

vignus ejus, mox gener, postremo adoptione filius fuerat.

11. Tiberius ingenti concordia imperium gessit, gravi crudelitate, scelestâ avaritia, turpi libidine: nam nusquam ipse pugnavit; bella per legatos suos gessit; quosdam reges ad se per blanditias evocatos nunquam remisit, in quibus Archelaum Cappadocem, cujus etiam regnum in provinciæ formam redegit, & maximam civitatem appellari suo nomine jussit; quæ nunc Cæsarea dicitur, cum Mazaca antea vocaretur. Hic tertio & vigesimo imperii, anno ætatis lxxxiii. ingenti omnium gaudio mortuus est in Campania.

12. Successit ei Caius Cæsar, cognomento Caligula, Drusi privigni Augusti, & ipsius Tiberii nepos: sceleratissimus, ac funestissimus, & qui etiam Tiberii dedecora purgaverit. Bellum contra Germanos suscepit:

had been his step-son, and presently his \* son-in-law, finally his son by adoption.

11. Tiberius governed the Empire with great laziness, grievous cruelty, wicked avarice, and shameful lust; for he fought no where himself, but managed his wars by his lieutenants: some Kings invited to him by fair words he never sent back again, amongst which was Archelaus the Cappadocian; whose kingdom likewise he reduced into the form of a province, and ordered the greatest city thereof to be called by his own name, which is even now called Cæsarea, whereas it was called Mazacca before. He died to the great joy of all people in Campania, in the 23d year of his reign, and † 83d of his age.

12. Caius Cæsar, by surname Caligula, § the grandson of Drusus, the step-son of Augustus, and grand nephew of Tiberius himself, succeeded him; a most wicked and most pernicious Prince, and who did by his greater abominations quite

deputed some gentlemen to him with a tender of the temple and divine honours they had decreed for him. Upon which, he asked them if they could make Gods in their country. The deputies answering yes, he desired them to make themselves so in the first place, and then he should believe they might do as much for him.

\* He married his daughter Julia, a notorious strumpet.

† He should have said 78.

§ Here must be something wanting, as Madam Dacier justly takes notice, or the word *Nepos* used in a double sense, for a grandson and grand-nephew.

& ingressus Sueviam, nihil strenue fecit. Stupra sororibus intulit, ex una etiam natam filiam cognovit. Cum adversum cunctos ingenti avaritia, libidine, crudelitate sæviret, interfectus in palatio est, anno ætatis suæ xxxix. imperii iii. mense x. dieque viii.

13. Post hunc Claudius fuit patruus Caligulæ, Drusi, qui apud Moguntiacum monumentum habet, filius: cuius & Caligula nepos erat. Hic\* medie imperavit, multa gerens tranquille atque moderate, quædam crudeliter atque insulse. Britannia intulit bellum, quam nullus Romanorum post Julium Cæsarem attigerat: eaque devicta per Cnæum Sentium & Aulum Plautium, illustres & nobiles viros, triumphum celebrem egit. Quasdam insulas etiam ultra Britanniam in Oceano positas, Romano imperio addidit; quæ appellantur Orcades: filioque suo Britannici nomen imposuit. Tam civilis

*obliterated the scandalous crimes of Tiberius. He undertook a war against the Germans, and entering Suevia, performed nothing brave. He committed incest with his sisters, and owned a daughter born of one of them. Whilst he was exercising his fury upon all sorts of people, with huge avarice, lust, and cruelty, he was slain in the palace, in the 39th year of his age, and in the 3d year, 10th month, and eighth day of his reign.*

13. After him was Claudius, uncle to Caligula, the son of that Drusus, who has a monument at Moguntiacum, whose grandson too Caligula was. He reigned indifferently, † doing many things mildly and moderately, but some things cruelly and foolishly. He made war upon Britain, which no one of the Romans after Julius Cæsar had meddled with; and conquering it by Cnæus Sentius and Aulus Plautius, illustrious and noble gentlemen, he had a famous triumph. He added likewise some islands lying in the ocean beyond Britain to the Roman empire, which are called Orcades; and gave the name of Britannicus to his son. He was so very condescending too, to

\* It should be the 29th, as appears from Suetonius.

† He properly did nothing himself, being led by the nose entirely by his wives and freed men.

autem circa quosdam amicos exstitit, ut etiam Plautium nobilem virum, qui in expeditione Britannica multa ac egregia fecerat, triumphantem ipse prosequeretur, & conscendenti Capitolium lævus incederet. Is vixit annos lxiv. imperavit xiv. post mortem consecratus est, Divusque appellatus.

14. Successit huic Nero, Caligulæ avunculo suo simillimus: qui imperium Romanum & deformavit & dimisit; inusitata luxuriæ sumptuumque, ut qui exemplo Cæii Caligulæ, calidis & frigidis se lavaret unguentis, retibus aureis piscaretur, quæ blatteis funibus extraheret. Infinitam partem Senatus interfecit, bonis omnibus hostis fuit; ad postremum se tanto dedecore prostituit, ut saltaret & cantaret in scena citharædico habitu & tragico: parricidia multa commisit, fratre, uxore, matre interfectis: urbem Romam incendit, ut

*some of his friends, that he himself attended upon Plautius a nobleman, who had performed many and excellent things in the British expedition, in his triumph, and walked upon his left hand, as he mounted the Capitol. He lived 64 years, and reigned 14, \*was consecrated after his death, and called a God.*

14. Nero succeeded him, very like his uncle Caligula, who both dishonoured and lessened the Roman empire; a man of unusual luxury and expence, as who, according to the example of Catus Caligula, bathed himself in hot and cold oil, fished with golden nets, which he drew with cords of scarlet silk. He killed a vast number of the Senate, † was an enemy to all good men, and at last debased himself with so much scandal, that he danced and sung upon the stage in the habit of a harper and a tragedian: he committed many parricides, putting to death his brother, wife, and mother: he fired the city Rome; § that he

\* Which consecration or canonizations was very comically turned into ridicule by Seneca the philosopher.

† This was always the case in the reign of wicked Emperors. Men eminent for virtue and great abilities were seldom suffered to die in peace under them; of which we have many tragical instances in Tacitus, an author that ought to be read over and over by the admirers of absolute Monarchy.

§ What our author intended to say here, seems not difficult to guess, tho' the words, it is visible, have no sense in them; which I wonder Madam Dacier has passed over unobserved.

spectaculi ejus imaginem cerneret, quasi olim Troja capta arserat. In re militari nihil omnino ausus, Britanniam pene amisit. Nam duo sub hoc nobilissima oppida capta illic atque everfa sunt; Armeniam Parthi sustulerunt, legionesque Romanas sub jugum miserunt. Duæ tamen provinciæ sub eo factæ sunt; Pontus Polemoniæ, concedente rege Polemone; & Alpes, Cottio rege defuncto.

15. Propter hoc Romanæ urbi execrabilis, ab omnibus simul destitutus, & a Senatu hostis judicatus, quum quæreretur ad pœnam (quæ pœna erat talis, ut nudus per publicum ductus, furca capiti ejus inserta, virgis usque ad mortem caderetur, atque ita præcipitaretur, de saxo) e palatio fugit, & in suburdano se liberti sui, quod est inter Salariam & Numentanam viam ad quartum urbis millarium, interfecit. Is ædificavit Romæ thermas, quæ ante Neronianæ dictæ, nunc Alexandriæ appellantur. Obiit trigesimo & altero ætatis anno, imperii xiv.<sup>o</sup> atque in eo omnis

might see a resemblance of that sight, when Troy of old was taken and burnt. He attempted nothing in the military way, and well nigh lost Britain: for under him two very famous towns were there taken and destroy'd. The Parthians took Armenia from him, and put the Roman legions under the yoke. Yet two provinces were made under him, Pontus Polemoniæ, King Polemon yielding it up; and the Alps, Cottius, the King thereof, dying.

15. Being odious to the city of Rome upon this account, at the same time forsaken by all men, and declared an enemy by the Senate, when he was sought for to be punished, (which punishment was such, that being dragged naked thro' the streets, with a fork put under his head, he should be lashed with rods to death, and so thrown down the Tarpeian rock) he fled out of the palace, and killed himself in a country seat nigh the city, belonging to a freed man of his, which is betwixt the Salarian and Numentan way, at the 4th mile from the city. He built the warm baths at Rome, which before were called Nero's, but are now named the Alexandrian. He died in the \*31st year of his age, the 14th

\* Suetonius, says the 32d.



familia Augusti consumpta est.

16. Huic Sergius Galba successit, antiquissimæ nobilitatis Senator, cum lxxiii. annum ageret ætatis, ab Hispanis & Gallis Imperator electus, mox ab universo exercitu libenter acceptus est. Nam privata ejus vita insignis fuerat militaribus & civilibus rebus: sæpe Consul, sæpe Proconsul, frequenter dux in gravissimis bellis. Hujus breve imperium fuit, & quod bona haberet exordia, nisi ad severitatem propensior videretur. Infidiis tamen Othonis occisus est, imperii mense septimo, in Fore Romæ, sepultusque in hortis suis, qui sunt Aurelia via non longe ab urbe Roma.

17. Otho, occiso Galba, invalit imperium: materno genere nobilior quam paterno, neutro tamen obscuro: in privata vita mollis, in imperio documentum sui non potuit ostendere. Nam cum iisdem tempore

of his reign; and in him the family of Augustus was extinct.

16. Sergius Galba succeeded him, a Senator of very ancient nobility, when he was going upon the 73d year of his age, and was chosen Emperor by the Spaniards and Gauls, and presently was willingly received by the whole army; for his *private* life had been remarkable for military and civil actions; he had been often † Consul, often Proconsul, and frequently general in the most dangerous wars. His reign was short, and which had a good beginning, but that he seemed too inclinable to cruelty. However, he was taken off by a plot of Otho's, in the 7th month of his reign, in the § Forum of Rome, and was buried in his gardens, which are in the Aurelian way, not far from the city Rome.

17. Otho, after Galba was slain, seized the empire, more noble by the mother's side than the father's, yet by neither obscure: he was effeminate in his private life, but in his reign could give no specimen of himself. For Vitellius being made

\* That is, his life before he was Emperor. Eutropius uses the word *privata* a little singularly here; for *privata vita* properly signifies the life of a private person, or one in no public office or station.

† Twice only.

§ There were in Eutropius's time several Forums in Rome, the most ancient of which was distinguished from the rest by the name of *Forum Romanum* or *Romæ*.

ribus quibus Otho Galbam occiderat, etiam Vitellius factus esset a Germaniacis exercitibus Imperator, bello contra eum suscepto, cum apud Bebriacum in Italia levi prælio victus esset, ingentes tamen copias haberet, sponte semetipsum occidit, petentibus militibus, ne tam cito de belli desperaret eventum, cum tanti non esse dixisset, ut propter eum civile bellum commoveretur. Voluntaria morte obiit trigesimo & octavo ætatis anno, nonagesimo & quinto imperii die.

18. Dein Vitellius imperio potitus est, familia honorata magis quam nobili: nam pater ejus non admodum clare natus, tres tamen ordinarios gesserat Consulatus. Hic cum multo dedecore imperavit, & gravi sævitia notabilis, præcipue ingluvie & voracitate: quippe cum de die sæpe quarto vel quinto fertur epulatus. Notissima certe coena memoriæ mandata est, quam ei Vitellius frater exhibuit: in qua super cæteros sumptus, duo millia piscium, septem avium millia apposita tra-

*Emperor by the German armies, at the same time when Otho slew Galba, undertaking a war against him, and being defeated in a slight battle at Bebriacum in Italy, tho' he had still great forces, he voluntarily killed himself, the soldiers requesting that he would not despair so soon of the issue of the war, & saying he was not so much worth, that a civil war should be raised upon his account. He died a voluntary death, in the 38th year of his age, and the 95th day of his reign.*

18. Then Vitellius got the Empire, of an honourable, rather than a noble family: for his father, tho' not nobly descended, yet had borne three ordinary Consulships. He reigned with great scandal, and was remarkable for grievous cruelty, but especially gluttony and gormandizing; for he is said to have eaten four or five times a day. However, a very remarkable supper of his has been left upon record, which his brother Vitellius gave him: in which, besides other expences, there are said to have been served up 2000 fish, and 7000

A town not very far from the Po, betwixt Cremona and Verona.

† He never said perhaps a truer word in his life, for he had been the Companion of Nero in his debaucheries, and, it is likely enough, might have proved such another worthless mischievous wretch as he was.

duntur. Hic cum Neroni similis esse vellet, atque id adeo præ se ferret, ut etiam exequias Neronis, quæ humiliter sepultæ fuerant, honoraret, a Vespasiani ducibus occisus est, interfecto prius Sabino Vespasiani Imperatoris fratre, quem cum Capitolio incendit Interfectus autem, & cum magno dedecore tractus per urbem Romam publice, nudus, erecta coma & capite, subiecto ad mentum gladio, stercore in vultum & pectus ab omnibus obviis appetitus: postremo jugulatus, & in Tiberim dejectus, etiam communi caruit sepultura. Perit autem ætatis anno septimo & quinquagesimo, imperii mense viii. & die uno.

19. Vespasianus huic successit, factus apud Palestinam Imperator: princeps obscure quidem natus, sed opumis comparandus, privata vita illustris; ut qui a Claudio in Germaniam, deinde in Britanniam missus, trices & bis cum hoste conflixerit; duas validissimas

fowls. Being desirous to be like Nero, and making open shew of it to that degree, that he honoured\* the relicks of Nero, which had been meanly buried; he was slain by Vespasian's generals, Sabinus the brother of Vespasian the Emperor having been first killed by him, whom he burnt with the Capitol. He was slain, and dragged with great ignominy publicly thro' the city Rome, naked, with his hair and head upright, with a sword put under his chin, bespattered with dung thrown in his face and breast, by all that met him: finally he had his throat cut, and was thrown into the Tiber, and † wanted common burial. He was taken off in the 57th year of his age, in the eighth month, and first day over of his reign.

19. Vespasian succeeded him, being made Emperor in Palestine; a Prince obscurely descended indeed, but to be compared to the best, illustrious in his private life; as who having been sent by Claudius into Germany, and from thence into Britain, engaged two and thirty times with the enemy, and add-

\* *Exequiæ* is, in all likelihood, a mistake made by the copiers of books for *reliquæ*, as Tanagril le Fevre conjectures.

† Which was reckoned a terrible thing among the Heathens.

§ Our author has expressed himself absurdly here, as he has done in other places upon the like occasion: his design is to tell us that he reigned eight months and a day.

gentes, xx. oppida, insulam Vectam Britanniae proximam Imperio Romano adjecerit. Romae se in imperio moderatissime gessit: pecuniae tamen avidior fuit, ita ut eam nulli injuste auferret, quam cum omni diligentiae provisione colligeret, tamen studiosissime largiebatur, praecipue indigentibus; nec facile ante eum cujusquam principis vel major est liberalitas comperta, vel justior: placidissimae bonitatis, ut qui majestatis quoque contra se reos non facile puniret ultra exilii poenam. Sub hoc Judaea Romano accessit Imperio, & Hierosolyma, quae fuit urbs clarissima Palaestinae. Achaia, Lyciam, Rhodum, Byzantium, Samum, quae liberae ante hoc tempus fuerant, item Thraciam, Ciliciam, Tracheam, Comagenem, quae sub regibus amicis in provinciarum formam redegit.

20. Offensarum & inimicitarum immemor fuit, convicia a caudicis & philosophis in se dicta, leniter tulit; diligens tamen coer-

*ed two very potent nations, twenty towns, and the isle of Wight near Britain, to the Roman Empire. He behaved himself very moderately in his government at Rome; yet he was too greedy of money, but so that he took it from no body unjustly; which tho' he scraped together with all diligent forecast, yet he bestowed it about him, very liberally, especially to those that were in want; nor was the generosity of any Prince before him ever found to be either greater, or more reasonable; a man of the most charming goodness, as who did not easily punish any, tho' guilty of treason too against him, beyond the pain of banishment. Under him Judaea was added to the Roman Empire; and Jerusalem, which was a very famous city of Palestine. He reduced into the form of provinces Achaia, Lycia, Rhodes, Byzantium, Samos, which had been free from this time; likewise Thrace, Cilicia, Trachea, Comagene, which were under Kings, allies of the Romans.*

20. *He was apt not to remember offences or quarrels, and took patiently the ill language uttered against him by the lawyers and philosophers; yet*

\* Judaea had been added long before to the Roman Empire, as appears from the New Testament itself.

citor disciplinæ militaris. Hic cum Tito filio de Hierosolymis triumphavit. Per hæc cum Senatu & Populo, postremo cunctis amabilis ac jucundus esset, profluvio ventris extinctus est in villa propria, circa Sabinos, annum ætatis agens lxi. imperii nonum, & diem septimum: atque inter Divos relatus est. Genituram filiorum ita cognitam habuit, ut cum multæ contra eum conjurationes fierent, quas patefactas ingenti dissimulatione contempsit, in Senatu dixerit, aut filios sibi successuros, aut neminem.

21. Huic Titus filius successit, qui & ipse Vespasianus est dictus: vir omnium virtutum genere mirabilis: adeo ut amor & deliciæ humani generis diceretur: facundissimus, bellicosissimus, moderatissimus: causas Latine egit, poemata & tragedias Græce composuit. In oppugnatione Hierosolymorum sub patre militans, xii. propugnatores xii. sa-

*a diligent exactor of military discipline. He with his son Titus triumphed over Jerusalem. After he was become by these things dear and agreeable both to the Senate and people, and at last to all men; he died of a looseness in his own country-seat, in the country of the Sabines, going upon the 69th year of his age, the 9th year and 7th day of his reign, and was placed among the Gods. He had the nativity of his sons so well understood, that, after many conspiracies were formed against him, which when discovered he slighted with the utmost disregard, † he said in the Senate that either his sons would succeed him, or no body*

21. *His son Titus succeeded him, who himself too was called Vespasian; a man admirable for all sorts of good qualities, so that he was called the darling and delight of mankind; very eloquent, very warlike, and very moderate: he pleaded causes in Latin, composed poems and tragedies in Greek. When he served under his father in the siege of Jerusalem, he killed twelve defenders of the place*

\* He lived, as others say, 69 years, 7 months, and 7 days.

† This saying of his, it is likely, was not so much grounded upon his pretended skill in astrology, as a sense he had that his prudent and moderate administration had secured to his sons an interest in the Empire above all danger from any competition.

§ I should rather chuse to read in the original *omni* than *omnium*.



gittarum ictibus confixit. Romæ tantæ civilitatis in imperio fuit, ut nullum omnino puniret; convictos adverſum ſeſe conjurationis ita dimiſerit, ut in eadem familiaritate, qua antea, habuerit. Facilitatis tantæ fuit & liberalitatis, ut nulli quidquam negaret: & cum ab amicis reprehenderetur, reſpondit: Nullum tristem debere ab Imperatore diſcedere. Propterea cum quadam die in cœna recordatus fuiſſet, nihil ſe illo die cuiquam præſtiſſe, dixit: O amici, hodie diem perdi-di. Hic Romæ amphitheatrum ædificavit, & quinque millia ferarum in dedicatione ejus occidit.

22. Per hæc inuſitato favore dilectus morbo periit, in ea qua pater villa, poſt biennium menſes octo, dies xx. quam Imperator erat factus, ætatis anno altero & xl. Tantus luctus eo mortuo publicus fuit, ut omnes tanquam in propria doluerint orbitate. Senatus obitu ipſius circa vesp̄eram nuntiato, nocte irrupit in Curiam: & tantas ei mortuo gratias laudesque congeſſit, quantas nec vivo un-

with the ſtroke of 12 arrows. He was a man of ſo much moderation in his government, that he puniſhed no body at all, and releaſed ſuch as were convicted of conſpiring againſt him, ſo that he kept them in the ſame familiarity as before. He was a Prince of ſo much eaſineſs and generoſity, that he denied no man any thing; and when he was blamed for it by his friends, he replied, that no man ought to go ſorrowful from an Emperor. Wherefore when he had recollected one day at ſupper that he had done nothing for any one that day, he ſaid, O friends, to-day I have loſt a day. He built an amphitheatre at Rome, and ſlew five thouſand wild beaſts in the dedication of it.

22. For theſe things being beloved with an unuſual fondneſs, he died of a diſtemper, in that country-houſe in which his father died, 2 years, 8 months, and 20 days after he had been made Emperor, in the 41ſt year of his age. There was ſo great a public mourning for him, after he was dead, that all people lamented as in their own proper loſs of relations. The Senate, when the news of his death was brought about evening, ruſh'd in the night into the

\* The firſt ſolemn application of an Amphitheatre, or ſuch like public building, to the uſe it was deſigned for was called in Latin *Dedicatio*.



quam egerat, nec presenti.  
Inter Divos relatus est.

23. Domitianus mox accepit imperium, frater ipsius junior, Neroni aut Caligulae aut Tiberio similior, quam patri vel fratri suo, primis tamen annis moderatus in imperio fuit: mox ad ingentia vitia progressus, libidinis, iracundiae, crudelitatis, avaritiae, tantum in se odium concitavit, ut merita patris & fratris aboleret. Interfecit nobilissimos ex Senatu. Dominum se & Deum primus appellari iussit: nullam sibi nisi auream & argenteam statuam in Capitolio poni passus est; consobrinos suos interfecit, superbia quoque in eo execrabilis fuit.

24. Expeditiones quatuor habuit, unam adversus Sarmatas, alteram adversus Catos, duos adversum Dacos. De Dacis Cartisque duplicem quidem triumphum egit; de Sarmatis solam lauream usurpavit. Multas quidem calamitates iisdem bellis passus est:

*Senate-house, and bestowed upon him, now dead, such thanks and encomiums as they had never given him alive nor present. He was enrolled amongst the Gods.*

23. Immediately Domitian took the government upon him, his younger brother, more like to Nero, or Caligula, or Tiberius, than his father or brother; he was, however, in his first years moderate in his government; but soon after proceeding to great excesses of lust, rage, cruelty, and avarice, he raised so great a hatred against himself, that he quite wiped off the merits of his father and brother. He put to death the noblest of the Senate. He first ordered himself to be called Lord and God; suffered no statue to be set for himself in the Capitol, but of gold and silver, and slew his cousins; his pride too was abominable in him.

24. He undertook \*four expeditions, one against the Sarmatians, another against †the Catti, and two against the ‡Dacians. He had a double triumph for the Daci and Catti; but took the laurel only for his conquest of the Sarmatians. He suffered several losses in the same wars; for in Sarmatia,

\* Others say six.

† A people of Germany.

‡ The Daci were a people on the North-side of the Danube, opposite to Media on the South side.

nam in Sarmatia legiones ejus cum duce interfectæ; & a Dacis Appius Sabinus Consularis, & Cornelius Fuscus Præfectus Prætorio, cum magnis exercitibus occisi sunt. Romæ quoque multa opera fecit, in his Capitolium & Forum Transitorium, Odeum, Porticus, Isium ac Serapium, & Stadium. Verum cum ob scelera universis exosus esse cœpisset, interfectus est suorum conjuratione in palatio, anno ætatis xlv. imperii xv. Funus ejus cum ingenti dedecore per vespillones exportatum, & ignobiliter est sepultum.

*his legions with their general were cut off; and Appius Sabinus, a Consular gentleman, and Cornelius Fuscus, captain of the guards, were slain with great armies by the Dacians. He erected many publick buildings too at Rome; amongst these the Capitol, and the Forum Transitorium, a Musick-house, Piazas, the temples of Isis and Serapis, and a Stadium. But after he begun to be odious to all people for his villanies, he was slain by a conspiracy of his own domesticks in the 45th year of his age, and 15th of his reign. His corpse was carried out with great ignominy by the common bearers, and meanly buried.*





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 I I.

**A**NNO octingentesimo & quinquagesimo ab urbe condita, Vetere & Valente Consulibus, Respublica ad prosperrimum statum rediit, bonis principibus ingenti felicitate commissa. Domitiano enim exitiali tyranno Nerva successit; vir in privata vita moderatus & strenuus; nobilitatis mediæ, qui senex admodum, operam dante Petronio secundo, Præfecto Prætorio, item Parthenio interfectore Domitiani, Imperator factus, æquissimum iæ & civilissimum præbuit.

**I**N the year \*850 from the building of the city, Vetus and Valens being Consuls, the empire returned to a most flourishing condition, being committed to good Princes, with great good fortune to the publick. For Nerva succeeded that pernicious tyrant Domitian; a man moderate and active in his private life, of indifferent quality, who was made Emperor when very old, Petronius Secundus, commander of the guards, and Parthenius too the assassinator of Domitian, giving him their assistance; and behaved himself very justly and

\* This was the year of Rome 804, of Christ 96.

Reipublicæ divina provisione consulit, Trajanum adoptando. Mortuus est Romæ, post annum & quatuor menses imperii sui ac dies octo, ætatis lxx. & altero anno: atque inter Divos relatus est.

2. Successit ei Ulpus Trajanus Crinitus, natus Italicæ in Hispania, familia antiqua magis quam clara; nam pater ejus primum Consul. fuit. Imperator autem apud Agrippinam civitatem in Gallis factus est. Rempublicam ita administravit, ut omnibus principibus merito præferatur. Inusitæ civilitatis & fortitudinis fuit. Romani Imperii, quod post Augustum defensum magis fuerat quam nobiliter ampliatum, fines longe lateque diffudit: urbes trans Rhenum in Germania reparavit: Daciam Decibalo victo subegit, provincia trans Danubium facta, in his agris quos nunc Taiphali habent, & Viethophali & Thervingi. Ea provincia decies centena millia in circuitu tenet.

3. Armeniam, quam occupaverant Parthi, recepit, Pharnace Syro occiso, qui eam tenebat. Albanis regem

moderately. He provided for the government by a divine foresight, in adopting Trajan. He died at Rome, after a reign of a year, 4 months, and 8 days, in the \* 71st year of his age; and was enrolled amongst the Divi, or Demi-Gods.

2. Ulpus Trajanus Crinitus succeeded him, born at Italica in Spain, of antient rather than an illustrious family: for his father was Consul the first of all the race. He was made Emperor at Agrippina, a city in Gaul. He so managed the government, that he is deservedly preferred before all the other Emperors. He was a person of unusual moderation and bravery. He extended far and wide the boundaries of the Roman Empire, which had been defended rather after Augustus than nobly enlarged. He recovered some cities beyond the Rhine in Germany. He subdued Dacia by conquering Decibalus, making a province beyond the Danube, in that territory which now the Taiphali have, and the Viethophali, and the Thervingi. That province has 1000 miles in circuit.

3. He recovered Armenia, which the Parthians had seized, killing Pharnaces the Syrian, who had it in possession. He

\* The 66th others say.

dedit. Iberorum regem & Sauromatarum, & Bosporanorum & Arabum, & Oldroenorum, & Colchorum in fidem accepit. Adiabenos, & Marcomedes occupavit: & Anthemisium magnam Persidis regionem, Seleuciam & Ctesiphontem, Babylonem & Edessios vicit, ac tenuit usque ad Indiæ fines, & mare Rubrum accessit: atque ibi tres provincias fecit, Armeniam, Assyriam, Mesopotamiam, cum his gentibus quæ Macedenam attingunt. Arabiam postea in provinciæ formam redegit, in mari Rubro classem instituit, ut per eam Indiæ fines vastaret.

4. Gloriam tamen militarem civilitate & moderatione superavit, Romæ & per provincias æqualem se omnibus exhibens: amicos salutandi gratia frequentans, vel ægrotantes, vel cum festos dies habuissent, convivia cum iisdem indiscreta vicissim habens, sæpe in vehiculis eorum sedens, nullum senatorum lædens, nihil in-

*gave a King to the Albans. He received the King of the Iberians, and Sauromatians, and of the Bosporans and Arabians, and of the Osdroeni, and of the Colchians to quarter. He reduced too the \* Adiabeni, and † Marcomedi. He conquered too Anthemisium, a great country of Persia, § Seleucia and || Ctesiphon, Babylon, and the Edessians, and carried all before him as far as the coasts of India and the Red Sea; and there made three provinces, Armenia, Assyria, and Mesopotamia, with those nations that touch upon Macedena. He afterwards reduced Arabia into the form of a province, fitted out a fleet upon the Red Sea, that he might by that lay waste the coasts of India.*

*4. Yet he outdid the military glory by his modesty and moderation, behaving himself as upon a level with all other people at Rome, and in the provinces, frequently attending upon his friends in the way of visiting them, either when sick, or when they had any festival days, celebrating feasts with them without distinction in his turn, oftentimes sitting in their*

\* A people of Assyria beyond the river Tigris.

† A people of Assyria, by some called Mardomedi.

§ A city lying on the river Tigris, where it joins the Euphrates.

|| A city beyond the Tigris, over-against Babylon.

justum ad augendum fiscum agens. Liberalis in cunctos, publice privatimque ditans omnes, & honoribus augens, quos vel mediocri familiaritate cognovisset: orbem terrarum ædificans, multas immunitates civitatibus tribuens, nihil non tranquillum & placidum agens: adeo ut omni ejus ætate unus tantum Senator damnatus sit; at is tamen per Senatum ignorante Trajano. Ob hoc per orbem terrarum Deo proximus, nihil non venerationis meruit & vivus & mortuus.

*chariots with them, hurting none of the Senators, and doing nothing unjust to fill his exchequer. Generous to every body, publickly and privately enriching all, and raising them by great places, whom he was acquainted with but a slight familiarity: building towns up and down the world; granting many immunities to several cities, and practising every thing that was easy and gentle: so that in all his time but one Senator was condemned, and he too by the Senate, Trajan being ignorant of the matter. For this being accounted thro' out the world as next to a God, he deservedly had all manner of veneration both alive and dead.*

5. Inter alia dicta hoc illius fertur egregium, amicis enim culpantibus, quod nimis circa omnes comes esset, respondit: talem se Imperatorem esse privatis, quales esse sibi Imperatores privatus optasset. Post ingentem igitur gloriam belli domique quæsitam, e Perside rediens, apud Seleuciam Isauriæ profusio ventris extinctus est. Obiit autem ætatis anno lxii. mense nono, & die quarto: imperii anno xix. mense vi. die xv. Inter Divos relatus est, solusque

*5. Amongst other sayings of his, this excellent one is related of him: for his friends blaming him, because he was over courteous to all people, he replied, that he was such an Emperor to his subjects as he had wished, when a subject, the Emperors should be to him. Wherefore after the greatest glory got in the war and at home, as he was returning from Persia, he died of a looseness at Seleucia, a city of Isauria. He died in the 62d year, 9th month, and 4th day of his age, and in the 19th year, 6th month, and 15th*

\* The 63d, it should be.



omnium intra urbem sepultus. Offa ejus collocati in urna aurea, in Foro quod ædificavit sub columna sita sunt, cujus altitudo cxliv. pedes habet Hujus tantum memoriæ delatum est, ut usque ad nostram ætatem, non aliter in Senatu principibus acclametur, nisi felicior Augusto, melior Trajano. Adeo in eo gloria bonitatis obtinuit, ut vel assentantibus vel rere laudantibus, occasionem magnificentissimi præstet exempli.

6. Defuncto Trajano, Ælius Adrianus creatus est princeps; sine aliqua quidem voluntate Trajani, sed operam dante Ptolina Trajani uxore: nam eum Trajanus, quamquam consobrini filium, vivens, noluerat adoptare. Natus & ipse Italicæ in Hispania, qui Trajani gloriæ invidens, statim provincias tres reliquit, quas Trajanus ad-

day of his reign. He was enrolled amongst the Divi, and<sup>\*</sup> alone of all the Emperors was buried within the city. His bones being put up in a golden urn, lie in the Forum which he built, under a pillar, whose height has 144 feet. So much respect was paid to his memory, that even to our age, †they cry out in the way of acclamation to the Emperors in the Senate, no otherwise than thus, more fortunate than Augustus, better than Trajan. So much did the fame of his goodness prevail, that it yields the advantage of a most noble example either to those that flatter, or those that sincerely commend.

6. After Trajan was dead, Ælius Adrianus was made Emperor, without any intention indeed of Trajan's, but thro' the means of Ptolina, Trajan's lady, giving her assistance for it; for Trajan whilst living would not adopt him, tho' his cousin's son He too was born at Italica in Spain, who envying the glory of Trajan, immediately quitted three provinces, which Trajan had added to the Empire;

\* Others had been interred in the city as well as Trajan, tho' that was contrary to a law of the 12 tables; their burying places amongst the antients were generally without their cities; a decent, cleanly, wholesome custom, which 'tis pity Christians cannot see to imitate them in.

† It was now become a custom in the Senate to compliment their Emperors ostentimes, in their absence too, with great variety of acclamations in a tumultuous manner; of which several instances occur in the writers of the Augustan History.

diderat;

diderat: & de Assyria, Mesopotamia, & Armenia revocavit exercitus; ac finem imperii esse voluit Euphratem. Idem de Dacia facere conatum amici deterruerunt, ne multi cives Romani Barbaris traderentur: propterea quod Trajanus, victa Dacia, ex toto orbe Romano infinitas eo copias hominum transfulerat, ad agros & urbes colendas. Dacia enim diuturno bello Decibali viris fuerat exhausta.

7. Pacem tamen omni tempore imperii sui habuit: semel tantum per præsidem dimicavit. Orbem Romanum circumivit, & multa ædificavit. Facundissimus Latino sermone, Græco eruditissimus fuit. Non magnam clementiæ gloriam habuit: diligentissimus tamen circa ærarium, & militum disciplinam. Obiit in Campania, major sexagenario, imperii anno xxi. mense x. die xxix. Senatus ei tribuere noluit divinos honores; tamen cum successor ipsius Titus Aurelius Fulvius Antonius hoc vehementer exigeret, & universi Senatores palam resisterent, tandem obtinuit.

and withdrew the armies from Assyria, Mesopotamia, and Armenia, and rejoiced that Euphrates should be the boundary of the empire. His friends deterred him upon his attempting to do the same thing by Dacia, lest many of the Roman Denisons should be delivered up to the Barbarians; because Trajan, after Dacia was conquered, had transplanted an infinite number of men thither, from all the Roman empire, to people the country and the cities. For Dacia had been exhausted of men, by the long war of Decibalus.

7. Yet he had peace throughout the whole time of his reign; he only for once managed a war by a governor of a province. He went round the Roman empire, and raised many buildings. He was very eloquent in the Latin tongue, and very learned in the Greek: he had no great character for clemency: but was very diligent as to the treasury, and the discipline of the soldiers. He died in Campania, above 60 years old, in the 21st year, 10th month and 29th day over of his reign. The Senate was not willing to confer divine honours upon him; yet when his successor Titus Aurelius Fulvius Antonius vehemently insisted upon it, and all the Senators openly opposed it, at last he carried it.

8. Ergo

8. Ergo Adriano successit T. Antonius Fulvius Boionus, idem etiam Pius nominatus; genere claro, sed non admodum vetere: vir insignis, & qui merito Numa Pompilio confertur; ita ut Romulo Trajanus æquetur. Vixit ingenti honore privatus; majori in imperio; nulli acerbus, cunctis benignus: in re militari moderata gloria: defendere magis provincias quam amplificare studens; viros justissimos ad administrandam Rempublicam quærens; bonis honorem habens, improbos sine aliqua acerbitate detestans: regibus amicis venerabilis non minus quam terribilis, adeo ut Barbarorum plurimæ nationes, depositis armis ad eum controversias suas litesque deferrent, sententiasque ejus parerent. Hic ante imperium ditissimus, opes quidem suas stipendiis militum & circa amicos liberalitatibus minuit, verum ærarium opulentum reliquit. Pius propterea clementiam dictus est. Obiit apud Lorium villam suam, milliaria ab urbe xii. vitæ anno lxxiii. imperii xxiii. atque inter Divos relatus

8. *Wherefore Titus Antonius Fulvius Boionus succeeded Adrian, the same who was named Pius, of a famous family, but not very antient; a glorious man, and who deservedly may be compared with Numa Pompilius, so as Trajan may be equalled to Romulus. He lived before he came to be Emperor in great glory, but in greater in his reign; cruel to no body, but kind to all; of an indifferent character for military matters; endeavouring to defend the provinces, rather than enlarge them; seeking out the most just men to manage the government; giving honour to the good, and detesting the wicked without any cruelty to them; no less venerable than terrible to Kings, allies of the Romans, so that a great many nations of the Barbarians, laying down their arms, referred their controversies and disputes to him, and obeyed his determination. He, who was very rich before his reign, lessened his wealth by the pay of the soldiers, and his bounty to his friends; but left the treasury rich. He was surnamed Pius because of his clemency. He died at \*Lorium a country seat of his, at the 12th mile from the city, in the 73d year of his life, and*

\* In Tuscia.

est, & merito consecratus.

9. Post hunc imperavit M. Antoninus Verus; haud dubie nobilissimus: quippe cum ejus origo paterna a Numa Pompilio, materna a Salentino rege penderet; & cum eo L. Annius Antoninus Verus: tumque primum Romana Respublica duobus æquo jure imperium administrantibus paruit; cum usque ad eum singulos semper habuisset Augustos.

10. Hi & genere inter se conjuncti fuerunt, & affinitate: nam Verus Annius Antoninus Marci Antonini filiam in matrimonium habuit: M. Antoninus gener Antonini Pii fuit, per uxorem Galeriam Faustina juniorem consobrinam suam. Hi bellum contra Parthos gesserunt, qui post victoriam Trajani tum primum rebel- laverant. Verus Antoninus ad id profectus est: qui Antiochiæ & circa Armeniam ageas, multa per duces & ingentia patravit: Seleuciam Assyriæ urbem nobilissimam cum D. millibus hominum cepit: Parthicum triumphum revexit, cum

23d of his reign, and was registered amongst the Divi, and \*deservedly canonized.

9. After him reigned M. Antoninus Verus, very noble no doubt; since his extraction by the father was derived from Numa Pompilius, and by the mother from a King of the Salentines; and with him L. Annius Antoninus Verus; and then first did the Roman Empire obey two managing the government with equal right; whereas 'till him it had always but one Emperor at a time.

10. These were united in relation and affinity too; for Verus Annius Antoninus had in marriage the daughter of M. Antoninus: M. Antoninus was son in-law of Antoninus Pius, by his wife Galeria Faustina the younger, his cousin. These carried on a war against the Parthians, who after the conquest of them by Trajan, had then first rebelled. Verus Antoninus went to that war; who continuing at Antioch, and about Armenia, performed many and great things by his generals. He took Seleucia, a most noble city of Assyria, with five hundred thousand men: he brought off proper furniture for a triumph over the Parthians, and

\* This single passage, if attended to, is a sufficient proof that Eutropius was no Christian; and I wonder it was overlooked by Vossius.

fratre eodemque focero, triumphavit. Obiit tamen in Venetia, cum a Concordia civitate Altinum profisceretur, & cum fratre in vehiculo federet, subito sanguine ictus, casu morbi quem Græci apoplexin vocant: vir ingenii parum civilis, reverentia tamen fratris nihil unquam atrox ausus. Cum obiisset xi. imperii annos, inter Divos relatus est.

*triumphed with his brother, and the same his father-in-law. He died in \*Venetia, as he was going from the city Concordia to Altinum, and was sitting in the chariot with his brother, being struck suddenly with an eruption of blood, which distemper the Greeks call apoplexis: a man of no very moderate temper, however not daring at any time to do any thing very horrid, out of reverence to his brother. After he was dead, in the eleventh year of his reign, †he was ranked amongst the Gods.*

II. Post eum Marcus Antoninus solus rempublicam tenuit, vir quem mirari facilius quis quam laudare possit. A principio vitæ tranquillissimus; adeo ut in infantia quoque vultum nec ex gaudio, nec ex mœnore mutaret. Philosophiæ deditus Stoicæ, ipse etiam non solum vitæ moribus, sed etiam eruditione philosophus, tantæ admirationis adhuc juvenis, ut eum successorem paraverit Adrianus relinquere, adoptato tamen

*II. After him Marcus Antoninus held the government alone; a man whom any one may more easily admire than sufficiently commend. He was very composed from the beginning of his life; so that in his infancy too, he neither changed his countenance for joy, nor for sorrow. He was addicted to the Stoick philosophy, being himself a philosopher, not only in his manner of life, but learning too, the object of so much admiration, whilst yet a youth, that Adrian designed to*

\* A country in the North part of Italy, whereabouts Venice is.

† It is amazing that a person of so much goodness and sense as this M. Antonius could prevail with himself to comply with a custom so abominably absurd and impious. This, and his not taking care at his death to prevent the same wicked senseless compliment being paid to his own memory, would almost tempt one to suspect that he was, with all his good qualities, no better than a downright Atheist.

Antonino Pio generum esse ei idcirco voluerit, ut hoc ordine ad imperium perveniret.

*leave him his successor; however, adopting Antoninus Pius, he had a mind he should be son-in-law to him, that he might come in that order to the Empire.*

12. Institutus est ad philosophiam per Apollonium Chalcedonium, ad scientiam Græcarum litterarum per Sextum Chæronensem Plutarchi nepotem. Latinas autem litteras eum Fronto orator, nobilissimus docuit. Hic cum omnibus Romæ æquo jure egit, ad nullam insolentiam elatus imperii fastu: liberalitatis promptissimæ; provincias ingenti benignitate & moderatione tractavit. Contra Germanos eo principe res feliciter gestæ sunt. Bellum ipse unum; sed quantum nulla memoria fuit, adeo ut Punici conferatur; nam eo gravius est factum, quod universi exercitus perierant; sub hoc enim tantus casus pestilentiae fuit, ut post victoriam Persicam Romæ, ac per Italiam provinciasque maxima hominum pars, militum omnes fere copiae languore defecerint.

12. *He was trained up to philosophy by Apollonius the Chalcedonian; to the knowledge of the Greek tongue by Sextus of Chæronea, the grandson of Plutarch; but the most noble Orator Fronto taught him the Latin tongue. He behaved himself with all people at Rome as upon an equal footing: he was elevated by the pride of dominion to no insolence: a person of the most frank generosity: he treated the provinces with much kindness and moderation. Matters were successfully managed against the Germans under this prince. He himself carried on one war against them, the Marcomannick; but so great a one, as was in no time before, so that it may be compared with the Carthaginian; for it was so much the more dangerous because all the armies had been lost; for under him there was so great a calamity of a pestilence, that after the overthrow*

*of the Persians, the greatest part of men at Rome, throughout Italy and the provinces, and almost all the forces were taken off by this sickness.*



13. Ingenti ergo labore & moderatione, cum apud Carnuntum jugi triennio perseverasset, bellum Marcomannicum confecit, quod cum his Quadi, Vandali, Sarmatæ, Suevi atque omnis Barbaria commoverat: multa hominum millia interfecit: ac Pannoniis servitio liberatis, Romæ rursus cum Commodio Antonino filio suo, quem jam Cæsarem fecerat, triumphavit. Ad hujus belli sumptum ærario exhausto, cum largitiones nullas haberet, neq; indicere provincialibus aut Senatui aliquid vellet, instrumentum regii cultus, facta in Foro Divi Trajani sectione, distraxit: vasa aurea, pocula crystallina & murrina, uxoriæ ac suam sericam, ac auream vestem, multa ornamenta gemmarum: ac per duos continuos menses venditio habita est, multumque auri sedactum. Post victoriam tamen emptoribus pretia restituit, qui reddere comparata voluerunt: molestus nulli fuit, qui maluit semel emptæ retinere.

*who were willing to return what they had got; but he was troublesome to no body, who chose rather to keep what they had once bought.*

13. *After he had therefore continued three whole years with great toil and patience at Carnuntum, he made an end of the Marcomannick war, which together with them, the Quadians, Vandals, Sarmatians, Suevians, and all the Barbarians on that side had raised: he slew many thousands of men; and having delivered the Pannonians from slavery, he triumphed again at Rome with his son Commodus Antoninus, whom he had already made \* Cæsar. The treasury being exhausted for the support of this war, having no money to give his soldiers, and not being willing to lay any thing of tax upon the Provincials, or the Senate, he sold off his own Imperial furniture, by a retail made thereof in the Forum of Divus Trajanus, i. e. his gold plate, his cups of chrystal and porcelain, his lady's and his own silk cloaths, and embroidered with gold, besides many ornaments of jewels: and the sale was continued for two whole months together, and much money made of them. Yet after the conquest of the Marcomanni, he restored the money to the pur-*

\* From Augustus's time the title of Cæsar and Augustus had been given to the Emperors only; but now that of Cæsar was appropriated to the person whom the Emperor designed and nominated for his successor.

14. Hic permisit viris clarioribus, ut convivium eodem cultu quo ipse, & ministris similibus exhiberent. In editione munerum post victoriam adeo magnificus fuit, ut centum simul leones exhibuisse tradatur. Cum igitur fortunatam rempublicam & virtute & mansuetudine reddidisset, obiit xviii. imperii anno, vitæ lxi. & omnibus certatim adnitentibus, inter Divos relatus est.

15. Hujus successor L. Antonius Commodus, nihil paternum habuit, nisi quod contra Germanos feliciter & ipse pugnavit. Septembrem mensem ad nomen suum transferre conatus est, ut Commodus diceretur: sed luxuria & obscenitate depravatus, gladiatoris armis sæpissime in ludo deinceps etiam in amphitheatro cum hujusmodi hominibus sæpe dimicavit. Obiit morte subita, adeo ut strangulatus, vel veneno interfectus putaretur: cum annis xii. post patrem,

14. He gave leave to the great men to make entertainments with the same furniture, and the like servants as himself. In the exhibiting of games after his victory over the Marcomanni, he was so magnificent that he is said to have produced a hundred lions together. After therefore he had rendered the Empire happy by his good management and gentleness, he died in the \*18th year of his reign, and 61st of his age, and all people eagerly contending for it, he was ranked amongst the Gods.

15. His successor L. Antonius Commodus had nothing of his father, but that he likewise fought successfully against the Germans. He endeavoured to bring† the month of September to his own name, that it might be called Commodus; but being corrupted by luxury and lewdness, he oftentimes fought with gladiator's arms in the fencing-school, and at the last too in the amphitheatre with that sort of men. He died a sudden death, so that he was thought either to be strangled, or dispatched by poison, after he had reigned twelve years and eight

\* Others say 17.

† The month of August he should have said.

§ He was first poisoned; but for fear that should not take effect, he was smothered in his bed-cloaths. See Herodian.

& viii. mensibus imperasset, tanta execratione omnium, ut hostis humani generis etiam mortuus iudicaretur.

16. Huic successit Pertinax grandævus jam; ut qui septuagenariam attigisset ætatem, Præfecturam urbium agens, ex Senatus consulto imperare iussus. Octogesimo imperii die Prætorianorum militum seditione, & Juliani scelere occisus est.

17. Post eum Salvius Julianus rempublicam invasit: vir nobilis, & juris peritissimus; nepos Salvii Juliani, qui sub Divo Adriano perpetuum composuit edictum. Victus est a Severo apud Mulvium pontem, interfectus in palatio: vixit mensibus septem, postquam cæperat imperare.

18. Hinc Imperii Romani administrationem Septimius Severus accepit, oriundus ex Africa, provincia Tripolitana, oppido Lepti. Solus omni memoria & ante &

months from his father, with so much hatred of all people, that even after he was dead, he was declared an enemy of mankind.

16. Pertinax, now very elderly, succeeded him, as who had reached his 70th year, then\* bearing the office of governor of the city, being ordered by a decree of the Senate to reign. He was slain the 80th day of his reign, in a mutiny of the Prætorian soldiers, and by the villainy of Julian.

17. After him Salvius Julianus seized the government; a noble man, and very well skilled in the law; grandson to Salvius Julian, who under Divus Adrianus composed † the perpetual edict. He was defeated by Severus, near the Mulvian bridge, and slain in the palace. He lived but seven months after he began to reign.

18. Upon this Septimus Severus took upon him the administration of the Roman Empire; a native of Africa, the province of Tripolis, and the town of Leptis. He was the

\* Under the Emperors there was, besides the Consuls, an officer of great power, named *Præfatus urbis*.

† The Prætors, in entering upon their office, published a proclamation to notify to the people the method according to which they intended to proceed in the administration of justice for their year. These were often different from one another, 'till this perpetual edict, by which one unalterable form of proceeding was fixed.

postea ex Africa Imperator fuit. Hic primum fisci advocatus, mox militaris Tribunus, per multa deinde & varia officia atque honores usque ad administrationem totius reipublicæ pervenit. Pertinacem se appellari voluit, in honorem ejus Pertinacis, qui a Juliano fuerat occisus. Parcus admodum fuit, natura sævus. Bella multa & feliciter gessit. Pescennium Nigrum, qui in Ægypto & Syria rebellaverat, apud Cyzicum interfecit. Parthos vicit: Arabas eo usque superavit, ut etiam provinciam ibi faceret; idcirco Parthicus & Arabicus dictus est. Multa toto Romano orbe reparavit. Sub eo etiam Clodius Albinus, qui in occidendo Pertinace socius fuerat Juliano, Cæsarem se in Gallia fecit: victusque apud Lugdunum est & interfectus.

19. Severus autem præter bellicam gloriam, etiam civilibus studiis clarus fuit, & litteris doctus, philosophiæ scientiam ad plenum adeptus. Novissimum bellum in Britannia habuit:

*only one in Africa for all the time both before and after, that was Emperor. He was first an advocate of the exchequer, after that a military tribune, and then through several offices, and posts of honour, came to the government of the whole empire. He had a mind to be called Pertinax, in honour of that Pertinax, who had been slain by Julian. He was very frugal, and by nature cruel. He managed many wars, and successfully. He slew Pescennius Niger, who had rebelled in Egypt and Syria, at Cyzicus. He overthrew the Parthians, and so subdued the Arabians, that he made a province too there; for which he was called Parthicus and Arabicus. He repaired a great many buildings throughout the whole Roman empire. Under him too Clodius Albinus, who had been an accomplice of Julian's in killing Pertinax, made himself \*Emperor in Gaul, and was defeated at Lyons, and slain.*

*19. But Severus, besides his warlike glory, was famous likewise for the arts of peace, and well instructed in literature, having made himself master of philosophy to perfection. The last war he had was in Bri-*

\* Our author uses the word *Cæsar* improperly here, for that was now appropriated to the designed heir of the empire, as I have before taken notice.

utque receptas provincias omni securitate muniret, vallum per xxxii. millia passuum a mari ad mare deduxit. Decessit Eboraci admodum senex, imperii anno xviii. mense iv. & Divus appellatus est: nam filios suos successores reliquit, Bassianum & Getam: sed Bassiano Antonini nomen a Senatu voluit imponi; itaque dictus est M. Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus, patrique successor. Nam Geta hostis publicus judicatus, confestim periit.

20. Marcus igitur Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus, idemque Caracalla, morum fere paternorum fuit, paulo asperior & minax. Opus Romæ egregium fecit lavacri, quæ Antoninianæ appellantur, nihil præterea memorabile: impatiens libidinis, ut qui novercam suam Juliam uxorem duxerit. Defunctus in Osdroene apud Edeßam, moliens adversum Parthos expeditionem, anno imperii vi. mense ii. vix egressus ætatis xliii. annum, funere publico elatus.

*tain, and that he might secure the provinces he acquired with all safety, he drew a line for 32 miles from sea to sea. He died at York very old, in the \*eighteenth year and fourth month of his reign, and was called a God; for he left his sons Bassianus and Geta his successors: † but he had a mind that the name of Antoninus should be given by the Senate to Bassianus only; and accordingly he was called M. Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus, and was successor to his father. § For Geta being declared a public enemy, was quickly dispatched.*

*20. Wherefore M. Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus, and the same Caracalla too, was a man pretty much of his father's temper, but a little more rugged and threatening. He made an excellent work of a bath at Rome, which is called Antoninus's bath, but nothing else remarkable, unable to govern his lust, as who married his step-mother Julia. He died in Osdroene at Edessa, as he was attempting an expedition against the Parthians, in the 6th year and 2d month of his reign, being scarce out of the 43d year of his age, and was buried with a public funeral.*

\* He reigned only 17 years, seven months, and three days.

† They both had the name of Antoninus.

§ Geta was not declared a public enemy 'till after he was murdered by his brother.

21. Opilius deinde Macrinus, qui Præfectus Prætorio erat, cum filio Diadumeno, facti Imperatores, nihil memorabile ex temporis brevitate gesserunt: nam imperium eorum duum mensium & unius anni fuit: seditione militari ambo pariter occisi sunt.

22. Creatus est post hos M. Aurelius Antoninus; Antonini Caracallæ filius putabatur; sacerdos autem Heliogabali templi erat. Is, cum Romam ingenti & militum & Senatus expectatione venisset, probis se omnibus contaminavit. Impudicissime & obscœnissime vixit, biennioque post & viii. mensibus tumultu interfectus militari, & cum eo mater Semia Syra.

23. Successit huic Aurelius Alexander, ab exercitu Cæsar, a Senatu Augustus nominatus, juvenis admodum: susceptoque adversus Persas bello, Xerxem eorum regem gloriosissime vicit: militarem disciplinam feverissime rexit, quædam

21. Then Opilius Macrinus, who was Captain of the guards, with his Son Diadumenus, were made Emperors, but did nothing memorable, by reason of the shortness of their time; for their reign was but of two months and a year. They were both together slain in a mutiny of the Soldiers.

22. M. Aurelius Antoninus was made Emperor after these: he was thought to be the Son of Antoninus Caracalla; however, he was priest of the temple of \* Heliogabalus. After he had come to Rome, with mighty expectation, both of the soldiers and the Senate, he debased himself with all manner of abominations. He lived most lewdly and most filthily, and was slain in a tumult of the soldiers two years and eight Months after, and together with him his mother Semia Syra.

23. Aurelius Alexander succeeded him, being declared Cæsar by the army, and Augustus by the Senate, when very young; and undertaking a war against the Persians, defeated most gloriously their King & Xerxes: He exacted military discipline very strictly, and

\* A strange sort of a God worshipped by the Syrians.

† He reigned three years, nine months, and four days.

§ He is called by others Artaxerxes; he put an end to the empire of the Parthians, by slaying Artabanus, the last of the race of the Arsacidae.



tumultuantes legiones integras exauctoravit. Assessorum habuit, vel scrinii magistrum, Ulpianum juris conditorem. Romæ quoque favorabilis fuit. Perit in Gallia, militari tumultu, xlii. imperii anno & die viii. in matrem suam Mammæam unice pius.

*disbanded some entire legions that mutinied. He had for his assessor, or secretary of state, Ulpian, the compiler of the law. He was likewise in great favour at Rome. He lost his life in Gaul, in a military tumult, in the 13th year and 8th day of his reign, having been extremely dutiful to his mother Mammæa.*





E U T R O P I I  
B R E V I A R I U M  
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ  
L I B E R IX.

**P**OST hunc Maximinus ex corpore militari primus ad imperium accessit, sola militum voluntate, cum nulla Senatus intercessisset auctoritas, neque ipse Senator esset. Is bello adversus Germanos feliciter gesto, cum a militibus esset Imperator appellatus, a Pupieno Aquileiæ occisus est, deferentibus eum militibus suis, cum filio adhuc puero, cum quo imperaverat triennio, & paucis diebus.

2. Postea tres simul Augusti fuerunt: Pupienus, Balbinus, & Gordianus, duo superiores obscurissimo ge-

**A**FTER him Maximinus came to the empire, the first that did so from the body of the common soldiery, by the election of the soldiers only, whilst no authority of the Senate interposed, nor was he a Senator. He having carried on the war successfully against the Germans, and being therefore proclaimed Emperor by the soldiers, was slain at Aquileia by Pupienus, with his son, as yet but a boy, his soldiers forsaking him; with which son he had reign'd three years and a few days.

2. Afterwards there were three Emperors together, Pupienus, Balbinus, and Gordian, the two former of very obscure  
nere

nere, Gordianus nobilis: quippe cujus pater, senior Gordianus, consensu militum, cum Proconsulatum Africæ gereret, Maximino imperante, princeps fuisset electus. Itaque cum Romam venissent Balbinus & Pupienus in palatio interfecti sunt, soli Gordiano Imperium reversatum. Gordianus admodum puer, cum Tranquillinam Romæ duxisset uxorem, Janum geminum aperuit: & ad Orientem profectus, Parthis bellum intulit, qui jam molebantur erumpere, quod quidem mox feliciter gessit, præliisque ingentibus Persas afflixit. Rediens haud longe a Romanis finibus interfectus est fraude Philippi, qui post eum imperavit. Miles ei tumultum xx. milliariorum a Circesio, quod castrum nunc Romanorum est, Euphrati imminens, ædificavit, exequias Romam revexit, ipsum Divum appellavit.

3. Philippi duo, filius & pater, Gordiano occiso, imperium invaserunt: atque exercitu incolumi reducto, ad Italiam e Syria profecti

birth, Gordian noble. For his \*father the old Gordian, when he had the Proconsulate of Africa, in the reign of Maximinus, had been chosen Emperor by the consent of the soldiers. Wherefore, when Balbinus and Pupienus came to Rome, they were slain in the palace, and the empire reserved for Gordian alone. Gordian being but a boy, after he had married Tranquilla at Rome, † he opened the temple of double-faced Janus, and marching to the East, made war upon the Parthians, who were now attempting to sally out; which soon after he managed successfully, and made havock of the Persians in great battles. Upon his return he was slain not far from the Roman borders, by the treachery of Philip, who reigned after him. The soldiers built a monument for him, 20 miles from Circesium, which is now a castle of the Romans, close by the Euphrates, carried his relicks to Rome, and declared him a God.

3. The two Philips, father and son, after Gordian was slain, seized the government, and having brought off the army safe, went from Syria for

\* Others say he was his grandfather.

† The God Janus had two faces looking contrary ways, whence he is called *Geminus*: his temple was always open in time of war, but shut in time of peace.

sunt. His imperantibus millesimus annus Romæ urbis ingenti ludorum apparatu spectaculorumq; celebratus est. Ambo inde ab exercitu interfecti sunt: senior Philippus Veronæ, Romæ junior. Annis v. imperaverunt, inter Divos tamen relati sunt.

4. Post hos Decius e Pannoniâ inferiore, Bubaliæ natus, imperium sumpsit. Bellum civile, quod in Gallia mptum fuerat, oppressit, filium suum Cæsarem fecit. Romæ lavacrum ædificavit. Cum biennio ipse & filius ejus imperassent, uterque in Barbarico interfecti sunt, & inter Divos relati.

5. Mox Imperatores creati sunt, Gallus Hostilianus, & Galli filius Volusianus. Sub his Æmilianus in Mæsia res novas molitus est: ad quem opprimendum cum ambo profecti essent, Interamnæ interfecti sunt, non completo biennio; nihil omnino clarum gesserunt. Sola pestilentia & morbis atque ægritudinibus notus eorum principatus fuit.

*Italy. In their reign, the thousandth year of the city Rome was celebrated, with a vast apparatus of games and shows. After that both of them were slain by the army; the elder Philip at \*Verona, and the younger at Rome. They reigned five years, however they were placed amongst the Gods.*

4. After them Decius of lower † Pannonia, born at Bubalia, took upon him the government. He suppressed a civil war, which had been raised in Gaul, and made his son Cæsar. He built a bagnio at Rome. After he and his son had reigned two years, both of them were slain in the Barbarians country, and ranked amongst the Divi.

5. Immediately Gallus Hostilianus, and Gallus's son Volusianus were made Emperors. Under them Æmilian in Mæsia attempted a Revolution; to suppress whom, as they were both marching, they were slain at § Interamna, two years being not quite up; they did nothing at all considerable. Their government was only noted for the plague, and diseases and sicknesses.

\* A town in the north parts of Italy, now subject to the Venetians.

† Pannonia was in a great measure the same country, that is now called Hungary.

§ A city of Umbria, nigh the river Nar.

6. *Æmilianus* obscurissime natus, obscurius imperavit; ac tertio mense extinctus est.

7. Hinc *Licinius Valerianus* in *Rhætia* & *Norico* agens, ab exercitu Imperator, & mox *Augustus*, est factus. *Gallienus* quoque *Romæ* a Senatu Cæsar est appellatus. Horum imperium Romano nomini perniciosum, & pene exitiabile fuit, vel infelicitate principum, vel ignavia. *Germani* *Ravennam* usque venerunt. *Valerianus* in *Mesopotamia* bellum gerens, a *Sapore* *Perfarum* rege superatus est: mox etiam captus apud *Parthos*, ignobili servitute consenuit.

8. *Gallienus*, cum adolescens factus esset *Augustus*, imperium primum feliciter, mox commode, ad ultimum perniciose gessit. Nam juvenis in *Gallia* & *Illyrico* multa strenue fecit, occiso apud *Mursiam* *Ingenuo*, qui purpuram sumptierat, & *Trebelliano*. Diu placidus & quietus: mox in omnem lasciviam dissolutus, tenendæ reipublicæ habenas probrosa ignavia & despe-

6. *Æmilianus* was very obscurely descended, and reigned more obscurely, and was taken off in the third month.

7. After him *Licinius Valerianus*, who was then in *Rhætia* and *Noricum*, was made their general by the army there, and soon after Emperor. *Gallienus* too was proclaimed Cæsar by the Senate at Rome. Their reign was very mischievous, and almost ruinous to the Roman name, either through the ill fortune or inactivity of these princes. The Germans came as far as *Ravenna*. *Valerianus*, as he was carrying on a war in *Mesopotamia*; was overthrown by *Sapores* King of the Persians, and, soon after too, taken, lived to be old in ignominious slavery amongst the *Parthians*.

8. *Gallienus* being made Emperor very young, managed the government at first successfully, afterwards but indifferently, at last perniciously. For when but a young man, he performed many things gallantly in *Gaul* and *Illyricum*, killing *Ingenuus* at *Mursia*, \*who had taken upon him the scarlet, and *Trebellianus* too. He was for a good while gentle and moderate in his government. Soon after being given up to all manner of

\* That is, set up for the Emperor, who was distinguished by a fine scarlet robe.

ratione relaxavit. Alamanni vastatis Gallis in Italiam irruerunt. Dacia, quæ a Trajano ultra Danubium fuerat adjecta, amissa est. Græcia, Macedonia, Pontus, Asia vastatæ per Gothos. Pannonia a Sarmatis Quadiisque populata est. Germani usque ad Hispanias penetraverunt, & civitatem nobilem Tarraconem expugnaverunt. Parthi, Mesopotamia occupata, Syriam sibi cœperunt vindicare.

9. Tum jam desperatis rebus, & deleto pene imperio Romano, Posthumus in Gallia, obscurissime natus, purpuram sumpsit: & per annos decem ita imperavit, ut consumptas pene provincias ingenti virtute & moderatione reparaverit: qui seditione militum interfectus est, quod Moguntiacum quæ adversum eum rebellaverat, Lolliano res novas moliente, diripiendum militibus tradere nolisset. Post eum Marius, vilissimus opifex, purpuram accepit, & secundo die interfectus est. Victorinus postea Galliarum accepit imperium, vir strenuissimus: sed cum nimis libidinis esset, & matrimonia aliena

lasciviousness, he slackened the reins of government by a scandalous inactivity and want of spirit. The Alamanni laying waste Gaul, broke into Italy. Dacia, which had been added to the empire by Trajan beyond the Danube, was lost. Greece, Macedonia, Pontus, and Asia were laid waste by the Goths. Pannonia was ravaged by the Sarmatians and the Quadians. The Germans penetrated as far as Spain, and took the noble city of Tarracon. The Parthians seizing Mesopotamia, began to claim Syria to themselves.

9. Matters being now desperate, and the Roman empire well nigh ruined, Posthumus in Gaul, very meanly descended; took upon him the scarlet, and reigned for ten years so, that he recovered the provinces almost ruined, by his great conduct and moderation; who was slain in a mutiny of the soldiers, because he would not deliver up to the soldiers to be plundered Moguntiacum, which had rebelled against him, when Lollianus was endeavouring a change of government. After him Marius, a sordid mechanick, took the scarlet upon him, and was slain the second day after. Victorinus afterwards received the government of Gaul, a very active man: but as he was a person of excessive lust, and debauched



corrumperet, Agrippinæ occisus est, actuario quodam machinante dolum, imperii sui anno secundo.

10. Huic successit Tetricus Senator, qui Aquitaniam honore præsidis administrans, absens a militibus imperator electus est, & apud Burdegalam purpuram sumpsit; seditiones multas militum pertulit. Sed dum hæc in Gallia geruntur, in Oriente per Odenatum Persæ victi sunt; defensa Syria, recepta Mesopotamia, usque ad Ctesiphontem Odenatus penetravit.

11. Ita Gallieno Rempublicam deferente, Romanum imperium in Occidente per Posthumum, per Odenatum in Oriente servatum est. Gallienus interea Mediolani cum fratre Valeriano occisus est, imperii anno nono: Claudiusque ei successit, a militibus electus, a Senatu appellatus Augustus. Hic Gothos, Illyricum, Macedoniamque vastantes, ingenti prælio vicit; parvus vir ac modestus, & justitæ tenax, atque reipublicæ gerendæ idoneus: qui ta-

other people's wives, he was slain at *Agrippina*, a certain secretary of his contriving the plot, in the 2d year of his reign.

10. *Tetricus*, a Senator, succeeded him, who governing *Aquitain*, in quality of president, was elected Emperor in his absence by the soldiers, and took upon him the scarlet at *Burdegala*: he met with many seditions of the soldiers. But whilst these things are doing in *Gaul*, the *Persians* were conquered in the East by *Odenatus*: *Syria* being defended, and *Mesopotamia* being recovered, *Odenatus* penetrated as far as *Ctesiphon*.

11. Thus *Gallienus* deserting the government, the Roman empire was preserved in the West by *Posthumus*, and in the East by *Odenatus*. *Gallienus* in the mean time was slain at *Mediolanum* with his brother *Valerian*, in the 9th year of his reign; and *Claudius* succeeded him, being chosen by the soldiers, and declared Emperor by the Senate. He overthrew in a great battle the *Goths*, wasting *Illyricum* and *Macedonia*; being a frugal and modest man, and tenacious of justice, and fit to govern the empire: who died

\* A town upon the Rhine, now Cologne.

+ In Aquitania, now Bourdeaux.

§ The capital city of the Galli Insuæ, on the north side of the river Po, in Italy.

men inter biennium imperii morbo interiit, & Divus appellatus est. Senatus ingenti eum honore decoravit, scilicet ut in curia clypeus ipsi aureus, item in capitolio statua aurea poneretur.

12. Quintilius post eum, Claudii frater, consensu militum Imperator electus est: vir unica moderationis & civilitatis laude æquandus fratri, vel præponendus, consensu Senatus appellatus Augustus: septimo decimo die imperii occisus est.

13. Post eum Aurelianus suscepit imperium, Dacia Ripensi oriundus; vir in bello potens, animi tamen immodici, & ad crudelitatem propensioris; quique Gothos strenuissime vicit, Romanam ditionem ad fines pristinos varia bellorum felicitate revocavit: superavit in Gallia Tetricum apud Catalaunos, ipso Tetrico prodente exercitum suum; cujus assiduas seditiones ferre non poterat: quinetiam per litteras occultas Aurelianus ita fuerat

however of a distemper within two years of his reign, and was declared a Semi-god. The Senate graced him with a mighty honour, so that a golden shield was set up for him in the Senate-house, and a golden statue in the Capitol.

12. Quintilius the brother of Claudius was elected Emperor after him by the agreement of the soldiers; a man to be equalled to, or preferred before his brother, for the extraordinary character of his moderation and modesty, being declared too Emperor by the consent of the Senate; he was slain in the 17th day of his reign.

13. After him Aurelian undertook the government, born in Dacia Ripensis; a man powerful in war, yet of a violent temper, and too inclinable to cruelty; who likewise most valiantly beat the Goths, and extended the Roman Empire to its former limits by various good fortune in his wars. He defeated Tetricus in Gaul amongst the Catalaunians, Tetricus himself betraying his army, the continual mutinies of which he was not able to bear; he had too by private letters entreated Aurelian to come, so that

\* Those that please may see the subject of these sorts of shields fully discussed in the Memoirs of the Academie des Inscriptions & des Belles Lettres.

deprecatus, ut inter alia ver-  
su Virgiliano uteretur, *Eri-  
pe me his, invicte, malis.*—  
Zenobiam quoque, occiso  
marito Odenato, qui Ori-  
entem tenebat, haud longe  
ab Antiochia, non sine gravi  
prælio, cepit: ingressusque  
Romam, nobilem trium-  
phum quasi receptor Orientis  
Occidentisque egit; currum  
præcedentibus Tetrico &  
Zenobia: qui quidem Te-  
tricus etiam corrector Luca-  
niæ postea fuit, ac privatus  
diutissime vixit. Zenobia  
autem posteros, qui adhuc  
manent Romæ, reliquit.

14. Hoc imperante etiam  
Monetarii in Urbe rebella-  
verunt, vitiatæ pecuniis, &  
Felicissimo rationali inter-  
fecto: quos Aurelianus  
victos ultima crudelitate  
compescuit. Plurimos no-  
biles capite damnavit: sæ-  
vus & sanguinarius, ac ne-  
cessarius magis in quibus-  
dam, quam in ullo amabilis  
Imperator; trux omni tem-  
pore, etiam filii sororis in-  
terfector: disciplinæ tamen  
militaris & morum disso-  
lutorum magna ex parte  
corrector.

15. Urbem Romam mu-  
ris firmioribus cinxit, tem-

*among other things he made use  
of a verse of Virgil's, Relieve  
me, mighty sir, in this distress.  
He took Zenobia too, after he  
had slain her husband, Odera-  
tus, who had possession of the  
East, not far from Antioch\*, not  
without a terrible battle; and  
entering Rome, had a noble  
triumph, as the recoverer of the  
East and the West; Tetricus and  
Zenobia going before his coach;  
which Tetricus too was after-  
wards governor of Lucania,  
and lived divested of the Em-  
pire a long time. And Zenobia  
left posterity, which continue  
still at Rome.*

14. *In this reign the gentlemen  
of the mint too rebelled in the  
city, having adulterated the  
coin, and killing Felicissimus  
the auditor of the exchequer;  
whom Aurelian conquered and  
suppressed with the utmost cruel-  
ty. He condemned several no-  
blemen to death; a cruel and  
a bloody man, and a necessary,  
in some respects, rather than  
an amiable Emperor in any:  
severe in all his time, the mur-  
derer too of his sister's son;  
however in a great measure a  
reformer of military discipline  
and dissolute manners.*

15. *He surrouned the city  
Rome with stranger walls; he*

\* It was but a skirmish he had with her near Antioch; the battle that  
determined the fate of Zenobia was fought near Edessa, far from Antioch.

plum Soli ædificavit, in quo infinitum auri gemmarumque constituit. Provinciam Daciam, quam Trajanus ultra Danubium fecerat, intermisit, vastato omni Illyrico & Mœsia, desperans eam posse retineri: abductosque Romanos ex urbibus & agris Daciæ in media Mœsia collocavit: & est in dextera Danubio in mare fluenti, cum antea fuerit in læva. Occiditur servi sui fraude, qui ad quosdam militares viros, amicos ipsius nomina per tulit annotata, falso manum ejus imitatus, tanquam Aurelianus ipsos pararet occidere. Itaque ut præveniretur ab iisdem, interfectus est in itineris medio, quod inter Constantinopolin & Heracleam est strætæ veteris, locus Cænophrurium appellatur: mors tamen ejus inulta non fuit. Meruit quoque inter Divos referri. Imperavit annos v. menses vi.

16. Tacitus post hunc suscepit imperium, vir egregie moratus, & reipublicæ gerendæ idoneus; nihil tamen clarum potuit ostendere, intra vi. mensem imperii

built a temple to the Sun, in which he deposited an infinite quantity of gold and jewels. He threw up the province of Dacia, which Trajan had made beyond the Danube; all Illyricum and Mæsia having been ravaged by the Barbarians, despairing that it could be retained; and planted the Romans, whom he had drawn from the cities and lands of Dacia, in the middle of Mæsia; and so Dacia is in effect on the right of the Danube as it runs to the sea, whereas before it was on the left. He was slain by the treachery of a slave of his, who carried their names to some military men his friends, put down in a pocket-book, having falsely imitated his hand, as though Aurelianus was minded to kill them. Therefore that he might be prevented by them, he was slain in the middle of the road, which is betwixt Constantinople and Heraclea; being the old causway; the place is called Cænophrurium. Yet his death was not unrevenged. He too deservedly was enrolled amongst the Divi. He reigned five years and six months.

16. After him Tacitus took upon him the government; a man of excellent morals, and fit to govern the empire; yet he could not shew the world any thing remarkable, being

morte præventus. Florianus, qui Tacito successerat, duobus mensibus, & diebus xx. in imperio fuit, neque quidquam dignum memoria egit.

17. Post hunc Probus, vir illustris gloria militari, ad administrationem reipublicæ accessit. Gallias a Barbaris occupatas ingenti præliorum felicitate restituit. Quosdam imperium usurpare conatos, scilicet Saturninum in Oriente, Proculum & Bonosum Agrippinæ, multus certaminibus oppressit. Vineas Gallos & Pannonios habere permisit: opere militari Almain montem apud Sirmium, & Aureum apud Mœsiam superiorem, vineis consuevit, & provincialibus colendos dedit. Hic cum bella innumera gessisset, pace parta, dixit, brevi milites necessarios non futuros; vir acer ac strenuus, justus, & qui Aurelianum æquaret gloria militari, morum tamen civilitate superaret. Interfectus est tamen Sirmii, tumultu militari, in turre ferrata. Imperavit annos sex, menses quatuor.

*prevented by death, within the 6th month of his reign. Florianus, who succeeded Tacitus, was in the government but 2 months and 20 days, nor did he do any thing worth mentioning.*

17. After him, Probus\*, a man illustrious for military glory, came to the government of the Empire. He recovered Gaul that had been seized by the Barbarians, with mighty success in his battles. He likewise quelled in many battles some that endeavoured to usurp the Empire, to wit, Saturninus in the East, Proculus and Bonosus at Agrippina. He suffered the Gauls and Pannonians to have vineyards: he likewise planted with vines, by the means of his soldiers, mount Alma at Sirmium, and mount Aureus in upper Mœsia, and gave them to the provincials to cultivate. He, after he had run through many wars, accomplishing at last a peace, said, that, in a short time, soldiers would not be necessary; a vigorous and an active man, just, and one who equalled Aurelian in military glory, but exceeded him in the moderation of his conduct. Yet he was slain at † Sirmium in a mutiny of the soldiers in an iron turret. He reigned 6 years and 4 months.

\* He had been chosen Emperor in the East a little before Florianus's death.

† A town of Pannonia.

18. Post hunc Carus est factus Augustus, Narbonæ natus in Gallia, qui confestim Carinum & Numerianum filios Cæsares fecit, cum quibus regnavit duobus annis: sed dum bellum adversum Sarmatas gerit, nuntiato Persarum tumultu, ad Orientem profectus, res contra Persas nobiles gessit: ipsos prælio fudit: Seleuciam & Ctesiphontem urbes nobilissimas cepit: & cum castra supra Tigridem habere, iclu divini fulminis periit. Numerianus quoque filius ejus, quem secum ad Persas duxerat, adolescens egregiæ indolis, cum, oculorum dolore correptus, lecticula veheretur, impulsore Apro, qui focer ejus erat, per insidias occisus est; & cum dolo occultaretur ipsius mors, quo usque Aper invadere posset imperium, fœtore cadaveris prodita est. Milites enim, qui eum sequebantur, fœtore commoti, diductis lecticulæ palliis post aliquot dies, mortem ejus notam habere potuerunt.

19. Interea Carinus, quem Cæsarem in Parthos profi-

18. *After him Carus was made Emperor, born at \*Narbona in Gaul, who immediately made his sons Carinus and Numerianus Cæsars, with whom he reigned two years. But news being brought of the Persians being in arms, whilst he was carrying on the war against the Sarmatians, marching to the East, he performed noble exploits against the Persians; routed them in battle, took the most noble cities of Seleucia and Ctesiphon; and, whilst he had his camp upon the Tigris, perished of a stroke of the divine thunder. Numerianus too, his son, whom he had carried along with him against the Persians, a young man of an extraordinary genius, being taken with a weakness in his eyes, and carried in a chair, was taken off by a plot, Aper, who was his father-in-law, being the promoter of it; and as his death was concealed out of policy, 'till Aper could seize the government, it was betrayed by the stink of his carcase. For the soldiers who attended him, being surprized at the bad smell, drawing the curtains of his chair after some days, discovered his death.*

19. *In the mean time Carinus, whom Carus upon his*

\* Narbona was a town of Illyricum, not Gaul; Narbo was running in our author's head, which is in France, now Narbon.



eiscens Carus, in Illyrico, Gallia, Italia, reliquerat, omnibus se sceleribus coinquinavit: plurimos innoxios fictis criminibus occidit: matrimonia nobilia corrupit: condiscipulis quoque, qui eum in auditorio vel levi fatigatione taxaverant, perniciosus fuit. Ob quæ omnibus hominibus invidus, non multo post pœnas dedit. Nam de Perside victa exercitus rediens, cum Carum Augustum fulmine, Numerianum Caesarem infidiis perdidisset, Diocletianum Imperatorem creavit, Dalmatia oriundum, virum obscurissime natum, adeo ut a plerisque scribæ filius, a nonnullis Anulini Senatoris libertinus fuisse credatur.

20. Is prima militum concione juravit, Numerianum nullo suo dolo interfectum: & cum juxta eum Aper, qui Numeriano insidias fecerat, constitisset, in conspectu exercitus manu Diocletiani gladio percussus est. Postea Carinum, omnino odio & detestatione viventem apud Margum ingenti prælio vicit, proditum ab exercitu suo, quem fortio-rem habebat, certe deser-

going against the Parthians, had left in Illyricum, Gaul, and Italy, debased himself by all manner of abominations; put to death a great many innocent persons upon forged accusations; debauched several noblemen's wives. He was likewise the ruin of several of his quondam schoolfellows, who at school had provoked him by any slight banter: for which being odious to all men, not long after he met with deserved punishment. For the army returning from the conquest of Persia, having lost their Emperor Carus by thunder, and Caesar Numerian by a plot, made Diocletian Emperor, a native of Dalmatia, obscurely descended, so that he is believed by most to have been the son of a secretary, and by some a freed man of Anulius the Senator.

20. In the first assembly of the army, he swore that Numerian was not slain by any contrivance of his; and as Aper who had formed the plot against Numerian, stood by, he was killed with a sword by the hand of Diocletian, in the sight of the army. Afterwards he defeated in a great battle Carinus, living under the utmost hatred and detestation, at Margum, betrayed by his army, which he had stronger than that of his

tum inter Viminatim atque Aureum montem. Ita rerum Romanarum positus, cum tumultum rusticani in Gallia concitassent, & factioni suæ Bagudarum autem imponent, duces nomen haberent Amandum & Æliarum, ab subigendos eos Maximianum Herculum Cæsarem misit, qui levibus præliis agrestes domuit, & partem Galliæ reformavit.

21. Post hæc tempora etiã Carausius, qui vilissimè natus, in strenue militiæ ordine famam egregiam fuerat consecutus, cum apud Bononiam per tractum Belgiæ & Armoricæ pacandum mare accepisset, quod Franci & Saxones infestabant, multis Barbaris sæpe captis, nec præda integra aut provincialibus reddita, aut Imperatoribus missa, cum suspicio esse cœpisset consulto ab eo admitti Barbaros, ut transeuntes cum præda exciperet, atq; hac se occasione ditaret, a Maximiano iussus occidi, purpuram sumpsit, & Britannias occupavit.

*Maximian to be slain, he took the scarlet, and seized on Britain.*

\* A town of Gallia Cispadana, not far from the Po.

† Belgica was that part of Gaul which lay betwixt the Rhine, the Seine, and the ocean, and Armorica that part of Gaul which is now called Britany.

‡ The Franks and Saxons were both nations of Germany.

*enemy, however deserted by them betwixt Viminatium and mount Aureus. Being thus master of the Roman empire, the peasants in Gaul having made an insurrection, and given the name of Bagudæ to their faction, and having for their leaders Amandus and Ælian, he sent Maximianus Hercules Cæsar to reduce them, who subdued the rusticks by some slight battles, and brought a part of Gaul into order again.*

21. *After these times Carausius too, who tho' meanly born, had got a mighty name in a considerable post in the army, having at Bononia received a commission to keep all quiet at sea, along the coast of † Belgica and Armorica, which the ‡ Franks and Saxons infested, having often taken many of the Barbarians, but not returning the booty entire to the provincials, nor sending it to the Emperors, when there began to be a suspicion entertained of him that the Barbarians were purposely suffered to come there by him, that he might snap them, as they passed with their booty, and might by that convenience enrich himself, being ordered by*

22. Ita cum per omnem orbem terrarum res turbatae essent, & Carausius in Britannis rebellaret: Achilles in Ægypto, Africam Quinquegentiani infestarent, Narseus Orienti bellum inferret; Diocletianus Maximianum Herculum ex Cæsare fecit Augustum, Constantium & Maximianum Cæsares, quorum Constantius per filiam nepos Claudii traditur; Maximianus Galerius in Dacia haud longe Sardica natus. Atque ut eos etiam affinitate conjungeret, Constantius privignam Herculi Theodoram accepit, ex qua postea sex liberos Constantini fratres habuit: Galerius filiam Diocletiani Valeriam: ambo uxores, quas habuerant, repudiare compulsi. Cum Carausio tamen, cum bella frustra tentata essent contra virum rei militaris peritissimum, ad prostremum pax convenit. Eum post septennium Alectus socius ejus occidit, atque ipse post eum Britannias triennio tenuit: qui ductu Asclepiodati Præfecti Prætorii est oppressus

23. Thus whilst matters were in great disorder throughout the whole world, and Carausius was raising a war in Britain; Achilles in Egypt, the \*Quinquegentians harassed Africa, Narseus† made war upon the East, Diocletian made Maximianus Hercules of Cæsar Emperor, Constantius§ and Maximianus Cæsars, of which Constantius is said to have been the grandson of Claudius by a daughter; Maximianus Galerius to have been born in Dacia, not far from Sardica. And that he might join them by affinity too, Constantius took to wife Theodora the step-daughter of Hercules, by whom he had afterwards six children, the brothers of Constantine; Galerius took in marriage Valeria the daughter of Diocletian; they were both obliged to divorce the wives they had before. However at last, since war was in vain attempted against a man perfectly skilled in the military art, a peace was agreed upon with Carausius. Alectus, a companion of his, killed him seven years after, and himself kept possession of Britain three years after him, who was sup-

\* These were the Inhabitants of Pentapolis on the West of Egypt.

† A King of Armenia.

§ He was the grandson of the Emperor Claudius's brother Crispus by a daughter.

Ita Britanniae decimo anno receptæ.

23. Per idem tempus a Constantio Cæsare in Galli pugnatum est, circa Lingones: die una adversam & secundam fortunam expertus est: nam cum, repente Barbaris ingruentibus, intra civitatem esset coactus tam præcipiti necessitate, ut clausis portis in murum funibus tolleretur; vix quinque horis mediis adventante exercitu, lx. fere millia Alamannorum cecidit. Maximianus quoque Augustus bellum in Africa profligavit, domitis Quinquegentianis, & ad pacem reductis. Diocletianus obsessum Alexandriæ Achilleum viii. fere mense superavit, eumque interfecit; victoria acerbe usus est, totum Ægyptum gravibus proscriptionibus cædibusque sædavit. Ea tamen occasione ordinavit provide multa, & disposuit, quæ ad nostram ætatem manent.

24. Galerius Maximianus primo adversum prælium exin secundum habuit, inter Callinicum Carraque congressus, cum inconsulte magis quam ignave dimicasset; admodum enim par-

*pressed by the conduct of Asclepiodatus, captain of the guards. Thus after ten years Britain was recovered.*

23. About the same time, a battle was fought in Gaul, by Constantius Cæsar, in the country of the Lingones: he met both with good and ill fortune in one day; for when, upon the Barbarians coming upon him of a sudden, he was driven within the city by such a hasty necessity, that the gates being shut, he was left upon the wall by ropes; scarce five hours intervening, his army coming up, he cut off almost sixty thousand of the Almanni. The Emperor Maximian too made an end of the war in Africa, by conquering the Quinquegentians, and obliging them to be quiet. Diocletian reduced Achilleus besieged at Alexandria in about eight months, and slew him: he used his victory cruelly, and harrassed all Egypt with horrid proscriptions and massacres. Yet upon that occasion he regulated and settled many things prudently, which continue to our times.

24. Galerius Maximianus had first an unfortunate battle, afterwards a successful one; engaging the enemy betwixt Callinicum and Caræ, having fought inconsiderately rather than with want of courage; for

va manu cum copiosissimo hoste commisit. Pulsus igitur, & ad Diocletianum profectus, cum ei in itinere occurrisset, tanta insolentia fertur a Diocletiano exceptus, ut per aliquot passuum millia purpuratus tradatur ad vehiculum cucurrisse.

25. Mox tamen per Illyricum Mœsiamq; contractis copiis, rursus cum Narsea Ormidaë & Saporis avo, in Armenia Majore pugnavit successu ingenti, nec minore consilio, simulque fortitudine, quippe qui etiam speculatoris munus cum altero ac tertio equite suscepit. Pulso Narseo, castra ejus diripuit; uxores, fofores, liberos suscepit; infinitam extrinsecus Persarum nobilitatem, gazam Persicam copiosissimam, ipsum in ultimas regni solitudines coegit; quare a Diocletiano, in Mesopotamia cum præsiidiis tum morante, ovans regressus, ingenti honore susceptus est. Varia deinceps & simul & viritum bella gesserunt: Carpis & Basternis subactis, Sarmatis victis; quarum nationum ingentes capti-

with a small army he engaged with a very numerous enemy. Wherefore being beat, and going to Diocletian, having met him upon the road, he is said to have been received by Diocletian with so much insolence, that he is recorded to have run by his chariot for several miles in his scarlet robes.

25. However soon after, having got together some troops in Illyricum and Mæsia, he fought again with Narseus, the grandfather of Ormisdas and Sapor, in the greater Armenia, with vast success, and no less conduct and courage too, as who with another horseman or two undertook the office of a spy. After he had beat Narseus, he plundered his camp, got his wives, sisters, and children, and an infinite number of the nobility\* besides, great plenty of the Persian treasure, and forced the King into the furthest desarts of his kingdom. Wherefore upon his returning in triumph, he was received with great honour by Diocletian staying at that time in Mesopotamia with some troops. After that they carried on several wars both together and apart; the † Carpians and the Basternians being subdued, and the Sarmatians conquered;

\* Eutropius here uses the word *extrinsecus* barbarously, according to the custom of that age, in the sense I have rendered it.

† These were all nations of Scythia.

vorum copias in Romanis finibus locaverunt.

26. Diocletianus moratus callide fuit, sagax præterea, & admodum subtilis ingenio, & qui severitatem suam aliena invidia vellet explere; diligentissimus tamen & solertissimus princeps; & qui in Imperio Romano primus regiae consuetudinis formam magis quam Romanæ libertatis invexit; odorarique se iussit, cum ante eum cuncti salutarentur: ornamenta gemmarum vestibus calceamentisq; indidit. Nam prius imperii insigne in chlamyde purpurea tantum erat: reliqua communia.

27. Herculus autem, propalam ferus, & incivis ingenii, asperitatem suam etiam vultus horrore significans: hic naturæ suæ indulgens, Diocletiano in omnibus est severioribus consiliis obsecutus. Cum tamen ingravescente avo, parum se idoneum Diocletianus moderando imperio esse sentiret, auctor Herkulion fuit, ut in privatam vitam concederent, & stationem tuendæ reipublicæ

of which nation they settled great numbers of prisoners within the Roman confines.

26. Diocletian was a cunningly behaved man, sagacious too, and very subtle witted, and who sought to gratify his own cruelty at the odium of another; however, he was a very industrious and dextrous prince, and who first brought into the Roman Empire the manner of Regal custom, rather than Roman liberty; and ordered himself to be adored, whereas all the Emperors before him were saluted only: he put ornaments of jewels in his cloaths and shoes: for the badge of the Imperial dignity before was only in the scarlet robe; the other things were common.

27. But Herculus was openly cruel, and of an immoderate temper, discovering his roughness by the terror of his countenance: he indulging his natural temper, complied with Diocletian in all his cruel counsels. However, when Diocletian, his age bearing heavily upon him, found himself but little fit for governing the Empire, he advised Herculus, that they should retire to a private life, and deliver up the post of defending the Empire to men more vigorous

\* Our author talks weakly here, as tho' there was any Thing like liberty amongst the Romans under the Emperors: the whole tenour of the history sufficiently shews the contrary.



viridioribus junioribusque mandarent: cui ægre collega obtemperavit; tamen uterque una die privato habitu, imperii insigne mutavit; Nicomediæ Diocletianus, Herculus Mediolani; post triumphum inclytum quem Romæ ex numerosis gentibus egerunt pompa ferculorum illustri, qua Narsei conjuges sororesque & liberi ante currum ducti sunt. Concesserunt autem Salonas unus, alter in Lucaniam.

28. Diocletianus privatus in villa, quæ haud procul a Salonis est, præclaro otio senuit; inusitata virtute usus; ut solus omnium post conditum Romanum Imperium, ex tanto fastigio sponte ad privatæ vitæ statum civilitatemque remearet. Contigit igitur ei quod nulli post natos homines, ut cum privatus obiisset, inter Divos tamen referretur.

and youthful; whom his colleague with much ado obeyed: both of them in one day changed the badge of the Imperial dignity for a private habit; Diocletian at \* Nicomedia, and Hercules at Mediolanum; after a noble triumph which both of them had at Rome over numerous nations with a splendid pomp of † ferculums, in which Narsens's wives, sisters, and children, were led before their chariot. They retired one to Salonæ, and the other into Lucania.

28. Diocletian grew old a private person, in glorious tranquility, in a country-house, which is not far from Salonæ; having shewn an uncommon virtue, & that he alone of all men since the founding of the Roman empire, returned from so great a dignity to the condition of a private life, and an equality with the other citizens. That happened therefore to him, which happened to no one since men were first produced, that tho' he died a private man, yet he was placed amongst the Gods.

\* Nicomedia was a city of Asia Minor in Bithynia.

† These were conveniencies made for carrying pictures, statues, &c. taken in war, in their triumphs, exposed to the view of the people.

§ This is a mistake: Sylla had done the same before in laying down the Dictatorship, which had been given him for life.



E U T R O P I I  
B R E V A R I U M  
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ  
L I B E R X.

**H**IS igitur abeuntibus, ad administrationem reipublicæ Constantius & Galerius Augusti creati sunt divisusque inter eos Romanus orbis, ut Galliam, Italiam, Africam Constantius: Illyricum, Asiam, Orientem Galerius obtineret; sumptis duobus Cæsaribus. Constantius tamen, contentus dignitate Augusti, Italiæ atque: Africæ administrandæ sollicitudinem recusavit; vir egregius & præstantissimæ civilitatis: divinis provincialium ac privatorum studiis, suis commoda non admodum affectans: ducensque melius, publicas opes a

**T**hese gentlemen therefore retiring to a private life, Constantius and Galerius were made Emperor for the administration of the government, and the Roman empire was divided betwixt them, so that Constantius had Gaul, Italy, and Africa; Galerius held Illyricum, Asia, and the East; two Cæsars being taken in. But Constantius being content with the dignity of being Emperor, refused the trouble of governing Italy and Africa; an excellent man, and of extraordinary moderation, blessed with the wonderful affection of the provincials and subjects, not much regarding the improvement of his exchequer, and pri-

privatis haberi, quam intra unum claustrum reſervari: adeo autem cultus modici, ut ſetiatis diebus, ſi cum amicis numeroſioribus eſſet epulandum, privatorum eis argento oſſiatum petito triclinia ſternerentur. Hic non modo amabilis, ſed etiam venerabilis Gallis fuit, præcipue quod Diocletiani ſuſpectam prudentiam, & Maximiani ſanguinariam temeritatem imperio ejus evaſerant. Obiit in Britannia, Eboraci, principatus anno tertio decimo, atque inter Divos relatus eſt.

2. Galerius, vir & probe moratus, & egregis in re militari, cum Italiam quoque, ſinente Conſtantio, adminiſtrationi ſuæ acceſſiſſe ſentiret, Cæſares duos creavit. Verum Conſtantio mortuo, Conſtantiuſ, ex obſcuroſiore matrimonio ejus filiuſ, in Britannia creatus eſt Imperator, & in locum patris exoptatiſſimuſ mode-

*thinking it better that the publick wealth ſhould be poſſeſſed by private perſons, than reſerved in one treaſury: a man of ſuch moderate accommodations, that upon holy days, if he was to feaſt with a good number of his friends, his dining-rooms were furniſhed with the plate of his ſubjects, fetched from their houſes. He was not only amiable but venerable to the Gauls, eſpecially becauſe they had eſcaped the ſuſpicious prudence of Diocletian, and the bloody raſhneſs of Maximian, under his government. He died in Britain, at York, in the 13th year of his reign, and was ranked amongſt the Divi.*

2. Galerius, both a well beſiged man, and excellent in the military art, when he found that Italy too, by Conſtantiuſ's permiſſion, was added to his adminiſtration, made two Cæſars. But Conſtantiuſ being dead, Conſtantine, his ſon by a ſwiſe of obſcure birth, was made Emperor in Britain, and ſucceeded as ſa moſt deſirable governor in the room of his father. At

\* He reigned as Emperor but little above two years, but from the time of his being made Cæſar were 15 years.

† Her name was Helena; ſhe was only a concubine of Conſtantiuſ's, ſo that Conſtantine is to be ranked among the number of baſtards.

‡ Our author might with more truth have ſaid but indifferent, as appears ſufficiently from his own account of him in the following chapters, as well as from other authors, particularly Zoſimue. He was the firſt Chriſtian Emperor, but his character did no great credit to the Chriſtian cauſe, any more than that of our Harry the VIIIth. to the Reformation.

rator

rator accessit. Romæ interea Prætoriani, excitato tumultu, Maxentium Herculi filium, qui haud procul ab urbe in villa publica morabatur, Augustum nuncupaverunt; quo nuncio Maximianus Hercules ad spem erectus resumendi fastigii, quod invitus amiserat, Romam adolavit e Lucania quam sedem privatus elegerat, in agris amœnissimis consenscens: Diocletianumque per litteras adhortatus est, ut depositam resumeret potestatem quas ille irritas habuit: sed adversum motum Prætorianorum atque Maxentii Severus Cæsar Romam missus a Galerio, cum exercitu venit: obsidenque urbem militum suorum scelere desertus est.

3. Auctæ Maxentio opes confirmatumque imperium. Severus fugiens, Ravennæ interfectus est. Hercules tamen Maximianus, post hæc in concione exercitus filium Maxentium denudare conatus, seditionem & convicia militum tulit. Inde ad Gallias profectus est, dolo composito tanquam a filio esset expulsus, ut Constanti-

*Rome in the mean time, the guards, raising a tumult, declared Maxentius the son of Hercules, who lived then in the public Villa not far from the city, Emperor. Upon which news Maximianus Hercules being roused to the hopes of resuming the dignity, which he had unwillingly parted with, came immediately to Rome out of Lucania; which, when become a private person, he had chose for the place of his abode, growing old in a most pleasant country, and he advised Diocletian by letters to resume the authority he had laid down, which he slighted; but Severus Cæsar being sent to Rome against this rising of the guards, and Maxentius by Galerius, came thither with an army, and besieging the city, was deserted by the villainy of his own soldiers.*

3. *Maxentius's power was now increased, and his government fixed. Severus flying for it, ‡ was slain at Ravenna. Yet Hercules Maximianus, after this endeavouring to depose Maxentius his son in an assembly of the army, met with a mutiny and ill language from the soldiers. From thence he went to Gaul upon a feigned pretence, as if he had been forced away*

\* This was a house built in the Campus Martius, for the entertainment of ambassadors from foreign nations.

† Others say he was slain at Rome. See Victor and Zosimus.

no genero jungeretur: molliens tamen Constantinum, reperta occasione interficere, qui in Gallis, & militum & provincialium ingenti jam favore regnabat, cæsis Francis atque Alamannis, captisque eorum regibus; quos etiam bestias, cum magnificum spectaculum muneris parasset, objecit. Detectis igitur insidiis per Faustam filiam quæ dolum viro enunciatum erat, profugit Hercules Massiliam, ibique oppressus: ex ea etenim navigare ad filium præparabat: poenas dedit justissimo exitu; vir ad omnem asperitatem sævitiamque proclivus, infidus, incommodus, civilitatis penitus expers.

4. Per hoc tempus Licinius a Galerio Imperator est factus, Dacia oriundus, notus ei antiqua consuetudine, & in bello, quod adversus Narseum gesserat, strenuis laboribus & officiis acceptus: mors Gallerii confestim secuta est. Respublica tum

by his son, that he might join his son-in-law. Yet endeavouring to take off Constantine, having found his opportunity as he thought, who reigned in Gaul with great favour both of the soldiers and provincials, having overthrown the Franks and Alamans; and taken their Kings, \*whom he likewise exposed to wild beasts, upon his exhibiting a noble entertainment of public games. Wherefore the plot being discovered by his daughter Fausta, who made known the contrivance to her husband, Hercules fled to Massilia, and was there put to death: for he designed to sail from thence to his son. He was punished with a most just death: a man inclinable to all manner of cruelty and severity, faithless, vexatious and quite void of all moderation.

4. About this time Licinius was made Emperor by Galerius, a native of Dacia, known to him by an old friendship, and agreeable for his vigorous efforts and services in the war which he had carried on against Narseus. The death of Galerius immediately followed. The

\* This, if true, sufficiently betrays the humanity of Constantine: he was not as yet indeed a christian: but the thing is so barbarous and brutish, and contrary to the custom of the Romans, that I know not how to credit Eutropius therein. They did indeed sometimes put their captives to death, even Princes; but I remember no instance of this savage nature, even in the reigns of the most cruel Emperors.

ab his quatuor Imperatoribus tenebatur, Constantino & Maxentio, filiis Augustorum, Licinio & Maximino novis hominibus. Quinto tamen Constantinus imperii sui anno, bellum adversum Maxentium civile commovit, copias ejus multis præliis fudit, ipsum postremo Romæ adversus nobiles omnibus exitiis fervientem, apud pontem Milvium vicit, Italiaque est potitus. Non multo post deinceps in oriente quoque adversus Licinium Maximinus res novus molitus, vicinum exitium fortuita apud Tarsum morte prævenit.

5. Constantinus tamen, vir ingens, & omnia efficere nitens quæ animo præparasset, simul principatum totius orbis affectans, Licinio bellum intulit; quamvis necessitudo illi & affinitas cum eo esset, nam soror ejus Constantia nupta Licinio erat; ac primo eum in Pannonia, secundo ingenti apperatum bellum apud Cibalas instruentem, repentinus oppressit: omnique Dardania, Mœsia, Macedonia potitus, numerosas provincias occupavit.

*The Empire then possessed by these four Emperors, Constantine and Maxentius, sons of Emperors, Licinius and Maximinus, upstart gentlemen. Constantine, in the fifth year of his reign, raised a civil war against Maxentius, routed his forces in many battles; and defeated himself at last, raging against the nobles at Rome, in all the methods of destruction, at the Milvian bridge, and carried Italy. Then not long after, Maximinus attempted a war against Licinius in the East, but prevented his approaching destruction by an accidental death at Tarsus.*

5. However Constantine being a great man, and endeavouring to effect all things which he had proposed in his mind, at the same time aspiring to the Empire of the whole world, made war upon Licinius, altho' he had an alliance and affinity with him, for his sister Constantia was married to Licinius; and he suddenly reduced him at first in Pannonia, a second time carrying on the war with vast preparations, at Cibale; and making himself master of all Dardania, Mæsia, and Macedonia, he seized likewise upon several other provinces.

\* The capital city of Cilicia, the birth-place of St. Paul.



6. *Varia deinceps inter eos bella, & pax reconciliata ruptaque est: postremo Licinius navali & terrestri prælio victus apud Nicomediam, se dedit, & contra religionem sacramenti Thesalonicae privatus occisus. Eo tempore res Romana sub uno Augusto & tribus Cæsaribus, quod nunquam alias fuit; cum liberi Constantini Gallia, Orienti, Italiaeque præessent. Verum insolentia rerum secundarum aliquantum Constantinum ex illa favorabili animi docilitate mutavit. Primum necessitudines persecutus, egregium virum, & sororis filium commodæ indolis juvenem interficit, mox uxorem, post numerosos amicos.*

7. *Vir primo imperii tempore optimis principibus, ultimo mediis comparandus. Innumeræ in eo animi corporisque virtutes claruerunt; militaris gloriæ appetentissimus, fortuna in bellis prospera fuit; verum ita, ut non superaret industriam. Nam etiam Gothos post civile bellum varie profligavit, pace eis ad positemum data; ingentemq;*

6. *After that there were various battles betwixt them, and a peace made and broken again: at last Licinius being conquered in a battle both by sea and land, at Nicomedia, surrendered himself, and, contrary to the obligation of the oath, was slain, now stript of his imperial dignity, at Thessalonica. At that time the Roman state was under one Augustus and three Cæsars, which never had been before; whilst the sons of Constantine governed Gaul, the East, and Italy. But the insolence of prosperity drew Constantine a little from that amiable \* easiness of mind. First falling upon his relations, he put to death that excellent person, and his sister's son, a youth of a civil disposition, soon after his wife, and many of his friends.*

7. *He was a man to be compared to the best of Princes, in the beginning of his reign, but to indifferent ones in the latter end of it. Innumerable excellencies of mind and body shone out in him; he was most greedy of military glory, and had good fortune in his wars; but so that it did not exceed his activity. For after the civil war he overthrew the Goths too several times, granting them a*

\* Eutropius uses the word *docilitas* here in a sense it never has in any good author.

apud barbaros gentes memoriam gratiæ collocavit. Civilibus artibus & liberalibus studiis deditus; affectator justæ amoris, quem omnino sibi & liberalitate & docilitate quæsit; sicut in nonnullos amicos dubius, ita in reliquos egregius: nihil occasionum prætermittens, quo opulentiores eos clarioresque præstaret.

8. Multas leges rogavit; quasdam ex bono & æquo, pleraque superfluas, nonnullas severas; primusque urbem nominis sui ad tantum fastigium evehere molitus est, ut Romæ æmulam faceret. Bellum adversum Parthos moliens, qui jam Mesopotamiam fatigabant, uno & trigésimo anno imperii, ætatis sexto & sexagesimo, Nicomediæ in Villa publica obiit. Denuntiata morte ejus etiam per crinitam stellam, quæ inusitatæ magnitudinis aliquamdiu fulsit; eam Græci Cometen vocant; atque inter Divos meruit referri.

peace at last; and fixed in the barbarous nations a strong remembrance of his kindness. He was given to the arts of peace, and the liberal studies; an affecter of a just love, which he did indeed procure to himself, both by his bounty and gentleness; as he was somewhat unaccountable in his carriage to some of his friends, so was he exceedingly good towards the rest; letting slip no opportunities, whereby he might render them more rich and famous.

8. He enacted many laws; some agreeable to goodness and equity, but most of them superfluous, and some severe ones; and first attempted to raise the city of his own name to so great a height, that he made it a rival to Rome. As he was attempting a war against the Parthians, who now harraßed Mesopotamia, he died in a public Villa of Nicomedia, in the 31st year of his reign, and the 66th year of his age. His death was foretold by a haired star, which being of an unusual bigness, shone for some time. The Greeks call it Cometes \* and he deserved to be enrolled amongst the Gods.

\* It is plain by our author's way of using the word *meruit* upon other occasions, he here means to say, that Constantine was actually enrolled among the Divi or Demi-gods, which sure cannot be true, and therefore 'tis plain by that, our Eutropius was no Christian, since he so little understood the religion, as to think it consistent therewith to deify dead men.

9. Successores filios tres reliquit, atque unum fratris filium. Verum Dalmatius Cæsar prosperrima indole, neque patruo absimilis, haud multo post oppressus est factione militari, & Constantio patruale suo finente potius quam jubente. Constantinum porro, fratri bellum inferentem, & apud Aquileiam inconsultius prælium aggressum, Constantis duces interemerunt; ita respublica ad duos Augustos redacta. Constantis imperium strenuum aliquamdiu & justum fuit; mox cum & valetudine improspera, & amicis pravoribus uteretur, ad gravia vitia conversus, cum intolerabilis provincialibus, militibus injucundus esset, factione Magnentii occisus est. Obiit autem non longe ab Hispaniis, in castro cui Helenæ nomen est, anno imperii xvii. ætatis trigésimo: rebus tamen plurimis strenue militia gestis, exercituique per omne vitæ tempus sine gravi crudelitate terribilis.

10. Diversa Constantii fortuna fuit; a Persis enim multa & gravia perpeffus, sæpe captus oppidis, obsessis urbibus, caelis exercitibus, nullumque ei contra Sa-

9. *He left three sons his successors, and one his brother's son. But Dalmatius Cæsar, a man of a happy genius, and not unlike his uncle, was not long after taken off by a faction of the soldiers, and Constantius his cousin suffering it, rather than commanding it. The generals of Constantius slew Constantine too, making war upon his brother, and unadvisedly attempting a battle at Aquileia; thus the government was reduced to two Emperors. The government of Constantius was active and just for some time; soon after as he had but indifferent health, and bad friends, falling off to great vices, when he was now intolerable to the provincials, and unacceptable to the soldiers, he was slain by a faction of Magnentius. He died not far from Spain in a castle, the name of which was Helen, in the 17th year of his reign, and the 30th of his age; yet after he had performed very many things gallantly in the war, and had been terrible to his army, through the whole time of his life, without any great cruelty.*

10. *The fortune of Constantius was different, for he suffered many and grievous things from the Persians, his towns being often taken, his cities besieged, his armies cut off, and he had not*

porem

porem prosperum praelium fuit; nisi quod apud Singaram haud dubiam victoriam ferocia militum amisit, qui pugnam seditiose & stolidè contra rationem belli die jam præcipiti, poposcerunt. Post Constantis necem, Magnentio Italiam, Africam, Gallias obtinente; etiam Illyricum res novas habuit, Veteranione ad Imperium consensu militum electo: quem grandævum jam, & cunctis amabilem diuturnitate & felicitate militiæ, ad tuendum Illyricum Principem creaverunt: virum probum, & morum veterum, ac jucundæ civilitatis, sed omnium liberalium artium expertem, adeo ut ne elementa quidem prima litterarum, nisi grandævus, & jam Imperator, acceperit.

11. Sed a Constantio, qui ad ultionem fraternæ necis bellum civile commoverat, abrogatum est Veteranioni imperium; qui novo inusitatoque more, consensu mili-

one successful battle against Sapor, but that at Singara he lost an unquestionable victory, by the unreasonable keenness of his men, who seditiously and foolishly called for battle, when the day was now almost spent, contrary to the way of war. After the death of Constant, Magnentius holding Italy, Africa and Gaul, Illyricum too had some stir in it, Veteranio being chosen by the consent of the soldiers to the empire; whom they made Emperor when now old, and amiable to all people, by reason of the long continuance and success of his service in the war, to defend Illyricum; being an honest man, and of ancient morals, and agreeable moderation; but ignorant of all the liberal arts, so that he did not indeed learn the first elements of letters, till he was old, and now emperor.

11. But Veteranio's authority was taken from him by Constantius, who had raised a civil war to revenge his brother's death; who after a new and unusual manner, was obliged

\* A Town upon the Tigris.

† Of ancient morals, that is, of great integrity and goodness. This manner of expression seems to have proceeded from a humour, that has all along prevailed in the world, even from the days of Homer, of preferring the former times before the present: the reason of which is, that people are more minutely and fully acquainted with the vices and follies of their own times, and therefore conclude them worse than the foregoing; whereas the Scripture informs us, that the most ancient times, i. e. those before the flood, were the most wicked.

tum deponere insigne compulſus eſt. Romæ quoque tumultus fuit, Nepotiano Conſtantini ſororis filio per gladiatorum manum imperium invadente: qui ſævis exordiis dignum exitum naſtus eſt; vigefimo enim atque octavo die a Magnentianis ducibus oppreſſus, pœnas dedit: caputque ejus pilo per urbem circumlatum eſt: graviffimæ proſcriptiones & nobilium cædes fuerunt.

\* 12. Non multo poſt Magnentius apud Muſſiam proſtigatus acie eſt, ac pene captus: ingentes Romani imperii vires ea dimicatione conſumptæ ſunt, ad quælibet bella externa idoneæ, quæ multum triumphorum poſſent ſecuritatisque conferre. Orienti mox a Conſtantio Cæſar eſt datus patrui filius Gallus: Magnentiusque diverſis præliis victus vim vitæ ſuæ apud Lugdunum attulit imperii anno tertio, menſe ſeptimo: frater quoque ejus Senonis, quem ad tuendas Gallias Cæſarem miſerat.

13. Per hæc tempora etiam a Conſtantio multis

by the conſent of the ſoldiers to lay down \* the badge of his power. There was too a tumult at Rome, Nepotianus the ſon of Conſtantine's ſiſter, ſeizing the government by a body of gladiators; who met with an end anſwerable to his cruel beginning; for being reduced in the 28th day of his reign, by the commanders of Magnentius, he was puniſhed; and his head being fixed upon a ſhort-ſiſce, was carried about the city. There were moſt terrible proſcriptions and maſſacres of the nobles.

12. Not long after Magnentius was overthrown in a battle at Muſſia, and well nigh taken: a great many forces of the Roman empire were cut off in that engagement, ſufficient for any foreign wars, and which might have procured many triumphs, and much ſecurity. § Soon after Gallus, his uncle's ſon, was appointed Cæſar in the Eaſt by Conſtantius; and Magnentius being defeated in ſeveral battles, put an end to his own life at Lyons, in the 3d year and 7th month of his reign: as did his brother too at Senoni, whom he had ſent as Cæſar to defend Gaul.

13. About theſe times too Gallus Cæſar, after he had

\* Tanaquil le Fevre is of opinion, that the word *imperii* after *insigne* has been omitted by the tranſcribers of books, which is not unlikely.

† A town of Illyricum upon the river Drave.

§ He had been conſtituted Cæſar before the death of Nepotian.

incivilibus gestis Gallus Cæsar occisus est: vir natura ferus, & ad tyrannidem pronior, si suo jure imperare licuisset. Sylvanus quoque in Gallia res novas molitus, ante diem trigessimum extinctus est.

14. Solus in imperio Romano eo tempore Constantius Princeps & Augustus fuit. Mox Julianum Cæsarem ad Gallias misit, patrualem suam, Galli fratrem, tradita ei in matrimonium sorore; cum multa oppida Barbari expugnassent, alia obsiderent, ubique fœda vastitas esset, Romanumque imperium non dubia jam calamitate mutaret: a quo modicis copiis apud Argentoratam Galliarum urbem ingentes Alamannorum copiae extinctæ sunt, rex nobilissimus captus, Galliarum restituta: multa postea per eundem Julianum egregie adversum Barbaros gesta sunt; summoque ultra Rhenum Germani, & finibus suis Romanum imperium restitutum.

15. Neque multo post, cum Germanici jam exercitus a Galliarum præsidio tollerentur, consensu militum Julianus factus Augustus est: interjectoquoque anno,

done many tyrannical acts, was put to death by Constantius: a man by nature cruel, and prone to tyranny, if he could have reigned in his own right. Sylvanus too in Gaul attempting a change of government, was taken off before the 30th day after.

14. Constantius was at that time the only Prince and Emperor in the Roman empire. Presently after he sent Julian as Cæsar into Gaul, his cousin Gallus's brother, giving him his sister in marriage; when the Barbarians had now taken many towns, and were besieging others; and there was every where a woeful ravage made, and the Roman empire was tottering in visible distress: by whom, with a small army, vast forces of the Alamanni were cut off, near Strasbourg in Gaul, their most noble King taken, and Gaul recovered. Many things were afterwards excellently performed by the same Julian against the Barbarians, and the Germans driven beyond the Rhine, and the Roman empire restored to its former limits.

15. And not long after, when the German armies were now removing from the defence of Gaul, Julian was made Emperor by the consent of the soldiers, and a year after went

ad



ad Illyricum obtinendum profectus est, Constantio Parthicis bellis occupato: quibus rebus cognitis, ad bellum civile conversus, in itinere obijt, inter Ciliciam Cappadociamque, anno imperii octavo & xxx. ætatis quinto & xl. meruitque inter divos referri: vir egregiæ tranquillitatis, placidus, nimis amicis & familiaribus credens, mox etiam uxori- bus deditior: qui tamen primis imperii annis ingentem modestia egerit: familiarium etiam locupletator: neque inhonoros sinens, quorum laboriola expertus fuisset officia: ad severitatem tamen propensior, si suspicio imperii moveretur: mitis alias, & cujus in civilibus magis quam in externis bellis sit laudanda fortuna.

16. Hinc Julianus rerum potitus est, ingentique apparatu Parthis intulit bellum; cui expeditioni ego quoque interfui. Aliquot

to \* seize Illyricum, Constantius being busy in the Parthian wars; which things being heard, wheeling off to this civil war, he died in his return, betwixt Cilicia and Cappadocia, in the 38<sup>th</sup> year of his reign, and the 45<sup>th</sup> of his age, and was deserving enough to be ranked amongst the Gods: a man of extraordinary meekness, good-natured, trusting too much to his friends and familiars, and at last too much subjected to his wives; who however behaved with great moderation, in the first years of his reign: an enricher too of his friends, and not suffering any to go unrewarded, whose laborious good services he had known by experience; yet inclinable a little to severity, if the suspicion of a design upon the empire was once raised in him; otherwise easy enough, and whose fortune is more to be commended in his civil, than foreign wars.

16. † After this, Julian enjoyed the government, and made war upon the Parthians, with vast preparations; in which expedition I was likewise present.

\* This was a most base return made Constantius for his kindness to him: he had all along professed himself a Christian, but now discovered his former hypocrisy, by again restoring the Pagan religion, and persecuting the Christian; for which he commonly goes by the Name of Julian the Apostate. He was a man of considerable parts, as appears by his writings still extant.

† In the year of Christ 61.

oppida & castella Persarum in deditionem accepit, vel vi oppugnavit. Assyriamq; populatus, castra apud Ctesiphontem stativa aliquamdiu habuit: remeansque victor, dum se inconsultius praeliis inferit, hostili manu interfectus est, sexto Kalendas Julias, imperii anno septimo, ætatis altero & trigesimo; atq; inter Divos relatus est: vir egregius, & Republicam insigniter moderaturus, si per fata licuisset: liberalibus disciplinis apprime eruditus, Græcis doctior, atque adeo ut Latina eruditione nequaquam cum Græca scientia conveniret: facundia ingenti, promptæ memoriæ, & tenacissime: in quibusdam philosopho propior: in amicis liberalis: sed minus diligens quam tantum principem decuit: fuerunt enim nonnulli, qui vulnera gloriæ ejus inferrent: in provinciales justissimus, & tributorum, quatenus ferri posset, oppressor: civilis in cunctos: mediocrem habens ærarii curam: gloriæ avidus, ac per eam animi plerumque immodici: ni-

*He took some towns and castles of the Persians upon surrender, or carried them by force; and wasting Assyria, had for some time a standing camp at Ctesiphon; and returning thence victorious, whilst he rashly thrusts himself into a battle, was slain by the hand of the enemy, upon the 6th of the Calends of July, in the 7th year of his reign, and the 31st of his age, and was \* placed amongst the Gods: an excellent man, and one that would have governed the empire excellently, if he might, but for the fates; extremely well instructed in the liberal sciences, but more learned in the Greek tongue, and so that he did not in his skill in the Latin equal his knowledge in the Greek; of great eloquence, of a quick and most tenacious memory; in some things more like a philosopher than a prince; liberal to his friends, but less careful in that matter than became so great a prince; for there were some that brought a blemish on his glory: most just towards the provincials, and a suppressor of the taxes, as much as could be bore; moderate towards all; taking indifferent care of the treasury; greedy of*

\* As our author was upon the spot, one would think he should know the truth in this matter; and yet it is hard to believe that Jovian, who professed himself a Christian, could be guilty of such a scandalous, as well as a senseless abomination, so contrary to the whole tenour of his religion.

h. is religionis Christianæ infectator, peruide tamen ut cruore abstineret. Marco Antonino non absimilis: quem etiam æmulari studebat.

17. Post hunc Jovianus, qui tunc domesticus militabat, ad obtinendum imperium consensu exercitus electus est, commendatione patris quam sua militibus notior; qui jam turbatis rebus exercitu quoque inopia laborante, uno a Persis atque altero prælio victus, pacem cum Sapore necessariam quidem, sed ignobilem fecit, multatis finibus, ac nonnulla imperii Romani tradita; quod ante eum annis mille centum & duobus de viginti fere, ex quo Romanum imperium conditum erat, nunquam accidit. Quinetiam legiones nostræ ita & apud Caudium per Pontium Telesinum, ita & in Hispania apud Numantriam, & in Numidia sub jugum missæ sunt, ut nihil tamen finium traderetur. Ea pacis conditio non penitus reprehendenda foret, si

glory, and for that for the most part of an immoderate inclination; too great a persecutor of the Christian religion, yet so that he abstained from blood: not unlike Marcus Antoninus, whom also he made it his business to imitate.

17. After him Jovian, who then attended on him in the expedition, as chamberlain of the household, was elected by the consent of the army to hold the empire, more known to the soldiers by the recommendation of his father, than his own; who, never being now in confusion; and the army distressed with want; being defeated in one battle or two by the Persians, made a peace with Sapor, necessary indeed & ignominious, being deprived of some territory; and some parts of the Roman empire were delivered, which before him had never happened, since the Roman empire was founded, for a thousand one hundred and eighteen years. Moreover, our legions were so made to pass under the yoke, both at Caudium by Pontius Telesinus, and so in Spain at Numantria, and in Numidia; that, however, no part of the Roman territory was surrendered up. \* That article of

\* Our author talks here, as your great politicians usually act, without the least regard to honour and justice, but only to interest. There was this remarkable difference betwixt the case of Jovian and the rest he alludes to, that the Consuls, by whom the peace at Caudium, &c. was made, had no power to conclude a peace, but Jovian had as much as to make w

foederis necessitatem, cum integrum fuit, mutare voluisset: sicut a Romanis omnibus his bellis, quæ commemoravi, factum est. Nam & Samnitibus, & Numantinis, & Numidis confestim bella illata sunt: neque pax ita fuit. Sed dum æmulum imperii veretur, intra provinciam residens, gloriæ tantum consuluit. Itaque, ut ingressus, atque Illyricum petens, in Galatiæ finibus repente more obiit: vir magnus, neque iners neque imprudens.

18. Multi exanimatum quæmur nimia cruditate: eo cœnandum enim epulis indulserat: alii odore cubinuli, quod, ex recenti tectulo calcis, grave quiescentius erat: quidam nimietate funarum, quas gravi frigore adoleverant, multas jusserat. Necessit imperii mense septimo, quarto-diecimo Kalendas Martias: ætatis, ut qui maximum ac minimum transiit, tertio & vigesimo anno: ac benignitate Principum, qui ei successerunt, inter Divos relictos est. Nam & civilitati propior, natura admodum liberalis fuit. Is status erat Romanæ, Joviano eodem &

the peace was not to be absolute, & condemn'd, if he would have set aside the obligation of the treaty, when it was in his power, as was done by the Romans in all those wars I have mention'd: for immediately war was made both upon the Samnites, and Numantines, and Numidians, nor was the peace confirm'd. But whilst he fears a rival for the Empire, whilst he resided in the East, he but little consulted his own glory. Wherefore putting himself upon his march, and going for Illyricum, he died a sudden death, in the country of Galatia: a man otherwise neither inactive, nor wanting sense.

18. Many think he was taken off by an excessive crudity, for he had indulged himself in eating at supper: some by the smell of his chamber, which was dangerous to the lodgers, by reason of a fresh plaistering of lime: some think by too great a quantity of charcoal, which he had ordered to be burnt in great plenty, in a severe cold. He died in the 7th month of his reign, upon the 14th of the Calends of March, at the 33d year of his age, and, by favour of the Princes that succeeded him, was enrolled amongst the Gods; for he was both inclinable to moderation, and by nature very generous. That was the condition of the Roman empire, when the same

Varroniano Consulibus, anno urbis conditæ millesimo centesimo & nono decimo. Quia autem ad inclytos Principes venerandosq; per-ventum est, interim operi modum dabimus. Nam reliqua stylo majore dicenda sunt: quæ nunc non tam prætermittimus, quam ad majorem scribendi diligen- tiam reservamus.

*Jovian and Varronian were Consuls, in the year from the building of the city\* one thousand one hundred and ninetee. † But because we are now come to famous and venerable Prince we shall here put an end to our work. For what follows must be related in a loftier style which we do not now so much omit, as reserve to a great diligence in writing.*

\* One thousand one hundred and sixteen.

† The reader is not from hence to imagine that these famous and venerable Princes, as Eutropius calls them, were better than a great many of the foregoing, or near so good as some of them. This is only piece of gross flattery; a tribute more or less paid to all Princes without distinction, and which with men of sense or consideration always stand for nothing. In the language of flatterers, the present Prince always exceeds all the foregoing just as much as, with respect to other men, in the vulgar estimation, former times were better than the present.



# I N D E X.

*Prior numerus librum, posterior caput indicat.*

<p><b>A.</b>  <b>Ad C.</b> <b>Ch.</b> <b>Alex.</b> <b>Alexan-</b>  <b>Otho.</b> <b>obfessus</b> <b>cap-</b>  <b>ab</b> <b>Stocleti-</b>  <b>ch.</b> <b>23.</b>  <b>Pacorus</b> <b>Clabrio</b> <b>bene</b> <b>pug-</b>  <b>Pante-</b> <b>Ap</b> <b>Achaia</b>, <b>4.</b> <b>3.</b>  <b>Papirius</b> <b>al</b> <b>cum</b> <b>fratre</b> <b>Hi-</b>  <b>llo.</b> <b>plale</b> <b>interimitur</b> <b>a</b> <b>Ju-</b>  <b>gutha</b>, <b>4.</b> <b>26.</b>  <b>Pe-</b> <b>labeni</b> <b>ab</b> <b>Traiano</b> <b>vin-</b>  <b>cuntur</b>, <b>8.</b> <b>3.</b>  <b>Adrianus</b> <b>succedit</b> <b>Traiano</b>,  <b>&amp;c.</b> <b>8.</b> <b>6.</b>  <b>Ægyptus</b> <b>additur</b> <b>Imp.</b> <b>Ro-</b>  <b>mano.</b> <b>7.</b> <b>6.</b>  <b>Æmilianus</b> <b>res</b> <b>novas</b> <b>mol-</b>  <b>itur</b> <b>in</b> <b>Mæfia</b>, <b>9.</b> <b>5.</b> <b>fit</b>  <b>Imperator</b>, <b>9.</b> <b>6.</b>  <b>Æmilius</b> <b>Paulus</b> <b>Pænos</b>  <b>navali</b> <b>certamine</b> <b>superat</b>,  <b>2.</b> <b>22.</b>  <b>Æmilius</b> <b>Paulus</b> <b>prælio</b> <b>ad</b>  <b>Cannas</b> <b>occiditur</b>, <b>3.</b> <b>10.</b>  <b>Æmilius</b> <b>Paulus</b> <b>Perseum</b>  <b>Macedoniz</b> <b>vincit</b>, <b>4.</b> <b>7.</b>  <b>Africanus</b> <b>Pompeli</b> <b>legatus</b>  <b>ab</b> <b>Julio</b> <b>Cæ.</b> <b>re</b> <b>in</b> <b>His-</b>  <b>pania</b> <b>superatur</b>, <b>6.</b> <b>26.</b>  <b>Agri-</b> <b>(M.)</b> <b>i</b> <b>Aquitania</b>  <b>re</b> <b>recipere</b> <b>gerit</b>,  <b>7.</b> <b>5.</b>  <b>Alamanni</b> <b>et</b> <b>Atis</b> <b>Gallia</b>  <b>in</b> <b>U.</b> <b>3.</b> <b>fm</b> <b>irumpunt</b>, <b>9.</b>  <b>8.</b> <b>ab</b> <b>Constantio</b> <b>Cæfare</b>  <b>magna</b> <b>clade</b> <b>afficiuntur</b>  <b>in</b> <b>Gallia</b>, <b>9.</b> <b>23.</b> <b>rursum</b>  <b>ab</b> <b>Juliano</b> <b>Cæfare</b>, <b>10.</b> <b>14.</b>  <b>Albani</b> <b>a</b> <b>Pompeio</b> <b>vincun-</b>  <b>tur</b>, <b>6.</b> <b>4.</b>  <b>Albinus</b> <b>(Closius)</b> <b>a</b> <b>Seve-</b>  <b>ro</b> <b>vincitur</b> <b>apud</b> <b>Lugdun-</b>  <b>um</b>, <b>8.</b> <b>9.</b>  <b>Alexander</b> <b>Imp.</b> <b>8.</b> <b>23.</b>  <b>Allia</b>, <b>ibi</b> <b>vincuntur</b> <b>ab</b>  <b>Gallia</b> <b>Romani</b>, <b>1.</b> <b>20.</b></p>	<p><b>Antus</b> <b>Rex</b> <b>Romanorum</b>,  <b>1.</b> <b>6.</b>  <b>Andriscus</b>, <b>Pseudophilip-</b>  <b>pus</b>, <b>4.</b> <b>15.</b>  <b>Annibal</b> <b>Saguntum</b> <b>capit</b>,  <b>&amp;c.</b> <b>3.</b> <b>7.</b>  <b>Antemnates</b>, <b>1.</b> <b>2.</b>  <b>Antiochus</b> <b>Rex</b> <b>Syrie</b> <b>vin-</b>  <b>citur</b>, <b>4.</b> <b>3.</b> <b>&amp;c.</b>  <b>Antonius</b>, <b>M.</b> <b>&amp;</b> <b>L.</b> <b>An-</b>  <b>nus</b>, <b>8.</b> <b>9.</b>  <b>Antonius</b> <b>(Marcus)</b> <b>7.</b> <b>1.</b>  <b>&amp;c.</b> <b>seq.</b>  <b>Appius</b> <b>Claudius</b> <b>Censor</b>,  <b>2.</b> <b>9.</b>  <b>Arabes</b> <b>subiguntur</b> <b>a</b> <b>Seve-</b>  <b>ro</b>, <b>8.</b> <b>13.</b> <b>a</b> <b>Pompeio</b>,  <b>6.</b> <b>14.</b>  <b>Archelaus</b> <b>Vex</b> <b>Mithridatis</b>  <b>ab</b> <b>Scylla</b> <b>vincitur</b>, <b>5.</b> <b>6.</b>  <b>Ariarathes</b>, <b>4.</b> <b>6.</b>  <b>Ariobarzanes</b>, <b>5.</b> <b>5.</b>  <b>Aristobulus</b> <b>Rex</b> <b>Judæo-</b>  <b>rum</b>, <b>6.</b> <b>16.</b>  <b>Aristonicus</b> <b>bellum</b> <b>in</b> <b>Asia</b>  <b>mouet</b>, <b>&amp;c.</b> <b>4.</b> <b>20.</b>  <b>Asdrubal</b> <b>Annibalis</b> <b>frater</b>  <b>magna</b> <b>cum</b> <b>strage</b> <b>superatur</b>,  <b>3.</b> <b>18.</b>  <b>Athenæ</b> <b>a</b> <b>Sylla</b> <b>capiuntur</b>,  <b>5.</b> <b>6.</b>  <b>Attalus</b> <b>Rex</b> <b>Pergam</b>, <b>4.</b> <b>4.</b>  <b>Attillus</b> <b>Regulus</b> <b>capitur</b> <b>a</b>  <b>Pænis</b>, <b>2.</b> <b>21.</b> <b>superatur</b>,  <b>3.</b> <b>18.</b>  <b>Augustus</b>, <b>7.</b> <b>1.</b> <b>&amp;</b> <b>seq.</b>  <b>Aurelianus</b> <b>Imperator</b>, <b>9.</b>  <b>13.</b> <b>&amp;c.</b>  <b>B.</b>  <b>Bagaudæ</b>, <b>9.</b> <b>20.</b>  <b>Balbinus</b> <b>Imp.</b> <b>9.</b> <b>2.</b>  <b>Basinius</b> <b>Imp.</b> <b>8.</b> <b>19.</b>  <b>Bastennæ</b> <b>subig.</b> <b>9.</b> <b>25.</b>  <b>Belli</b>, <b>6.</b> <b>10.</b>  <b>Bibulus</b> <b>Consul</b> <b>cum</b> <b>Julio</b>  <b>Cæfare</b>, <b>6.</b> <b>17.</b></p>	<p><b>Bocchus</b> <b>Rex</b> <b>Mauritaniz</b>,  <b>4.</b> <b>27.</b>  <b>Brutus</b>, <b>2.</b> <b>8.</b> <b>&amp;c.</b> <b>4.</b> <b>19.</b>  <b>C.</b>  <b>Cæcilius</b> <b>Metellus</b> <b>mittitur</b>  <b>in</b> <b>Macedoniam</b> <b>contra</b>  <b>Pseudophilippum</b>, <b>4.</b> <b>13.</b>  <b>Cæpio</b> <b>Consul</b> <b>in</b> <b>Africam</b>  <b>proficiscitur</b>, <b>2.</b> <b>23.</b>  <b>Cæsar</b> <b>(Julius)</b> <b>fil.</b> <b>Consul</b>,  <b>&amp;c.</b> <b>6.</b> <b>17.</b> <b>&amp;c.</b>  <b>Calpurnia</b> <b>Imp.</b> <b>7.</b> <b>12.</b>  <b>Calpurnius</b> <b>Bestia</b> <b>Consul</b>  <b>mittitur</b> <b>contra</b> <b>Jugur-</b>  <b>tham</b>, <b>4.</b> <b>6.</b>  <b>Camillus</b>, <b>1.</b> <b>19.</b> <b>&amp;c.</b>  <b>Cannæ</b>, <b>3.</b> <b>10.</b>  <b>Cantabria</b> <b>addita</b> <b>Imperio</b>,  <b>6.</b> <b>7.</b>  <b>Caracalla</b> <b>Imp.</b> <b>8.</b> <b>22.</b>  <b>Caracallus</b> <b>purpuram</b> <b>sumit</b>,  <b>9.</b> <b>21.</b>  <b>Calpurnius</b> <b>(Calus)</b> <b>6.</b> <b>23.</b>  <b>Catilia</b>, <b>6.</b> <b>15.</b>  <b>Cato</b> <b>se</b> <b>occidit</b>, <b>6.</b> <b>23.</b>  <b>Catulus</b> <b>Consul</b> <b>cum</b> <b>C.</b>  <b>Mario</b> <b>contra</b> <b>Cimbros</b>  <b>felicitè</b> <b>pugnat</b>, <b>5.</b> <b>1.</b> <b>2.</b>  <b>Cicero</b> <b>Consul</b>, <b>6.</b> <b>15.</b> <b>oc-</b>  <b>ciditur</b> <b>a</b> <b>Triumviris</b>,  <b>7.</b> <b>2.</b>  <b>Cimbri</b> <b>vincuntur</b> <b>a</b> <b>C.</b>  <b>Mario</b>, <b>5.</b> <b>1.</b> <b>2.</b>  <b>Claudius</b> <b>Imp.</b> <b>7.</b> <b>13.</b>  <b>Cleopatra</b>, <b>6.</b> <b>22.</b> <b>7.</b> <b>6.</b>  <b>Constantius</b> <b>Constantini</b> <b>M.</b>  <b>pater</b> <b>fit</b> <b>Cæsar</b>, <b>9.</b> <b>22.</b>  <b>Augustus</b> <b>creatur</b>, <b>10.</b> <b>1.</b>  <b>Constantinus</b> <b>Constantini</b>  <b>fil.</b> <b>Imp.</b> <b>10.</b> <b>9.</b>  <b>Constantinus</b> <b>M.</b> <b>Imp.</b> <b>10.</b>  <b>2.</b> <b>&amp;</b> <b>seq.</b>  <b>Constantinus</b> <b>Constantini</b>  <b>M.</b> <b>filius</b> <b>Imp.</b> <b>10.</b> <b>9.</b>  <b>Constantius</b> <b>Imp.</b> <b>10.</b> <b>9.</b>  <b>Consu-</b></p>
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# I N D E X.

Norbanus Consul a Sylla su-  
peratur, 5. 7.  
Numa Rex Rom. 1. 3.  
Numant. bellum, 4. 17.  
Numerianus Imp. 9. 18.

## O.

Octavianus, 7. 1.  
Odenatus Palmyrenus vin-  
cit Perfas, 9. 10. servat  
Imperium in Oriente,  
9. 11. occiditur, 9. 13.  
Opilius Macrinus Imp. 8.  
21.  
Orcades Imperio Rom.  
ad unum, 7. 13.  
Otho, mp. 16.

Pacorus, 7. 5.  
Panicul, 7. 1.  
Papirius Cursor Dictator  
contra Samosites,

Petronia Consul, 4. 20.  
Petronius in Macedonia re-  
bellat, 4. 6.  
Pertinax Imp. 8. 16.  
Pescennius Niger Imp. 8.  
18.  
Pompeius legatus Pompeii  
vincitur in Hispania ab  
J. Cesare, 6. 20.  
Philippus Rex Macedoniz  
vincitur, 4. 2.  
Piraticum bellum, 6. 12.  
Pius Imp. 8. 8.  
Plautius dux Rom. in Bri-  
tannia, 7. 13.  
Plotina uxor Trajani, 8. 6.  
Pompeii M. gesta, 5. 8. 9.  
6. 12. 13. 14. 19. 20.  
21.  
Porcena Rex Etruriz, 1.  
11.  
Poculus sump. pura op-  
primitur, 9. 11.  
Prusias, Rex Bithyniz, 4.  
5. 5.

Pseudo Petseus, 4. 15.  
Publicola, 1. 10.  
Pupienus Imp. 9. 2.  
Pyrrhus bellum: gerit in  
Rom. 2. 11. 12. 13. 14.

## Q.

Quadi vincuntur, 8. 13.  
Quingentiani Africani  
infestant, 9. 22. doman-  
tur, 9. 23.  
Quintilius Imp. 9. 12.

## R.

Reguli gesta, 2. 21.  
Remus, 1. 1.  
Romulus, 1. 2.  
Rusticani tumultuantur in  
Gallia, 9. 20.

## S.

Sabini vincuntur, 1. 11.  
Saguntus capitur ab Anni-  
bale, 3. 7.  
Salinator vincit Asdru-  
lem, 3. 18.  
Salvius Julianus Imp. 8.  
17.  
Samniticum bellum, 2. 8.  
& seq.  
Saturninus imperium usur-  
pens opprimitur, 9. 17.  
Saxones mare infestant, 9.  
21.  
Scipionis Africani majoris  
gesta, 3. 15. 16. 20. 21.  
22. 23.  
Scipionis Africani minoris  
gesta, 4. 10. 12. 17. 19.  
Scipio Asiaticus, 4. 4.  
Sertorius in Hispania bel-  
lum movet, 6. 1.  
Servili gesta, 6. 3.  
Servius Rex Romanorum,  
1. 7.  
Severus Imp. 8. 18. 19.

Surena, dux Parthorum,  
vincitur, 6. 18.  
Syllas gesta, 5. 4. &c.  
Syphax, Numidiz Rex, ca-  
pitur, 3. 20.  
Syriacum bellum, 4. 5.

## T.

Tacitus Imp. 9. 16.  
Tarquinius superbus, Rex  
Rom. 1. 8.  
Tetricks, 9. 13.  
Tutones vincuntur a C.  
Mario, 5. 1. 2.  
Tiberius Imp. 7. 11.  
Tigranes, Rex Armeniz, 6.  
8. 13.  
Titus Imp. 7. 21.  
Torquati pugna cum Gallo,  
2. 5.  
Trajanus Imp. 8. 5. &c.  
Triboni Pl. primum cre-  
antur, 1. 13.

## V.

Valerianus Imp. 9. 7.  
Valerius Publicola, 1. 9.  
10. 11.  
Varro (Terentius) ad Can-  
nas ab Annibale vincitur,  
3. 10.  
Vecta insula additur Im-  
perio, 7. 19.  
Veientes, 1. 4. 16. 19.  
Venticidius vincit Parthos,  
7. 5.  
Virginii Facinus, 1. 18.  
Viriatius, 4. 16.  
Vitellius Imp. 7. 17.  
Volsel, 1. 14. 19.  
Volusianus Imp. 9. 5.

## X.

Xantippus Regulum prelio  
superatum capit, 2. 21.

## Z.

Zenobia imperium orientis  
sibi vindicat, &c. 9. 13.

F I N I S.