves Romanorum fuerant, quæ frumenta exhibebant: perdomitiq; sunt

that * eight hundred thousand men were levied for that war: but the business was successfully managed by the Consuls only: forty thousand of the enemy were slain; and a triumph voted for Æmilius.

6. Then some years after, the Romans again engaged against the Gauls within Italy: and the war was ended by the Consuls M. Claudius Marcellus and Cnæus Cornelius Scipio. Then Marcellus fought the enemy with a small body of horse, and slew the King of the Gauls, Viridomarus by name, with his own hands. Afterwards with his colleague he cut off a vast army of the Gauls, took † Mediolanum; and brought abundance of plunder to Rome. And Marcellus in his triumph carried upon his shoulders the spoils of the Gaul hung upon a statue.

7. M. Minucius and P. Cornelius being Consuls, a war was made upon the § Istrians, because they had robbed some ships of the Romans, which were bringing corn to the city; and

* An incredible number, considering the Romans upon other occasions never affected great armies: they rarely exceeded forty thousand, and were often much below that number: their successes were owing to the admirable contrivance of their government at home, for the encouragement of true merit, and their good discipline in their armies abroad. But this extraordinary preparation for the reception of the Gauls, was the effect of that terrible impression, the sacking of Rome by that people, had made in the minds of the Romans.

† In the North-west parts of Italy, above the Po, the capital city of the people called *Galli Insubres*, now Milan.

§ The Istri were a people lying betwixt Italy and Illyricum.

omnes

omnes. Eodem anno bellum Punicum secundum Romanis illatum est per Annibalem Carthaginensium ducem, qui Saguntum Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, oppugnare aggressus est, agens bicesimum ætatis annum; copiis congregatis cl. millibus peditum, & xx. millibus equitum. Huic Romani per legatos denuncia-
verunt, ut bello abstineret. Is legatos admittere noluit. Romani etiam Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Annibali, ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gerreret: sed dura responsa a Carthaginensibus reddita. Saguntini interea fame victi; captique ab Annibale, ultimis pœnis officiuntur.

In the mean time the Saguntini, being forced by famine, and taken by Annibal, were subjected to the most extreme punishments.

8. Tum Publius Cornelius Scipio cum exercitu in Hispaniam profectus est, Tiberius Sempronius in Siciliam: bellum Carthaginensibus indictum est. Annibal relicto in Hispania fratre Asdrubale Pyrenæum transiit: Alpes

*they were all conquered. In the *same year the second war of the Carthaginians was made upon the Romans, by Annibal, general of the Carthaginians, who ventured to attack † Saguntum, a city of Spain, and an ally of the Romans, when he was going upon the 20th year of his age; having got together an army of an hundred and fifty thousand foot, and twenty thousand horse. The Romans charged him, by deputies sent for that purpose, to forbear the war: he would not admit the deputies to a hearing. The Romans likewise sent to Carthage, desiring that orders might be sent to Annibal, not to carry on a war against the allies of the Roman people: but a rough reply was made by the Carthaginians.*

8. *Then P. Cornelius Scipio went with an army into Spain, Tiberius Sempronius into Sicily and war was proclaimed against the Carthaginians, Annibal having left his brother Asdrubal in Spain, passed the Pyrenean, and laid open for himself the*

* This is a mistake; it was two years after that the second Punic war begun, viz. in the year from the building of Rome 534.

† Saguntus was a city of Hispanja Tarraconensis, situated about a mile from the Mediterranean, now Morvedre.

§ Annibal was then 27 years of age.

|| The principal inhabitants burnt themselves, and their substance; of the rest, all the males of age were put to the sword, and the women, &c. divided amongst the soldiers as booty.

adhuc in ea parte invias, sibi patefecit. Traditur ad Italiam lxxx. millia peditum, & xx. millia equitum, septem & triginta elephantes adduxisse. Interea multi Ligures & Galli Annibali se junxerunt. Sempronius Gracchus, cognito ad Italiam Annibalis adventu, e Sicilia exercitum Ariminum trajecit.

9. Publius Cornelius Scipio Annibali primus occurrit: commisso prælio, fugatis suis ipse vulneratus in castra rediit Sempronius Gracchus & ipse conflixit apud Trebiam amnem: is quoque vincitur. Annibali multi se in Italia dederunt. Inde ad Tusciam veniens Annibal, Flaminio Consuli occurrit: ipsum Flaminium interemit: Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt: cæteri diffugerunt. Missus adversus Annibalem postea a Romanis Quintus Fabius Maximus; is eum, differendo pugnam, ab impetu fregit: mox inventa occasione vicit.

10. Quingentesimo & quadragesimo anno a con-

Alps, as yet unpassed in that part. He is said to have brought into Italy fourscore thousand foot, and twenty thousand horse, and seven and thirty elephants. In the mean time, many of the Ligurians and Gauls joined themselves to Annibal. Sempronius Gracchus hearing of Annibal's coming into Italy, drew his army out of Sicily to Ariminum.

9. *Publius Cornelius Scipio first meets Annibal; and joining battle, his men being routed, he returned wounded into the camp. Sempronius Gracchus likewise engaged him at the river † Trebias; he likewise is defeated. Many in Italy surrendered themselves to Annibal. From thence Annibal coming into Tuscia meets with the Consul Flaminius, slew Flaminius himself, and twenty-five thousand Romans besides were killed: the rest fled. Afterwards, Q. Fabius Maximus was sent against Annibal by the Romans. He by declining battle checked his ardour, and soon after, having gained an advantage against him, routed him.*

10. *In the || 540th year from the building of the city,*

* He was not gone into Spain then, as our author says in the foregoing chapter, but he had sent his brother Cnæus thither.

† It falls into the Po on the south-side.

‡ Livy says but fifteen thousand.

|| He should have said 537.

dita urbe, Lucius Æmilius, P. Terentius Varro contra Annibalem mittuntur, Fabioque succedunt: qui Fabius ambos Consules monuit, ut Annibalem callidum & impatientem ducem non aliter vincerent, quam prælium differendo. Verum cum impatientia Varronis Consulis, contradicente Consule altero, apud vicum, qui Cannæ appellatur, in Apulia pugnatum esset, ambo Consules ab Annibale vincuntur. In ea pugna tria millia Astorum pereunt; magna pars de exercitu Annibalis lauciatur, nullo tamen Punico bello Romani gravius accepti sunt: periit enim in eo Æmilius Paulus Consul: Consulares & Prætorii xx. Senatores capti aut occisi xxx. nobiliores viri ccc. militum xl. millia; equitum

L. Æmilius, and P. Terentius Varro are sent against Annibal, and succeeded Fabius: which Fabius warned both the Consuls, that they could not otherways conquer that subtle and impatient general than by avoiding battle. But a battle being fought, through the impatience of the Consul Varro, tho' the other Consul opposed it, at a country town, which is called Cannæ, in Apulia; both the Consuls are overthrown by Annibal. In that battle three thousand of the Africans are lost, a great part of Annibal's army is wounded; however the Romans were not more roughly handled in any battle with the Carthaginians: for the Consul Æmilius Paulus fell in it; and twenty gentlemen that had been Consuls and Prætors; thirty Senators were taken or slain, besides three hundred noblemen, and forty thousand soldiers, three

* He did not address himself to both the Consuls but Æmilius only, the other, Varro, who was but a butcher's son, but had raised himself by his spirit and activity to the Consulate, he knew to be too violently bent upon fighting, to regard any advice of his to the contrary. The event seems to prove that Fabius had a thorough knowledge of the Romans, and the enemy they had to deal with, and therefore that his advice was well grounded. But for all that, the Romans were so far from expressing any resentment against the man, who seemed by his rashness to have brought this terrible stroke upon them, that, upon his return to Rome, he was met by all degrees of people, and publicly thanked, for testifying, by thus saving his country again, that he did not despair of its recovery from the ill condition it was at that time in, and they continued to him a command in their armies for several years together after this; in which the Roman people shewed a greatness of soul rarely to be found in single persons.

tria millia & quingenti; in quibus malis nemo tamen Romanorum pacis mentionem habere dignatus est. Servi, quod nunquam ante, manumissi, & milites facti sunt.

11. Post eam pugnam multæ Italiæ civitates, quæ Romanis paruerant, se ad Annibalem transtulerunt. Annibal Romanis obtulit, ut captivos redimerent: responsumque est a Senatu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui, cum armati essent, capi potuissent. Ille omnes postea variis suppliciis interfecit, & tres modios aureorum angulorum Carthaginem misit: quos e manibus Equitum Romanorum, Senatorum, & militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispania, ubi frater Annibalis Asdrubal remanserat cum magno exercitu, ut eam totam Afris subigeret, a duobus Scipionibus Romanis ducibus vincitur: perditque in pugna xxxv. millia hominum, ex his capiuntur x. millia, occiduntur xxv.

thousand five hundred horse. In the midst of which losses none of the Romans would make any mention of peace: the slaves, which had never been done before, were enfranchised and made soldiers.

11. *After that battle many cities of Italy, which had been subject to the Romans, went over to Annibal. Annibal offered the Romans liberty to redeem the prisoners: and answer was made by the Senate, that those citizens were not necessary who, though they were armed, could be taken prisoners. He afterwards put them all to death with various tortures, and sent †three modii of gold rings to Carthage, which he had taken from the hands of the Roman Knights, Senators, and Soldiers. In the mean time, in Spain, where the brother of Annibal, Asdrubal, had stayed with a great army, to reduce all that province under the Africans, he is conquered by the two Roman generals the Scipios, and loses in that battle thirty-five thousand men: of these ten thousand are taken, twenty-five thousand*

* A strange kind of an answer in such sort of circumstances, and which shews the invincible spirit of the Romans at that time.

† Livy says three and a half, a vast quantity, which gave occasion to Pliny to conjecture that, at that time, the gold ring was worn by the Commoners as well as those of the Equestrian and Senatorian order, which afterwards was confined to the two latter. See Pliny, B. 33. C. 50.

Mittuntur ei a Carthaginensibus ad reparandas vires xii. millia peditum, iv. millia equitum, xx. elephanti.

12. Anno quarto postquam in Italiam Annibal venit, Marcus Claudius Marcellus Consul apud Nola, civitatem Campaniæ, contra Annibalem bene pugnavit. Annibal multas civitates Romanorum per Apuliam, Calabriam & Brutios occupavit: quo tempore etiam rex Macedoniæ Philippus ad eum legatos misit, promittens auxilia contra Romanos, sub hac conditione, ut deletis Romanis, ipse quoque contra Græcos ab Annibale auxilia acciperet. Captis igitur legatis Philippi, & re cognita, Romani in Macedoniam Marcum Valerium Lævinum ire jusserunt; in Sardiniam Titum Manlium Proconsulem: Nam etiam ea sollicitata ab Annibale Romanos deseruerat.

13. Ita uno tempore quatuor locis pugnabatur; in Italia contra Annibalem; in Hispania, contra fratrem ejus Asdrubalem; in Macedonia, contra Philippum; in Sardinia, contra Sardos, & alterum Asdrubalem Carthaginensem. Is a Tito

are slain: twelve thousand foot, four thousand horse, and twenty elephants are sent him by the Carthaginians to recruit his army.

12. In the fourth year after Annibal came into Italy, M. Claudius Marcellus the Consul, fought successfully against Annibal at Nola, a city of Campania. Annibal seized upon many cities of the Romans, in Apulia, Calabria, and the country of the Brutii. At which time likewise Philip King of Macedonia sent messengers to him, promising him assistance against the Romans, upon this condition, that after the Romans should be conquered, he should likewise receive assistance from Annibal against the Greeks. Wherefore these messengers of Philip being taken, and the matter discovered, the Romans ordered M. Valerius Lævinus to go into Macedonia, Titus Manlius the Proconsul into Sardinia: for that island too being wheedled by Annibal, had forsaken the Romans.

13. Thus, at one time, the war was carried on in four several places; in Italy against Annibal; in Spain against his brother Asdrubal; in Macedonia against Philip; and in Sardinia against the Sardinians, and the other Asdrubal, a Carthaginian. He was taken alive
Manlio

Manlio Proconsule, qui ad Sardiniam missus fuerat, vivus est captus; occisa cum eo xii. millia, capti mille quingenti; & a Romanis Sardinia subacta. Manlius victor captivos & Asdrubalem Romam reportavit. Interea etiam Philippus a Lævino in Macedonia vincitur, & in Hispania a Scipionibus Asdrubal, & Mago tertius frater Annibalis.

14. Decimo anno postquam Annibal in Italiam venerat, P. Sulpicio, Cnæo Fulvio Consulibus, Annibal usque ad quartum milliarium urbis accessit, equites ejus usque ad portas: mox Consulum metu, cum exercitu venientium, Annibal ad Campaniam se recepit. In Hispania a fratre Asdrubale ambo Scipiones, qui per multos annos victores fuerant, interficiuntur; exercitus tamen integer remansit; casu enim magis quam virtute erant decepti: quo tempore etiam a Consule Marcello Sicilia magna pars capta est, quam tenere Afri cœperant: & ex nobilissima urbe Syracusana præda ingens prælata est. Lævinus in Macedonia cum

by T. Manlius the Proconsul, who had been sent to Sardinia: there were slain with him twelve thousand men, a thousand five hundred taken, and Sardinia subdued by the Romans. The conqueror Manlius brought off the prisoners and Asdrubal to Rome. In the mean time too Philip is beat by Lævinus in Macedonia, and Asdrubal, and Mago the third brother of Annibal, by the Scipios in Spain.

14. In the *tenth year after Annibal came into Italy, when Publius Sulpicius, and Cnæus Fulvius were Consuls, Annibal came within four miles of the city, and his horse up to the very gates; but presently for fear of the Consuls, †who were coming with an army, Annibal withdrew himself into Campania. In Spain both the Scipios, who had been victorious for several years, are slain by Annibal's brother Asdrubal: yet the army remained entire; for they had been trepanned more by chance than any good conduct of the enemy; at which time too, a great part of Sicily was reduced by the Consul Marcellus, which the Africans had begun to take possession of: and abundance of spoil was carried before him in his triumph,

* It should be the eighth.

† They did actually come up with him, and fought him; but the battle was not decisive, by reason of a great tempest that parted them.

Philippo & multis Græciæ populis, & rege Asiæ Attalo, amicitiam fecit: & ad Siciliam profectus, Annem quendam Afrorum ducem apud Agrigentum civitatem cum ipso oppido cepit, eumque Romam cum captivis nobilibus misit; xl. civitates in deditionem accepit, xxvi. expugnavit. Ita omni Sicilia recepta, Macedonia fracta, cum ingenti gloria Romam regressus est. Annibal in Italia Cnæum Fulvium Consulem subito aggressus cum octo millibus hominum interfecit.

15. Interea ad Hispanias, ubi occisis duobus Scipionibus nullus Romanus dux erat, Pub. Cornelius Scipio mittitur, filius Publii Scipionis, qui ibidem bellum gesserat, annos natus quatuor & viginii, vir Romanorum omnium & sua ætate & posteriori tempore, fere primus. Is Carthaginem Hispaniæ capit, in qua omne

taken from* the most noble city of Syracuse. Lævinus in Macedonia made an alliance with + Philip, and many of the States of Greece, and Attalus the King of Asia; and going into Sicily, took Anno, a certain general of the Carthaginians, at the city of Agrigentum, with the town itself, and sent him to Rome with other noble prisoners: he took in 40 cities upon surrender, and twenty-six by force. Thus having recovered all Sicily, and humbled Macedonia, he returned with great glory to Rome. Annibal in Italy suddenly falling upon the Consul Cnæus Fulvius, killed him with eight thousand men.

15. In the mean time is sent to Spain, where after the two Scipios were slain there was no Roman general, Publius Cornelius Scipio, the son of that Publius Scipio who had carried on the war there, four and twenty years old, almost the greatest man of all the Romans, both in his own age, and the following time. He takes § Carthage in Spain; in which the

* The city was defended against Marcellus, one of the greatest generals the Romans then had, for three years together, by the wonderful management of Archimedes, the greatest Mathematician that ever lived excepting Sir Isaac Newton, who will be the glory of his country till time shall be no more.

+ This is, I fear, a mistake; for Livy takes no notice of any alliance with Philip, tho' he does of the rest.

§ This was called Carthago Nova, now Cartagena, built by the Carthaginians. It lies in that part of Spain called the kingdom of Murcia.

aurum

aurum & argentum, & belli apparatus Afri habebant: nobilissimos quoq; obfides, quos ab Hispanis acceperat: Magonem etiam fratrem Annibalis ibidem capit; quem Romam cum aliis mittit. Romæ ingens lætitia post hunc nuntium fuit. Scipio Hispaniorum obfides parentibus reddidit. Quare omnes fere Hispani ad eum uno animo transferunt. Postque Asdrubalem Annibalis fratrem victum fugat, & prædam maximam capit.

16. Interea in Italia Consul Q. Fabius Maximus Tarentum recepit: in qua ingentes copię Annibalis erant; & ibi etiam ducem Annibalis Carthagonem occidit, xxv. millia captivorum vendidit: prædam militibus dispertivit, pecuniam hominum venditorum ad fiscum retulit. Tum multæ civitates Romanorum, quæ ad Annibalem transferant prius, rursus se Fabio Maximo reddiderunt.* Insequenti anno Scipio in Hispania egregias res egit, & per se, & per fratrem suum Lucium Scipionem: lxx. civitates recepit. In Italia tamen

Africans had all their gold and silver, and ammunition; and noble hostages too, which he had received from the Spaniards: he takes in the same place likewise Mago the brother of Annibal, whom he sends to Rome with others. There was huge joy at Rome, after this news. Scipio restored the hostages of the Spaniards to their parents: Upon which thing almost all the Spaniards went over to him with one consent. And afterwards he put to flight Asdrubal the brother of Annibal, and gets abundance of plunder.

16. In the mean time in Italy, the Consul Q. Fabius Maximus recovered Tarentum, in which were a great number of Annibal's troops: and there he likewise slew a general of Annibal's, one Carthalo: he sold 25 thousand prisoners, and divided the plunder amongst his soldiers, but brought the money arising from the men that were sold, into the *treasury. Then many cities of the Romans, which had gone over to Annibal before, surrendered themselves again to Fabius Maximus. In the following year Scipio performed extraordinary things in Spain, both by himself, and his brother Lucius Scipio; he took

* Our author should rather have used the word *ararium*, *fiscus* being used after Augustus's time, to signify the Emperor's exchequer, as distinct from the *ararium*, or treasury of the state.

male pugnatum est. Nam Claudius Marcellus Consul ab Annibale occisus est.

17. Tertio anno postquam Scipio ad Hispaniam profectus fuerat, rursus res inclytas gerit: regem Hispaniarum magno prælio victum in amicitiam accepit, & primus omnium a victo obsides non poposcit.

18. Desperans Annibal Hispanias contra Scipionem diutius posse retineri, fratrem suum Asdrubalem ad Italiam cum omnibus copiis evocavit. Is veniens eodem itinere quo etiam Annibal venerat, a Consulibus Appio Claudio Nerone, & Marco Livio Salinatore, apud Senam Piceni civitatem, in insidias compositas incidit: strenue tamen pugnans occisus est: ingentes ejus copiarum captæ aut interceptæ sunt: magnum pondus auri atque argenti Romam relatum. Post hæc Annibal diffidere jam de belli cœpit eventum, & Romanis ingens animus accessit. Itaque & ipsi evocaverunt ex Hispania Publium Cornelium Scipionem. Is Romam cum ingenti gloria venit.

19. Quinto Cæcilio Lucio Valerio Consulibus,

in 70 cities. Yet the Romans fought with ill success in Italy: for the Consul Claudius Marcellus was slain by Annibal.

17. In the third year after Scipio had gone to Spain, he performs again glorious things. He admitted a king of Spain, after he had conquered him in a great battle, to an alliance, and was the first of all who demanded no hostages of a conquered enemy.

18. Annibal despairing that Spain could be kept any longer against Scipio, sent for his brother Asdrubal to Italy, with all his forces. He coming the same way that Annibal too had come fell into an ambuscade laid for him, by the Consuls Appius Claudius Nero, and Marcus Livius Salinator, at Sena a city of Picene: yet he was slain fighting stoutly: his great forces were either taken or slain: a vast quantity of gold and silver was carried to Rome. After this Annibal begun now to despair of the event of the war, and great courage was added to the Romans; wherefore they likewise sent for Publius Cornelius Scipio but of Spain. He came to Rome with great glory.

19. Quintus Cæcilius, and Lucius Valerius being Consuls, omnes

omnes civitates, quæ in Brutiis ab Annibale tenebantur, Romanis se tradiderunt.

20. Anno xiv. postquam in Italia Annibal venerat, Scipio, qui multa bene in Hispania egerat, Consul est factus, & in Africam missus cui viro divinum quiddam inesse existimabatur, adeo ut putaretur cum Numinibus habere sermonem. Is in Africa contra Annonem ducem Afrorum pugnat, exercitum ejus interficit. Secundo prælio castra cepit, cum quatuor millibus & quingentis militibus, xi. millibus occisis. Syphacem Numidiæ regem, qui se Afris conjunxerat, capit, & castro ejus invadit. Syphax cum nobilissimis Numidis, & infinitis spoliis, a Scipione Romam mittitur: quare audita, omnis fere Italia Annibalem deterit: ipse a Carthaginensibus in Africam redire jubetur, quam Scipio vastabat.

21. Ita anno xvii. ab Annibale Italia liberata

all the cities which were possessed by Annibal amongst the Brutii, submitted themselves to the Romans.

20. *In the 14th year after Annibal had come into Italy, Scipio, who had done many things successfully in Spain, was made Consul, and sent into Africa; in which man it was supposed there was something divine, so that he was thought to have converse with the Gods. He engages in Africa against Annon general of the Africans, and cuts off his army in a great measure. In a second battle he took his camp, with four thousand and five hundred of his soldiers, eleven thousand being slain. He takes Syphax King of Numidia, who had joined himself with the Africans, and †seizes his camp. Syphax with the most noble Numidians and an infinite deal of spoil is sent by Scipio to Rome; which thing being heard of, almost all Italy forsakes Annibal. He is ordered by the Carthaginians to return to Africa, which Scipio had laid waste.*

21. *Thus Italy was delivered from Annibal in the 17th year*

* Our author is here mistaken, if the Librarians have done him justice. It was not the Brutii, but the Lucani, that submitted themselves at this time to the Romans.

† I cannot but approve of the correction of this passage by Tanaquil le Fevre, who reads *incendit* for *invadit*, for he did not take the camp, but burnt it.

est, quam flens dicitur reliquisse. Legati Carthaginiensium pacem a Scipione petierunt; ab eo ad Senatum Romam missi sunt: xlv. dies his induciæ datæ sunt, quosque Romam ire & regredi possent: xxx. millia pondo argenti ab his accepta sunt. Senatus ex arbitrio Scipionis pacem iussit cum Carthaginiensibus fieri. Scipio his conditionibus cedit, ne amplius quam xxx naves haberent, quingenta millia pondo argenti darent, captivos & perfugas redderent.

22. Interim Annibale veniente ad Africam; pax turbata est; multa hostilia ab Afris facta sunt. Legati tamen eorum ex urbe venientes, a Romanis capti sunt, & iubente Scipione dimissi. Annibal quoque, frequentibus præliis victus a Scipione, petiit etiam ipse pacem. Cum ventum esset ad colloquium, iisdem conditionibus data est quibus prius: addita quingentis millibus pondo argenti, c. millia librarum propter novam perfidiam. Carthaginiensibus conditiones displicuerunt, iusseruntque Annibalem pugnare. Infertur a Scipione,

of the war, which he is said to have left weeping. Embassadors of the Carthaginians desired peace of Scipio; they were sent by him to Rome to the Senate. Truce was granted them for 45 days 'till they should go to Rome and come back; thirty thousand pounds of silver were received from them. The Senate ordered a peace to be made with the Carthaginians, according to the pleasure of Scipio. Scipio granted it upon these terms, that they should have no more than 30 ships, should give five hundred thousand pounds of silver, and restore the prisoners and deserters.

22. In the mean time, upon Annibal's coming to Africa; the peace was interrupted, & many hostilities committed by the Africans. Yet their embassadors, as they were coming from the city Rome, were taken by the Romans, and by Scipio's order dismissed. Annibal too being conquered in several battles by Scipio, begged peace himself too. When they came to a conference upon it, it was granted upon the same terms as before; only a hundred thousand libræ were added to the five hundred thousand pound weight of silver for their late treachery. These articles displeased the Carthaginians, and they ordered Annibal to fight. The war is carried

& Massinissa alio rege Numidarum, qui amicitiam cum Scipione fecerat, Carthagini bellum. Annibal tres exploratores ad Scipionis castra misit: quos captos Scipio circumduci per castra iussit, ostendique eis totum exercitum; mox etiam prandium dari dimittique, ut renunciarent Annibali quæ apud Romanos vidissent.

23. Interea prælium ab utroque duce instructum est, quale vix ulla memoria fuit: quum peritissimi viri copias suas ad bellum educerent. Scipio victor recedit, pene ipso Annibale capto: qui primum cum multis equitibus, deinde cum xx. postremo cum quatuor evasit. Inventa in castris Annibalis argenti pondo xx. millia, auri octingenta, cætera suppellectili copiosa. Post id certamen pax cum Carthaginensibus facta est. Scipio Romam rediit, & ingenti gloria triumphavit, atque Africanus ex eo, appellari cœptus est. Finem accepit secundum Punicum bellum, post annum nonum decimum quam cœperat.

by Scipio, and Massinissa, another King of the Numidians, who had made an alliance with Scipio, up to Carthage itself. Annibal sent three spies to Scipio's camp, whom being seized Scipio ordered to be led round the camp, and the whole army to be shewn them, and then a dinner to be given them and dismissed, that they might tell Annibal what they had seen amongst the Romans.

23. In the mean time a battle was prepared for by both generals, such as scarce ever was in any age; when these most skilful men drew out their troops to the fight. Scipio comes off conqueror, Annibal himself being well nigh taken; who got off at first with many horse, then with twenty, and at last with but four. Twenty thousand pounds of silver were found in Annibal's camp, and eight hundred of gold, with other baggage in great plenty. After that battle a peace was made with the Carthaginians. Scipio returned to Rome, and triumphed in great glory, and begun to be called from thence Africanus. The second Carthaginian war had an end 19 years after it began.

* A period was put to this war in its 18th year, that is, 552 from the building of Rome, just 200 years before Christ.



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 IV.

TRansacto Punico bello, sequutum est Macedonicum contra Philippum regem.

2. Quingentesimo & quinquagesimo primo anno ab urbe condita, T. Quintius Flaminius adversus Philippum regem mittitur: res prospere gessit; pax ei data est his legibus, ne Græciæ civitatibus quas Romani contra eum defenderant, bellum inferret, ut captivos & transfugas redderet,

A*FTER the Carthaginian war was ended, the * Macedonian followed against King Philip.*

2. † *In the 551st year from the building of the city, § T. Quintius Flaminius is sent against King Philip. He managed his affairs successfully: a peace was granted him upon these terms, that he should not make war upon the cities of Greece which the Romans had defended against him, that he should restore the prisoners and*

* The Macedonian war begun 13 years before the conclusion of the Carthaginian.

† Livy says the 550th.

§ T. Quintius Flaminius was not the first commander that was sent into Macedonia after the end of the Punic war, but the third.

quinquaginta solum naves haberet, reliquas Romanis redderet: per annos decem quaterna millia pondo argenti præstaret, & obsidem daret filium tuum Demetrium. Titus Quintius etiam Lacedæmoniis intulit bellum; ducem eorum Nabidem vicit; & quibus voluit conditionibus, in fidem accepit: ingenti gloria duxit ante currum nobilissimos obfides, Demetrium Philippi filium, & Armenem Nabidis.

3. Transacto bello Macedonico, sequutum est Syriacum contra Antiochum regem, P. Cornelio Scipione, M. Acilio Glabrione Consulibus. Huic Antiocho Annibal se junxerat, Carthaginem patriam suam, ne Romanis traderetur, relinquens. M. Acilius Glabrio in Achaia pugnavit bene. Castra regis Antiochi nocturna pugna capta sunt: ipse fugatur. Philippo quia contra Antiochum Romanis auxilio fuisset, filius Demetrius redditus est.

4. L. Cornelio Scipione, C. Lælio Consulibus, Scipio Africanus fratri suo L. Cornelio Scipioni Consuli legatus contra Antiochum profectus est. Annibal, qui cum Antiocho erat, navali prælio

deserters, should have only 50 ships, and deliver up the rest to the Romans; should pay for ten years four thousand pound weight of silver, and give his son Demetrius as an hostage. T. Quintius likewise made war upon the Lacedæmonians, conquered their Prince Nabis, and admitted him to a peace upon what terms he thought fit; and led before his chariot the most noble hostages, Demetrius the son of Philip, and Armenes the son of Nabis.

3. After the Macedonian war was ended, the Syrian followed against King Antiochus; when Publius Cornelius Scipio, and Marcus Acilius Glabrio, were Consuls. Annibal had joined himself to this Antiochus, quitting his native place Carthage, lest he should be delivered up to the Romans. M. Acilius Glabrio fought successfully in Achaia. The camp of King Antiochus was taken in a battle by night; he himself is forced to fly. Demetrius his son was returned Philip, because he had been assisting to the Romans against Antiochus.

4. L. Cornelius Scipio and C. Lælius being Consuls, Scipio Africanus went as lieutenant to his brother L. Cornelius Scipio the Consul, against Antiochus. Annibal, who was with Antiochus, was conquered in a battle

victus

victus est. Ipse postea Antiochus circa Sipylum & Magnesium Asiæ civitatem, a Consule Cornelio Scipione ingenti prælio fusus est. Auxilio fuit Romanis in ea pugna Eumenes, Attali regis frater, qui Eumeniam in Phrygia condidit. Quinquaginta millia peditum, iv. millia equitum eo certamine ex parte regis occisa sunt. Tum rex Antiochus pacem petit, quæ iisdem conditionibus datur a Senatu, quamquam victo, quibus ante offerebatur, ut ex Europa & Asia recederet, atque intra Taurum se contineret; x. millia talentorum, & xx. obsides præberet: Annibalem concitatore belli dederet. Eumeni regi donatæ sunt omnes Asiæ civitates, quas Antiochus bello perdidit: & Rhodiis qui auxilium Romanis contra regem Antiochum tulerant, multæ urbes concessæ sunt. Scipio Romam redit, ingenti gloria triumphavit; nomen & ipse, ad imitationem fratris, Asiatici accepit, quia Asiam vicerat: sicuti frater ipse, propter Africam domitam, Africanus appellabatur.

*tle by sea. Afterwards Antiochus himself was routed in a great battle by the Consul C. Scipio, about * Sipylus, and Magnesia, a city of Asia: Eumenes the brother of King Attalus, who built Eumenia in Phrygia, was assisting to the Romans in that battle: fifty thousand foot, and four thousand horse, were slain in that fight on the King's side. Then King Antiochus desires peace, which is granted him, tho' conquered upon the same terms on which it was offered before by the Senate, that he should withdraw out of Europe and Asia, and confine himself within † Taurus, give ten thousand talents, and twenty hostages; and surrender up Annibal the raiser of the war. All the cities of Asia were given to King Eumenes, which Antiochus had lost in the war; and many cities were granted to the Rhodians, who had given assistance to the Romans against King Antiochus. Scipio returned to Rome, and triumphed in great glory: and he too, in imitation of his brother, took the name of Asiaticus, because he had conquered Asia; as his brother, for the conquest of Africa, was called Africanus.*

* A mountain of Lydia, a province of Asia Minor.

† A mountain that takes its rise on the north side of Cilicia, and stretches from thence thro' the middle of Asia, as far as the Indies.

5. Spurio Posthumio Albino, Q. Marcio Philippo Consulibus, M. Fulvius de Ætolis triumphavit. Annibal, qui victo Antiocho, ne Romanis traderetur, ad Prusiam Bithyniæ regem fugerat; repetitus etiam ab eo est per Titum Quintium Flaminium: & cum tradendus esset Romanis, venenum bibit, & apud Libysiam in finibus Nicomedensium sepultus est.

6. Philippo rege Macedonia mortuo, qui & adversum Romanos bellum gesserat, & postea Romanis contra Antiochum auxilium tulerat, filius ejus Perseus in Macedonia rebellavit, ingentibus copiis ad bellum paratis. Nam adjutores habebat Cotyn Thraciæ regem, & Illyrici regem, Gentium nomine. Romanis autem in auxilium erant Eumenes Asiæ rex, Ariarathes Cappadociæ, Antiochus Syriæ, Ptolemæus Ægypti, Massinissa Numidiæ. Prusias autem rex Bithyniæ, quamquam sororem Persei uxorem haberet, utrisque se æquum præbuit. Dux Romanorum P. Licinius Consul est a rege gravi prælio

5. *Spurius Posthumius Albinus and Q. Marcius Philippus being Consuls, M. Fulvius triumphed over the Ætolians. Annibal, who after Antiochus was conquered, had fled to Prusias, King of Bithynia, that he might not be delivered up to the Romans, was demanded of him too by T. Quintius Flaminius; and, when he was to have been delivered up to the Romans, he drank poison, and was buried at Libysa, in the country of the Nicomedians.*

6. *Philip King of Macedonia being dead, who too had carried on a war against the Romans, and had afterwards given assistance to the Romans against Antiochus; his son Perseus rebelled in Macedonia, having provided great forces for the war. For he had for his assistants Cotys the King of Thrace, and the King of Illyricum, Gentius by name. Eumenes, King of Asia, Ariarathes of Cappadocia, Antiochus of Syria, Ptolemy of Egypt, Massinissa of Numidia were assistant to the Romans. But Prusias King of Bithynia, altho' he had the sister of Perseus to wife, behaved himself as neuter betwixt both parties. The Consul P. Lucinius, general of the Romans, was beat by the King in a great battle. Nor yet*

* The Ætolians were a people of Greece, in the west parts of Achaia. victus :

victus: neque tamen Romani, quamquam superati, regi petenti pacem præstare voluerunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se & suos Senatui & Populo Romano dederet. Mox missus contra eum Lucius Æmilius Paulus Consul, & in Illyricum C. Anicius Prætor, contra Gentium. Sed Gentius facile uno prælio victus, mox se dedit. Mater ejus & uxor, & duo filii, frater quoque ejus, simul in potestatem Romanorum venerunt. Ita bello intra dies xxx. perfecto, ante cognitum est Gentium victum, quam cœptum bellum nunciaretur.

7. Cum Perseo autem Æmilius Paulus Consul tertio nonas Septembris dimicavit, vicitque eum, xx. millibus peditum ejus occisis; equitatus cum rege fuit integer, Romanorum c. milites amissi sunt: urbes Macedoniæ omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Romanis se dediderunt: ipse rex, cum deferretur ab amicis, venit in Pauli potestatem: sed honorem ei Æmilius non quasi victo habuit: nam & volentem sibi ad pedes cadere non permisit; sed juxta se in

would the Romans, tho' conquered, grant a peace to the King desiring it, but upon these terms, that he should surrender himself and subjects to the Senate and people of Rome. Soon after the Consul Lucius Æmilius Paulus was sent against him, and C. Anicius the Prætor into Illyricum against Gentius. But Gentius being easily conquered in one battle, presently surrendered himself. His mother and wife, and two sons, his brother too, came all together into the hands of the Romans. Thus the war being finished within 30 days, it was known that Gentius was conquered before the news was carried to Rome that the war was begun.

7. But Æmilius Paulus the Consul engaged with Perseus on *the 3d of the Nones of Septemb. and defeated him, killing twenty thousand of his foot: the horse with the king was untouched, a hundred soldiers of the Romans were lost. All the cities of Macedonia, which the King had had, surrendered themselves to the Romans: the King himself, being forsaken by his friends, came into the power of Paulus. But Æmilius paid him a respect, not as if he had been conquered: for he did not suffer him, tho' desirous to throw him-

* That is the 3d of Sept. for the Nones in that month were the 3d.

sella collocavit. Macedonibus & Illyriis hæc leges datæ sunt, ut liberi essent, & dimidium eorum tributorum præstarent, quæ regibus præstarent, ut appareret populum Romanum pro æquitate magis quam pro avaritia dimicare; atque in conventu infinitorum populorum Paulus hæc pronuntiavit, & legationes multarum gentium, quæ ad eum venerant, magnificentissimo pavit convivio, dicens, ejusdem hominis esse debere & bellò vincere, & convivii apparatu elegantem esse.

8. Mox septuaginta civitates Epiri, quæ rebellarant, cepit: prædam militibus distribuit: Romam cum ingenti pompa rediit in nave Persei, quæ inusitatæ magnitudinis fuisse traditur, adeo ut xvi. ordines habuisse dicatur remorum. Triumphavit autem magnificentissime in curru aureo, cum duobus filiis utroque latere astantibus. Ducti sunt ante currum duo regis filii, & ipse Perseus, xlv. annos natus. Post eum eriam C. Anicias de Illyriis triumphavit: Gentius cum fratre. & filiis ante currum ductus est. Ad hoc specta-

self at his feet, but placed him in a chair by himself. These terms were granted to the Macedonians and Illyrians, that they should be free, and pay half the tribute which they had paid to their Kings, that it might appear that the Roman people fought more for equity than avarice. And Paulus declared these things in an assembly of an infinite number of people; and entertained, in a most splendid feast, the ambassadors of many nations which had come to him, saying, that it ought to be the quality of the same man, both to conquer in war, and to be handsome in his entertainments.

8. Soon after he reduced 70 cities of Epirë, that had rebelled, and divided the plunder amongst his soldiers; he returned to Rome in mighty pomp, in a ship of Perseus's, which is said to have been of an unusual bigness, so that it is reported to have had 16 banks of oars. And he triumphed most splendidly in a golden chariot, with his two sons standing on each side of him. There were led before his chariot the two sons of the King, and Perseus himself, forty five years old. After him too C. Anicius triumphed over the Illyrians. Gentius, with his brother and his sons, was led before his chariot.

culum multarum gentium reges Romam venerunt: inter alios etiam venit Attalus atque Eumenes Asiæ reges, atque Prusias Bithyniæ: magno honore accepti sunt, & permittente Senatu, dona quæ attulerant, in Capitolio posuerunt. Prusias etiam filium suum Nicomedem Senatui commendavit.

9. Insequenti anno Lucius Memmius in Hispania bene pugnavit. Marcellus postea Consul res ibidem prospere gessit.

10. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem suscipitur, dc. & altero anno ab urbe condita, L. Manlio Censorino, & Marco Manlio Consulibus, anno li. postquam secundum Punicum bellum transactum erat. Hi profecti Carthaginem oppugnaverunt. Contra eos Asdrubal dux Carthaginensium dimicabat. Famea dux alius equitatus præerat Carthaginensium. Scipio tunc, Scipionis Africani nepos, Tribunus ibi

**The Kings of several nations came to Rome to this sight: amongst others came Attalus and Eumenes, Kings of Asia, and Prusias of Bithynia: they were entertained with great honour, and by the permission of the Senate, deposited the presents they had brought in the Capitol. Prusias likewise recommended his son Nicomedes to the Senate.*

9. *In the following year Lucius Memmius fought successfully in Spain. Afterwards Marcellus the Consul managed matters successfully in the same place.*

10. *Then a third war is undertaken against Carthage, in the year from the building of the city † 601, Lucius Manlius Censorinus, and Marcus Manlius being Consuls, in the year 51, after the 2d Punick war had been ended. These going to Carthage, attacked it, Asdrubal, general of the Carthaginians, fought against them. Famea, another general, commanded the horse of the Carthaginians. At that time § Scipio, grandson of Scipio Africanus, served there as a || Tribune of*

* This is a mistake; several designed so to do, and amongst them Eumenes; but, because he had stood neuter, the Romans had no mind he should, and therefore passed a law, *ne cui regi Romam venire liceret*. Prusias, indeed, after the triumph, was civilly received.

† 604 it should be.

§ He was the son of Æmilius Paulus, but adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus.

|| A Tribune was an officer among the Romans, much the same with our Colonels. See Rosinus or Pitiscus.

militabat, cujus apud omnes ingens merus & reverentia erat. Nam & paratissimus ad dimicandum, & consultissimus habebatur. Itaque per eum multa prospere gesta sunt: neque quidquam magis vel Asdrubal vel Famaea vitabant, quam contra eam Romanorum partem pugnam committere, ubi Scipio dimicabat.

11. Per idem tempus Massinissa rex Numidarum, per annos sexaginta fere amicus populi Romani, anno vitæ suæ xcvii. mortuus est, xlv. filiis relictis. Scipionem divisorem regni inter filios esse iussit.

12. Cum igitur clarum Scipionis nomen esset, juvenis adhuc Consul est factus, & contra Carthaginem missus. Is eam cepit, ac diruit: spolia ibi inventa, quæ de variarum civitatum excidiis Carthago collegerat, & ornamenta urbium civitatibus Siciliæ, Italiæ & Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscebant. Ita Carthago, septingentesimo anno postquam condita erat, deleta est. Scipio nomen quod avus ejus acceperat, meru-

whom there was great awe and reverence amongst all. For he was both very forward for fighting, and was reckoned very prudent. Wherefore, many things were successfully managed by him: nor did Asdrubal or Famaea avoid any thing more than to engage in fight against that part of the Romans, where Scipio fought.

11. *About the same time Massinissa, King of the Numidians, an ally of the Roman people for almost sixty years, died in the 97th year of his age, leaving forty four sons. He ordered in his will Scipio to be the divider of the kingdom amongst his sons.*

12. *When therefore the name of Scipio was now become famous, he was made Consul, whilst he was yet *young, and sent against Carthage. He took and demolished it. He restored the spoils found there, which Carthage had gathered together from the ruins of many cities, and the ornaments of several towns, to the cities of Sicily, Italy, and Africa, which knew their own again. Thus Carthage was destroyed in the 700th year after it was built. Scipio deserved the name which*

* *Juvenis* is a word of latitude enough: he was then 38 years of age, whereas, by the Villian law, he should have been at least 43 current.

it: scilicet, ut propter virtutem etiam ipse Africanus Junior vocaretur.

13. Interim in Macedonia quidam Pseudo Philippus arma movit, & Romanum Prætozem Publium Juvenicum contra se missum ad internecionem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romanis contra Pseudo Philippum missus est, & viginti-quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recepit. Ipsum etiam Pseudo-Philippum in potestatem suam redegit.

14. Corinthiis quoque bellum inductum est nobilissimæ Græciæ civitati, propter injuriam Legatorum Romanorum. Hanc Mummius Consul cepit ac diruit. Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt: Africani, ex Africa, ante cuius currum ductus est Asdrubal: Metelli, ex Macedonia, cuius currum præcessit Andiscus, qui & Pseudo-Philippus dicitur: Mummi, ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea, & pictæ tabulæ, & alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

15. Iterum in Macedonia Pseudo-Perseus, qui se Per-

his grandfather had received; that is, to be called, for his good conduct, Africanus Junior.

13. In the mean time a certain pretended Philip took up arms in Macedonia, and defeated with terrible slaughter the Roman Prætor Publius Juvenicus, that was sent against him. After him Q. Cæcilius Metellus was sent general by the Romans against this false Philip, and twenty-fivethousand of his soldiers being slain, he recovered Macedonia, and got the pretended Philip into his power.

14. A war likewise was proclaimed against the Corinthians, a very noble State of Greece, for an insult upon the Roman ambassadors. Mummius the Consul took this city, and demolished it. Wherefore there were three very famous triumphs at Rome all altogether; Africanus's over Africa, before whose chariot Asdrubal was led; Metellus's over Macedonia, before whose chariot went Andiscus, who is likewise called the false Philip; and Mummius's over Corinth, before whom brazen statues, and pictures, and other ornaments of that most famous city were carried.

15. Again in Macedonia a pretended Perseus, who said
fei

fei filium esse dicebat, collectis servis, rebellavit, & cum septemdecim armatorum millia haberet, a Tremellio Quæstore superatus est. His diebus Androgynus Romæ visus, jussu aruspicum in mare merfus est.

16. Eodem tempore Metellus in Celtiberia apud Hispanos egregias res gessit. Successit ei Quintus Pompeius. Nec multo post Quintus quoque Cæpio ad idem bellum missus, quod quidam Viriatus contra Romanos, in Lusitania, gerebat. Quo metu Viriatus a suis interfectus est: cum quatuordecim annos Hispanias adversum Romanos movisset. Pastor primo fuit; mox latronum dux: postremo tantos ad bellum populus concitavit, ut assertor contra Romanos Hispaniæ putaretur: & cum interfectores ejus præmium a

that he was the son of Perseus, having drawn together some slaves, rebelled; and after he had got together seventeen thousand armed men, was routed by Tremellius the * Quæstor. In these times † an Hermaphrodite was seen at Rome, and by order of the § Aruspices was drowned in the sea.

16. At the same time Metellus performed notable things in Celtiberia amongst the Spaniards. Q. Pompeius succeeded him. And not long after Q. Cæpio too was sent to the same war, which one Viriatus carried on against the Romans in Lusitania. Upon which terror Viriatus was slain by his own men, after he had excited Spain against the Romans for 14 years together. He was first a shepherd; by and by a captain of a gang of robbers: at last he raised so many nations to war, that he was looked upon as the protector of Spain against the Romans; and when his assassins desired a

* The Quæstor in the Roman army was a sort of a pay-master, whose business too it was to take care of the spoil that was not disposed of as a booty to the soldiers, and to give a just account to the Quæstores or officers of the treasury at Rome.

† It was always the hard fate of these poor creatures among the Romans, as oft as they were discovered, to be thus served, of which there are more instances than one in Livy.

§ These men were so called from Ara and Specio, because their chief business was to judge of future events by consulting the entrails of the sacrifices.



Cæpione Consule peterant, responsum est nusquam Romanis placuisse, imperatorem a suis militibus interfici.

17. Quintius Pompeius deinde Consul a Numantinis, quæ Hispaniæ civitas fuit opulentissima, superatus, pacem ignobilem fecit. Post eum Caius Hostilius Mancinus Consul iterum cum Numantinis pacem fecit infamem, quam Populus & Senatus iussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi: ut in illo, quem auctorem foederis habebant, injuriam soluti foederis vindicarent. Post tantam igitur ignominiam, qua a Numantinis bis Romam exercitus fuerant subjugati, Publius Scipio Africanus secundum Consul factus, & ad Numantiam missus est. Is primum militem vitiosum & ignavum, exercendo magis quam puniendo, sine aliqua acerbitate correxuit. Tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bellum cepit, partim in deditionem accepit. Postremo ipsam Numantiam diu obsessam, fame confecit, & a solo evertit: reliquam provinciam in fidem accepit.

reward from the Consul Cæpio, answer was made them, that it was never a thing agreeable to the Romans, that a general should be slain by his own soldiers.

17. After that Q. Pompeius the Consul being routed by the Numantians, which was a very wealthy state of Spain, made a scandalous peace with them. After him the Consul C. Hostilius Mancinus made again an infamous peace with the Numantians, which the people and Senate ordered to be broke, and Mancinus himself to be delivered up to the enemies, that they might revenge upon him whom they had for the author of the treaty the injury of the breach of it. Wherefore, after so great a disgrace, with which the Roman armies had been twice defeated by the Numantians, Publius Scipio Africanus was made a second time Consul, and sent to Numantia. He first reformed the vitious and idle soldiers by exercising rather than punishing them, without any severity. Then he took many cities of Spain, partly by force, and partly by surrender. At last he reduced Numantia by famine, after he had besieged it a long time, and razed it to the ground, and recovered the rest of the province upon promise of quarter.

18. Eo tempore Attalus rex Asiæ, frater Eumenis, mortuus est, hæredemque populum Romanum reliquit. Ita imperio Romano per testamentum Asia accessit.

19. Mox etiam Decimus Junius Brutus de Gallæcis & Lusitanis triumphavit magna gloria: & Publius Scipio Africanus de Numantinis secundum triumphum egit, xiv. anno postquam priorem de Africa egerat.

20. Motum interim in Asia bellum est ab Aristonico Eumenis filio, qui ex concubina susceptus fuerat. Is Eumenes frater Attali fuerat. Adversus eum missus est P. Licinius Crassus: habuit infinita regum auxilia: nam & Bithyniæ rex Nicomedes Romanos juvit, & Mithridates Ponticus, cum quo postea bellum gravissimum fuit: & Ariarathes Cappadox, & Pylæmenes Paphlagon. Victus est tamen Crassus, & in prælio interfectus, caput ejus Aristonico oblatum est, corpus Smyrnæ sepultum. Postea Perpenna Consul Romanus

18. *At that time Attalus King of Asia, * brother of Eumenes, died, and left the Roman people his heir. Thus Asia was added by will to the Roman empire.*

19. *By and by Decimus Brutus triumphed over the Gallæcians and Lusitanians in great glory; and Publius Scipio Africanus had a second triumph for the Numantians, 14 years after he had had the former in Africa.*

20. *In the mean time a war was raised in Asia by Aristonicus, the son of Eumenes, who had been begot of a concubine. That Eumenes was the brother of Attalus. Publius Licinius Crassus was sent against him. He had a great many auxiliary troops from several Kings. For both Nicomedes King of Bithynia assisted the Romans, and Mithridates† of Pontus; with whom they had afterwards a very dangerous war, and Ariarathes the Cappadocian, and Pylemenes the Paphlagonian. However, Crassus was defeated, and slain in the battle: his head was brought to Aristonicus, and his body buried at Smyrna. Af-*

* This Attalus was the third of the name, and son of Eumenes, who was brother to Attalus the second.

† This was not that Great Mithridates that had that long war with the Romans, but his father, surnamed Evergetes.

§ A city of Asia Minor in Ionia, near the Ægean sea.

qui successor Crasso veniebat, audita belli fortuna, ad Asiam celeravit: acie victum Aristonicum, apud Stratonicem civitatem, quo fugerat, fame ad deditiorem, compulit. Aristonicus jussu Senatus Romæ in carcere strangulatus: triumphari enim de eo non poterat, quia Perpenna apud Pergamum, rediens, diem obierat.

21. Lucio Cæcilio Metello, & Tito Quintio Flaminio Consulibus, Carthago in Africa jussu Senatus reparata est, quæ nunc manet; annis duobus & viginti postquam a Scipione fuerat eversa. Deducti eo sunt cives Romani.

22. Anno DCXXVII. ab urbe condita, Caius Cassius Longinus, & Sextus Domitius Calvinus Consules, Gallis Transalpinis bellum intulerunt, & Arvernorum nobilissimæ tum civitati, atque eorum regie Bituito: infinitamque multitudinem juxta Rhodanum fluvium

terwards Perpenna the Roman Consul, who came as successor to Crassus, hearing of the fortune of the war, made haste to Asia, and obliged Aristonicus, being overthrown in a battle, at the city * Stratonice, whither he had fled, by famine to a surrender. Aristonicus by order of the Senate† was strangled at Rome in prison; for he could not be triumphed over, because Perpenna, as he was coming home, died at § Pergamus.

21. Lucius Cæcilius Metellus and T. Quintius Flaminius being Consuls, Carthage in Africa, || by order of the Senate, was rebuilt, which still continues, two and twenty years after it had been destroyed by Scipio. Some Roman citizens were transported thither.

22. In the year 627 from the building of the City, Caius Cassius Longinus, and Sextus Domitius Calvinus the Consuls, made war upon the Transalpine Gauls, and particularly upon the most noble state of the Arverni, and their King Bituitius: and killed an infinite number of them, nigh the river Rhone. A

* A city of Caria, in Asia Minor.

† The Romans oftentimes disposed of their prisoners of war in this manner, and it cannot be denied but, by the law of nature, the conqueror in a just war has a right to take the life of his enemy, when he has got him into his hands, tho' a contrary custom has now prevailed in these parts of the world.

§ A city of Asia Minor, in the Greater Mysia.

|| This was done by a law preferred by C. Gracchus, Tribune of the Commons, much against the inclination of the Senate.

interfecerunt. Præda ex torquibus Gallorum ingens Romam perlata est. Bituitus se Domitio dedit, atque ab eo Romam ductus est, magnæque gloria Consules ambo triumpharunt.

23. Marco Portio Catone, & Quinto Marcio Rege consulibus, DCXXX. anno & tertio ab urbe condita, Narbona in Gallia colonia deducta est. Postea L. Metello & Quinto Mucio Scævola Consulibus, de Dalmatia triumphatum est.

24. Ab urbe condita anno DCXXXV. C. Cato Consul Scordiscis intulit bellum, ignominioseque pugnavit.

25. C. Cæcilio Metello & Cnæo Carbone Consulibus duo Metelli fratres eodem die alterum ex Thracia, ex Sardinia alterum triumphum gerunt. Nuntiatumque Romæ est, Cimbros e Gallia in Italiam transisse.

26. P. Scipione Nafica, & L. Calpurnio Bestia Consu-

great deal of plunder, consisting of the * gold chains of the Gauls, was brought to Rome. † Bituitus surrendered himself to Domitius, and was brought by him to Rome; and both the Consul triumphed in great glory.

23. Marcus Portius Cato, and Quintus Marcius Rex being Consuls, in the year 630 from the building of the city, a colony was carried to || Narbon in Gaul. Afterwards the Consuls L. Metellus and Quintus Mucius Scævola triumphed over Dalmatia.

24. In the year §635 from the building of the city, C. Cato the Consul made war upon the ** Scordisci, and came off but ignominiously.

25. When C. Cæcilius Metellus and Cnæus Carbo were Consuls, the two Metellus's brothers had each a triumph the same day, one from Thrace, and another from Sardinia. And news was brought to Rome, that the ||| Cimbri had passed from Gaul into Italy.

26. When P. Scipio Nafica and L. Calpurnius Bestia were

* These were worn by the Gallick officers about their necks.

† He did not surrender to Domitius; but, being defeated the year following by Q. Fabius Æmilius, and coming to Rome to endeavour to give the senate satisfaction, he was there made a prisoner.

|| Not far from Spain, upon the Mediterranean.

§ It should be 639.

** A people of Thrace.

||| These Cimbri came from Jutland, which from thence was called Cimbrica Chersonesus.

libus, Jugurthæ Numidarum regi bellum illatum est, quod Adherbalem & Hiempsalem, Micipsæ filios, fratres suos, reges & Populi Romani amicos interemisset. Missus adversus eum Consul Calpurnius Bestia, corruptus regis pecunia pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a Senatu reprobata est. Postea contra eundem insequenti anno Spurius Albinus Posthumus profectus est. Is quoque per fratrem ignominiose contra Numidas pugnavit.

27. Tertio missus Quintius Cæcilius Metellus Consul, exercitum ingenti severitate & moderatione correctum, cum nihil in quemquem cruentum feceret, ad disciplinam Romanam reduxit. Jugurtham variis præliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit, vel cepit. Et cum jam bello finem impositurus esset, successum est ei a C.

Consuls, war was made upon Jugurtha King of the Numidians, because he had killed Adherbal and Hiempsal, the sons of Micipsa, his brothers, Kings, and allies of the Roman people. The Consul Calpurnius Bestia was sent against him, and being bribed by the King's money, made a most scandalous peace with him, which was disallowed of by the Senate. Afterwards in the year following, Spurius Albinus Posthumus went against him. He likewise engaged the Numidians by his brother with ignominy.

27. Quintius Cæcilius Metellus being sent in the third place, reduced the Roman army, reformed with great strictness and moderation too, since he did nothing cruel by any body, to the Roman discipline. He beat Jugurtha in several battles, killed or took all his elephants. * And when he was now just ready to put an end to the war, he was succeeded by C.

* This was oftentimes the fate of the Romans generals to be recalled when they had almost finished their work. But tho' this yearly change of their generals is thought by some an error in the Roman conduct, yet the progress of their arms notwithstanding, is proof enough to the contrary. They were by this means always furnished with such a stock of excellent commanders, as no nation in the world besides ever had, or could have, in any other way of management. Besides, as their generals knew their time to be but short, that thought naturally put them upon acting with vigour. There was no dallying in those circumstances for a man that had the least spark of honour or ambition in him, whilst others were pushed on to excel and distinguish themselves in the service of their country by the near prospect and hope of seeing themselves, by their good behaviour, advanced to the same dignity.

Mario. Is Jugurtham & Bocchum Mauritaniae regem, qui auxilium Jugurthae ferre coeperat, pariter superavit. Aliquanta & ipse oppida Numidiae cepit, bello; terminum posuit, capto Jugurtha per Quaestorem suum Cornelium Syllam, ingentem virum, tradente Boccho Jugurtham, qui pro eo ante pugnaverat.

28. A Marco Junio Siliano collega Quinti Metelli Cimbri in Gallia, & a Minutio Ruto in Macedonia Scordisci & Triballi, & a Servilio Cæpione in Hispania Lusitani victi sunt: & duo triumphi de Jugurtha, primus per Metellum, secundus per Marium, acti sunt. Ante curram tamen Marii Jugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus est catenatus, & mox jussu Consulis in carcere strangulatus.

Marius. He conquered both Jugurtha and Bocchus King of Mauritania, who had just then begun to give assistance to Jugurtha. He likewise took some towns of Numidia, and put an end to the war, by taking Jugurtha by his Quæstor Cornelius Sylla, a great man, Bocchus delivering up Jugurtha, who had fought for him before.

28. The Cimbri were defeated in Gaul by Marcus Junius Silanus, the colleague of Quintus Metellus, and the Scordisci and Triballi by Minutius Rufus in Macedonia; and the Lusitanians by Servilius Cæpio in Spain: and there were two triumphs over Jugurtha, the first by Metellus, and the second by Marius. Jugurtha with his two sons was led in chains before the chariot of Marius, and soon after was strangled in prison by order of the Consul.





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 IV.

DUM bellum in Numidia contra Jugurtham geritur, Romani Consules Marcus Manlius & Quintus Cæpio a Cimbris & Teutonibus & Tigurinis & Ambronibus, quæ erant Germanorum & Gallorum gentes, victi sunt juxta flumen Rhodanum, & ingenti internecione attriti, etiam castra sua, & magnam partem exercitus perdiderunt. Timor Romæ grandis fuit, quantus vix Annibalis tempore Punicis bellis, ne iterum Galli Romam venirent. Ergo Marius post victori-

WHILST the war is carried on in Numidia against Jugurtha, the Roman Consuls, M. Manlius, and Q. Cæpio were beaten nigh the river Rhone, by the Cimbri and the *Teutones, and the †Tigurini, and the Ambrones, which were nations of the Germans and Gauls; and being slaughtered with prodigious havoc, likewise lost their camp, and a great part of their army. There was a mighty consternation at Rome, such as was hardly in the time of Annibal in the Carthaginian wars, lest the Gauls should again come to Rome.

* The Teutones were neighbours to the Cimbri, bordering upon the Baltic sea.

† The Tigurini and Ambrones were inhabitants of the country now called Switzerland.

am Jugurthinam secundum Consul est factus, bellumq; ei contra Cimbros & Teutones decretum est. Tertio quoque ei & quarto delatus est Consulatus: quia bella cum Cimbris protrahebantur: sed in quarto Consulatu collegam habuit Quintum Lucratium Catulum. Cum Cimbris itaque confligit, & duobus præliis centum millia cepit, & ducem eorum Teutobodum; propter quod meritum absens quintum Consul est factus.

2. Interea Cimbri & Teutones, quorum copia adhuc infinita erat, ad Italiam transferunt. Iterum a Caio Mario & Quinto Catulo contra eos dimicatum est: sed a Catuli parte felicius. Nam eo prælio, quod simul ambo gesserunt, centum millia aut in pugna, aut in fuga cæsa sunt; & sexcenta millia capta. Romani milites ex utroque exercitu trecenti perierunt. Tria & triginta signa Cimbris sublata sunt; ex his exercitus Marii duo reportavit, Catuli exercitus xxx. & unum. Is belli finis fuit: triumphus utrique decretus est.

Wherefore Marius, after the conquest of Jugurtha, was made a second time Consul, and the war against the Cimbri and the Teutones committed to him. The Consulship was likewise given him a third and fourth time, because the war with the Cimbri continued. But in his fourth Consulate he had for his colleague Quintus Lucratius Catulus. Wherefore he engaged with the Cimbri, and took two hundred thousand of them in two battles, and their general Teutobodus; for which good service he was made Consul, when absent, a fifth time.

2. In the mean time the Cimbri and the Teutones, of which there was still an infinite number, passed into Italy. Again a battle was fought with them by C. Marius and Quintus Catulus, but on the part of Catulus more successfully; for in that battle, which they both fought together, one hundred and forty thousand were slain, either in the battle, or in the flight, and sixty thousand taken. Three hundred Roman soldiers of both armies were slain. Three and thirty standards were taken from the Cimbri, of which the army of Marius took two, and the army of Catulus thirty and one. That was an end of the war, and a triumph was decreed for them both.

3. Sexto

3. Sexto Julio Cæsare, & L. Marcio Philippo Consulibus, sexcentesimo quinquagesimo mono anno ab urbe condita, cum prope alia omnia bella cessassent, in Italia gravissimum bellum Picentes, Marfi, Peligni; moverunt: qui cum annis numerosis jam Populo Romano obedirent, tum libertatem sibi æquam asserere cœperunt. Perniciosum admodum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius Consul in eo occisus est: Cæpio nobilis juvenis, & Porcius Cato alius Consul. Duces autem adversus Romanos Picentibus & Marfis fuerunt, Titus Vietius, Hierus Asinius, Titus Herennius, Aulus Cluentius. A Romanis bene contra eos pugnatum est a Caio Mario, qui sexies Consul fuerat; & a Cnæo Pompeio, maxime tamen a Lucio Cornelio Sylla, qui inter alia facta egregia, ita Cluentium hostium ducem cum magnis copiis fudit, ut ex suis nec unum amitteret. Quadriennio, cum gravi tamen calamitate, hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno finem accepit

3. When *Sextus Julius Cæsar*, and *M. Lucius Philippus* were Consuls, in the 659th year from the building of the city, when almost all other wars had ceased; the *Picentes*, the *Marfi* and *Peligni* raised a most terrible war in Italy: who, after they had been subject to the Romans for several years, begun then to claim to themselves an equal liberty. This was a very destructive war. The Consul *P. Rutilius* was slain in it: *Cæpio*, a noble youth, and *Porcius Cato*, another Consul. The generals of the *Picentes* and *Marfi* against the Romans, were *Titus Vietius*, *Hierus Asinius*, *Titus Herennius*, *Aulus Cluentius*. The war was successfully managed against them by the Romans, i. e. by *C. Marius*, who had been six times Consul, and by *† Cnæus Pompeius*, but especially by *Lucius Cornelius Sylla*; who, amongst other extraordinary actions, did so rout *Cluentius*, the general of the enemies, with his great army, that he lost not one of his own men. This war was spun out for four years, with great loss. At last, in the 5th year, it had its period by *Lucius Cornelius Sylla* the Con-

* It was the freedom of Rome they desired, and that very justly, having, by their blood and treasure, contributed not a little to the grandeur of it. This was called the Social War, and might easily have been prevented by a little reasonable compliance in the Romans.

† This was the father of Pompey the Great.

per Lucium Cornelium Syllam Consulem, cum antea in eodem bello ipse multa strenue Prætor gessisset.

4. Anno urbis conditæ Dclxii. primum Romæ bellum civile C. Marius sexies Consul dedit. Nam cum Sylla Consul contra Mithridatem gesturus bellum, qui Asiam & Achaiam occupaverat, mitteretur: isque exercitum in Campania paulisper teneret, ut belli socialis, de quo diximus, quod intra Italiam gestum fuerat, reliquæ tollerentur, Marius affectavit, ut ipse ad bellum Mithridaticum mitteretur. Quare Sylla commotus cum exercitu ad urbem venit. Illic contra Marium & Sulpicium dimicavit, primus urbem Romam ingressus est, Sulpicium interfecit, Marium fugavit: atque ita Consulibus ordinatis in futurum annum, Cnæo Octavio & L. Cornelio Cinna, ad Asiam profectus est.

5. Mithridates enim, qui Ponti rex erat, atque Armeniam Minorem, & totum Ponticum mare in circuitu

ful, after he had performed many things before in the same war, in quality of Prætor, very gallantly.

4. In the year from the building of the city *662, C. Marius, who had been six times Consul, raised the first civil war at Rome. For when the Consul Sylla was sent to carry on the war against Mithridates, who had seized upon Asia and Achaia, and kept his army in Campania a little, that the relicks of the social war, of which we have spoke above, which had been carried on within Italy, might be taken off; Marius effected to be sent to the Mithridatick war. At which thing Sylla being nettled, came with his army to town. There he engaged against Marius and Sulpicius; †he killed Sulpicius, and obliged Marius to fly: and so having settled the Consuls for the year following, i. e. Cnæus Octavius and L. Cornelius Cinna, he went to Asia.

5. For Mithridates, who was King of Pontus, and had the Lesser Armenia, and the whole Pontick Sea all round with the

* It should be 665.

† I have not translated the words *primus urbem Romam ingressus est*, because it is visibly impossible to make any agreeable sense of them. Some words have been undoubtedly left out, and the author means perhaps to say what Madam Dacier supposes he might writ, *primus civis urbem Romam armatus ingressus est*.

cum Bosporo tenebat. primo Nicomedem amicum populi Romani Bithynia voluit expellere: Senatuique mandavit, bellum se ei, propter injurias quas passus fuerat, illaturum. A Senatu responsum est Mithridati, si id faceret, quod & ipse bellum a Romanis pateretur. Quare iratus, Cappadociam statim occupavit, & ex ea Ariobarzanem regem & amicum populi Romani fugavit. Mox etiam Bithyniam invasit, & Paphlagoniam, * pulsus ex ea regibus, amicis populi Romani Pylæmen & Nicomede. Inde ad Ephesum contendit: & per omnem Asiam litteras misit, ut ubicumque inventi essent cives Romani, uno die occiderentur.

6. Interea etiam Athenæ civitas Achaïæ ab Aristone Atheniensi Mithridati tradita est. Miserat enim jam ad Achaïam Mithridates Archelaum ducem suum, cum cxx. millibus equitum ac peditum; per quem etiam reliqua Græcia occupata est. Sylla Archelaum apud Piræum non longe ab Athenis obsedit, ipsamque urbem cepit. Postea commisso præ-

*Bosporus, designed first to drive Nicomedes, a friend of the Roman people, out of Bithynia, and sent word to the Senate, that he would make war upon him, because of the injuries he had suffered from him. Answer was made by the Senate to Mithridates, that if he did so, he likewise would have a war with the Romans. At which thing being angry, he immediately seized upon Cappadocia, and drove Ariobarzanes, a King and friend of the Roman people, out of it. By and by too he seized upon Bithynia, and Paphlagonia, driving the Kings out of it, friends of the Roman people, Pylæmenes and Nicomedes. From thence he went to *Ephesus, and sent letters thro' all Asia, that wheresoever any Roman citizens should be found, they should be killed in one day.*

6. In the meantime too Athens a city of Achaia was delivered by Ariston the Athenian to Mithridates. For Mithridates had already sent his general Archelaus to Achaia with a hundred and twenty thousand horse and foot; by whom the rest of Greece too was seized. Sylla besieged Archelaus at Piræum not far from Athens, and took the city itself. Afterwards a battle being fought against Archelaus,

* A city of Asia Minor in Ionia, near the Ægean sea.

io—contra Archelaum, ita eum vicit, ut ex cxx. millibus vix decem superessent Archelao, & ex Syllæ exercitu xiv. tantum homines interficerentur. Hac pugna Mithridates cognita, lxx. millia lectissima ex Asia Archelao misit, contra quem Sylla iterum commisit. Primo prælio viginti millia hostium interfecta sunt, filiusque Archelai Diogenes: secundo omnes Mithridatis copiae extinctæ sunt. Archelaus ipse triduo nudus in paludibus latuit. Hæc re cognita, Mithridates cum Sylla de pace agere cœpit.

7. Interim eo tempore Sylla etiam Dardanos, Scordiscos, Dalmatias & Mæsos partim vicit, alios in fidem accepit. Sed cum legati a rege Mithridate, qui pacem petebant, venissent, non aliter se daturum Sylla esse respondit, nisi rex, relictis his quæ occupaverat, ad regnum suum rediisset. Postea tamen ad colloquium ambo venerunt, pax inter eos ordinata est; ut Sylla ad bellum civile festinans, a tergo periculum non haberet. Nam cum Sylla in Achaia atque Asia Mithridatem vicit, Marius qui fugatus erat, & Cornelius Cinna unus ex

he so conquered him, that of a hundred and twenty thousand, scarce ten were left Archelaus, and fourteen men only of Sylla's army were slain. Mithridates having heard of this battle, sent seventy thousand chosen men out of Asia to Archelaus, against whom Sylla again engaged. In the first battle twenty thousand of the enemies were slain, and the son of Archelaus Diogenes. In the second all the forces of Mithridates were destroyed. Archelaus lay hid for three days in the fens. This thing being known, Mithridates began to treat about a peace with Sylla.

7. In the mean while Sylla at that time partly conquered the Dardanians, the Scordisci, the Dalmatians, and the Mæsi-ans, took in others upon promise of quarter. But when the deputies were come from Mithridates, who desired peace, Sylla replied that he would no otherwise give it, unless the King, quitting those places he had seized, returned into his own kingdom. Yet afterwards they both came to a conference, a peace was settled betwixt them, that Sylla hastening to the civil war, might have no danger in his rear. For whilst Sylla was conquering Mithridates in Achaia and Asia, Marius who had been forced to fly, and

Consulibus, bellum in Italia repararunt: & ingressi urbem Romam, nobilissimos ex Senatu & Consulares viros interfecerunt, multos proscripserunt; ipsius Syllæ domo eversa, filios & uxorem ad fugam compulerunt: univ[er]sus reliquus Senatus ex urbe fugiens, ad Syllam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ subveniret. Ille in Italiam trajecit, bellum civile gesturus adversus Norbanum & Scipionem Consules, & primo prælio contra Norbanum dimicavit, non longe a Capua; tum vii. millia ejus cecidit, vi. millia cepit, cxxiv. suorum amisit. Inde etiam sed ad Scipionem convertit, & ante prælium totum ejus exercitum sine sanguine in deditionem accepit.

8. Sed cum Romæ mutati Consules essent, & Marius Marii filius, ac Papirius Carbo Consulatum accepissent, Sylla tamen contra Marium Junio[re]m dimicavit: & xv. millibus ejus occisis, cccc. de suis perdidit. Mox etiam & urbem ingressus est. Marium Marii fili-

*Cornelius Cinna one of the Consuls, renewed the war in Italy, and entering the city Rome, slew the noblest of the Senate: and several Consular gentlemen, and *proscribed many: the house of Sylla himself being pulled down, they forced his sons and wife to fly: all the rest of the Senate flying out of the city came into Greece to Sylla, begging of him that he would relieve his country. He went over into Italy, in order to carry on a civil war against the Consuls Scipio and Norbanus, and in the first battle fought against Norbanus, not far from †Capua; he then slew seven thousand of his, took six thousand, and lost but 124 of his own men. From thence too he turned himself against Scipio; and before battle received his whole army, without blood-shed, upon surrender.*

8. *But when the Consuls were changed at Rome, and Marius the son of Marius, and Papirius Carbo had received the Consulship, Sylla § engaged against Marius the younger, and killing fifteen thousand of his men, lost four hundred of his own. By and by too he entered the city; and pursuing Marius the*
um,

* That is, posted up their names, with a promise of a reward to any that should kill them. This was the first time this horrid barbarity was practised amongst the Romans.

† A city of Campania.

§ It is hard to say what Eutropius means here by *tamen*.

um, Præneſte perſequutus, obſedit, & ad mortem compulſit. Ruſus pugnam graviffimam habuit contra Lamponium & Carinatem duces partis Marianæ ad portam Collinam. Lxxix. millia hoſtium in eo prælio contra Syllam fuiſſe dicuntur. Xii. millia ſe Syllæ dederunt: cæteri in acie, in caſtris, in fuga, inſatiabili ira victorum conſumpti ſunt. Cnæus quoque Carbo Conſul alter, ab Arimino ad Siciliam fugit; & ibi per Cnæum Pompeium interfectus eſt: quem adoleſcentum Sylla annos unum & xx. natum cognita ejus induſtria, traditis ejus exercitiſus præfecerat, ut ſecundus a Sylla haberetur.

9. Occiſo ergo Carbone, Pompeius Siciliam recepit. Tranſgreſſus inde ad Africam, Domitium Marianæ partis ducem, & Hiarbam regem Mauritaniae, qui Domitio auxilium ferebat, occidit. Poſt hæc Sylla de Mithridate ingenti gloria triumphavit. Cnæus etiam Pompeius, quod nulli Romanorum tributum erat,

*the ſon of Marius, to Præneſte, beſieged him there, and forced him to a violent death. Again he had a terrible battle againſt Lamponius and Carinas, generals of Marius's party, at the Colline gate. There are ſaid to have been ſeventy-nine thouſand of the enemy in that battle againſt Sylla: twelve thouſand ſurrendered themſelves to Sylla; the reſt were deſtroyed in the field, in the camp, and in their flight, by the inſatiable rage of the conquerors. Cnæus Carbo, the other Conſul, fled alſo to Sicily from Ariminum, and was there ſlain by *Cnæus Pompeius, whom tho' a young man, being but 21 years old, Sylla perceiving his ſpirit, had placed at the head of his troops, delivered up to him, ſo that he was reckoned the ſecond after Sylla.*

9. Wherefore after Carbo was ſlain, Pompey regained Sicily. Going over from thence to Africa, he ſlew Domitius, a general of Marius's party, and Hiarbas King of Mauritania, who brought aſſiſtance to Domitius. After this, Sylla triumphed over Mithridates in great glory. Cnæus Pompey too, when going upon the 24th year of his age, triumphed over

* This Pompey was afterwards ſurnamed the Great.

quartum & xx. annum agens, de Africa triumphavit. Hunc finem habuerunt duo bella funestissima; Italicum quod & Sociale dictum, & Civile: quæ ambo tractata sunt per annos decem, consumpserunt ultra cl. millia hominum, viros Consulares xxiv. Prætorios vii. Ædilitios lx. Senatores fere ccc.

Africa, †which had been granted to no one of the Romans before. Two very destructive wars had this end, the Italian, which was likewise called the Social, and the Civil war. Both which were carried on for ten years, and took off above a hundred and fifty thousand men, 24 Consular gentlemen, seven Prætorian, 60 Ædilitian, and almost 300 Senators.

† The honour of a Triumph had not been granted before to any but Dictators, Consuls, Prætors, Pro-prætors, that is, such as, after the time of their Consulship or Prætorship was expired, were sent into the provinces; whereas Pompey had not as yet been in any office of the Government.





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 V I.

M A R C O Æmilio Lepido, Quinto Catulo Consulibus, cum Sylla rempublicam composuisset, bella nova exarserunt: unum, in Hispania; aliud, in Pamphilia & Cilicia; tertium, in Macedonia; quartum, in Dalmatia. Nam Sertorius, qui partium Marianarum fuerat, timens fortunam cæterorum, qui interempti erant, ad bellum commovit Hispanias. Missi sunt contra eum duces Quintus Cæcilius Metellus, filius ejus qui Jugurtham regem vicit, & Lucius Domitius Prætor. A Sertorii duce Hirtuleio

M A R C U S Æmilius Lepidus and Quintus Catulus being Consuls, when Sylla had now settled the commonwealth, new wars broke out; one in Spain, another in Pamphilia and Cilicia a third in Macedonia, and a fourth in Dalmatia. For Sertorius, who had been of Marius's party, fearing the fortune of the rest, who had been slain, raised Spain to war. Quintus Cæcilius Metellus, the son of him who conquered King Jugurtha, and Lucius Domitius Prætor, were sent generals against him. Domitius was slain by Sertorius's general *Hirtuleius. Metellus fought with various suc-

* Others call him Herculeius.

Domi-

Domitius occisus est: Metellus vario successu contra Sertorium dimicavit. Postea cum impar pugnae solus Metellus putaretur, Cnaeus Pompeius ad Hispanias missus est. Ita duobus ducibus adversis, Sertorius fortuna varia saepe pugnavit. Octavo demum anno a suis occisus est, & finis ei bello datus per Cn. Pompeium adolescentem, & Quintum Metellum Pium; atque omnes prope Hispaniae in ditionem Populi Romani redactae sunt.

2. Ad Macedoniam missus est Appius Claudius post Consulatum. Levia praelia habuit contra varias gentes, quae Rhodopam provinciam incolebant: atque ibi morbo mortuus est. Missus ei successor Cnaeus Scribonius Curio post Consulatum: is Dardanos vicit, & usque ad Danubium penetravit, triumphumque meruit, & intra triennium finem bello dedit.

3. Ad Ciliciam & Pamphiliam missus est P. Servilius ex Consule, vir strenuus. Is Ciliciam subegit, Lyciae urbes clarissimas oppugnavit & cepit: in his Phaselidem, Olympum, Coricum Cili-

cefs against Sertorius. Afterwards, when Metellus alone was thought insufficient for fighting him, Cnaeus Pompeius was sent to Spain. Thus two generals being employed against him, Sertorius fought oft times with various fortune. At last he was slain in the eighth year by his own men, and an end put to this war by the young man Cnaeus Pompey, and Quintus Metellus Pius, and almost all Spain reduced under the dominion of the Roman people.

2. Appius Claudius was sent after his Consulship to Macedonia. He fought some slight battles against various nations, which inhabited the province of * Rhodope; and there died of a distemper. Cnaeus Scribonius Curio was sent as his successor, after his Consulship: he conquered the † Dardanians, and penetrated as far as the Danube, and deserved a triumph, and within three years put an end to the war.

3. Publius Servilius after his being Consul, an active man, was sent to Cilicia and Pamphilia. He subdued Cilicia, attacked the most famous cities of Lycia, and took them; amongst these Phaselis, Olympus, and

* In Thrace.

† A people above Macedonia.

ciæ. Isauros quoque aggressus, in deditionem redegit, atque intra triennium bello finem dedit. Primus omnium Romanorum in Tauro iter fecit. Revertens triumphum accepit, & nomen Isaurici meruit.

4. Ad Illyricum missus est Cnæus Cosconius Proconsul: multam partem Dalmatiæ subegit, Salonas cepit; &, composito bello, Romam post biennium rediit.

5. Iisdem temporibus, Consul Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, Caruli collega, bellum civile voluit commovere: intra tamen unam æstatem motus ejus oppressus, est. Ita uno tempore multi simul triumphi fuerunt; Metelli, ex Hispania; Pompeii, secundus ex Hispania; Curionis, ex Macedonia; Servilii, ex Isauria.

6. Anno urbis conditæ dcxxvi. L. Licinio Lucullo, & Marco Aurelio Cotta Consulibus, mortuus est Nicomedes rex Bithyniæ, & per testamentum Populum Romanum fecit hæredem. Mithridates pace

*Coricum of Cilicia. He likewise invaded the * Isaurians, forced them to a submission, and within three years put an end to the war. He first of all the Romans made a march over mount Taurus. Returning he received the honour of a triumph, and acquired the name of Isauricus.*

4. *Cnæus Cosconius was sent Proconsul to Illyricum; subdued a great part of † Dalmatia, took Salonæ; and having made an end of the war, returned after two years to Rome.*

5. *In the same times, the Consul Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, the colleague of Catulus, had a design to raise a civil war: yet that disturbance was suppressed within one summer. Thus at one time there were many triumphs together; Metellus's over Spain; Pompey's second over Spain; Curio's over Macedonia; Servilius's over Isauria.*

6. *In the year from the building of the city § 676, when Lucius Licinius Lucullus and Marcus Aurelius Cotta were Consuls, Nicomedes, King of Bithynia died, and by his will made the Roman people his heir. Mithridates breaking*

* Isauria lies on the North part of Pamphilia and Cilicia.

† Dalmatia is a part of Illyricum.

§ 679 it should have been,

rupta, Bithyniam & Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo Consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus ab eo acie, etiam intra oppidum coactus est, & obfessus. Sed cum se inde Mithridates Cyzicum transtulisset, ut, Cyzico capto, totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei alter Consul occurrit: ac dum Mithridates in obsidione Cyzici commoraretur, ipse a tergo obsedit, fameque consumpsit, & multis præliis vicit. Postremo Byzantium (quæ nunc Constantinopolis est) fugavit. Navali quoque prælio duces ejus Lucullus oppressit. Ita una hyeme & æstate, a Lucullo ad centum ferè millia hominum ex parte regis extincta sunt.

7. Anno urbis Romæ dclxxxviii. Macedoniam provinciam M. Licinius Lucullus accepit, consobrinus Luculli, qui contra Mithridatem bellum gerebat. Et in Italia novum bellum subito commotum est. Lxxx. enim & quatuor gladiatores,

*the peace, endeavoured to seize Bithynia and Asia again. Both the Consuls being sent against him, had various fortune. Cotta being routed by him in the field at * Chalcedon, was forced also within the town, and besieged. But after Mithridates had removed thence to † Cyzicum, that after taking Cyzicum, he might invade all Asia, Lucullus, the other Consul, met with him; and whilst Mithridates lay there in the siege of Cyzicum, he besieged him behind, and wasted his troops by famine, and defeated him in many battles. At last he forced him to fly to Byzantium, which is now Constantinople. Lucullus likewise beat his admirals in a battle by sea. Thus in one winter and summer about a hundred thousand men on the King's side were slain by Lucullus.*

7. In the year of the city Rome § 678, Marcus Licinius Lucullus received the province of Macedonia, cousin of Lucullus, who carried on the war against Mithridates. And a new war was suddenly raised in Italy: for fourscore and four gladiators, under their leaders

* Chalcedon was a city of Asia Minor, in the province of Bythinia, nigh the entrance of the Euxine sea, over against Constantinople.

† Cyzicus or Cyzicum, a noted city of Asia Minor, upon the Propontis, not far from the Hellespont.

§ 680 he should have said.

ducibus Spartaco, & Chryso & Cœnomaus effracto Capuæ ludo, effugerunt: & per Italiam vagantes, pœne non levius bellum in ea, quam Annibal moverat, paraverunt: nam multis ducibus, & duobus simul Romanorum Consulibus victis, sexaginta fere millium armatorum exercitum congregaverunt: victique sunt in Apulia à M. Licinio Crasso Proconsule, & post multas calamitates Italiæ, tertio anno bello huic finis imponitur.

8. Sexcentesimo octogesimo primo urbis conditæ anno, P. Cornelio Lentulo & Cnæo Aufidio Oreste Consulibus, duo tantum gravia bella in imperio Romano erant, Mithridaticum & Macedonicum: hæc duo Luculli agebant, L. Lucullus, & M. Lucullus. L. ergo Lucullus post pugnam Cyzicenam, qua vicerat Mithridatem, & navalem, qua duces ejus oppresserat, persecutus est eum; & recepta Paphlagonia atque Bythinia etiam regnum ejus invasit. Sinopem & Amisum civitates Pontis nobilissimas cepit: secundo prælio apud Cabira civitatem, quo ingentes copias ex

Spartacus, Chrysus and Cœnomaus, breaking open a school at Capua, made their escape; and wandering through Italy, raised almost no less a war in it than Annibal had done. For defeating several generals, and two Consuls of the Romans together, they got together an army of almost sixty thousand armed men, and were overthrown in Apulia by M. Licinius Crassus the Proconsul; and after many calamities brought upon Italy, an end is put to this war in its third year.

8. In the *681st year from the building of the city, when Publius Cornelius Lentulus and Cnæus Aufidius Orestes were Consuls, there were only two considerable wars in the Roman empire, the Mithridatick and Macedonian. The two Luculli, L. Lucullus, and M. Lucullus managed these. Wherefore L. Lucullus after the battle of Cyzicus, in which he had defeated Mithridates, and the fight at sea, in which he had overthrown his admirals, pursued him; and recovering Paphlagonia and Bithynia, likewise invaded his kingdom. He took the most famous cities of Pontus, †Sinope and Amisus. In the second battle at the city § Cabi a, whither

* 682 rather.

† Sinope and Amisus were cities of Paphlagonia, now Pontus.

§ A city of Pontus.

omni regno adduxerat Mithridates, cum triginta millia lectissima regis a quinque Romanorum millibus vastata essent, Mithridates fugatus, & castra ejus direpta. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenuerat, eidem sublata est. Susceptus tamen est Mithridates post fugam a Tigrane Armeniæ rege; qui tum ingenti gloria imperabat, Persas sæpe vicerat, Mesopotamiam occupaverat, & Syriam, & Phœnicem partem.

9. Ergo Lucullus repetens hostem fugatum, etiam regnum Tigranis, qui Armeniis imperabat, ingressus est. Tigranocerta civitatem Armeniæ nobilissimam cepit; ipsum regem, cum sexcentis millibus sagittarum & armatorum venientem, octodecim millia militum habens, ita vicit, ut magnam partem Armeniorum deleverit. Inde Nilibin profectus eam quoque civitatem cum regis fratre cepit. Sed hi, quos in Ponto Lucullus

*Mithridates had brought a vast army drawn out of all parts of his kingdom, when 30,000 chosen men of the King's were routed by five thousand of the Romans, Mithridates was forced to fly, and his camp was plundered. Armenia the Less too which he had seized was taken from him. Yet Mithridates was received after his flight by Tigranes the King of Armenia, who then reigned in great glory, had often conquered the * Persians, had seized Mesopotamia and Syria, and part of Phœnicia.*

9. *Wherefore Lucullus again marching in quest of the flying enemy, entered likewise the kingdom of Tigranes, who reigned over the two Armenia's. He took the most famous city of Armenia Tigranocerta, the King himself coming with six hundred thousand bow-men and other armed men, having but eighteen thousand men, he so defeated him, that he cut off a great part of the Armenians. Marching from thence to † Nilibis, he took that city too, with the King's brother. But those*

* Our author should have said Parthians, for so the nations inhabiting betwixt the rivers Tigris and Indus, from the time that they were conquered from the Macedonians by Arsaces the Parthian, were called, till the old royal family of the Arsacidæ was entirely set aside by Artaxerxes a Persian in the days of Alexander Severus, Emperor of Rome, and year of Christ 233; upon which the name of Parthians was laid aside for that of the Persians, and the country is at this day called Persia.

† A city of Mesopotamia.

reliquerat cum exercitus parte ut regiones victas, etiam Romanos, tuerentur, negligenter se & avare agentes, occasionem iterum Mithridati in Pontum irrumpendi dederunt, atque ita bellum renovatum est. Lucullo paranti, capta Nisibi, contra Persas expeditionem, successor est missus.

10. After Lucullus, qui Macedoniam administrabat, Bessis Romanorum primus intulit bellum, atque eos ingenti prælio in Æmo monte superavit; oppidum Uscudamam, quod Bessi habitabant, eodem die quo aggressus est, vicit: Cabylen cepit; usque ad Danubium penetravit. Inde multas super Pontum positas civitates aggressus est. Illic Apolloniam evertit, Calatin, Parthenopolin, Tomos, Istrum, Byziam omnem cepit: belloque confecto, Romam rediit: ambo tamen triumphaverunt; Lucullus qui contra Mithridatem pugnaverat, majori gloria, cum tantorum regnorum victor rediisset.

11. Confecto bello Macedonico, manente Mithridatico, quod, recedente Lucullo, rex collectis auxiliis reparaverat, bellum Creti-

whom Lucullus had left in Pontus with part of the army, to protect the conquered countries and the Romans too, behaving themselves carelessly and covetously, gave again an occasion to Mithridates of breaking into Pontus, and so the war was renewed. A successor was sent Lucullus, preparing for an expedition against the Persians, after he had taken Nisibis.

10. The other Lucullus, who governed Macedonia, first of all the Romans made war upon the Bessi, and routed them in a great battle in mount Æmus; he took the town of Uscudama, which the Bessi inhabited, the same day he first attacked it. He took Cabylen, and penetrated as far as the Danube. After that he attacked many cities lying above Pontus. There he destroy'd Apollonia, took Calatis, Parthenopolis, Tomi, Ister, and all Byzia; and after the war was ended returned to Rome. Yet they both triumphed: Lucullus who had fought against Mithridates with the greater glory, seeing he had returned conqueror of such great kingdoms.

11. After the Macedonian war was ended, the Mithridatic still continuing, which upon Lucullus's going off, the King raising new forces had

cum ortum est; ad id missus Cæcilius Metellus, ingentibus præliis intra triennium omnem provinciam cepit, appellatusque est Creticus; atque ex insula triumphavit. Quo tempore Lybia quoque Romano imperio per testamentum Apionis, qui rex ejus fuerat, accessit, in qua inclytæ civitates erant, Berenice, Ptolemais & Cyrene.

12. Dum hæc geruntur, piratæ omnia maria infestabant: ita ut navigatio Romanis toto orbe victoribus sola tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cnæo Pompeio decretum est, quod intra paucos menses ingenti felicitate & celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum bellum etiam contra regem Mithridatem, & Tigranem: quo suscepto, Mithridatem in Armenia Minore, nocturno prælio vicit, castra diripuit; quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit, & duos Centuriones. Mithridates cum uxore fugit, duobus comitibus; neque multo post cum in suos sæviret, Pharnacis filii sui seditione

renewed, * the Cretian war begun; Cæcilius Metellus being sent to that war, reduced the whole province by great battles in three years, and was called Creticus, and triumphed over the island. † At which time § Lybia too was added to the Roman empire, by the will of Apion, who had been the King thereof, in which were the famous cities, Berenice, Ptolemais and Cyrene.

12. Whilst these things are doing, the pirates infested all the seas, so that sailing only was not safe to the Romans, tho' victorious through the whole world. Wherefore that war was voted for Cnæus Pompey, which he dispatched in a few months, with great good fortune and expedition. Soon after too the war against Mithridates and Triganes was committed to him: after the undertaking of which, he conquered, in a battle by night, Mithridates in Armenia the Less, and plundered his camp, slaying forty thousand of his men; he lost only twenty of his own army, and two Centurions. Mithridates fled with his wife and two attendants, and not long after, behaving cruelly to-

* In the year 679 from the building of Rome, to which Metellus was not sent 'till 686.

† This is a mistake, Apion died in 658.

§ A country on the west of Egypt.

apud milites, ad mortem coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc finem habuit Mithridates: periit autem apud Bosporum, vir ingentis industriae, consiliique. Regnavit annos sexaginta: vixit septuaginta duos: contra Romanos bellum habuit annos quadraginta.

13. Tigrani dende Pompeius bellum intulit; ille se ei dedit, in castra Pompeii sexto decimo milliario ab Artaxata venit; ac diadema suum, cum procubisset ad genua Pompeii, in manibus ejus collocavit: quod ei Pompeius reposuit, honorificeque eum habitum, regni tamen parte mulctavit, & gravi pecunia: adempta est ei Syria, Phoenice, Sophene: sex milia praeterea talentorum argenti, quae Populo Romano daret, quia bellum sine causa Romanis commovisset.

14. Pompeius mox etiam Albanis bellum intulit, & eorum regem Orodem ter vicit: postremo per epistolas & munera rogatus, veniam ei ac pacem dedit. Iberiae quoque regem Ar-

*twards his own relations, being forced to die by a mutiny of his own son Pharnaces, amongst the soldiers, he drank poison. This end had Mithridates: he died at *Bosporus, being a man of great activity and conduct. He reigned sixty years, lived seventy-two, and had a war against the Romans †40.*

13. *After that Pompey made war upon Tigranes, he surrendered himself to him, and came into Pompey's camp, 16 miles from Artaxata, and put his diadem in his hands, after he had fallen at the knees of Pompey; which Pompey returned him; and tho' he treated him honourably, deprived him of a part of his kingdom, and a huge sum of money: Syria, Phœnicia and Sophene were taken from him, besides six thousand talents of silver, which he was to give the Roman people, because he had made a war upon the Romans without a cause.*

14. *Pompey soon after made war too upon the § Albans, and thrice defeated their King Orodes: at last being wrought upon by letters and presents, he granted him a pardon and peace. He likewise overthrew in battle*

* He means the Crimmerian Bosphorus betwixt the Euxine sea and the Palus Maëotis.

† Some make them more, and some less.

§ A people betwixt the Euxine and the Caspian seas.

thacem vicit acie, & in de-
ditionem accepit. Armeni-
am Minorem Deiotaro Ga-
latiæ regi donavit, quia
socius bellici Mithridatici fu-
erat. Attalo & Philæmeni
Paphlagoniam reddidit, A-
ristarchum Colchis regem
imposuit. Mox Ituræos &
Arabes vicit: & cum venis-
set in Syriam, Seleuciam,
vicinam Antiochiæ civita-
tem, libertate donavit, eo
quod regem Tigranem non
recepisset. Antiochenſibus
oblides reddidit, aliquantum
agrorum Daphnenſibus de-
dit, quo lucus ibi ſpatio-
ſior fieret: delectatus a-
mœnitate loci, & aquarum
abundantia. Inde ad Judæ-
am tranſgreſſus, Hieroſoly-
mam caput gentis tertio
menſe cepit, duodecim mil-
libus Judæorum occiſis, cæ-
teris in fidem acceptis. His
geſtis, in Aſiam ſe recepit,
& finem antiquiſſimo bello
dedit.

15. Marco Tullio Cice-
rone, Caio Antonio Conſu-
libus, anno ab urbe condita
pclxxxix. Lucius Sergius
Catilina, nobiliſſimi generis

*Arthaces, and took him by ſur-
render. He granted the Leſſer
Armenia to Deiotarus King of
Galatia, becauſe he had been
his aſſiſtant in the Mithridatick
war. He reſtored Paphlagonia
to Attalus and Pilæmenes; he
made Ariſtarchus King over the
Colchians. Preſently after he
conquered the * Ituræans and
the Arabians; and after he was
come into Syria, he preſented
Seleucia, a city near † Antioch,
with its liberty, becauſe it had
not received King Tigranes. He
reſtored their hoſtages to the
Antiochians, and gave ſome
land to the § Daphnenſians,
that the grove there might be
made more ſpacious, being migh-
tily taken with the pleaſantneſs
of the place, and the plenty of
water. Going from thence to
Judæa, he took Jeruſalem, the
metropolis of the nation, in
three months; killing twelve
thouſand of the Jews, the reſt
being admitted to quarter. Af-
ter he had done theſe things, he
withdrew himſelf into Aſia, and
put an end to this long war.*

15. When Marcus Tullius
Cicero and C. Antonius were
Conſuls, in the year from the
building of the city 689, Lu-
cius Sergius Catilina, a man

* A people on the North of Judæa, about Mount Lebanon.

† The metropolis of Syria, upon the river Orontes, not far from the ſea.

§ Daphne was a pleaſant village near Antioch.

vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit, cum quibusdam claris quidem, sed audacibus viris. A Cicerone urbe expulsum est: socii ejus deprehensi, in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio altero Consule Catilina ipse in prælio victus est, & interfectus.

16. Sexcentesimo nonagesimo anno ab urbe condita, D. Junio Silano, & L. Muræna Consulibus, Metellus de Creta triumphavit: Pompeius de bello Piratico & Mithridatico. Nulla unquam triumphi pompa simili fuit; ducti sunt ante ejus currum filius Mithridatis, filius Tigranis, Aristobulus rex Judæorum: prælata ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum pondus. Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

17. Anno urbis conditæ Dccxiii. Caius Julius Cæsar, qui postea imperavit, cum L. Bibulo Consul est factus; decreta ei Gallia, & Illyricum cum legionibus decem. Is primo vicit Helvetios, qui nunc Sequani appellantur; deinde vincendo per bella gravissima, usque ad

of a very noble extraction, but a very perverse disposition, conspired with some famous indeed, but daring men, to destroy his country. He was forced from the city by Cicero: his accomplices being seized were strangled in prison. Cataline himself was defeated in battle, and slain by the other Consul Antonius.

16. In the 690th year from the building of the city, D. Junius Silanus and L. Muræna being Consuls, Metellus triumph'd over Crete; Pompey, upon account of the Piratick and Mithridatick war. No pomp of a triumph was ever like it. The son of Mithridates, the son of Triganes, and Aristobulus King of the Jews, were led before his chariot: a vast deal of money, and an infinite weight of gold and silver was carried before him. At this time there was no great war throughout the whole world.

17. In the year from the building of the city 693, Caius Julius Cæsar, who afterwards was Emperor, was made Consul with L. Bibulus, Gaul was voted him, and Illyricum with ten legions. He first conquered the *Helveti, who are now called Sequani; after that he advanced as far as the British

* The inhabitants of the country now called Swisserland.

Oceanum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis fere ix. omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodanum, Rhenum & Oceanum est, & circuitu patet ad bis tricies centena millia passuum. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat, & eos quoque victos, obsidibus acceptis, stipendarios fecit. Galliæ autem tributum nomine annuum imperavit sestertium quadringenties: Germanosq; trans Rhenum aggressus, immanissimii præliis vicit. Inter tot successus ter male pugnavit: apud Arvernos semel præsens, & absens in Germania bis: nam legati ejus duo, Titurius & Aurunculeius, per insidias cæsi sunt.

18. Circa eadem tempora, anno urbis conditæ dcccvii. Marcus Licinius Crassus, collega Cnæi Pompeii Magni in Consulatu secundo, contra Parthos missus est: & cum

*ocean, by conquering in very dangerous wars. He conquered, in about nine years, all Gaul, which is between the Alps, the river Rhone, the Rhine, and the Ocean, and is extended in circuit two and thirty hundred miles. After he made war upon the Britons, to whom before him not so much as the name of the Romans was known, and made them, after he had conquered them, tributary, taking hostages of them. He raised upon Gaul, by way of tribute, yearly * 400 times a hundred thousand sesterces; and attacking the Germans beyond the Rhine, † conquered them in prodigious battles. Amongst so many successes he fought three times unfortunately: once in person among the Arverni, and twice, when absent, in Germany; for his two lieutenants, Titurius and Aurunculeius were taken off by an ambuscade.*

18. *About the same time, in the year from the city's being built 697, Marcus Licinius Crassus, the colleague of næus Pompey the Great in his second Consulate, was sent against the*

* See my notes upon the life of Atticus by Nepos.

† This is false, as is plain from Cæsar's own commentaries. He did not so much as strike a stroke, tho' he passed the Rhine twice. Madam Dacier quotes Suetonius, to confirm what our author says here; but she should have quoted Cæsar rather, or have consulted them both. It is a little strange, that such an author as Suetonius should write the Life of Cæsar without perusing his commentaries for it, which it is plain he did not any more than Eutropius.

circa Carras contra omnia & auspicia dimicasset, a Surena Orodis regis duce victus, ad postremum interfectus est, cum filio clarissimo & præstantissimo juvene. Reliquiæ exercitus per C. Cassium Quæstorem servatæ sunt, qui singulari animo perditas res tanta virtute restituit, ut Persas, rediens trans Euphratem, crebris præliis vinceret.

19. Hinc jam bellum Civile successit, execrandum & lacrymabile; quo, præter calamitates quæ præliis acciderunt, etiam Romani nominis fortuna mutata est. Cæsar enim, rediens a Gallia victor, coepit deposcere alterum Consulatum; atque, cum sine dubietate aliqua deferretur, contradictum est a Marcello Consule, a Bibulo, a Pompeio, a Catone; iussusque dimissis exercitibus ad urbem redire: propter quam injuriam ab Arimino, ubi milites congregatos habebat, adversum patriam cum exercitu venit. Consules cum Pompeio, Senatusque omnis, atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, &

Parthians; and fighting them about Carræ, contrary to the omens and auspices, he was defeated by Surena, a general of King Orodes, and at last slain, with his son, a most famous and extraordinary young man. The remains of the army were save by C. Cassius the Quæstor, who with singular resolution restored the ruined affairs of the Romans with so much conduct, that returning beyond Euphrates, he overthrew the Persians in several battles.

19. Upon this the civil war followed, an execrable and lamentable war; in which, besides the havock that happened in the several battles, *the fortune of the Roman name too was changed. For Cæsar returning victorious from Gaul, begun to demand another Consulship; and, as it was given him without any scruple, opposition was made to the matter by Marcello the Consul, by Bibulus, by Pompey, and by Cato; and he ordered to disband his armies, and return to town; for which injury he came from Ariminum; where he had some soldiers drawn together, with a body of troops against his country. The Consuls with Pompey, and all the Senate, and the whole

* Our author means the form of government was changed from that of a Popular State to an Absolute Monarchy.

in Græciam transiit; apud Epirum, Macedoniam, Achaïam, Pompeio duce, contra Cæsarem bellum paravit.

20. Cæsar, vacuum urbem ingressus Dictatorem se fecit, inde Hispanias petiit. Ibi Pompeii exercitus validissimos & fortissimos, cum tribus ducibus, L. Afranio, M. Petreio, M. Varrone, superavit. Inde reversus, in Græciam transiit; adversum Pompeium dimicavit, primo prælio victus est, & fugatus: evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompeius sequi noluit; dixitque Cæsar, nec Pompeium scire vincere, & illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessalia apud Palæopharsalum productis utrinque ingentibus copiis dimicaverunt. Pompeii acies habuit xl. millia peditum, equitum in sinistro cornu vii. millia, in dextro d. præterea totius Orientis auxilia; totamque nobilitatem, innumeros

nobility, fled out of the city Rome, and went over into Greece; and in Epire, Macedonia and Achaia, under Pompey their general, levied war against Cæsar.

20. Cæsar entering the city now empty,* made himself Dictator, and after that went for Spain. There he reduced very powerful and very strong armies of Pompey's, with the three commanders L. Afranius, M. Petreius and M. Varro. Returning from thence, he went over into Greece, fought against Pompey, but was defeated in the first battle, and forced to fly; yet he got off, because night coming on Pompey would not pursue him; and Cæsar said that Pompey neither knew how to conquer; and that he could only have been conquered that day. After that they fought at Palæopharsalus in Thessaly,† with great armies drawn out on both sides. Pompey's army had forty thousand foot, and in the left wing seven thousand horse, in the right five hundred, besides the auxiliaries of all the

* Cæsar was not Dictator till after his return from Spain, and continued in that office but 11 days, and was then made Consul. Madam Dacier says † utropius is mistaken in saying Cæsar made himself Dictator; it was the Senate made him so; as if those few of the Senators, that staid in Rome, could, in any propriety, be called the Senate; it was at best but a limb of the Senate: the whole body almost was with Pompey.

† Our author is a little overseen in magnifying the armies so much: Cæsar's was smaller than even he makes it, not exceeding twenty-two thousand men.

senatores, Prætorios, Consulares, & qui magnorum jam populorum victores fuissent. Cæsar in acie sua habuit peditum non integra xxx. millia, equites mille.

21. Nunquam adhuc Romanæ copiæ in unum neque majores, neque melioribus ducibus convenerant, totum terrarum orbem facile subacturæ, si contra Barbaros ducerentur: pugnatum tamen est ingenti contentione, victusque ad postremum Pompeius, & castra ejus direpta sunt: ipse fugatus, Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege Ægypti, cui tutor a Senatu datus fuerat propter juvenilem ejus ætatem, acciperet auxilia: qui fortunam magis quam amicitiam sequutus, occidit Pompeium, caput ejus & anulum Cæsari misit, quo conspectu, Cæsar etiam lacrymas fuisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, & generi quondam sui.

22. Mox Cæsar Alexandriam venit, ipsi quoque Ptolemæus parare voluit insidias; qua causa regi bellum illatum est: victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorica aurea. Cæsar Alexandria potitus, regnum Cleopatæ

East; and all the Nobility, many Senators, Prætorian and Consular gentlemen; and who had been already the conquerors of great nations. Cæsar had in his army not quite thirty thousand foot, and a thousand horse.

21. *Never as yet had greater Roman armies met together, nor under better commanders, that would easily have subdued the whole world, if they had been led against the Barbarians: they fought with a great eagerness; and Pompey at last was conquered, and his camp plundered: he being forced to fly, went for Alexandria, to get assistance from the King of Egypt, to whom he had been assigned as a tutor by the Senate, by reason of his youthful age; who, regarding fortune more than friendship, slew Pompey, and sent his head and ring to Cæsar; at the sight of which, Cæsar is said even to have shed tears, when he beheld the head of so great a man, and formerly his son-in-law.*

22. *Soon after Cæsar came to Alexandria, Ptolemy resolved to lay a plot for him too; for which cause a war was made upon the King. Being defeated in battle, he was lost in the Nile, and his body found in a golden coat of mail. Cæsar having carried Alexandria, N 2*

dedit

dedit, Ptolemæi forori, cum qua consuetudinem stupri habuerat. Rediens inde Cæsar, Pharnacem Mithridatis Magni filium, qui Pompeio in auxilium apud Thessaliam fuerat, rebellantem in Ponto, & multas Populi Romani provincias occupantem, vicit acie: postea ad mortem coegit.

23. Inde Romam regressus tertio se Consulem fecit cum M. Æmilio Lepido, qui ei Magister equitum Dictatori ante annum fuerat. Inde in Africam profectus est, ubi infinita nobilitas cum Juba Mauritaniae rege bellum reparaverat. Duces autem Romani erant, P. Cornelius Scipio, ex genere antiquissimo Scipionis Africani, (hic etiam socer Magni Pompeii fuerat) M. Petreius, Q. Varrus, M. Porcius Cato, L. Cornelius Faustus, Syllæ Dictatoris filius. Contra hos commissio prælio, post multas dimicationes victor fuit. Cato, Scipio, Petreius, Juba, ipsi se occiderunt: Faustus Pompeii gener a Cæsare interfectus est.

24. Post annum Cæsar Romam regressus, quartum se Consulem fecit; & statim

*gave the kingdom to Cleopatra Ptolemy's sister, with whom he had had a lewd commerce. Cæsar returning from thence, defeated in battle Pharnaces the son of Mithridates the Great, who had been to assist Pompey in Thessaly, rebelling in Pontus, and seizing upon many provinces of the Roman people: afterwards *he forced him to death.*

23. *After that returning to Rome, he made himself a third time Consul with Æmilius Lepidus, who had been master of the horse to him, a year before, when Dictator. After that he went into Africa, where an infinite number of the nobility, with Juba the King of Mauritania, had renewed the war. The Roman generals were P. Cornelius Scipio, of the most antient family of Scipio Africanus, (he too had been father-in-law of Pompey the Great) M. Petreius, Q. Varrus, M. Porcius Cato, L. Cornelius Faustus, son of Sylla the Dictator. In a battle fought against them, after many skirmishes, he was conqueror. Cato, Scipio, Petreius and Juba slew themselves: Faustus, the son-in-law of Pompey, was slain by Cæsar.*

24. *Cæsar returning a year after to Rome, made himself Consul a fourth time; and im-*

* Others give a different account of his death.

ad Hispanias est profectus, ubi Pompeii filii, Cnæus & Sextus ingens bellum reparaverant. Multa prælia fuerunt: ultimum prælium apud Mundam civitatem, in quo adeo Cæsar pene victus est, ut fugientibus suis, se voluerit occidere; ne post tantam rei militaris gloriam, in potestatem adolescentium, natus annos sex & quinquaginta, veniret. Denique reparatis suis, vicit, & Pompeii filius major occisus est, minor fugit.

25. Inde Cæsar, bellis Civilibus toto orbe compositis, Romam rediit: agere insolentius cœpit, & contra consuetudinem Romanæ libertatis. Cum ergo & honores ex sua voluntate præstaret, qui a Populo antea deferebantur, nec Senatui ad se venienti assurgeret, aliaque regia ac pæne tyrannica faceret, conjuratum est in eum a lx. vel amplius Senatoribus, Equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos duo Bruti, ex eo genere Bruti qui primus Romæ Consul est factus, & reges expulerat: C. Cassius & Servilius Casca.

22. Ergo Cæsar, cum Senatus die quadam inter cæteros venisset ad curiam,

mediately went to Spain, where Pompey's sons, Cnæus and Sextus, had again raised a formidable war. There were many battles fought. The last battle was at the city Munda, in which Cæsar was so near conquered, that his men giving ground, he was minded to kill himself, lest, after so great glory got in war, he should come into the hands of these young men, when now fifty-six years old. Finally, rallying his men, he got the day, and Pompey's elder son was slain, the younger got off.

25. After that Cæsar having now made an end of the civil wars all the world over, returned to Rome, and begun to carry himself very insolently, and contrary to the custom of the Roman liberty. Wherefore since he now disposed of all offices according to his own pleasure which were given before by the people, and would not rise up to the Senate when coming to him, and did other things like a King, and almost like a tyrant, a conspiracy was formed against him by sixty or more Senators & Roman knights. The chief among the conspirators were the two Brutus's, of the family of Brutus, who was first made Consul of Rome, and had expelled the royal family; C. Cassius and Servilius Casca.

tribus

tribus & viginti vulneribus *Wherefore Cæsar coming among*
 confossus est. *the rest to the Senate house on a*
*certain day of the Senate's meeting, *was stabbed with three*
and twenty wounds.

* Thus fell the mighty Cæsar, who for great parts and abilities, and, in short, for all the qualifications of a hero but that of honesty, was, perhaps, at least equal to any amongst the sons of men. That bane of great and elevated minds, *Ambition*, was his darling vice, in which all his other, both good and ill, qualities centered, and which at last ended in his own ruin, with the downfal of the liberty and glory of Rome; for the figure the Romans made after this unhappy Revolution was but the shadow of their former grandeur. He highly deserved, no doubt, the fate he met with, and to have died by the hands of the common executioner, rather than those of gentlemen, the crime he was guilty of being, perhaps, the greatest human nature is capable of. But there was no other way to come at a man guarded by a power for which the whole world besides was not a match; and therefore they thought they might proceed against him in the way they did. The learned Dean Prideaux has discovered Cæsar to be a Prince, and so he was, just in the sense that Oliver Cromwell was a King: They were, indeed, a sort of Princes, but, unhappily for the memory of them both, of their own making only. Such men may fancy themselves to be, and others may call them, Princes; but their right name is villains, to be ranked with pirates, robbers, and murderers, for to that class of men they belong, and deserve no better treatment, unless success can be supposed to sanctify villainy. However, the Dean very fairly owns he justly had, for the reward of his malice and ambition, the destruction by which he fell, and further says, that he was a terrible scourge in the hand of God for the punishment of the wickedness of that age, and that he ought to be reputed the greatest pest and plague that mankind had then therein.





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 VII.

ANNO urbis pcc. fere ac nono, interfecto Cæsare, bella Civilia reparata sunt, percussoribus enim Cæsaris Senatus favebat: Antonius Consul, partium Cæsaris, Civili bello opprimere eos conabatur. Ergo turbata Republica, multa Antonius scelere committens, a Senatu hostis judicatus est: missi ad eum persequendum duo Consules Pensa & Hirtius, & Octavianus, adolescens annos xviii. natus, Cæsaris nepos, quem ille testamento hæredem, reliquerat, & nomen

AFTER Cæsar was slain in the year of the city 709, the civil wars were renewed; for the Senate favoured the assassin of Cæsar: the Consul Antony, one of Cæsar's party, endeavoured to crush them by a Civil war. Wherefore the Republick being all in confusion, Antony committing many villainies, was declared an enemy by the Senate: the two Consuls Pensa and Hirtius, and Octavianus, a young man 18 years old, *Cæsar's nephew, whom he had left his heir in his will, and had ordered to bear his name, were sent to fall upon

* He was the grandson of Cæsar's sister.

suum ferre jusserat: hic est qui postea Augustus est dictus & rerum potitus. Quare profecti contra Antonium tres duces vicerunt eum. Evenit tamen ut victores Consules ambo morerentur: quare tres exercitus uni Cæsari paruerunt.

2. Fugatus Antonius, a missio exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari Magister equitum fuerat, & tum copias militum grandes habebat, a quo susceptus est. Mox Lepido operam dante, Cæsar cum Antonio pacem fecit: & quasi vindicturus patris sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romani cum exercitu profectus est; extorsitque ut sibi xx. anno Consulatus daretur. Senatum proscripsit cum Antonio & Lepido, & Rempublicam armis tenere cœpit: per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

3. Interea Brutus & Cassius, interfectores Cæsaris, ingens bellum moverunt: erant enim per Macedoni-

him. *This is he who was afterwards called Augustus, and enjoyed the supreme power. Wherefore these three generals marching against Antony, defeated him. It happened, notwithstanding that the two victorious *Consuls lost their lines. Wherefore the three armies were now subject to Cæsar only.*

2. *Antony being routed, and losing his army, fled to Lepidus, who had been master of the horse to Cæsar, and then had a considerable army of soldiers, by whom he was received. By and by Lepidus giving his assistance for it, Cæsar made a peace with Antony: and as designing to revenge the death of his father, by whom he had been adopted by will, he marched to Rome with his army: and procured by main force that the Consulate was given him in the twentieth year. With Antony and Lepidus he proscribed the Senate, and begun now to seize the government by force of arms. By these too the Orator †Cicero was slain, and many other noblemen.*

3. *In the mean time Brutus and Cassius, the killers of Cæsar, raised a great war; for there were several armies in Ma-*

* And it was suspected they were taken off by the villainy of Octavianus, that he might remain sole possessor and master of the whole army.

† For which the lives of the three butchers, if they had three hundred a-piece, could not have made a sufficient atonement.

am & Orientem multi exercitus quos occupaverunt. Profecti igitur contra eos Cæsar Octavianus Augustus, & M. Antonius (remanerat enim ad defendendam Italiam Lepidus) apud Philippos Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnauerunt. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius & Cæsar: perit tamen dux nobilitatis Cassius: secundo, Brutus & infinita nobilitas, quæ cum illis bellum gesserat: ac sic inter eos divisa est respublica, ut Augustus Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam teneret; Antonius Asiam, Pontum, Orientem. Sed intra Italiam L. Antonius Consul bellum Civile commovit, frater ejus qui cum Cæsare contra Brutum & Cassium dimicaverat: is apud Perusiam Tusciæ civitatem victus & captus est, neque occisus

4. Interim a Sexto Pompeio, Cnæi Pompeii Magni filio, ingens bellum in Sicilia commotum est, his, qui superfuerant ex partibus Bruti Cassique, ad eum confluentibus. Bellatum per Cæsarem Augustum Octavianum, & M. Antonium, adversus Sextum Pompeium: pax postremo convenit.

* Our author is a little too much in haste; he had not the title of Augustus till many years after this.

*cedonia, and the East, which they seized. Wherefore Cæsar Octavianus * Augustus and M. Antony marching against them, (for Lepidus stayed behind to defend Italy) fought them at Philippi, a city of Macedonia. In the first battle Antony and Cæsar were worsted: yet Cassius, the head of the nobility, fell; in the second Brutus, and an infinite number of the nobility, which had carried on the war with them; and the empire was so divided amongst them, that Augustus should have Spain, Gaul, and Italy; Antony, Asia, Pontus, and the East. But in Italy L. Antony the Consul raised a civil war, the brother of him, who with Cæsar had fought against Brutus and Cassius; he was defeated and taken at Perugia, a city of Tuscany, but not slain.*

4. *In the mean time, a great war was raised in Sicily by Sextus Pompeius, son of Cnæus Pompeius the Great; those that were left of the party of Brutus and Cassius flocking in to him. The war was managed by Cæsar Augustus Octavianus, and M. Antony, against Sextus Pompey. At last a peace was agreed upon.*

5. Eo tempore M. Agrippa in Aquitania rem prospere gessit, & L. Ventidius Bassus irrumpentes in Syriam Persas tribus præliis vicit. Pacorum regis Orodis filium interfecit, eo ipso die quo olim Orodes Persarum rex, per ducem Surenam, Crassum occiderat. Hic primus de Parthis iustissimum triumphum Romæ egit.

6. Interim Pompeius pacem rupit: & navali prælio victus, fugiens ad Asiam interfectus est. Antonius, qui Asiam & Orientem tenebat, repudiata sorore Cæsaris Augusti Octaviani, Cleopatram reginam Ægypti duxit uxorem. Contra Persas ipse etiam pugnavit: primis eos præliis vicit; regrediens tamen fame & pestilentia laboravit: & cum instarent Persæ fugienti, ipse pro victo recessit.

7. Hic quoque ingens bellum Civile commovit, cogente uxore Cleopatra regina Ægypti; dum cupiditate muliebri optat etiam in urbe regnare. Victus est ab Augusto, navali pugna clara, & illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro

5. *At that time M. Agrippa managed matters successfully in Aquitain: and L. Ventidius Bassus defeated in three battles the Persians breaking into Syria, and slew Pacorus, the son of Orodes their King, upon the very day on which formerly Orodes, King of the Persians, had slain Crassus by his general Surena. He was the first who had, and very reasonably, a triumph at Rome over the Parthians.*

6. *In the mean time Pompey broke the peace, and being defeated in a fight at sea, and flying to Asia, he was there slain. Antony, who held Asia and the East, divorcing the sister of Cæsar Augustus Octavianus, married Cleopatra, the Queen of Egypt. He likewise fought against the Persians, and defeated them in the first battles. Yet in his return he was distressed by famine and pestilence; and as the Persians pursued him closely in his flight, he went off for vanquished.*

7. *He likewise raised a great civil war; his wife Cleopatra, the Queen of Egypt, putting him upon it; whilst, out of a womanish desire, she affects to reign in the city Rome. * He was conquered by Augustus, in a famous and illustrious sea-fight, at Actium, which place*

* This was in the 722d year of Rome.

est: ex qua fugit in Ægyptum, & desperatis rebus, cum omnes ad Augustum transfirent, ipse se interemit. Cleopatra sibi aspidem admisit, & veneno ejus extincta est. Ægyptus per Octavianum Augustum Imperio Romano adjecta est: præpositusque ejus factus est Cnæus Cornelius Gallus; hunc primum Ægyptus Romanum judicem habuit.

8. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octavianus Augustus Romam rediit xii. anno postquam Consul fuerat. Ex eo rempublicam per xlv. annos solus obtinuit, ante enim xii. annis cum Antonio & Lepido tenuerat. Ita ab initio principatus ejus usque ad finem lvi. anni fuerunt. Obiit autem lxxxvi. anno, morte communi in oppido Campaniæ Atella. Romæ in Campo Martio sepelitur; vir qui non immerito ex maxima parte Deo similis est putatus; neque enim facile ullus eo aut in bellis felicior fuit, aut in pace moderatior. * Xlv. annis,

is in Epire; from which he fled into Egypt, and despairing of his condition, since all now went over to Augustus, he slew himself. Cleopatra applied to herself an asp, and with the poison thereof was killed. Egypt was added to the Roman empire by Octavianus Augustus, and Cnæus Cornelius Gallus was made the governor thereof. This was the first Roman governor Egypt had.

*8. Thus the wars being ended throughout the whole world, Octavianus Augustus returned to Rome, in the 12th year after he had been made Consul. After that he held the government alone for 44 years; for he had held it before twelve years with Antony and * Lepidus. Thus from the beginning of his government to the end of it were 56 years. He died in his † 86th year a natural death, in Atella, a town in Campania. He lies buried in the Campus Martius at Rome; a man who not without reason was thought in a great measure like a ‡ God; for hardly was there any man more successful in his wars, or more moderate in peace. He*

* Lepidus had been laid aside long before the battle of Actium.

† It should be the 76th.

‡ He was more like a devil than aught else in the proscription, according to the account Suetonius gives of him. However, he lived to repent of that, and so much mended his manners, that he wanted nothing but a right to the power he possessed, to give him a title to the character of a fine Prince.

quibus solus gessit imperium, civilissime vixit: in cunctos liberalissimus, in amicos fidissimus: quos tantis evexit honoribus, ut pene æquaret fastigio suo.

9. Nullo tempore antequam res Romana magis floruit; nam exceptis Civilibus bellis, in quibus invictus fuit, Romano adjecit imperio Ægyptum, Cantabriam, Dalmatiam sæpe ante victam, sed penitus tunc subactam; Pannoniam, Aquitaniam, Illyricum, Rhætiæ, Vindelicos & Salassos in Alpibus, omnes Ponti maritimas civitates: in his nobilissimas, Bosphorum & Panticapæon. Vicit autem præliis Dacos, Germanorum ingentes copias cecidit; ipse quoque trans Albim fluvium submovit, qui in Barbarico longe ultra Rhenum est; hoc tamen bellum per Drusum privignum suum administravit; sicut per privignum Tiberium alterum Pannonicum, quo bello ecc. millia captivorum ex Germania tran-

lived with great moderation, the 40 years in which he held the Empire alone; very liberal to all, and very faithful to his friends, whom he raised to so great honours, that he almost equalled them to his own height of dignity.

9. * The Roman state flourished at no time before him more; for besides the Civil wars, in which he was invincible, he added to the Roman empire Egypt, Cantabria, Dalmatia, which had been often conquered before, but then was thoroughly subdued; Pannonia, Aquitaine, Illyricum, Rhætia, the Vindelici and Salassi in the Alps, all the maritime cities of Pontus: among those the most famous ones of † Bosphorus and Panticapæon. He overthrew too in several battles the Dacians, and cut off huge armies of the Germans, and drove them too beyond the river Elb, which is in the Barbarians country, a great way beyond the Rhine; yet he managed this war by his § step-son Drusus, as the other in Pannonia by his other step-son Tiberius, in which war he removed three hundred thousand prisoners out of Germany, and

* The only proper trial of that. would have been to have had another Annibal in the bowels of Italy, with 100,000 men at his heels. It is no hard matter, I think, to guess what would then have become of Cæsar and his slaves, for the Romans were now no better.

† Cities of the Tauric Chersonese, nigh the Cimærian Bosphorus.

§ Drusus & Tiberius were sons of his wife Livia by a former husband.

stuli

stulit, & super ripam Rhēni in Gallia collocavit. Armeniam a Parthis recepit: obsides, quod nulli antea, Persæ ei dederunt: reddiderunt etiam signa Romana, quæ Crassus victo ademerant.

10. Scythæ & Indi, quibus antea Romanorum nomen incognitum fuerat, munera & legatos ad eum miserunt. Galatia quoque sub hoc provincia facta est, cum antea regnum fuisset; primusque eam M. Lollius pro Prætorē administravit. Tanto autem amore etiam apud Barbaros fuit, ut reges Populi Romani amici, in honorem ejus condiderunt civitates, quas Cæsareas nominarent: sicut in Mauritania a rege Juba, & in Palæstina, quæ nunc est urbs clarissima. Multi autem reges ex regnis suis venerunt, & habitu Romano, rogati scilicet, ad vehiculum vel equum ipsius cucurrerunt. Moriens Divus appellatus est. Rempublicam beatissimam Tiberio successorī reliquit, qui pri-

settled them upon the bank of the Rhine in Gaul. He recovered Armenia from the Parthians: the Persians gave him hostages, which they had never done to any before: they likewise returned the Roman standards, which they had taken from Crassus, when he was conquered.

10. *The Scythians and Indians, to whom the name of the Romans had been unknown before, sent presents and ambassadors to him. Galatia too under him was made a province, whereas it had been a kingdom before; and first of all M. Lollius governed it in quality of Proprætor. He was in so much respect among the Barbarians, that Kings, allies of the Roman people, built cities in honour of him, which they called Cæsareas; as in Mauritania by King Juba, and in Palestine, which is now a very famous city. And many Kings came from their kingdoms. and in the Roman habit, that is, dress'd in the Toga, ran by his chariot or his horse's side. At his death he was called a God. He left the Empire in a very happy state to his successor Tiberius, who*

vignus

* This fulsome and abominable compliment had been before paid to the memory of Julius Cæsar; and let us see what folly and madness human nature is capable of when left to itself. I cannot forbear, upon this occasion, taking notice of a pleasant answer made by Agésilas, King of Sparta, to the Thasians, who, for considerable services he had done them, deputed