

**WHITE GRAMMAR
SCHOOL TEXTS. THE
FIRST AND SECOND
BOOKS OF EUTROPIUS**

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EUTROPIUS & JOHN T. WHITE

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P R E F A C E.

FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what is certainly a want, Portions of the *Classical Writers* usually read in Schools are now being issued under the title of GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS; while, at the request of various Masters, it has been determined to add to the series some portions of the *Greek Testament*.

Each TEXT is provided with a VOCABULARY of the words occurring in it. In every instance—with the exception of Eutropius and Æsop—the origin of a word, when known, is stated at the commencement of the article treating of it, if connected with

another Latin, or Greek word ; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular "Text." In the Vocabularies, however, to Eutropius and Æsop—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words respectively.

Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of GRAMMAR, as well as with ETYMOLOGY, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the *Public Schools Latin Primer*, or in *Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar*, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from *Jelf's Greek Grammar*, *Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek*, or the *Latin Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig*.

LONDON : Oct. 1879.

EUTROPII
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ
LIBER I.

1. Origin of Roman Empire. Birth of Romulus and Remus. Rome founded.—2. Romulus, first King. Peoples the City. Rape of Sabine Virgins, and Wars that arise out of it. Death and Deification of Romulus. Interregnum.—3. Numa Pompilius, second King. Enacts Laws. Institutes sacred rites and builds Temples.—4. Tullus Hostilius, third King. His warlike reign. City enlarged. Tullus killed by lightning.—5. Ancus Marcius, fourth King. War with the Latins. Rome enlarged. A city (Ostia) built at the mouth of the Tiber.—6. Tarquinius Priscus, fifth King. Doubles the Senate. Builds the Circus. Institutes the Roman Games. Conquers the Sabines. Is the first that enjoys a Triumph. Constructs the City Walls and the Sewers. Commences the Capitol. Assassinated by the Sons of Ancus Marcius.—7. Servius Tullius, the son of a female captive, sixth King. Subdues the Sabines. Enlarges and strengthens the city. The first Census. Servius killed by his son-in-law, Tarquinius.—8. Tarquinius Superbus, seventh and last King. His conquests.—Builds the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Lucretia. Tarquin driven with his family into exile.—9. Royalty abolished. Two Consuls appointed, viz. L. Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus. Consulship limited to one year. Tarquinius Collatinus compelled to leave Rome on account of his name. Tarquinius Superbus attempts to regain possession of his kingdom.—10. Aruns, son of

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Tarquinius Superbus, engages the Consul, Brutus. Death of both of them. Mourning of the Roman matrons for Brutus. Five Consuls in the first year of the Republic.—11. Tarquinius Superbus, aided by Porsena, king of Etruria, renews war. Vanquished. Retires to Tusculum, and there lives in a private station. Valerius Publicola, who had been Consul with Brutus, dies in such deep poverty that money is contributed for his burial. Mourning of the Roman matrons.—12. Dictator and Master of the Horse appointed.—13. Tribunes of the People.—14. War with the Volsci, and Capture of Corioli.—15. Q. Marcius, who had captured Corioli, banished from Rome. Joins the Volsci and frequently defeats the Romans. Advances to the attack of Rome. Induced by his mother Veturia and his wife Volumnia to withdraw his forces.—16. The Fabii, to the number of three hundred, undertake war against the Volsci. Defeated, and all but one slain.—17. Cincinnatus appointed Dictator.—18. Decemvirs appointed instead of Consuls. Appius Claudius and the daughter of Virginus. The Decemvir deprived of power.—19. The Fidenates, aided by the Veientes and Volsci, make war. Defeated. Fidene taken and razed to the ground.—20. Furius Camillus, being appointed Dictator, defeats the people of Veii and takes their city. Takes Falisci. Accused of making an unfair division of the spoil, and banished. War of the Senones Gauls. The Gauls defeat the Romans at the river Allia, take possession of Rome, and lay siege to the Capitol. Induced to retire on payment of a sum of gold. Defeated and cut up by Camillus. Camillus recovers the gold and several military standards. Obtains a Triumph.

1. ROMANUM imperium—quo neque ab exordio ullum ferè minus, neque incrementis toto orbe amplius, humana potest memoria recordari—a Romulo exordium habet; qui—Rheæ Silviae, Vestalis virginis, filius, et (quantum putatus est) Martis—cum Remo fratre uno partu editus est. Is, quum inter pastores latrocigaretur, octodecim annos natus, urbem exiguam in Palatino monte constituit, undecimo Calendas Maii, Olympiadis sextæ anno tertio,

post Trojæ excidium—ut qui plurimum minimumque tradunt—trecentesimo nonagesimo quarto.

2. Conditâ civitate, quam ex nomine suo Romam vocavit, hæc ferè egit. Multitudinem finitimorum in civitatem recepit; centum ex senioribus elegit, quorum consilio omnia ageret, quos senatores nominavit propter senectutem. Tum, quum uxores ipse et populus suus non haberent, invitavit ad spectaculum ludorum vicinas urbis Romæ nationes, atque earum virgines rapuit. Commotis bellis propter raptarum injuriam, Cæninenses vicit, Antemnates, Crustuminos, Sabinos, Fidenates, Veientes; hæc omnia oppida urbem cingunt. Et quum, ortâ subitò tempestate, non comparuisset, anno regni trigesimo septimo ad deos transisse creditus est, et consecratus. Deinde Romæ per quinos dies senatores imperaverunt; et his regnantibus annus unus completus est.

3. Postea Numa Pompilius rex creatus est; qui bellum quidem nullum gessit, sed non minùs civitati, quàm Romulus, profuit. Nam et leges Romanis moresque constituit—qui consuetudine præliorum jam latrones ac semibarbari putabantur—et annum descripsit in decem menses, priùs sine aliquâ computatione confusum; et infinita Romæ sacra ac templa constituit. Morbo decessit quadagesimo tertio imperii anno.

4. Huic successit Tullus Hostilius. Hic bella reparavit, Albanos vicit, qui ab urbe Româ duodecimo milliaro sunt; Veientes et Fidenates,

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quorum alii sexto milliario absunt ab urbe Romā, alii octavo decimo, bello superavit; urbem ampliavit, adjecto Cœlio monte. Quum triginta duobus annis regnasset, fulmine ictus, cum domo suā arsit.

5. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ ex filiā nepos, suscepit imperium. Contra Latinos dimicavit; Aventinum montem civitati adjecit, et Janiculum; apud ostium Tiberis civitatem supra mare sexto decimo milliario ab urbe Romā condidit. Vigesimo quarto anno imperii morbo periit.

6. Deinde regnum Priscus Tarquinius accepit. Hic numerum senatorum duplicavit; circum Romæ ædificavit; ludos Romanos instituit, qui ad nostram memoriam permanent. Vicit idem etiam Sabinos, et non parùm agrorum, sublatum iisdem, urbis Romæ territorio adjunxit, primusque triumphans urbem intravit. Muros fecit et cloacas; Capitolium inchoavit. Trigesimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios occisus est, regis ejus, cui ipse successerat.

7. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili feminā, captivā tamen et famulā. Hic quoque Sabinos subegit; montes tres, Quirinalem, Viminalem, Esquilinum, urbi adjunxit; fossas circa murum duxit. Primus omnium censum ordinavit, qui adhuc per orbem terrarum incognitus erat. Sub eo Roma, omnibus in censum delatis, habuit capitum octoginta tria millia civium Romanorum cum his, qui in agris erant. Occisus est quadragésimo quinto imperii anno scelere generi