

### 1: Paulus diakōnus – Wikipēdia

*Lecture VII: Paulus Diaconus. And now I come to the final settlement of Italy and the Lombard race; and to do that well, I must introduce you to-day to an old chronicler--a very valuable, and as far as we know, faithful writer--Paul Warnefrid, alias Paul the Deacon.*

Commisso itaque proelio, dum ambae acies fortiter dimicarent et neutra alteri cederet, contigit, ut in ipso certamine Alboin, filius Audoin, et Turismodus, Turisindi filius, sibi obvii fierent. Quem Alboin spata percutiens, de equo praecipitatum extinxit. Cernentes Gepidi, regis filium, per quem magna ex parte bellum constiterat, interisse, mox dissolutis animis fugam ineunt. Quos Langobardi insequentes acriter sternunt. Caesisque quam plurimis, ad detrahenda occisorum spolia revertuntur. Cumque peracta Langobardi victoria ad sedes proprias remeassent, regi suo Audoin suggerunt, ut eius Alboin conviva fieret, cuius virtute in proelio victoriam cepissent; utque patri in periculo, ita et in convivio comes esset. Quibus Audoin respondit, se hoc facere minime posse, ne ritum gentis infringeret. Qui eum benigne suscipiens, ad suum convivium invitavit atque ad suam dexteram, ubi Turismodus, eius quondam filius, sedere consueverat, collocavit. Inter haec dum varii apparatus epulas caperent, Turisindus iam dudum sessionem filii mente revolvens natiq̄ue funus ad animum reducens praesentemque peremptorem eius loco residere conspiciens, alta trahens suspiria, sese continere non potuit, sed tandem dolor in vocem erupit: Tunc regis alter qui aderat filius, patris sermone stimulatus, Langobardos iniuriis lacessere coepit, asserens eos, quia a suris inferius candidis utebantur fasceolis, equabus quibus crure tenus pedes albi sunt similes esse, dicens: Tunc unus e Langobardis ad haec ita respondit: His auditis, Gepidi confusionem ferre non valentes, vehementer in iram commoti sunt manifestasque iniurias vindicare nituntur; Langobardi econtra parati ad bellum, omnes ad gladiatorum capulos manus iniciunt. Tunc rex a mensa prosiliens, sese in medium obiecit suosque ab ira belloque conpescuit, interminans primitus eum puniri, qui primus pugnam commisisset; non esse victoriam Deo placitam, dicens, cum quis in domo propria hospitem perimit. Sic denique iurgio compresso, iam deinceps laetis animis convivium peragunt. Sumensque Turisindus arma Turismodi filii sui, ea Alboin tradidit, eumque cum pace incolumem ad patris regnum remisit. Reversus ad patrem Alboin, eius dehinc conviva effectus est. Qui dum cum patre laetus regias delicias caperet, ordine cuncta retulit, quae illi apud Gepidos in Turisindi regia contigissent. Mirantur qui aderant et laudant audaciam Alboin, nec minus attollunt laudibus Turisindi maximam fidem. Qui et bella prospere gessit et in causis civilibus mirificus extitit. Nam per Belisarium patricium Persas fortiter devicit, perque ipsum Belisarium Wandalorum gentem, capto eorum rege Gelismero, usque ad internicionem delevit Africamque totam post annos nonaginta et sex Romano imperio restituit. Rursumque Belisarii viribus Gothorum in Italia gentem, capto Witichis eorum rege, superavit. Mauros quoque post haec Africam infestantes eorumque regem Amtalan per Iohannem exconsulem mirabili virtute protrivit. Pari etiam modo et alias gentes belli iure compressit. Quam ob causam propter horum omnium victorias, ut Alamannicus, Gothicus, Francicus, Germanicus, Anticus, Alanicus, Wandalicus Africanusque diceretur, habere agnomina meruit. Leges quoque Romanorum, quarum prolixitas nimia erat et inutilis dissonantia, mirabili brevitate correxit. Nam omnes constitutiones principum, quae utique multis in voluminibus habebantur, intra duodecim libros coartavit idemque volumen Codicem Iustinianum appellari praecepit. Rursumque singulorum magistratuum sive iudicum leges, quae usque ad duo milia pene libros erant extensae, intra quinquaginta librorum numerum redegit, eumque Codicem Digestorum sive Pandectarum vocabulo nuncupavit. Quattuor etiam Institutionum libros, in quibus breviter universarum legum textus comprehenditur, noviter composuit. Novas quoque leges, quas ipse statuerat, in unum volumen redactas, eundem Codicem Novel larum nuncupari sancivit. Extruxit quoque idem princeps intra urbem Constantinopolim Christo domino, qui est sapientia Dei patris, templum, quod greco vocabulo Agian Sophian, id est sanctam sapientiam, nominavit. Cuius opus adeo cuncta aedificia excellit, ut in totis terrarum spatiis huic simile non possit inveniri. Erat enim hic princeps fide catholicus, in operibus rectus, in iudiciis iustus; ideoque ei omnia concurrebant in bonum. Huius temporibus Cassiodorus apud urbem Romam tam seculari quam divina scientia claruit. Qui inter cetera quae nobiliter scripsit psalmorum praecipue occulta potentissime reseravit. Hic primitus consul,

deinde senator, ad postremum vero monachus extitit. Hoc etiam tempore Dionisius abba in urbe Roma constitutus paschale calculum miranda argumentatione composuit. Tunc quoque apud Constantinopolim Priscianus Caesariensis grammaticae artis, ut ita dixerim, profunda rimatus est. Tuncque nihilominus Arator, Romanae Ecclesiae subdiaconus, poeta mirabilis, Apostolorum actus versibus exametris exaravit. Cuius vitam, sicut notum est, beatus papa Gregorius in suis Dialogis suavi sermone composuit. Ego quoque pro parvitate ingenii mei ad honorem tanti patris singula eius miracula per singula distica elegiaco metro hoc modo contexui: Ordinar unde tuos, sacer o Benedicte, triumphos, Virtutum cumulos ordinar unde tuos? Euge, beate pater, meritum qui nomine prodis, Fulgida lux seculi, euge, beate pater! Nursia, plaude satis tanto sublimis alumno; Astra ferens mundo, Nursia, plaude satis! O puerile decus, transcendens moribus annos Exuperansque senes, o puerile decus! Flos, paradisi, tuus despexit florida mundi; Sprevit opes Romae flos, paradisi, tuus. Vas pedagoga tulit diremptum pectore tristi; Laeta reformatum vas pedagoga tulit; Urbe vocamen habens tyronem cautibus abdit; Fert pietatis opem Urbe vocamen habens. Laudibus antra sonant mortalibus abdita cunctis; Cognita, Christe, tibi laudibus antra sonant. Frigora, flabra, nives perfers tribus impiger annis; Tempnis amore Dei frigora, flabra, nives. Fraus veneranda placet, pietatis furta probantur. Qua sacer altus erat, fraus veneranda placet. Signat adesse dapes agapes, sed lividus obstat; Nil minus alma fides signat adesse dapes. Orgia rite colit, Christo qui accommodat aurem; Abstemium pascens, orgia rite colit. Pabula grata ferunt avidi ad spelea subulci; Pectoribus laetis pabula grata ferunt. Ignis ab igne perit, lacerant dum viscera sentes; Carneus aethereo ignis ab igne perit. Pestis iniqua latens procul est deprensa sagaci; Non tulit arma crucis pestis iniqua latens. Lenia flagra vagam sistunt moderamine mentem; Excludunt pestem lenia flagra vagam. Unda perennis aquae nativo e marmore manat; Arida corda rigat unda perennis aquae. Gurgitis ima, calibs capulo divulsa, petisti; Deseris alta petens gurgitis ima, calibs. Iussa paterna gerens dilapsus vivit in aequor; Currit vectus aquis iussa paterna gerens. Praebuit unda viam prompto ad praecepta magistri; Cursori ignaro praebuit unda viam. Tu quoque, parve puer, raperis, nec occidis, undis; Testis ades verax tu quoque, parve puer. Perfida corda gemunt stimulis agitata malignis; Tartareis flammis perfida corda gemunt. Fert alimenta corax digitis oblata benignis; Dira procul iussus fert alimenta corax. Pectora sacra dolent inimicum labe peremptum; Discipuli excessum pectora sacra dolent. Lyris amoena petens ducibus comitaris opimis; Caelitus adtraheris Lyris amoena petens. Anguis inique, furis, luco spoliatus et aris; Amissis populis, anguis inique, furis. Improbe sessor, abi, sine dentur marmora muris! Cogeris imperio; improbe sessor, abi! Cernitur ignis edax falsis insurgere flammis, Nec tibi, gemma micans, cernitur ignis edax. Dum struitur paries, lacerantur viscera fratris; Sospes adest frater, dum struitur paries. Abdita facta patent, patulo produntur edaces; Muneris accepti abdita facta patent. Saeve tyranne, tuae frustrantur retia fraudis; Frena capis vitae, saeve tyranne, tuae. Moenia celsa Numae nullo subruentur ab hoste; Turbo, ait, evertet moenia celsa Numae. Plecteris hoste gravi, ne lites munus ad aram; Munera fers aris; plecteris hoste gravi. Omnia septa gregis praescitum est tradita genti; Gens eadem reparat omnia septa gregis. Fraudis amice puer, suado captaris ab ydro; Ydro non caperis, fraudis amice puer. Mens tumefacta, sile, tacita et ne carpe videntem! Cuncta patent vati; mens tumefacta, sile! Pellitur atra fames delatis caelitus escis; Nilominus mentis pellitur atra fames. Pectora cuncta stupent, quod eras sine corpore praesens; Quod per visa mones, pectora cuncta stupent. Vocis ad imperium tempnunt dare frena loquelis; E bustis fugiunt vocis ad imperium. Vocis ad imperium sacris non esse sinuntur; Intersunt sacris vocis ad imperium. Tellus hiulca sinu corpus propellit humatum; Iussa tenet corpus tellus hiulca sinu. Perfidus ille draco mulcet properare fugacem; Sistit iter vetitum perfidus ille draco. Exitiale malum capitis decussit honorem; It procul imperiis exitiale malum. Fulva metalla pius, nec habet, promittit egenti; Caelitus excepit fulva metalla pius. Tu miserande, cutem variant cui fella colubrae, Incolumem recipis, tu miserande, cutem. Aspera saxa vitrum rapiunt, nec frangere possunt; Inlaesum servant aspera saxa vitrum. Cur, promoconde, times stillam praebere lechithi? Dolia, cerne, fluunt; cur, promoconde, times? Unde medela tibi, spes est cui nulla salutis? Qui semper perimis, unde medela tibi? Ah lacrimande senex, hostili concidis ictu; Ictu sed resipis, ah lacrimande senex. Barbara lora manus ignaras criminis arcent; Sponte sua fugiunt Barbara lora manus. Ille superbus equo reboans clamore minaci, Stratus humi recubat ille superbus equo. Colla paterna ferunt extincti viscera nati; Viventem natum colla paterna ferunt. Omnia vincit amor, vinxit soror imbre beatum; Somnus abest oculis; omnia vincit amor. Simplicitate placens instar petit alta

columbae; Regna poli penetrat simplicitate placens. O nimis apte Deo, mundus cui panditur omnis, Abdita qui lustras, o nimis apte Deo!

### 2: The Roman and the Teuton by Charles Kingsley: Lecture VII: Paulus Diaconus

*(Paulus Diaconus; also called Casinensis, Levita, and Warnefridi). Historian, born at Friuli about ; died 13 April, probably He was a descendant of a noble Lombard family, and it is not unlikely that he was educated at the craft of King Rachis at Pavia, under the direction of Flavianus the grammarian.*

Percussoribus enim Caesaris senatus fauebat. Antonius consul partium Caesaris ciuilibus bellis obprimere eos conabatur. Ergo turbata re publica multa Antonius scelera committens a senatu hostis iudicatus. Missi ad eum persequendum duo consules Pansa et Hyrtius et Octavianus adolescens annos xvii natus, patre Octauio senatore genitus, maternum genus ab Aenea per Iuliam familiam sortitus, Caesaris nepos, quem ille testamento heredem reliquerat et nomen suum ferre iusserat. Hic est qui postea Augustus est dictus et rerum potitus. Quare profecti contra Antonium tres duces uicerunt eum apud Mutinam. Euenit tamen ut uictores consules ambo morerentur. Quare tres exercitus uni Caesari Augusto paruerunt. A quo susceptus est. Mox Lepido operam dante Caesar pacem cum Antonio fecit et quasi uindicaturus patris sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus, extorsit ut sibi uicesimo anno consulatus daretur, senatum proscripsit, cum Antonio ac Lepido rem publicam armis tenere coepit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est multique alii nobiles. Erant enim per Macedoniam et Orientem multi exercitus, quos occupauerant. Profecti sunt igitur contra eos Caesar Octavianus Augustus et Marcus Antonius; remanserat enim ad defendendam Italiam Lepidus; apud Philippos, Macedoniae urbem, contra eos pugnaverunt. Primo proelio uicti sunt Antonius et Caesar, periit tamen dux nobilitatis Cassius, secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitatem, quod cum illis bellum gesserat, uictam interfecerunt. Sed in Italia L. Antonius consul bellum ciuile commouit, frater eius qui cum Caesare contra Brutum et Cassium dimicauerat. Is apud Perusium, Tusciae ciuitatem, uictus et captus est, neque occisus. Pastorum, regis Orodis filium, interfecit eo ipso die quo olim Orodis Persarum rex per ducem Surenam Crassum occiderat. Hic primus de Parthis iustissimum triumphum Romae egit. Contra Persas etiam ipse pugnavit. Primis eos proeliis uicit, regrediens tamen fame et pestilentia laborauit et, cum instarent Parthi fugienti, ipse pro uicto recessit. Victus est ab Augusto nauali pugna clara et inlustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epyro est, ex qua fugit in Aegyptum, et desperatis rebus, cum omnes ad Augustum transirent, ipse se interemit. Cleopatra exornata diuersis ornamentis ad Caesarem uenit sperans eum, ut coeteros, sua specie ad libidinem illicere; sed ille se intra pudicitiam coartans, ad eius concupiscentiam minime inflexus, eam mox custodiri mandauit; quae custodia elapsa in pretioso sepulchro iuxta Antonium suum se conlocans, sibi aspidem admisit et ueneno eius extincta est. Hunc primum Aegyptus Romanum iudicem habuit. Ex eo rem publicam per quadraginta et quattuor annos solus obtinuit, ante enim duodecim annis cum Antonio et Lepido tenuerat. Denique cum de Oriente uictor reuersus esset Urbemque triplici triumpho ingressus esset, tunc primum Augustus, eo quod rem publicam auxerit, consalutatus est atque ex tunc summam rerum potestatem, quam Greci monarchiam uocant, adeptus est. His diebus trans Tiberim de taberna meritoria fons olei e terra exundauit ac per totum diem largissimo riuo fluxit significans ex gentibus gratiam Christi. Tunc etiam circulus ad speciem caelestis arcus circa solem apparuit. Igitur cum quadragesimo secundo anno firmissimam uerissimamque pacem Caesar composuisset, Christus dominus in Bethleem natus est, cuius aduentui pax ista famulata est. Nam exceptis ciuilibus bellis, in quibus inuictus fuit, Romano adiecit imperio Aegyptum, Cantabriam, Delmatiam saepe ante uictam sed penitus tunc subactam, Pannoniam, Aquitaniam, Illyricum, Retiam, Vindilicos et Talassos in Alpibus, omnes Ponti maritimas ciuitates, in his nobilissimas Bosforum et Ponticappadocem. Vicit autem proeliis Dagos. Germanorum ingentes copias cecidit, ipsos quoque trans Aluem fluuium summouit, qui in barbarico longe ultra Renum est. Hoc tamen bellum per Drusum priuignum suum administrauit, sicut per Tyberium, priuignum alterum, Pannonicum, quo bello cccc captiuorum milia ex Germania transtulit et supra ripam Reni in Gallia conlocauit. Armeniam a Parthis recepit. Obsides, quod nulli antea, Persae ei dederunt. Reddiderunt etiam signa Romana, quae Crasso uicto ademerant. Galatia quoque sub hoc prouincia facta est, cum antea regnum fuisset, primusque eam Marcus Lollius pro praetore administrauit. Tanto autem amore etiam apud barbaros fuit, ut reges populi Romani amici in honorem eius conderent ciuitates, quas Caesareas nominarent, sicut in Mauritania a rege Iuua et in Palaestina, quae nunc urbs est

clarissima. Multi autem reges ex regnis suis uenerunt, ut ei obsequerentur, et habitu Romano togati scilicet ad uehiculum uel equum ipsius cucurrerunt. Adeo denique turbas, bella, simultates execratus est, ut nisi iustis de causis numquam genti cuiquam bellum indixerit, iactantisque esse ingenii et leuissimi dicebat ardore triumphandi et ob lauream coronam, id est folia infructuosa, in discrimen per incertos euentus certaminum securitatem ciuium praecipitare, neque imperatori bono quicquam minus quam temeritatem congruere, satis celeriter fieri quicquid commode gereretur, armaque nisi maioris emolumenti spe nequaquam mouenda esse, ne compendio tenui, iactura graui, petita uictoria similis sit hamo aureo piscantibus, cuius abrupti amissique detrimentum nullo capturae lucro pensari potest. Auunculi quoque inuentum uehementer arguebat, qui milites commilitones nouo blandoque more appellans, dum adfectat carior fieri, auctoritatem principis emolliuerat. Denique erga ciues clementissime uersatus est, in amicos fidus extitit, quorum praecipui erant ob taciturnitatem Mecenae, ob patientiam laboris modestiamque Agrippa; diligebat praeterea Virgilium Flaccumque poetas. Rarus quidem ad recipiendas amicitias, ad retinendas constantissimus. Liberalibus studiis praesertim eloquentiae intantum incumbens, ut nullus, ne in procinctu quidem, laberetur dies, quin legeret, scriberet, declamaret. Auxit ornauitque Romam aedificiis multis isto glorians dicto: Fuit mitis, gratus, ciuili animi et lepidi, corpore toto pulcher, sed oculis magis, quorum aciem clarissimorum siderum modo uibrans libenter accipiebat cedi ab intendentibus tamquam solis radiis aspectui suo; a cuius facie dum quidam miles oculos auerteret et interrogaretur ab eo cur ita faceret, respondit: Nec tamen uir tantus uitii caruit; fuit enim paululum inpatiens, leniter iracundus, occulte inuidus, palam factiosus, porro autem dominandi supra quam aestimari potest cupidissimus, studiosus aleae lusor; cumque esset cibi ac uini multum, aliquatenus uero somni abstinens, seruiebat tamen libidini usque ad probrum uulgaris famae; nam inter duodecim catamitos totidemque puellas accubare solitus erat. Abiecta quoque uxore Scribonia, amore alienae coniugis possessus, Liuiam quasi marito concedente sibi coniunxit; cuius Liuia iam erant filii Tiberius et Drusus. Cumque esset luxuriae seruiens, erat tamen eiusdem uitii seuerissimus ultor, more hominum qui in ulciscendis uitiiis, quibus ipsi uehementer indulgent, acres sunt. Annos septem et septuaginta ingressus Nolae morbo interiit, quamquam alii scribant dolo Liuia extinctum, metuentis ne, quia priuignae filium Agrippam, quem odio nouercae in insulam religauerat, reduci compererat, eo summam rerum adeptus, poenas daret. Igitur mortuum seu necatum multis nouisque honoribus senatus censuit decorandum; nam, praeter id quod antea patrem patriae dixerat, templa tam Romae quam per urbes celeberrimas ei consecrauit cunctis uulgo iactantibus: Quadraginta quattuor annis, quibus solus gessit imperium, ciuillissime uixit, in cunctos liberalissimus, in amicos fidelissimus, quos tantis euexit honoribus ut paene aequaret fastigio suo. Imperauit annos quinquaginta et sex, duodecim cum Antonio, quadraginta uero et quattuor solus; qui certe numquam aut rei publicae ad se potentiam traxisset aut tam diu ea potiretur, nisi magnis naturae et studiorum bonis abundasset. Rem publicam beatissimam Tiberio successoris reliquit, qui priuignus ei, mox gener, postremo adoptione filius fuerat. Satis prudens in armis satisque fortunatus ante sumptum imperium sub Augusto fuit, ut non inmerito rei publicae dominatus ei committeretur. Inerat ei scientia litterarum multa, eloquio clarior, sed ingenio pessimo, truci, auaro, insidioso, simulans ea se uelle quae nollet, his quasi infensus quibus consultum cupiebat, his uero quos oderat quasi beniuolus apparens, repentinis responsionibus aut consiliis melior quam meditatis. Nusquam ipse pugnavit, bella per legatos gessit suos. Quosdam reges ad se per blanditias euocatos numquam remisit, in quibus Archelaum Cappadocem, cuius etiam regnum in prouinciae formam redegit et maximum ciuitatem appellari nomine suo iussit, quae nunc Caesarea dicitur, cum Mazaga antea diceretur. Hic tertio et uicesimo imperii anno, aetatis septuagesimo octauo, cum inmani furore insontes, noxios, suos pariter externosque puniret, resolutis militiae artibus, Armenia per Parthos, Moesia a Dacis, Pannonia a Sarmatis, Gallia a finitimis gentibus direptae sunt. Ipse ingenti omnium gaudio mortuus est in Campania. Huius imperii quinto decimo anno dominus Iesus Christus praedicationis suae sumpsit initium, octauo quoque et decimo eiusdem anno Iesus Christus filius Dei pro nobis sese morti offerens crucifixus est. Bellum contra Germanos suscepit et ingressus Suauiam nihil strenue fecit. Stupra sororibus intulit, ex una etiam natam filiam cognouit. Cum aduersum cunctos ingenti auaritia, libidine, crudelitate saeuiret, interfectus in palatio est anno aetatis suae xxxix, imperii tertio, mense decimo dieque octauo. Hic medie imperauit, multa gerens tranquille atque moderate, quaedam crudeliter et insulse. Brittanis intulit bellum, quo nullus Romanorum post Gaium

Caesarem attigerat, eaque deuicta per Gneum Sentium et Aulum Plautium, inlustres et nobiles uiros, triumphum celebrem egit. Quasdam insulas etiam ultra Britannias in Oceano positas imperio Romano addidit, quae appellantur Orcades, filio autem suo Britannici nomen inposuit. Tam ciuilis autem circa quosdam amicos extitit, ut etiam Plautum nobilem uirum, qui expeditione Britannica multa egregie fecerat, triumphantem ipse prosequeretur et conscendenti Capitolium leuus incederet. Vixit annos iiii et lx, imperauit xiiii. Post mortem consecratus est diuusque appellatus. Infitam senatus partem interfecit; bonis omnibus hostis fuit. Ad postremum se tanto dedecore prostituit, ut et saltaret et cantaret in scaena cytharedico habitu uel tragico. Parricidia multa commisit, fratre, uxore, matre interfectis. Urbem Romam incendit, ut spectaculi eius imaginem cerneret quale olim Troia capta arserat. In re militari nihil omnino ausus, Britanniam paene amisit. Nam duo sub eo nobilissima oppida capta illic atque euersa sunt. Armeniam Parthi sustulerunt legionesque Romanas sub iugum miserunt. Duae tamen sub eo prouinciae factae sunt, Pontus Polemoniachus concedente rege Polemone et Alpes Cottio rege defuncto. Aedificauit Romae termas, quae ante Neronianae dictae, nunc Alexandrinae appellantur. Obiit xxxi aetatis anno, imperii quarto decimo, atque in eo omnis Augusti familia consumpta est. Denique omnibus flagitiis suis etiam hoc addidit, quod sanctos Dei apostolos Petrum Paulumque trucidauit. Nam priuata eius uita insignis fuerat militaribus et ciuilibus rebus. Saepe consul, saepe pro consule, frequenter dux grauissimis bellis. Huius breue imperium et quod bona haberet exordia, nisi ad seueritatem propensior uideretur. Insidiis Othonis occisus est imperii mense septimo. Iugulatus in foro Romae sepultusque in hortis suis, qui sunt Aurelia uia non longe ab urbe Roma. In priuata uita mollis et Neronis familiaris, in imperio documentum sui non potuit ostendere. Nam, cum hisdem temporibus quibus Otho Galbam occiderat, etiam Vitellius factus esset a Germanicianis exercitibus imperator, bellum contra eum suscepto cum apud Betriacum in Italia leui proelio uictus esset, ingentes tamen copias ad bellum haberet, sponte semet occidit Petentibus militibus ne tam cito de belli desperaret euentu, cum tanti se non esse dixisset ut propter eum bellum ciuile oriretur, uoluntaria morte obiit tricesimo et octauo aetatis anno, nonagesimo et quinto imperii die. Nam pater eius non admodum clare natus tres tamen ordinarios gesserat consulatus. Hic cum multo dedecore imperauit et graui saeuitia notabilis, praecipue ingluuie et uoracitate, quippe cum de die saepe quarto uel quinto feratur epulatus. Notissima certe cena memoriae mandata est, quam ei Vitellius frater exhibuit, in qua super ceteros sumptus duo milia piscium, septem milia auium adposita traduntur. Hic cum Neroni similis esse uelit atque id adeo prae se ferret, ut etiam exsequias Neronis, quae humiliter sepultae fuerant, honoraret, a Vespasiani ducibus occisus est, interfecto in Vrbe prius Sabino Vespasiani imperatoris fratre, quem cum Capitolio incendit. Interfectus autem est magno dedecore: Periit autem aetatis anno septimo et quinquagesimo, imperii mense octauo et die uno. Romae se in imperio moderatissime gessit. Pecuniae tantum audior fuit, ita ut eam nullis iniuste auferret. Quam cum omni diligentiae prouisione colligeret, tamen studiosissime largiebatur, praecipue indigentibus. Nec facile ante eum cuiusquam principis uel maior est liberalitas conperta uel iustior. Placidissimae lenitatis, ut qui maiestatis quoque contra se reos non facile punierit ultra exilii poenam.

### 3: Paulus Diaconus | Catholic Answers

*PAVLI DIACONI HISTORIA ROMANA LIBER SEPTIMVS INCIPIT LIBER SEPTIMVS 1 Anno Urbis septingentesimo fere ac nono interfecto Caesare ciuilia bella reparata sunt. Percussoribus enim Caesaris senatus fauebat.*

Sergius I Pope St. Sergius I Please help support the mission of New Advent and get the full contents of this website as an instant download. Reigned , date of birth unknown; consecrated probably on 15 Dec. While Pope Conon lay dying, the archdeacon Pascal offered the exarch a large sum to bring about his election as his successor. The mass of clergy and people, however, set them both aside and chose Sergius, who was duly consecrated. Sergius, the son of Tiberius , was a native of Antioch; he was educated in Sicily , and ordained by [St. The new pope had numerous relations with England and the English. Wilfrid to be restored to his see , greatly favoured St. Aldhelm , Abbot of Malmesbury, and is credited with endeavouring to secure the Venerable Bede as his adviser. Finally he consecrated the Englishman [St. The cruel Emperor Justinian wanted him to sign the decrees of the so-called Quinisext or Trullan Council of , in which the Greeks allowed priests and deacons to keep the wives they had married before their ordination , and which aimed at placing the Patriarch of Constantinople on a level with the Pope of Rome. When Sergius refused to acknowledge this synod, the emperor sent an officer to bring him to Constantinople. But the people protected the pope , and Justinian himself was soon afterwards deposed. Sergius succeeded in extinguishing the last remnants of the Schism of the Three Chapters in Aquileia. He repaired and adorned many basilicas , added the Agnus Dei to the Mass, and instituted processions to various churches. Sources Liber Pontificalis, ed. About this page APA citation. In The Catholic Encyclopedia. Robert Appleton Company, This article was transcribed for New Advent by Herman F. Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis. The editor of New Advent is Kevin Knight. My email address is webmaster at newadvent. Dedicated to the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

### 4: CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: Pope St. Sergius I

*(Paulus Diaconus; also called Casinensis, Levita, and Warnefridi). Historian, born at Friuli about ; died 13 April, probably He was a descendant of a noble Lombard family, and it is not unlikely that he was educated at the court of King Ratchis at Pavia, under the direction of Flavianus the.*

Historia romana Paulus Diaconus VI , . Quam cum audio, ut tibi moris est, animo perlustrasses, hoc tibi in eius textu praeter immodicam etiam breuitatem displicuit, quia utpote uir gentilis in nullo diuinae historiae cultusque nostri fecerit mentionem; placuit itaque tuae excellentiae, ut eandem historiam paulo latius congruis in locis extenderem eique aliquid ex sacrae textu Scripturae, quo eius narrationis tempora euidentius clarent, aptarem. At ego, qui semper tuis uenerandis imperiis parere desidero, utinam tam efficaciter imperata facturus quam libenter arripui. Ac primo paulo superius ab eiusdem textu historiae narrationem capiens eamque pro loci merito extendens, quaedam etiam temporibus eius congruentia ex diuina lege interserens, eandem sacratissimae historiae consonam reddidi. Et quia Eutropius usque ad Valentis tantummodo imperium narrationis suae in ea seriem deduxit, ego deinceps meo ex maiorum dictis stilo subsecutus sex in libellis superioribus, in quantum potui, haud dissimilibus usque ad Iustiniani Augusti tempora perueni, promittens, Deo praesule, si tamen aut uestrae sederit uoluntati aut mihi, uita comite, ad huiusmodi laborem maiorum dicta suffragium tulerint, ad nostram usque aetatem eandem historiam protelare. Vale diuinis domina mater fulta praesidiis celso cum compare tribusque natis et utere felix. Deinde Saturnus Iouem filium e Grecia fugiens, in ciuitate, quae ex eius nomine Saturnia dicta est, cuius ruinae actenus cernuntur in finibus Tusciae haut procul ab Vrbe. Hic Saturnus quia in Italia latuit, ab eius latebra Latium appellata est. Ipse etenim adhuc rudes populos domos aedificare, terras incolere, plantare uineas docuit atque humanis moribus uiuere, cum antea semiferi glandium tantummodo alimentis uitam sustentarent et aut in speluncis aut frondibus uirgultisque contextis casulis habitarent. Ipse etiam eis nummos aereos primus instituit. Pro quibus meritis ab indocili et rustica multitudine deus appellatus est. Post hunc Picus eius filius, de quo fabulose dicitur, quod a quadam famosissima maga Circe nomine ob contemptum eius amorem in auem sui nominis sit mutatus. Post hunc eius filius Faunus, qui fuit pater Latini, cuius mater Carmentis Nicostrata creditur Latinas litteras repperisse; quibus regnantibus centum quinquaginta anni referuntur euoluti. Regnante tamen Latino, qui Latinam linguam correxit et Latinos de suo nomine appellauit, Troia a Grecis capta est, cum apud Hebraeos Labdon tertium sui principatus annum ageret et apud Assyrios Tautanes, apud Aegyptios Thous regnaret, expletis a mundi principio annis quattuor milibus decem et nouem, a diluio annis mille dclxxvii, a natiuitate Abraham et quadragesimo tertio anno Nini regis Assyriorum annis dcccxxxv, a natiuitate Moysi annis ccccx, ante Urbem autem conditam annis ccciiii, ante primam quoque olympiadem annis cccvi. Cum Turno Dauni Tuscorum regis filio dimicans, eum interemit eiusque sponsam Lauiniam Latini regis filiam in coniugium accepit, de cuius etiam nomine Lauinium oppidum, quod construxerat, appellauit. Regnauit igitur Aeneas Latinis annis tribus. Quo uita decedente regnum suscepit Ascanius, qui et Iulius, eiusdem Aeneae filius, quem apud Troiam ex Creusa coniuge genuerat et secum in Italiam ueniens adduxerat. Qui Ascanius, derelicto nouercae suae Lauinae regno, Albam Longam condidit et Siluium Postumum fratrem suum, Aeneae ex Lauinia filium, summa pietate educauit. Deinde Ascanius Iulium filium procreauit, a quo familia Iuliorum exorta est. Paruulus quia necdum regendis ciuibus idoneus erat, Ascanius, cum xxxviii annis regnasset, Siluium Postumum fratrem suum regni reliquit heredem. Siluius igitur Postumus regnauit annis xxviii; qui Postumus ideo est appellatus, quia post mortem patris est editus, Siluius, quia ruri fuerat educatus; a quo omnes Albanorum reges Siluii uocati sunt. Post quem regnauit Aeneas Siluius annis xxxi. Deinde Latinus Siluius annis quinquaginta, quo etiam tempore apud Hebraeos Daud regnabat. Post cuius obitum regnauit Alba Siluius annis xxxix. Post hunc Aegyptus siue Atys eius filius annis xxiiii. Deinde Capis Siluius, superioris regis filius, annis xxviii, qui Capuam in Campania condidit. Item Carpentus Siluius, Capis filius, annis tredecim. Post quem Tiberinus Carpentis filius annis nouem. Ab huius nomine Tiberinus fluuius dictus est, eo quod in eum decidens extinctus sit, qui prius Albula dicebatur. Successit huic Agrippa Siluius regnans annis quadraginta, cuius temporibus Homerus fuisse in Grecia perhibetur. Dehinc Aremus Siluius, Agrippae



superioris filius, regnauit annis decem et nouem. Iste praesidium Albanorum inter montes, ubi nunc Roma est, posuit; qui ob impietatem fulmine ictus interiit. Post hunc regnauit Auentinus Siluius annis triginta et septem, qui fuit Remuli superioris regis filius quique in eo monte, qui nunc pars Urbis est, mortuus ac sepultus, aeternum loco uocabulum dedit. Successor extitit Procas Siluius, eiusdem Auentini filius, qui regnauit annis xxiii; quo regnante Fidon Arguius mensuras et pondera repperit, cum apud Hebreos Azarias in Iuda et Hieroboam in Israel regnarent. Isti quoque Amulius succedens, eius iunior filius, regnauit annos quadraginta tres. Numitor Procae regis maior filius, a fratre Amulio regno pulsus, in agro suo uixit. Filia eius, adimendi partus gratia, uirgo Vestalis electa est; quae, cum septimo patrum anno geminos edidisset infantes, iuxta legem in terra uiua defossa est. Verum paruulos, prope ripam Tiberis expositos, Faustulus regii pastor armenti ad Accam Laurentiam uxorem suam detulit, quae, ob pulchritudinem et rapacitatem corporis quaestuosi, lupa a uicinis appellabatur; unde et ad nostram usque memoriam meretricum cellulae lupanaria dicuntur. Pueri cum adoleuissent, collecta pastorum et latronum manu, interfecto apud Albam Amulio, auum Numitorem in regnum restituunt. Is cum inter pastores latrocinaretur, xviii annos natus urbem exiguam in Palatino monte constituit, x kal. Maias, olympiadis sextae anno ccccxix post Troiae excidium, siue, ut placet Orosio, cccciiii, ante sex annos quam decem tribus Israel a Sennacherib, rege Chaldeorum, transferrentur in montes Medorum. Latini denique Tusci quoque pastores, etiam transmarini Friges, qui sub Aenea, Arcades, qui sub Euandro duce, influxerant. Ita ex uariis quasi elementis congregauit corpus unum populumque Romanum effecit. Centum ex senioribus elegit, quorum consilio omnia ageret, quos senatores propter senectutem, patres ob similitudinem curae nominauit; mille etiam pugnatore delegit, quos a numero milites appellauit. Tum cum uxores ipse et populus suus non haberent, inuitauit ad spectaculum ludorum uicinas urbis Romae nationes atque earum uirgines rapuit anno ab Urbe condita tertio. Tunc una uirginum pulcherrima cunctorum acclamatione rapientium Talasso duci Romuli decernitur; unde in nuptiarum sollempnitatibus Talasso uulgo clamitant, quod scilicet talis nupta sit, quae Talassum habere mereatur. Haec omnia oppida Urbem cingunt. Tunc etiam Tarpeia uirgo Sabinorum clipeis in monte obruta est, qui ab eius nomine Tarpeius est appellatus; in quo postea Capitolium est constructum. Pepigere tamen Romani cum Sabinis, quorum filias rapuerant, amicitias, adeo ut Sabinorum rex Tatius pariter regnaret cum Romulo Sabinique et Romani unus populus efficerentur. Quo tempore Romani ad confirmandam coniunctionem nomina illorum praeponerent nominibus et inuicem Sabinis Romanorum; et ex illo consuetudo tenuit, ut nemo Romanus sit absque praenomine. Propter hanc etiam societatem, cum Sabinorum more Romulus hastam ferret, quae eorum lingua cyris appellabatur, Quirinus est dictus; Romani uero, siue a cyribus, id est hastis, siue a Quirino, Quirites nominari coeperunt. Remus denique a Fabio duce Romuli fratris sui, eiusdem, ut fertur, uoluntate, rutro pastoralis extinctus est; causa autem eius interitus haec fuit, quod ad tutelam nouae urbis uallum non posse sufficere increpauerit eiusque angustias saltu transilierit. Romulus uero cum apud paludem Caprae nusquam comparuisset, anno regni xxxix ad deos transisse creditus est et Quirini nomine consecratus. Deinde Romae per quinos dies senatores imperauerunt et his regnantibus annus unus completus est. Qui bellum quidem nullum gessit, sed non minus ciuitati quam Romulus profuit. Nam et leges Romanis moresque constituit, qui consuetudine proeliorum iam latrones ac semibarbari uidebantur, et annum descripsit in decem menses prius sine aliqua supputatione confusum, et infinita Romae sacra ac templa constituit. Morbo decessit xli imperii anno. Regnante Numa, Glaucus primus ferri inter se glutinum excogitauit. Hic primus Romanorum purpura et fascibus usus est, Manasse in Iudaea regnante. Hic bella reparauit, Albanos uicit, qui ab urbe Roma duodecimo miliario sunt, Veientes et Fidenates, quorum alii septimo miliario absunt ab urbe Roma, alii octauo decimo, bello superauit. Urbem ampliauit adiecto Caelio monte. Cum triginta et duos annos regnasset, fulmine ictus cum domo sua arsit. His temporibus Bizantium ciuitas est condita, quae postea Constantinopolis est appellata. Quo etiam tempore Iosias regnabat apud Hebraeos. Contra Latinos dimicauit, Auentinum montem ciuitati adiecit et Ianiculum, apud Ostiam ciuitatem supra mare sexto decimo miliario ab urbe Roma condidit. Vicesimo tertio anno imperii morbo periit. Hoc tamen regnante Epidamnus est condita, quae postea Dyrracium est nominata. Hic numerum senatorum duplicauit, circum Romae aedificauit, ludos Romanos instituit, qui ad nostram memoriam permanent. Vicit idem etiam Sabinos et non parum agrorum sublatum hisdem Romae urbis territorio iunxit primusque triumphans Romam intrauit. Muros fecit et cloacas, Capitolium inchoauit. Regnante Tarquinio Arion

Methimneus a delphino in Taenarum dicitur transportatus; tunc est etiam Massilia condita. Eodemque tempore Hierusalem a Nabuchodonosor rege subuersa. Hic quoque Sabinos subegit, montes tres Quirinalem, Viminalem, Aesculinum Vrbi adiunxit, fossas citra murum duxit. Primus omnium censum ordinauit, qui adhuc per orbem terrarum incognitus erat. Sub eo Roma omnibus in censum delatis habuit capita lxxxiiii milia ciuium Romanorum, cum his qui in agris erant. Occisus est scelere generi sui Tarquini Superbi, filii eius regis cui ipse successerat, et filiae quam Tarquinius habebat uxorem. Quo tempore ad relaxationem Cyri regis Persarum reuersi sunt Hierosolymam Iudaei quadraginta duo milia quadringenti. Iste primus excogitauit uincla, taureas, fustes, lautumias, carceres, compedes, catenas, exilia, metalla. Vulscos, quae gens ad Campaniam euntibus non longe ab Vrbe est, uicit, Gabios ciuitatem et Suessam Pometiam subegit, cum Tuscis pacem fecit et templum Ioui in Capitolio aedificauit. Postea Ardeam oppugnans, in octauo decimo miliario ab urbe Roma positam ciuitatem, imperium perdidit. Nam cum filius eius, et ipse Tarquinius iunior, nobilissimam Conlatini uxorem stuprasset eaque de iniuria marito et patri et amicis quaesta fuisset, in omnium conspectu se occidit. Propter quam causam Brutus, parens et ipse Tarquini, populum concitauit et Tarquinio ademit imperium. Mox exercitus quoque eum, qui ciuitatem Ardeam cum ipso rege obpugnabat, reliquid ueniensque ad Urbem rex portis clausis exclusus est, cumque imperasset annos triginta et quinque, cum uxore et liberis suis fugit. Ita Romae regnatum est per septem reges annis ccxliiii, cum adhuc Roma ubi plurimum uix usque ad quintum decimum miliarium possideret. Tarquini sane temporibus castissima Iudit Olofernem peremit. Isdemque temporibus Pithagoras philosophus claruit, qui Samo oriundus Crotone deguit, nouissime Metapontum adiit ibique sepultus est. Et placuit, ne imperium longius quam annum haberent, ne per diurnitatem potestatis insolentiores redderentur, sed ciuiles semper essent, qui se post annum scirent esse priuatos. Fuerunt igitur anno primo expulsis regibus consules Lucius Iunius Brutus, qui maxime egerat ut Tarquinius pelleretur, et Tarquinius Conlatinus maritus Lucretiae. Sed Tarquinio Conlatino statim sublata est dignitas. Placuerat enim ne quisquam in Vrbe remaneret qui Tarquinius uocaretur. Ergo accepto omni patrimonio suo ex Vrbe migravit et in loco ipsius factus est Lucius Valerius Publicola consul. Commouit tamen bellum urbi Romae rex Tarquinius qui fuerat expulsus et collectis multis gentibus, ut in regnum posset restitui, dimicauit. Brutum Romanae matronae defensorem pudicitiae suae quasi communem patrem per annum luxerunt. Valerius Publicola Spurium Lucretium Tricipitinum collegam sibi fecit, Lucretiae patrem; quo morbo mortuo iterum Horatium Puluillum collegam sibi sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit, cum Tarquinius Conlatinus propter nomen Vrbe cessisset, Brutus in proelio perisset, Spurius Lucretius morbo mortuus esset. Verum tum quoque uictus est. Tertio anno post reges exactos Tarquinius cum suscipi non posset in regnum neque ei Porsenna, qui pacem cum Romanis fecerat, praestaret auxilium, Tusculum se contulit, quae ciuitas non longe ab Vrbe est, atque ibi per quattuordecim annos priuatus cum uxore consenuit. Quarto anno post reges exactos, cum Sabini Romanis bellum intulissent, uicti sunt et de his triumphatum est. Quinto anno Lucius Valerius, ille Bruti collega et quater consul, fataliter mortuus est, adeo pauper, ut collatis a populo nummis sumptum habuerit sepulturae.

### 5: Paul the Deacon - Wikipedia

*Paul the Deacon (c. s - 13 April AD), also known as Paulus Diaconus, Warnefridus, Barnefridus, Winfridus and sometimes suffixed Cassinensis (i.e. "of Monte Cassino"), was a Benedictine monk, scribe, and historian of the Lombards.*

Paulus Diaconus And now I come to the final settlement of Italy and the Lombard race; and to do that well, I must introduce you to-day to an old chronicler--a very valuable, and as far as we know, faithful writer--Paul Warnefrid, alias Paul the Deacon. I shall not trouble you with much commentary on him; but let him, as much as possible, tell his own story. He may not be always quite accurate, but you will get no one more accurate. In the long run, you will know nothing about the matter, save what he tells you; so be content with what you can get. Let him shew you what sort of an account of his nation, and the world in general, a Lombard gentleman and clergyman could give, at the end of the 8th century. He too speaks of them as a very small tribe. He knew his folk as a brave semi-feudal race, who had conquered the greater part of Italy, and tilled and ruled it well; who were now conquered by Charlemagne, and annexed to the great Frank Empire, but without losing anything of their distinctive national character. He did not foresee that they would become the architects, the merchants, the goldsmiths, the bankers, the scientific agriculturists of all Europe. Paulus is a garrulous historian, but a valuable one, just because he is garrulous. Though he turned monk and deacon in middle life, he has not sunk the man in the monk, and become a cosmopolite, like most Roman ecclesiastics, who have no love or hate for human beings save as they are friends or enemies of the pope, or their own abbey. He has retained enough of the Lombard gentleman to be proud of his family, his country, and the old legends of his race, which he tells, half-ashamed, but with evident enjoyment. He certainly ended his life as a Benedictine monk, at Monte Casino, about ; having written a Life of St. To me, and I believe to the great German antiquaries, his history seems a model history of a nation. You watch the people and their story rise before you out of fable into fact; out of the dreary darkness of the unknown north, into the clear light of civilized Roman history. The further to the north, and the colder, the more healthy he considers the world to be, and more fit for breeding human beings; whereas the south, being nearer to the heat of the sun, always abounds with diseases. The fact really is, I presume, that Italy all the south which he knew , and perhaps most of the once Roman empire, were during the 6th and 7th centuries pestilential. Ruined cities, stopt watercourses, cultivated land falling back into marsh and desert, a soil too often saturated with human corpses--offered all the elements for pestilence. Be that as it may, this is his theory. Then he tells us how his people were--at first called Winils; and how they came out of Scania Insula. Sweden is often, naturally, an island with the early chroniclers; only the south was known to them. The north was magical, unknown, Quenland, the dwelling-place of Yotuns, Elves, Trolls, Scratlings, and all other uncanny inhumanities. The Winils find that they are growing too many for Scanland, and they divide into three parties. Two shall stay behind, and the third go out to seek their fortunes. Which shall go is to be decided by lot. The third on whom the lot falls choose as war-kings, two brothers, Ayo and Ibor, and with them their mother, Gambara, the Alruna-wife, prudent and wise exceedingly--and they go forth. But before Paul can go too, he has a thing or two to say, which he must not forget, about the wild mysterious north from which his forefathers came. First how, in those very extreme parts of Germany, in a cave on the ocean shore, lie the seven sleepers. How they got thither from Ephesus, I cannot tell, still less how they should be at once there on the Baltic shore, and at Ephesus--as Mohammed himself believed, and Edward the Confessor taught--and at Marmoutier by Tours, and probably elsewhere beside. Be that as it may, there they are, the seven martyrs, sleeping for ever in their Roman dresses, which some wild fellow tried to pull off once, and had his arms withered as a punishment. And Paul trusts that they will awake some day, and by their preaching save the souls of the heathen Wends and Finns who haunt those parts. The Teutonic knights, however, and not the seven sleepers, did that good work. The dog must have been left behind at Ephesus. Then he must tell us about the Scritofinns of the Bothnia gulf; wild Lapps and Finns, who have now retreated before the Teutonic race. Scratlles, Skretles, often figure in the Norse tales as hopping dwarfs, half magical []. All which we may fully believe. Then Paul has to tell us how in the Scritfin country there is little or no night in

midsummer, little or no day in winter; and how the shadows there are exceeding long, and shorten to nothing as they reach the equator,--where he puts not merely Egypt, but Jerusalem. Because, he says, shrewdly enough, the further you go from the sun, the nearer the sun seems to the horizon. Of all which if you answer--But this is not history: I shall reply--But it is better than history. It is the history of history. And therefore I have no objection at all to listen to Paul in his next chapter, concerning the two navels of the ocean, one on each side Britain--abysses which swallow up the water twice a day, and twice a day spout it up again. Paul has seen, so he seems to say, the tide, the [Greek text], that inexplicable wonder of the old Greeks and Romans, running up far inland at the mouths of the Seine and Loire; and he has to get it explained somehow, before he can go forward with a clear conscience. One of the navels seems to be the Mahlstrom in Norway. Of the place of the other there is no doubt. It is close to Evodia insula, seemingly Alderney. For a high noble of the French told him so; he was sucked into it, ships and all, and only escaped by clinging to a rock. It is not quite the explanation of the tides which one would have wished for: Paul has observed, too, which is a fact, that there is a small tide in his own Adriatic; and suggests modestly that there may be a similar hole in the bottom of that sea, only a little one, the tide being very little. How the Winils his own folk went out to fight the Wendels, many more than them in number; and how Gambará, the Alruna-wife, cried to Freia the goddess, and Freia told her that whichever of the two armies first greeted Woden at the sunrise should win. But the Winils are far away on the war-road, and there is no time to send to them. Then Freia tells him how he has been taken in, and the old god laughs till the clouds rattle again, and the Winils are called Langbardr ever after. But again comes in a very learned man, Dr. Latham [], and more than hints that the name is derived from the Lange Borde, the long meadows by the side of the Elbe: How by reason of a great famine they had to leave Scoringia, the shore-land, and go into Mairingia, a word which Mr. Latham connects with the Merovingi, or Meerwing conquerors of Gaul. Others say that it means the moorland, others something else. All that they will ever find out we may see for ourselves already. Latham thinks, Slavonians with Teuton leaders, still intimately connected with our own English race both by their language and their laws, struggling for existence on the bleak brown bogs and moors, sowing a little barley and flax, feeding a few rough cattle, breeding a few great black horses; generation after generation fighting their way southward, as they exhausted the barren northern soils, or became too numerous for their marches, or found land left waste in front of them by the emigration of some Suevic, Vandal, or Burgund tribe. We know nothing about them, and never shall know, save that they wore white linen gaiters, and carried long halberts, or pole-axes, and had each an immortal soul in him, as dear to God as yours or mine, with immense unconscious capabilities, which their children have proved right well. Forward they go, toward the south-east, seemingly along the German marches, the debateable land between Teuton and Slav, which would, mechanically speaking, be the line of least resistance. We hear of Gothland--wherever that happened to be just then; of Anthaib, the land held by the Slavonian Anten, and Bathaib, possibly the land held by the Gepidae, or remnant of the Goths who bided behind as Wessex men still say, while the Goths moved forward; and then of Burgundhaib, wherever the Burgunds might be then. I know not; and I will dare to say, no man can exactly know. For no dates are given, and how can they be? The Lombards have not yet emerged out of the dismal darkness of the north into the light of Roman civilization; and all the history they have are a few scraps of saga. At last they take a king of the family of the Gungings, Agilmund, son of Ayo, like the rest of the nations, says Jornandes; for they will be no more under duces, elective war-kings. For when they come to a certain river, the Amazons forbid them to pass, unless they will fight their she-champion; and Lamissohn swims over and fights the war-maiden, and slays her; and they go on and come into a large land and quiet, somewhere about Silesia, it would seem, and abode there a long while. Then down on them come the savage Bulgars by night, and slay king Agilmund, and carry off his daughter; and Lamissohn follows them, and defeats them with a great slaughter, and is made king; and so forth: For when Odoacer and his Turklings and other confederates went up into Rugiland, the country north of Vienna, and destroyed the Rugians, and Fava their king, then the Lombards went down into the waste land of the Rugians, because it was fertile, and abode there certain years. Then they moved on again, we know not why, and dwelt in the open plains, which are called feld. Rather it is the western plain of Hungary about Comorn. Be that as it may, they quarrelled there with the Heruli. Eutropius says that they paid

the Herules tribute for the land, and offered to pay more, if the Herules would not attack them. The Herules, old and practised warriors, trained in the Roman armies, despised the wild Lombards, and disdained to use armour against them, fighting with no clothes save girdles. Rodulf their king, too certain of victory, sat playing at tables, and sent a man up a tree to see how the fight went, telling him that he would cut his head off if he said that the Herules fled; and then, touched by some secret anxiety as to the end, spoke the fatal words himself; and a madness from God came on the Herules; and when they came to a field of flax, they took the blue flowers for water, and spread out their arms to swim through, and were all slaughtered defencelessly. Procopius says, that they came by a grant from the Emperor Justinian, who gave as wife to Aldwin a great niece of Dietrich the Good, carried captive with Witigis to Byzant. Thus at last they too have reached the forecourt of the Roman Empire, and are waiting for their turn at the Nibelungen hoard. They have one more struggle, the most terrible of all; and then they will be for a while the most important people of the then world. The Gepidae are in Hungary before them, now a great people. So they make a truce for two years. But Paul knows naught of all this: Then young Alboin asked his father to let him sit at the table with him. No, he could not do that, by Lombard custom, till he has become son-at- arms to some neighbouring king. The rites of hospitality are sacred. And as he looks on him he sighs; and at last he can contain no longer. The seat, he says, I like right well: One of his sons takes fire, and begins to insult the Lombards and their white gaiters. You Lombards have white legs like so many brood mares. A Lombard flashes up. Go to the Asfeld, and you will see how Lombard mares can kick. This is too much; swords are drawn; but old Thorisend leaps up. He will punish the first man who strikes. Let them sit down again, and drink their liquor in peace. This grand old King dies in peace. Aldwin dies likewise, and to them succeed their sons, Alboin and Cunimund--the latter probably the prince who made the jest about the brood-mares--and they two will fight the quarrel out. Cunimund, says Paul, began the war--of course that is his story. Alboin is growing a great man; he has married a daughter of Clotaire, king of the Franks: He will fight the Lombards first, nevertheless: He and his, says Paul, are slain to a man. We shall see now how he has his chance at the Nibelungen hoard.

### 6: Eutropius (historian) - Wikipedia

*Paulus Diaconus, Epitome Festi De verborum significatu [Epitome of Festus' "On the meaning of words"]; the standard edition is Lindsay (), based on a selection of eight of the early manuscripts of Paulus's edition (plus the.*

Like all Germanic tribes settling in the Roman Empire, they took over many aspects of the culture, including the language. As the Goths before them, they were already Christians when they crossed the borders, but from the Arian branch, not the Catholic. The Longobards however converted to Catholicism. Their history was written down by the learned monk Paulus Diaconus c. The work is very valuable as apart from its own merits, it makes use of sources now lost to us. Of course it is not a history in the modern sense and especially the first sections are more legendary than historical, though Paulus Diaconus was right in tracing the origin of the Longobards back to Scandinavia. Very early in his history Paulus Diaconus makes a digression and tells about the miracle of the seven sleepers. The oldest sources are in Syrian and runs as follows: They asked for some days to think about it and it was granted to them. However, they fled to a cave where they fell asleep. Instead of dying from hunger and thirst, the seven men stay asleep. Under the reign of Theodosius II, when the Roman Empire was already converted to Christianity for some hundred years, the owner of the land decided to open the cave for using it as a cattle pen. The seven sleepers think they have only slept for one night and sent one of them to Ephesus for buying food, telling him to be careful. When this man enters Ephesus, he sees churches and crosses and the people of Ephesus are surprised that he uses old coins from the time of Decius. The local bishop interrogates the sleepers and realizes that God has performed a miracle. When the sleepers have finished their story, they die praising God. This story gained wide popularity and several versions were told. It also found its way into the Quran. However, he puts it in a different context, not near Ephesus but far in the north of Scandinavia, where they are still sleeping. He tells that once awake, these men will preach the gospel to the barbarous tribes there. In my opinion Paulus Diaconus adapted this miracle for missionary purposes. He wrote in a time when missionaries were trying to convert Germanic tribes to Christianity and he made up a *pia fraus*: Paulus Diaconus, *Historia Longobardorum* 1. *In extremis circum versus Germaniae finibus, in ipso Oceani litore, antrum sub eminenti rupe conspicitur, ubi septem viri, incertum ex quo tempore, longo sopiti sopore quiescunt, ita in laesis non solum corporibus, sed etiam vestimentis, ut ex hoc ipso, quod sine ulla per tot annorum curricula corruptione perdurant, apud indociles easdem et barbaras nationes veneratione habeantur. Hi denique, quantum ad habitum spectat, Romani esse cernuntur. E quibus dum unum quidam cupiditate stimulatus vellet exuere, mox eius, ut dicitur, brachia aruerunt, poenaeque sua ceteros perterrituit, ne quis eos ulterius contingere auderet. Videris, ad quod eos profectum per tot tempora providentia divina conservet. Fortasse horum quandoque, quia non aliter nisi Christiani esse putantur, gentes illae praedicatione salvandae sunt.*

### 7: Paulus Diaconus: Historia Romana Liber VII

"Paulus Diaconus," by Patricius Schlager in *Catholic Encyclopedia*, (ed.) by Charles G. Herbermann and others, New York: The Encyclopaedia Press () Works by this author published before January 1, are in the public domain worldwide because the author died at least years ago.

Opera omnia in Migne, Tom. Scriptores rerum langobardorum et italicarum. Waitz, Hannover, , pp. Gesta episcoporum Mettensium in: Poetae latini aevi Carolini, ed. Each of the above mentioned editions contains an elaborate introduction in which the life and works of Paul are discussed, e. For further investigations see Bethmann: Die Quellen der Langobardengeschichte des Paulus Diaconus in: Neues Archiv der Gesellsch. Hence he is frequently called Paul Warnefrid. He was descended from a noble Lombard family and was born in Forum Julii Friuli, Northern Italy , probably between and His education was completed at the court of King Liutprand in Pavia. His attainments included a knowledge of Greek, rare in that age. There he contentedly lived until fraternal love led him to leave his beloved abode. This brought the entire family to beggary. He did not plead in vain. He would then at once have returned to Monte Cassino, but Charlemagne, always anxious to retain in his immediate service learned and brilliant men. He was employed as court poet, teacher of Greek, and scribe, and thus exerted great influence. His heart was, however, in his monastery, and in he is found there. The remainder of his life was busily employed in literary labors. He died, April 13, probably in the year , with an unfinished work, the history of the Lombards, upon his hands. Paul was a Christian scholar, gentle, loving, and beloved; ever learning and disseminating learning. Although not a great man, he was a most useful one, and his homilies and histories of the Lombards are deservedly held in high esteem. His Works embrace histories, homilies, letters, and poems. It is divided into six books, and carries the history of the Lombards from their rise in Scandinavia down to the death of Liutprand in It is therefore likely that he died before its completion. It is not a model of historical composition, being discursive, indefinite as to chronology, largely a compilation from known and unknown sources, full of legendary and irrelevant matter. Nevertheless it is on the whole well arranged and exhibits a love of truth, independence and impartiality. Though a patriot, Paul was not a partisan. He can see some good even in his hereditary foes. The popularity of the History in the Middle Age is attested by the appearance of more than fifteen editions of it and of ten continuations. The Historia is in sixteen books, of which the first ten are mere excerpts of Eutropius, with insertions from other sources. The last six carry the history from Valens, where Eutropius ends, down to Justinian. The plan of these latter books is the same as that of the former: The History is worthless to us, but in the Middle Age it was extremely popular. Besides these histories several other briefer works in the same line have come down to us. It was written about , at the request of Angilram, bishop of Metz. It is in good part only a list of names. A collection made by request of Charlemagne, and which for ten centuries was in use in the Roman Church. It is in three series. Homilies upon festivals, two hundred and two in number, all from the Fathers. Homilies, five in number. Many of the second series and all of the last appear to be original. Ebert discusses these at length, l.

### 8: Historia Langobardorum/Liber I - Wikisource

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Paulus Diaconus; also called Casinensis, Levita, and Warnefridi. Historian , born at Friuli about ; died 13 April, probably He was a descendant of a noble Lombard family , and it is not unlikely that he was educated at the court of King Rachis at Pavia , under the direction of Flavianus the grammarian. In we find him at the court of Duke Archis at Benevento , after the collapse of the Lombard kingdom, a monk in the monastery of Monte Cassino , and in in the suite of Charlemagne , from whom he obtained by means of an elegy the release of a brother taken prisoner in in consequence of the Friuli insurrection. After he was again at Monte Cassino , where in all probability he died. His first literary work, evidently while he was still at Benevento , and done at the request of the Duchess Adelperga, was the "Historia Romana", an amplified and extended version of the Roman history of Eutropius, whose work he continued independently in Books XI to XVI, up to the time of Justinian. This compilation, now of no value, but during the Middle Ages diffused in many manuscript editions and frequently consulted, was edited with the work of Eutropius by Droysen in "Mon. II , Furthermore, at the instance of Angilram, Bishop of Metz , he compiled a history of this bishops of Metz "Liber de episcopis Mettensibus, or Liber de ordine et numero episcoporum in civitate Mettensi, extending to , in which he gives a circumstantial account of the family and ancestors of Charlemagne , especially Arnulf P. The most important historical work which has come down to us from his pen is the history of the Lombards, "Historia gentis Langobardorum. Hannover, ; Ger. Abel Berlin, ; 2nd ed. Despite many defects, especially in the chronology , the unfinished work, embracing only the period between and , is still of the highest importance, setting forth as it does in lucid style and simple diction the most important facts, and preserving for us many ancient myths and popular traditions replete with an enthusiastic interest in the changing fortunes of the Lombard people. That this work was in constant use until well into the fifteenth century is evident from the numerous manuscript copies, excerpts, and continuations extant. In addition to these historical works, Paulus also wrote a commentary on the Rule of St. Benedict , and a widely used collection of homilies entitled "Homiliarium", both of which have been preserved only in revised form. About this page APA citation. In The Catholic Encyclopedia. Robert Appleton Company, This article was transcribed for New Advent by Michael C. The editor of New Advent is Kevin Knight. My email address is webmaster at newadvent. Dedicated to the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

### 9: Paul The Deacon | Italian historian | www.enganchecubano.com

*PAULUS DIACONUS (c. - A.D.) HISTORIA LANGOBARDORUM Liber I: Liber II: Liber III: Liber IV: Liber V: Liber VI.*



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