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T H E

Chap. 1.



Anno 730.
J. P. unto
2386.

T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F T H E
V V O R L D .
O R , A N
A c c o u n t o f T i m e .

The First Book.

Containing the years from the beginning of the World, or from the year of the Julian Period 730, unto the third of Solomon, which is the 3702 year of the same Period.

CHAP. I.

What things have first come to passe worthy of remembrance from the Creation of the world, unto the Deluge; wherein first is treated of the six dayes Works, and of the year of Noah's Flood.

IF Divine Authority could not persuade us, that God did create the World, yet its contemplation would sufficiently teach us the same: Although that great Artificer could in a moment of

B

time

Anno 730.
J. P. unto
2386.
Gen. 1.

time create it whole and compleat in all its parts, yet was he rather willing to perfect it by little and little, in the space of six dayes.

Wherefore in the beginning of all things nothing did appear and exist besides the earth, and that huge immensity of waters that overspread the Earth: Then the waters were not so thick joyned together, as we see them now, but thin, and like unto a vapour, and the mist had filled up this whole vacuum or hollow place, which the vastness of the celestial bodies, and of the other Elements did fill: upon the Earth. *Moses* declareth them partly by the denomination of waters, and partly of the deep; which he saith to have been encompassed by darknesse, when the light was not yet brought forth, and that the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. Out of the Water and Earth, as out of their matter, were afterwards all the other bodies formed, that are reckoned in the six dayes work. Now when *Moses* saith, That, *In the beginning God created the Heavens and the Earth*; it's a general sentence that comprehends all that which was done in those six dayes, which afterwards is expounded throughout all its parts.

On the first day God created the Light, which the Water or that thin and immense Regio of vapours did receive, the Sun nor being yet produced; and that he might define and distinguish the spaces of the day and of the night, he encompassed this same Light with the motion and agitation of that misty body.

On the second day was the Firmament formed of God; by which appellation we believe are signified as well the celestial bodies, as the Ayre and Skye: that is, all that which appears from the Earth unto the extremities and farthest parts of the World, which is vulgarly believed to be hollow and empty: for the forming of all which, the deep, that is, that huge and infinite lump of waters subtilised and attenuated into a vapour, did afford the matter. Again, the Firmament hath that power given unto it to divide the waters above, from the waters below: not that it self whole should in its middle come betwixt them both, but onely in one of its parts, which being the nearest to the Earth, is called the lower Region of the Ayre; for as it is part of the Firmament that is of that outstretched voidnesse, so likewise it may be called Firmament or spreading: the higher-most waters are clouds, hanging in the midst of the ayre, out of which rain is engendred, the lowermost are the Seas and the Rivers, which had their beginning the day following.

On the third day he first gathered the waters into one place, yea even into so many places as there are Seas and Rivers, for having heaped the Mountains to an immensity, and made hollow channels, he made them receptacles and passages of waters: thence he commanded the earth to be cloathed with the greenesse and verdure of the herbs and plants, and to bring forth Trees.

And

And God set the Sun, the Moon, and the Stars in the Firmament of the Heaven on the fourth day.

And on the fifth day God created the fishes and the fowls out of the water.

On the sixth day he at last formed Man out of the earth, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul, to whom he gave the name of *Adam*, from the Earth: Then did God transport this new man into those most pleasant and delightfull Gardens which he had planted, which by a right apprehension were in the Land of *Babylon*, or in the Confines of *Babylon* and *Mesopotamia*: for *Tygris* and *Euphrates*, which *Moses* mentioneth by name, have not their chaannels running in any other place. Now in this garden, amongst all other Trees, for the use and delight of Man, God did plant two remarkable Trees, the one of life, and the other of Knowledge of Good and Evil; the former hath gotten its name from the effect, because it had the vertue to lengthen health, and foment life, as *Augustine*, *Prosper*, and others do judge: the latter is so called from the event, because that as soon as they had tasted of its fruit, they understood into what a great evill they had fallen, having lost so great a good, as it seemeth to the same *Augustine*, and also to *Bar Cephe* in his Commentary of Paradise; or because the Serpent did promise from that Tree, the knowledge of good and evill, as *Rupertus* observes it, very discreetly: There the Lord formed that ribb which he had taken out of the side of *Adam* when he was asleep, into a woman, which he gave to him for his companion and help-meet: but she brought upon her self and him a more grievous ruine, then any cruel enemy; who, being inticed by her flatteries, did eat that fruit presented by her to him of the forbidden Tree; the guilt of which wickednesse procured upon him a sudden and present punishment, and a future upon his posterity: Therefore being cast out of that blessed Mansion, he with the companion of his fault is cast out into the miseries of this life. Then the first of men that were born of them, were *Cain* and *Abel*, of whom the first exercised his life in the tilling of the ground, and the other in the feeding of Cattel; who for his integrity and uprightness was best accepted of God; And for this cause *Cain* burning with wrath and envy, murdered his innocent brother; and in revenge of this his murder, being a fugitive and vagabond on the Earth, he begat children like to himself, namely rebels and enemies of God; and he built a City, and called it by the name of his son *Enoch*: But *Seib*, a while after *Abel's* death, being born to *Adam*, begat a posterity contrary to that, namely godly and religious; whose son *Enos* is said to have began to call upon the Name of the Lord; because, as the opinion is, he did publicly re-establish that Worship of God, which had been blotted out by *Cain's* children; and amongst the rest cameth that excellent and renowned *Enoch*, *Jared's* son: Whom God having loved for his innocency, he took up to himself alive from the eyes of men, having not yet fully ended

B 2

his

Anno 730.
Jul. Period,
unto 2386.

The Earthly
Paradis.

August. 3. civ.
c. 20.
Prosper. 2. de
vita cont. c. 18.
August. 14.
civ. c. 17.
par. 1. c. 19.

Rup. 2. de
Trin. c. 27.
Gen. 4.
Gen. 4. 14.
Gen. 4. 26.
Gen. 5. 22.

Gen. 6.

Anno 2387.
Julian Period,
unto 2752.

Noah's Ark.
Gen. 7. 1.

his dayes; whose posterity, whom the Scripture calls, The sons of God, being grown worse, and degenerated from their good manners, joynd themselves in marriage with *Cain's* posterity, out of which mixture and commerce were Gyants brought forth. Then mortal men adding themselves to all sorts of wickednesse, did turn and draw Gods wrath upon themselves. When no cause of delay could be objected to him, all Vertue being extinguished and blotted out from amongst men: Then therefore God, angry and offended by *Adam's* posterity, decreed to destroy them all by an inundation of waters. There remained one onely of *Seth's* blood, who did persist in the faith and obedience of God: to him doth God reveal the certainty of his counsel a hundred and twenty years before-hand; and commands him to build an Ark for himself, in it to save few men and beasts. This Patriarch employed a whole hundred years in the building of it, which was three hundred cubits in length, in breadth fifty, and in height thirty, having the first, second, and third stories, in which he gave to every kind of living creatures their mansion; eight heads of men in all, of every clean beasts and fowls by seven, and of unclean by two, were shut up in this Ship, and so raised up and taken away by the waters of the deluge, all other things were destroyed by the overflowing and inundation of the waters over all the earth, which the continuall rain of fourty dayes, and the fountains of the great deep, being broken, had caused; so that the high Hills that were under the whole Heaven were covered by it, and the water prevailed fifteen cubits over them. And that was the year from the Creation of the World, 1656, and before Christs birth, 2329.

CHAP. II.

What things are remembred both out of Sacred and profane Histories, that were done in that interval of time, which began from the year of the Julian period 2387, unto 2752. Wherein is spoken of the building of Babel, of Abraham's original, and of his pilgrimage. Of the Kingdoms of the Assyrians, Egyptians, and Sicyonians.

Josephus 1.
ant. c. 4.

THe Deluge being past, *Noah* being come forth out of the Ark, offered burnt-offerings unto the Lord in the Mountains of *Armenia*; where some ancient Authors have recorded, That the remnants and pieces of this Ark were reserved a very long time.

After this, *Noah* having applied his mind to husbandry, planted a Vineyard, and having drunk somewhat largely of the Wine, whose virtue and strength he did not yet know, became drunk, and then fell into a sleep, whom undecently lying in his Tent, with his shame uncovered, *Ham* mocked, and shewed to his brethren; but they turning their backs and going backward, did cast a cloke upon it: But their father afterwards knowing the thing, having

curfed

Anno 2387.
Jul. Period,
unto 2752.

curfed *Ham's* posterity, did blesse *Seth's* and *Japhet's* children. Then Mankind being propagated by these three, did soon encrease so much, that one Countrey could not alone contain them any longer, and even the other parts of the World also were to be inhabited. Into which before they went to sojourn, and before they were separated asunder, they went about to build a high Tower in the Land of *Shinar*, whose top might reach unto Heaven, that might be to them a name, and a general Monument to all their posterity; for then the whole Earth was of one language, and of one speech, and God did confound it, for to frustrate their endeavours and Imaginations, distracting it into several other tongues; so the commerce and understanding of the voice being taken away from them, they then left and cast away their counsel and design of building; And what remained of this matter, is thought to have been for the beginning of *Babylon*; for that Tower began to be named *Babel*, from the mixture and confusion of tongues. And as these things are lesse judged to have been done at the beginning of this great Tower, which was a full Century of years after the Flood; so it's not convenient for us to enlarge our selves farther upon them. Now the first part of the next Century being past, then happened the diversity of Languages, and the propagation of People and Kingdoms.

From *Heber's* posterity, with whom the use of the first tongue, and the true Religion remained, had *Abraham* his pedigree, who was to be an excellent and great proof and example of godlinesse and obedience. His father was *Terah* of *Caldea*, out of which Countrey by Gods command, he being aged seventy years, went together with his father into *Mesopotamia*, and he dwelt in *Haran* about five years. There having left his Father, as he was commanded, he soon travelled into the Land of *Canaan*, with his Wife *Sarah*, and *Lot* his Nephew, it being then the 145 year of *Terah* his father, and his 75th year: Then in the dayes of his father he lived near sixty years in the Land of *Canaan*, which being expired, he in the 135th year of his age returned into *Mesopotamia*, and into his fathers house, whence, by the command of God, he returned again into *Canaan*: And thus are reconciled those things which are usually objected out of the History of *Moses*, and of the *Ab's*.

After that *Noah's* posterity was dispersed throughout the whole face of the Earth, then began the diversity of Nations and Kingdoms, of whom the first beginnings are recorded in the Scriptures; the ancientest of which, was that of the *Assyrians* or *Chaldeans*: That began first in *Babylon*, thence in *Nineveh*, and thence was transported into *Assyria*, and there remained, near a thousand and three hundred years. For those things which *Eusebius* relates out of *Africanus*, concerning ancienter Kingdoms of the *Arabians* and *Chaldeans*, are more like unto a fable, then to a real truth.

Belus is put the first in the list of the Kings of the Kingdome of *Assyria*, who reigned in *Babylon*; and by profane Authors is thought

The Assyrians
Kingdom.

Belus, or rather
Nimrod.
to

Anno 2387.
Jul. Period,
unto 2752.

to be the builder of it, whence he seemeth to be he, who in the Divine Records is called *Nimrod*; to him, having reigned 65 years, succeeded *Ninus*, of whom was built *Nineveh*, and thither was the Throne of the Kingdom transported, which afterwards received its name from the *Assyrians*. Beyond him the prophane Histories do not mention any one; And he is said the first to have waged Warrs against other Nations, out of the lust and desire he had to enlarge and extend his Empire, having brought *Asia* into his own subjection, he at length overcame the *Babryans*, and their King *Zoroastres*: Thence having taken *Semiramis* for his Wife, and by her having begotten his son *Ninias*, he dyeth fifty two years after he had began his reign.

Diod. 2.
Julf. 2.

Diod. 2.
Julf. 1.
Euseb. Chro.

Herodot. 2.

Semiramis having put out of the Kingdom this young son, she taketh by art and cunning the Kingdom to her self, the which she obtained fourty two years. The Greek Chronicles do assert, That *Babylon* was built by her, but it may rather be said, that *Babylon* was amplified and enlarged by her, and environed by a most admirable wall, whose circuit was of four hundred and eighty furlongs; and the said Annals record farther, That she entred into *Asia*, *Media*, *Persia*, *Egypt*, *Libya*, and *Ethiopia*, and subdued them, and that she after that entred with her Army into *India*, and spoyled and ruined it. At length this lascivious woman provoking her son to incest, is by him killed in the 42. year of her reign; and in the 24th year of *Semiramis* reign was *Abraham* born, and not as *Eusebius* falsely hath perswaded himself.

Ninias having killed his Mother, with much sloath and idleness held that Kingdom, which had been exceedingly amplified and enlarged by his Ancestors, and governing all things by Governors and Deputies, and seldom appearing; he passed the rest of his life in the company of Harlots, and was set in the list of the effeminate; which life the Kings that followed him embracing, were scarcely known to posterity by their name, or remarkable in any thing, being reckoned in *Eusebius's* Chronicles three hundred and three; *Africanus* numbeth four more in their rank, and lengtheneth that intervall of the whole Empire more then reasonably he should; which (as I have already demonstrated) is limited in 1300 years.

B. 9. de doct.
temp. 25.

The Egyptians
fable.

In the same time that the Kingdom of the *Assyrians* had its beginning, there were also other Kingdoms established in other places; especially the Kingdoms of the *Egyptians*, and *Sicyonians*, but the licence of fables hath corrupted and perverted their beginning and original: The *Sicyonians* Kingdom was erected in *Sicyo* almost twelve years after that of the *Assyrians*, and 2164 years before Christs Nativity, and continued near upon a thousand years.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Anno 2753.
Jul. Period,
unto 3183.

The summe of the Sacred History comprehended in that space of time which was from the year of the Julian Period 2753. unto the 3183. of the same. wherein is treated of the deeds of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and of his Children; And also of Job at last.

THE various Pilgrimages and things acted, both by *Abraham*, and his Posterity; are contained in the space of these years. *Abraham*, the Famine being great almost in that very first year that he transported himself into *Canaan*, went into *Egypt*: Where God preserved his Wife *Sarah* from the lust of the King: Thence being returned again into *Canaan*, he is pur away and separated from *Lot* his brothers Son, who had travelled with him out of *Mesopotamia*, and had long been his domestical companion. He desired and chose to dwell in the Countrey of *Sodom*, but *Abraham* dwelt in *Hebron* in the plain of *Mamre*.

Thence followed that War in which those five Kings, of the number of whom the Kings of *Sodome* and *Gomorrhah* were; being overcome, and their Cities destroyed by *Chedorlaomer* and the three other Kings. His Confederates *Lot* with his family and all his goods, was part of the prey; but *Abraham* having heard of it surpris'd on a sudden the Conquerours, and they smitten and put to flight, in an unexpected and quiet night, he recovered all things safe, together with *Lot* his Kinsman. And *Melchisedeck* King of *Salem*, as he was returning from the defeat of the Kings; brought him gifts, and an oblation of Mystical Bread and Wine, and this *Salem* is *Jerusalem*, and to him *Abraham* reciprocally gave the tenth part of all the spoil.

Ten years after that, *Abraham* had began to dwell in *Canaan*. *Sarah* seeing her self barren, suffered, and gave her handmaid *Agar* to her Husband; She being with child, and despising her Mistress, being hard dealt by with her, flyeth into the Wilderness, but being returned home by the Angels command, brought forth *Ismael* to *Abraham* then aged 86. years.

This Patriarch in the 99th year of his age, by that Covenant that he had made with God, was Circumcised with all his family, and *Ismael* his Son, then aged between thirreen and fourteen years.

This same year was fatal to *Sodom*, *Gomorrhah*, *Admah*, and *Zebolim*; which Cities for their abominable wickedness, and by reason of their unreasonable lust, the fire from Heaven being kindled and fomented with Pitch and Brimstone consumed them. Out of which burning *Lot* being delivered and snatched by the Angels, having lost his wife, which contrary to the forbidding command looking back, was Metamorphosed into an Image of Salt, he first escaped into the City *Zegor* or *Zoar*, which by his prayers he delivered from that imminent danger and destruction, thence

The burning
of Sodom.

Gen. 17. 17.

Anno 2753.
Julian Period,
unto 3183.
Gen. 21. 5.

thence he retired himself into the next mountain; where, in the night, and through drunkenness, he defiled his daughters with incest: thence were begotten *Moab* and *Ammon*, from whom did also two people descend and propagate.

Gen. 23. 1.
Joseph. 1.
Orig. c. 14.

Abraham in the hundredth year of his age begat *Isaac* of *Sarah* his Wife, then ninety years old, it being 1936. years before *Christ's* birth: and some few years after, he by her warning, as well as by Gods command; turned *Azar* out of doors, together with *Ishmael* her Son. *Isaac* having now attained unto mans estate, that is (as *Josephus* thinketh) the 25th year of his age, stands ready to be offered up for a sacrifice by his father, in the Mountain of *Moriab*, being soon delivered again by the command of God that had commanded him to be offered up. After his mothers death, which died the 127th year of her age; he married to wife *Rebecca*, the daughter of *Bethuel*, Son of *Nabor*, *Abrahams* brother. And then was *Isaac* in the fourtieth year of his age. *Abraham* having taken *Kethura* for his second Wife, got six sons by her; *Isaac* aged sixty years, having by his prayers turned away his Wives barrenness, he begat of her twins, *Esau* and *Jacob* in the year before *Christ* 1876. Then dyeth *Abraham*, in the 175. year of his age, and before *Christ's* birth 1862.

Gen. 25. 7.
Gen. 26. 8c.

Then *Isaac* being exercised by divers travels and troubles, his Son being grown to the age of 77. years, he himself being 137. years old (as it is deducted from *Joseph's* age when he went into *Egypt*, and from *Jacobs* abode with *Laban*) desirous to bless his Son *Esau*, he first commands him to get him some Venison; but *Jacob* by his Mothers advice surreptitiously beguils him. After which, fearful of his brothers revenge, he flies into *Mesopotamia*, to his Uncle *Labans*. In which Journey he is encouraged by divers promises from God, appearing to him in a Vision, as he slept on the top of a ladder. But when he had served *Laban* seven years in the nature of a Shepheard; he was not permitted to have *Rachel*, for whom he had bargained, before he married her elder sister *Leah*, which was effected by guile, in the 84. year of his age, in the 2921. year of the first Period. From these and their two handmaids, *Bala* and *Zelpha*, had *Jacob* twelve Sons; of *Lea* seven; *Reuben*, *Simeon*, *Levi*, *Judah*, *Issachar*, *Zabulon*, and one daughter called *Dina*. Of *Rachel*, two; *Joseph*, and *Benjamin*. Of *Bala*, two; *Dan*, and *Neptali*. Of *Zelpha*, two; *Gad*, *Aser*. Twelve Sons and one daughter; After twenty years spent with *Laban*, *Jacob* returns to *Canaan*, (a) about the 97. year of his age.

Gen. 30.

(c) A.C. 1780.

(b) Alexand.
Fulv. anud.
Euseb. p. 2.
Pag. 227.

Where he pitched his Tent in divers places, but especially at *Succoth*, and at *Salem*, a Town of the *Sichemites*. Where after ten years that he came from *Mesopotamia*, his Daughter *Dina* is ravished by *Sichem*, the Son of *Hemor* the King. Which two of her Brothers, *Simeon* and *Levi* revenged, by the death of the *Sichemites*, and spoiling of their City; From thence *Jacob* departs for *Bethlem*, having received the name of *Israel*. Which the Angel with whom he wrestled at his return from *Mesopotamia* to his fathers; gave

gave him as (c) a token of his strength. (d) *Rachel* dieth in child-birth of *Benjamin*, when *Joseph* was between (e) sixteen and seventeen years old. Who a while after through the envy of his brothers being drawn away and carried into *Egypt*, was bought by *Putapher* one of *Pharaoh's* chief officers. With whom after he had been a while, being by his wife often, in vain, allured to commit fornication, by means of her false accusation suffered a three years imprisonment, as the reward of his innocency; from whence being feicht to interpret the Kings dream, when as he had presaged the ensuing plenty of seven years, as also the imminent scarcity of seven other, he was placed as governour over all *Egypt*. Thither went *Jacob* by the importunity of his Son (f) with all his Family and goods, being in the third year of the Famine, before the coming of *Christ* 1747 years, himself being (g) 130. years old, and in the fourtieth year of his Son *Joseph's* age. *Jacob* lived in *Egypt* 17. years compleat. Where dying, his body by his own direction, was carried into *Palestine*, where he was buried in the Sepulchre of his Parents.

Anno 2752.
Jul. Period,
unto 3183.

(c) Gen. 23. 28.
(d) Gen. 35. 19.
(e) Gen. 37. 2.
8c.

(f) Gen. 47.

(g) Gen. 47. 9.

(a) *Joseph* having compleated 110 years, dyes in the year of the World 2308. being about 71. years after *Jacobs* Journey into *Egypt*. The Generation of *Israel* now every day increasing, (b) the King of *Egypt*, whether of envy or fear, to obstruct their growth, Commands all their Males to be killed and thrown into the River as they were born; (c) so that *Moses* exposed to drowning, was by the Kings daughter taken up, and fostered in the Court as her own. He was *Amram* Son, *Caathus* Grand-son, *Levi* being his great Grandfather, *Maria* was his sister, and *Aaron* his younger brother. Being of the age of (d) forty years, going to see his Countreymen, he slew an *Egyptian* whom he found smiting an *Hebrew*, which coming to the Kings ear, he for fear flew into *Midian*, where he married *Sephora* *Jethro's* daughter, the Priest. (e) In the 80. year of his age, feeding his sheep in *Oreb*, which is also called *Sinai*, being encouraged by a divine voice from out a burning bush, he returns into *Egypt*.

(a) Gen. 50. 25.

(b) Exod. 1.

(c) Exod. 2.

(d) Acts 7. 30.

(e) Exod. 3. 4.

At that time it is very probable that *Job* that admirable pattern of patience and fortitude was in being, (f) whom, as most of the Ancient writers suppose, was descended from *Esau*. Him from probable grounds we conjecture to be much about this time. He was born of *Zara*, being Grand-child to *Esau*, the 232. year before the children of *Israels* Joutnying out of *Egypt*; Before *Christ* 1763. He in the 50. year of his age was permitted to suffer various afflictions from the Devill in one year; After which having elapsed, he lived 139 years, and died in the 189th year of his age, (a) 45. years before the Children of *Israel* went out of *Egypt*.

(f) Euseb. 1.
de Dem. c. 4.
Eph. Chry.
sost. Hom. 2. de
Job.

Ang. 18. civ.

c. 47.
(a) A.C. 1575.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Kingdome of the Grecians, Inachus his Posterity, and Ogyges his deluge; of Prometheus, and the Kingdome of the Athenians.

IN the sixth year after Abrahams death; 1857. years before Christ, the new Empire of Greece was established in Peloponnesus; Inachus being the Author of it. Whom most of the Ancients make equal to Moses. But Eusebius affirms that he was long before his time. We limit the beginning of his Kingdome from 327. years before the Children of Israel went out of Egypt. After Inachus, Greece continued its Empire 546. years under 13. Kings. Of whom the nine first, even to Gelanore, were called Inachads, as descending in a direct line from Inachus. Gelanore being expelled of the Grecians, by their generall consent, Danaus is invested with the Empire, having been a Sojourner in Egypt. He derived his Originall from Inachus. For Epaphus, Belus his son, whom Io the daughter of Inachus bore to Jupiter, was reported to be his great Grand-father. Between Danaus and Acrisus were four others posselt of the Empire, who after that by his imprudence, he was slain of Persus his Grand-child, Micenus interposeth in the Kingdome. The last of whose blood, was Erythemus. He being slain by the Heraclides, the Pelopides, in number six, enjoyed his estate, the last Kings of whom, were Tisamenus, and Penthius, Orestes Son. The Myceni reigned 210. years. In the whole from Inachus, 756. years, to the 80. year after the destruction of Troy. All which, though here glance'd at, will afterwards be set down in their direct intervals. These happened for the most part, in that intervall which terminates the Children of Israels progresse out of Egypt.

Phoroneus, Son of (a) Inachus and Melissa Oceanina, Instituted laws to govern them, who hitherto were (b) rude, and lived disorderly, and, if we may credit (c) Apollodorus, had Peloponnesus under his Government.

(a) His Son was Apis, from whom Apia derives its name, which afterwards was called Peloponnesus, who being hated for his tyranny, was treacherously slain of Thelexion and Theclines, leaving no Issue behind him. After his death he was consecrated with divine (e) honours in Egypt, and also to (f) Inachus his daughter, they report, was there canonized, (g) and named Isis. But Pausanias attributes it to Jafus Son to Triopas, which seems more probable.

Under the same Phoroneus reigned Ogyges in Attica, in whose time hapned that great inundation which was called by his name. (b) This is reported by Acusilanus to precede the first Olympiade 1020. years. By which computation it was before Christ 1796. being

Anno 2753.
Jul. Period,
unto 3183.

Argivorum
regnum init.

Casior apud
E uscb.

(1) Apol. 2.
uscb.
(2) Paus. cor.
52.

(3) Init. l. 2.
(4) Apol. 2.

(5) Euseb. &
eg. 18. civ.
6.
(6) Herod. 1.
(7) Euseb.

(8) Excerpta
Scal. Græca
p. 363.

Chap. 5. An Account of Time.

being in the fifth year after the death of Isaac, (1) Although some would have it to be about twenty two years before.

In the reign of Apis was built Sparta, saith Eusebius.

(a) In the time of Triopas the seventh King of Greece, Cecrops also governing in Attica, were Prometheus the Son of Iapetus, and Atlas his brother, two famous Astrologers, made much more famous by the fictions of the Poets. This was about the time of the Hebrews departure out of Egypt. Triopas truly began his (b) reign in the 1557. year before Christ, and the 23. before the progresse of the people of God. In a short time after, Cecrops began to reign over Athens, which, saith Eusebius, was 1558. years before Christ.

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(1) Vide 5.
l. 2. par. 2.
(a) Tatianus.

(b) Vid. loc.
cit. par. 2.

CHAP. V.

Of those remarkable passages which happened to the people of Israel the first Fourty six years after their departure out of Egypt.

Moses in the 80. year of his age, (d) went according to command, to deliver the children of Israel from the Egyptian bondage. (a) And having in vain sued to Pharaoh for their deliverance, He by many prodigious calamities so terrified the Egyptians, that when (b) last of all, the first born of all Egypt were by an Angel slain in the night, they thereupon suffered them to depart. Which before they did, they solemnly dedicated the Feast of the Paschever, which day was from thence forth for ever Instituted to be observed in memorial of their deliverance. (c) That appears to be the second night in April. (d) There were numbered of the children of Israel, of able Sword-men onely, six hundred thousand. (e) Immediately after, Pharaoh pursued them in their departure. But Moses broke a way thorow the red Sea for them to passe; whom when by the same the Egyptians pursued, Moses smiting with his rod, even as it parted, so it closed again, and overwhelmed their trembling enemies. So the Israelites passing over to the Arabian shore, in the third Moneth, which is (f) Siman, received the Law made by God, by which (g) both sacred and prophane Laws were instituted.

After many journeyes ended, in the beginning of the next (g) year after their coming out of Egypt, about the eighth day of April, Moses erected a Tabernacle; and made Aaron a High Priest, his Sons being Priests under him. But the ungratefull people notwithstanding so many benefits received, as continually Manna rained down from Heaven to feed them, (h) with Quails also sent down amongst them, distilling these dainties; desisted not yet to murmure against God, and at Moses. (i) Afterwards Moses sent ten men to search the Land of Canaan. Who returning after forty dayes, did so possesse the minds of the people with terrour, notwithstanding Joshua and Caleb indeavours to

(d) Ant. Chri.
1532.

(a) Ex. 5. 6. 24.

(b) Exod. 12.

(c) Lib. 9. de
doct. temp.
c. 24.

(d) Ex. 12. 52.

(e) Exod. 14.

(f) Ex. 19. 1.

(g) Ex. ult. 15.

(h) Numb. 12.

(i) Numb. 13.

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the Contrary, who themselves allowed to view the Land, that they were ready to rebel, (a) for this they were denied an admittance into the land of *Canaan*, and led back again by the deserts of *Arabia*, till after all the Rebels being consumed, and dead, two onely remaining of the whole multitude, *Joshua* and *Caleb*, who had persevered in Faith. Wherefore about thirty nine year they wandered up and down in that Desert like Pilgrims; in which they suffered the severe punishment of their obstinate rebellion against God and *Moses*. (b) First of all *Core*, *Dathan*, and *Abiram*, the Authors of a wicked revolt, were with their families swallowed up by the earth, and 250. of their faction burning Incense, were by fire from Heaven devoured. 14700. more being immediately devoured by the same fire, were made exemplary to the rest. Many more also, for their daily provoking of *Moses*, were slain with the biting of fiery Serpents. Which evil to prevent from spreading too far; *Moses* (c) erected a Brazen Serpent. These things hapned in the fortieth year of their coming out of *Egypt*. In which *Aaron* the (d) High Priest dying, his Son *Eleazer* supplied his room. After this *Sion* King of the *Ammorites*, and *Og* the King of *Bashan* being overcome, *Balaak* King of the *Moabites*, joyning with him the *Midianites*, opposed the *Hebrews*, not so much by open war, as by subtil craft, bringing along with him *Balaam* the Soothsayer to curse them. But his curses being by divine providence turned into a blessing. The King of *Israel* by *Balaam's* advice, thought to have insnared them by the beauty of their Women whom they proffered to them, (e) at which time *Phineas* the Son of *Eleazer*, out of his great zeal of piety to God, finding one of the chief of the people in company with a Harlot, ran them both thorow in the sight of all the Congregation, by which means he not onely gained to himself the perpetual honour of his Priesthood, but pardon to the people for that great sin.

- (b) Deut. 34. (b) In the fortieth year of their departure out of *Egypt* at the latter end of the eleventh Month, *Moses* dyeth in Mount *Nebo*, which riseth from the plains of *Moab*, in (c) the 120. year of his age. He was succeeded by *Joshua* the Son of *Nun*, of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, who led the people into *Canaan* over *Jordan*, the River being dried up; the (d) tenth day of the first Month, which is *Nisan*, which is about the sixth day of *April*. After which besieging divers Cities, he destroyed them and their Inhabitants by fire and Sword, (e) beginning with *Jericho*, the walls of which City after seven dayes surrounding with the Ark, by blowing of horns, and the shout of the Souldiers, he level'd with the ground. He put to flight (f) five Kings of *Gibeon*, which was surrendered up to the *Hebrews*, in pursuit of whom, and to their utter ruine, that he might have the more space, he commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still a whole day. After all this, in the last place having overcome (g) thirty one Kings, and in six years space overcome the greatest part of *Palestine*; He divided it amongst the *Hebrews* by their Tribes about the year before Christ, 1486. Chap.

CHAP. VI.

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The remainder of the sacred History to the building of the Temple, wherein both what was done by the Judges, as by Saul, David, and Solomon are contained.

Joshua (a) departing out of his life the 14th year after *Moses* his decease in the 110th year of his age; The Elders then governed the Commonwealth about 10 years; after which others succeeded them both in order and time. To speak more fully of each particular action of them, and their deputies, brevity doth here forbid. Wherefore some few of them shall here suffice. (b) After the death of *Joshua*, the Tribe of *Judah* overcame *Adonibezec* King of the *Canaanites* in battel, whom apprehending in his flight, they cut off his thumbs and his toes, the same punishment being reserved for him, which he before had inflicted upon seventy other Kings. Other Cities this Tribe overcame, taking some, and making the others their Tributaries; not without offending God, by whom all conditions with that Nation were forbidden to them.

The History of *Micha* and the Tribe of *Dan*, which is comprehended in the 18 Chapter of *Judges*, appears to have come to passe under those Elders which succeeded *Joshua*, as also *Jonathan*, grandchild of *Moses*, and his sons that were chosen for Priests to the Tribe of *Dan*, are in the same place spoken of.

At that same time arose that Civil War occasioned by a rape committed by the *Gibeonites* of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, upon the Wife of a Levite; which offence the other Tribes most sharply revenged. The *Benjamites* which stood up for the defence of their fellows, being in the third Battel almost all slain, who had been conquerors in the two former. This happened about the same time which I spoke of, (a) that *Phineas* *Eleazer's* son, *Aarons* grandson, officiated in the Priesthood.

Those Elders being now extinct, who although by their Authority they had kept the people in Order, they forsaking now their own Religion, (b) and being forsaken of God, were by *Chus*, the King of the *Moabites*, oppressed with 8. years bondage. That by their adversity they might be brought to remember God, whom in their prosperity they had forgotten. But upon their repentance God rais'd up *Othoniel* to revenge their quarrel, and for their deliverance, being in the year before Christ, 1459, who vanquishing *Chus*, for forty years procured them their liberty. But after his death revolting to the same wickedness, they were also punished with the like servitude, which they suffered 18 years under *Eglon* King of the *Moabites*, till the 3313 year of the Julian Period. *Eglon* being slain, *Ehud* for his virtue was preferred to be Judge, who governed for a long time, (to wit) 80 years.

In

In the year before Christ, 1301, (c) *Israel* subdued by *Jabin* King of *Canaan*, were for 20 years by him oppressed; after which being again reconcil'd to God, they shake off their yoke. The Instruments of their victory and delivery were two Women; *Deborah* the Prophetess, who encouraged and stirr'd up *Barack* of *Nephtali* to undertake the War. And *Jael*, who receiving *Sisera* flying from his Army into her tent, slew him, by driving a nail through his temples as he slept.

(a) *Deborah* being dead, the Hebrews relapse into their pristine wickedness and Idolatry, for which they are delivered into the hands of the *Midianites* in bondage, which when they had undergone 7 years in the year of the World, 2730. they are restored to their liberty by *Gideon*, (b) who by Gods appointment chose out 300 men, whom he furnished with trumpets and earthen pitchers, which when he brought forth to the battel, breaking their pitchers, wherein their lamps were included, and at the same time sounding their trumpets, their Enemies were so terrified, that they ran one upon another to their mutual destruction.

(c) *Gideon* after 40 years (c) dying, *Abimelech* his son tyrannously usurps his succession, assisted by the means of the *Sichemites*, who confirming the Kingdom by murder, which he had gained by guile, most barbarously slew his 70 brothers; having finish'd his third year by great impotence and cruelty. After he took the City of *Thebes*, and besieg'd the Tower, unadvisedly going under the wall, smitten in the head with a stone thrown down by a woman, offered himself to be slain of his Armour-bearer.

(d) Some Judges escaping us who did nothing worthy of memory. *Jephtha* of great esteem, though of obscure birth, (being the son of a Harlot) was a valiant and active man: Whom the *Israelites* that inhabited at *Gilead*, being oppress'd by the *Ammonites*, chose to be their Captain, wandering up and down with a company of Robbers. He being about to encounter his enemies, made a Vow to offer in sacrifice to God, whatsoever first met him at his return home. In pursuance of which vow, he sacrificeth his daughter, who was the first that came to meet him. This happened in the year before Christ, 1166, about 18 years after the destruction of *Troy*, being ten years more after *Agamemnon* likewise slew his daughter: unless this Fable be feign'd in allusion to that true history.

(a) In the year before Christ, 1135, began *Sampson* to officiate as Judge, a man of most heroick valour, appointed by God to suppress the Tyranny of the *Philistines*; (b) He was born of a woman that was barren, being consecrated by God from his mothers womb to be unshorn, after the manner of the (c) *Nazarites*, by which means he was indued with such strength, That meeting with a Lion, he tore him even as a kid. He married his Wife from amongst the *Philistines*, which in his absence, joyned her self to another: being highly incens'd with the Injury, he determined in

(a) *Sampson* being dead, in the year before Christ, 1115, (a) *Eli* the high Priest under the title of Judge, governed the people 20 years; for the former 20 he assisted *Sampson*. Both of them governing the Common-wealth. In the second year of *Sampson* before Christ, 1134, *Samuel* (it appears) was born. His father was *Elcana*, of the posterity of *Caath*, of the tribe of *Levi*, as the (b) Scripture demonstrates: Whom having by prayer obtained from God, his Mother *Anna*, a pious woman, devoted him to the Ministry of the Temple. By him *Eli* in vain admonish'd to restrain the lust of his sons, injurious to their holy office, was of God severely reveng'd. (c) The *Hebrews* being overcome by the mighty Army of the *Philistines*, the Ark also by them taken, which they had plac'd in their Camp as their chief safeguard; both the sons of the high Priest slain, Their father at the news falling backward from his Seat, broke his neck.

(d) Afterwards *Samuel* about the 40 year of his age, takes upon him the charge of the people. To whom with *Saul* the book of the (e) *Acts* ascribes 40 years; twelve of which to *Saul*, the rest we attribute to the Prophet onely, as we conjecture. No sooner *Samuel* came to the Government, but things soon changed for the better. (f) The Ark which for 7 months had been detained by the *Philistines*, which whithersoever they carried it, brought a pestilential ruine with it, being sent back again to the *Israelites*, continued 20 years at *Cariathjearim*. (a) After that time in the year of the World, 2909, the people solemnly convening it to *Mizpeh*, *Samuel* made a Covenant with the Lord. The token of Gods reconciliation to them, was a remarkable Victory obtained against the *Philistines*, whom the Prophet compell'd to contain themselves within

in a hostile manner to oppose himself against them. (a) And first of all, taking 300 Foxes, to whose tails he fastned fire-brands, which letting go amongst their standing corn, immediately consumed it. After this being by the *Philistines* demanded, to inflict punishment upon him, and delivered up to them by the *Hebrews*, whom they had then under their subjection, He immediately breaking his bands, and snatching up what was next him, which was the Jaw-bone of an Ass, he therewith slew 1000 of his enemies. But (c) all *Gaza's* City gates being shut upon him, and he there intercepted, pull'd up the gates with the posts thereof, which together he carried away upon his shoulders to the top of the next hill. After this and the like examples of his unparallel'd strength, being deceived by the allurements of a woman, and by her betrayed to the *Philistines*, by whom he was blinded, and expos'd to be the subject of their sport; He taking the pillars in both his arms, which were the supporters of that house wherein the Nobles being assembled together to feast themselves, and to behold him, were buried together with him in the Ruines of the same, in the 20th year after he began to be Judge.

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(c) Judg. 4.
5.

(a) Judg. 6.
7.

(b) Ant. Chr.
1254.

(c) Judg. 9.

(d) Judg. 11.

(a) Judg. 14.
&c.

(b) Judg. 14.

(c) Ibidem.

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(d) Judg. 15.

(e) Judg. 16.

(a) 1 Reg. c. 1.
&c.

(b) 1 Paral.
c. 6.

(c) 1 Reg. 4.

(d) Ant. Chr.
1095.

(e) Act. 13.
20.

(f) 1 Reg. 6.

(a) 1 Sam. 7.

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(b) Ant. Chr.
1067.
(c) 1 Sam. 8.
(d) 1 Sam. 9.
(e) 1 Sam. 11.

witain the limits of their own Countrey, dispoyleing them of the booty they had gain'd in their former battels.

(b) After this, the people tired out with too much liberty, petitioning for a King, *Saul* (d) the son of *Kis*, of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, first by the appointment of God, and afterwards by the general suffrage of the people, was advanc'd to that dignity; (e) from him the Inhabitants of *Jabesh Gilead* dissenting, he overcame *Naash* the King of the *Ammonites*, who had caus'd them to make a covenant with him, with conditions to thrust out their right eyes. From the *Ammonites* he converted his force against the *Philistines*, which then (f) kept the *Hebrews* under their subjection, whom by the bold attempt of his son *Jonathan*, being discomfited, he slew throughout their whole Camp, and that with so much eagerness, that he permitted not any upon pain of death to taste one bit of food; of which restraint *Jonathan* being ignorant, he with the end of his rod tasted a little honey, being innocently condemn'd of his Iraged father, he hardly escap'd, notwithstanding the importunity of the people. But he by degrees varying his manners, was discovered by God; and (g) *David* the son of *Isse*, of the Tribe of *Judah*, was appointed to succeed him. Whom about the 22 year of his age, *Samuel* privately anointed, in the year before Christ, 1063.

Six years after, *Samuel* the Prophet dyes, (a) two years before *Saul*, as *Clemens Alexandrinus* relates in *Strom.* 1.

(b) *Saul* after 12 years fighting with the *Philistines*, (c) was, together with his son *Jonathan* slain, whose head being plac'd in the Temple of *Dagon*, his body they hung upon the Vails.

(d) *David* bewailing the death of them both, takes the Kingdom, ruling first over his own Tribe 7 years (e) and 6 months, when as he was anointed with great solemnity in the open Assembly at *Hebron*, in the 30th year of his age.

(f) In the mean time *Ishboseth* son of *Saul*, ruled over the other Tribes; nor was the end of this, lesse then Civil Wars between both Competitors; the one claiming the Kingdom by right of Succession; the other vindicating his divine establishment, and both by arms: but humane at length gave place to divine might; in the 8th year (g) that he had succeeded his father, he was in his own house by a desperate attempt privately murdered, leaving the sole possession of the Kingdom to *David*.

(h) In the year before Christ, 1047, all the Tribes of *Israel* convening together, he was at last made King at *Hebron*, being a man of undaunted courage, and famous for his achievements; yet far more renowned for his piety. His first rudiments he had under King *Saul*, with whom much ingratiated for his behaviour, as also that memorable atchievement in killing *Goliath*, and subduing the *Philistines*, he was admitted into affinity with the King, and (i) married his daughter *Michol*. But the ardent affection in a moment turn'd into the greatest envy and hatred; for being often

(i) 1 Sam. 19.
David's calamities.

often sought after to have been slain, through desarts, rocks and caves obfcuring himself, he disappointed the sedulity and earnest endeavours of his father-in-laws strict and diligent search of him. Nor would he once lay hands on him when he had him at his mercy. By such like examples of his patience and meekness, being seven years exercised; *Saul* (as before spoken) being dead, first of all over his own Tribe, and afterwards over the rest of the people, (*Ishboseth* being dead) he without any Competitor obtained the Government.

Which no sooner gotten, but he took the Tower of *Sion*, and having (a) thence expell'd the *Jebusites*, he there constituted his Court. (a) 2 Sam. 5. 7.

But (b) in the year before Christ, 1045, he removed the Ark from the house of *Aminadab*, in the Town of *Gibeon*, which as it was a carrying to *Sion*, *Uzziah* unadvisedly touching, was struck dead. At which *David* affrighted, turns aside with it into the house of *Obed-Edom* the *Gittite*, and from thence after 3 months brings it to *Sion* in great pomp. (b) 2 Sam. 6. 7.

(c) About the year before Christ, 1039, which is computed to be the 17. from the death of *Saul*, happened the Adultery of *David*, and the murder of the Innocent *Uriah* in the *Ammonitish* War. In the following year, was (d) *Solomon* born of *Bathsheba*, which was now become his Wife. About the same time it was, that *Amnon* committed incest upon his sister (e) *Thamar*. (c) 2 Sam. 11. 2. (d) 2 Sam. 12. 1. (e) 2 Sam. 13. 1.

(f) Two years after *Amnon* was slain by *Absolon*, *Thamar's* own brother treacherously at a feast. (f) 2 Sam. 13. 29. (g) 2 Sam. 15. 7.

(g) Fourty years after *Saul* was made King, being the 27. from his death, was *David* expell'd from *Jerusalem*, and banish'd from his kingdom by his son *Absolon*, who entering his Court, did most reproachfully defile his fathers Concubines. But a while after, being overcome and expos'd to flight, carried by his Mule under the thick boughes of a spreading Oak, he was there hang'd by the hair of his head; And that which he gloried in as his greatest Ornament, became the Instrument to hang him, as saith (a) *Josephus* in his Commentary, which is scarce credible; but more probable it is, that he hung by the Neck, when *Joab* one of the Captains of *David's* Army ran him thorow with three darts. (a) Lib. 7. cap. 9.

(b) *David* spending the rest of his life, and reign in peace and prosperity, and now become an old man, worn as it were out with his former labours. When he had established his son *Solomon* in his Throne, in the 40th year of reign, being 70 years old, dyed. *Solomon* was then about 23 years old, the beginning of whose reign was before Christ, 1015 years. (c) He suspecting his brother *Adoniah*, slew him. (d) He took to Wife *Pharaoh's* daughter king of *Egypt*. God appearing to him in a vision, and tendering him his choice of whatsoever he should desire, when as he prefer'd wisdom before riches and what ever else, he not onely obtained what he desired, wisdom; but, in addition to his wishes, thofe other things which he neglected. (b) Lib. 5. Reg. 2. (c) 1 Reg. 2. 25. (d) 1 Reg. 3. 12.

CHAP. VII.

Anno 3184.
Jul. Period,
unto 3701.

Of the Originall of the Ancient Greeks which was comprised in that space of time, from the Israelites departure out of Ægypt, to the fourth year of Solomon. Of the threefold kind of the Græcians, Æolicks, Doricks, and Ionicks; which sprang from Hellen, Sonne to Deucalion.

This Intervall comprehends the Originall of the Ancientest Greeks: of which, however the truth be; it is so confounded with those many fictions of the Poets, that it is something dubious to judge of. Notwithstanding which, we shall endeavour from the probablest of ancient writers to digest it in some order of time. And seeing the Grecian affairs and those renowned people, are the subject and scope of the work, it will be here pertinent to speak of the Grecians themselves, and of the first derivation of that name and stock.

Their name and stock derived from Hellen the Son of Deucalion, is distinguished and divided into three kinds; Æolick, Dorick, and Ionick; the Authour of this progeny, as I said, was Deucalion, who is reported to have had his Kingdome and seat in Theſſaly. In his age was the inundation of Greece, whose time from the probable opinions of divers, we conceive to be in the year before Christ, 1529. the third year after the Israelites progresse out of Ægypt, as we shall demonstrate in its convenient place.

The Sons of Deucalion and Pyrrha were two, Hellen, and Amphibion. Amphibion, expelling Cranaus, reigned in Athens. From Hellen the Greeks are called *Dæmons*. He begot three Sons of Orſeus, Æolus, Dorus, and Xuthus. * Æolus being the eldest, succeeded his Father, and obtained whatsoever lay between the Rivers Enipeus, and Asopus. So that besides Theſſaly, he became master of Locris, and Beotia. To Dorus's lot, fell that Country which is under Parnaxus. He built Boeus, Cytinius, Pindus, and Erineus, From him the Kingdome of Doris took its name. Xuthus the youngest Son, expelled by his brothers for robbing his Father of his treasure, took his flight into Attica, where he built Tetrapolis, and married Creusa, the daughter of Erechtheus.

Æolus begat seven Sons, and five daughters of Enares the daughter of Demachus. His Sons were, Critheus, Sisyphus, Athamas, Salmonesus, Deion, Magnes, and Perieres; and his daughters, Canoché, Alcyone, Pifidice, Calyce, and Perimide. Critheus of Tyro, his Brother Salmonesus's daughter, begat Æson, Amythaon, and Pheres. The Son of Æson was Jſon, Amythaon, inhabited Pilos, in Peloponnesus, and begot Melampus and Biantes. Melampus for curing the daughters of Prætus of a Frenzy, had the Kingdome of Greece; together with his Brother Byante delivered to him from Anaxagoras, the Son of Megapenthes; and of Iphianira, Prætus his daughter, he had Antiphas, Mantus, Bias, and Pronoes: the Sons of Antiphas were Oicles,

o.

Ex. Apollod. lib. 1. Diod. 4. Strab. 8. Pausan. Conon apud Phot. Cod. 186.

* Conon. apud Phot. lib. 27.

Æolidarum foboles.

or as Pausanias calls him, Iocles, and Amphalx; but Oicles begat Amphiarus, father of Amphilachus, and Alceon.

Bias begat Talus, father of Adrastus, and Parthenopæus, of Perona, and Eriphyle of Amphiarus, his Wife.

Pheres, begat Admetus, and Lycurgus, from him sprang Opheltes, who was also called Archemorus. These were Critheus his Sons.

Sisyphus founded Corinth, and of Merops the daughter of Atlas he had Glaucus the father of Bellerophon.

Athamas being King of Beotia, by Nephele, had Phryxus and Hellen: Afterwards of Ino daughter of Cadmus, he had Sons Learchus and Melicertes.

Salmonesus first inhabited Theſſaly, and after that, Elis; whose daughter Tyro, before she was married to her Uncle Critheus, brought forth to Neptune, Pelias, and Neleus. Who when they came to age, falling to variance amongst themselves, Neleus flies to Messana; and of Chloris, Amphion's daughter, had eleven Sons, who were all (except Nestor) slain by Hercules. And but one daughter named Pero.

Pelias governed in Theſſaly, having two Children, Acastus, and his sister Alceste; Deion possest Phocis, and besides other Sons, had Cephalus, whose Wife was Procris. Magnes, his Sons were Polydeces, and Diitys, Inhabitants of Seriphus. Perieres of Gorgophone daughter to Perſus, begat Aphareus, Leucippus, Tyndareus, and Icarus.

Hitherto Apollodorus brings the progeny of the Æolids. But * Diodorus Siculus, besides these, mentioneth another Son of Æolus, called Mimas, who wandring remote from his brothers, reigned in Æolis. his Son was Hippotes, who of Melanippe begat Æcolus, whose daughter was Arne, who being got with child of Neptune, and for that reason delivered in custody to a Metapontinean, by her Father, she at his house was brought to bed of Twins, Æolus named after his Grandfather, and Beotus, of whom Æolus inhabited those Islands, from him called Æoles; and Beotus, returns to his Grandfather, and ruled in Æolis, who built Arnes, naming the Inhabitants Beotians after his own name.

But Xuthus (for of Dorus progeny there is nothing memorable) Hellen's youngest Son, expelled by his brothers, made his abode in Attica, where marrying the daughter of Erechtheus, King of Athens, he had Sons, Athens, and Ion. Achaus against his will becoming guilty of murder, (as Conon upon Photius hath it) escapes to Peloponnesus, and in that Kingdome which he named Achæia, (but, before, Ægialea) he built Tetrapolis; After which, by the assistance and aid of the Athenians, and Ægialenses, going into Theſſaly, he received his fathers possession.

Ion remained at Athens, and if we may credit Conon, Erechtheus being dead, obtained the same Kingdome; From him also were the Atticks called Iones. But this onely that Authour asserts. Neither is Ion in-regiftred amongst the Kings of the Atticks. But

D 2

Pausanias

Anno 3184.
Jul. Period,
unto 3701.

† Lib. 4. p. 187.
Græc. edit.

Ionum stirps.

Iones called Atticks.

Anno 3184.
Julia Period,
unto 3701.

Pausanias saith, that after the death of *Eretheus*, there arising a contention amongst his Sons about their succession, that *Xuthus* of *Achaia*, the father of *Ion*, was by them chosen as Umpire, who adjudging the Kingdome to *Cecrops*, as being the eldest, being constrained to obscure himself from the other brothers, he betook himself to *Ægiatus*, which was then in *Achaia*, where he died. Of *Ion* the same *Pausanias* relates, that in *Achaia*, when he made his escape out of *Attica* to make war against *Selinum*, was to him reconciled, by an agreement of marriage with *Helice*, *Selinum's* onely daughter, and afterwards succeeding his Father in Law, he named them *Iones*, which before were called *Ægialenses*. Afterwards there arising a war between the *Athenians* and the *Eleusinians*, by whom *Ion* being chosen Captain, coming out of *Achaia*, he finished his life in *Attica*. This *Pausanias* relates concerning the *Achaians* and the *Atticks*.

De Græcorum
variis linguis.

It is now worth our labour to consider what distinction of Languages were used amongst the first *Grecians*, for the people were principally derived into three kinds, *Æolicks*, *Doricks*, and *Ionicks*, to which may be added *Atticks*; who could not consist without being joyned to the *Ionians*. *Strabo* saith of these four languages, or dialects of the *Greeks*, there were but two Originally. The other being corruptly formed from the commixture of the others. The two former are the *Doricks*, and the *Atticks*, whereof the former is the Ancient *Æolick*, and the other the *Ionick*. But that which was afterwards termed to be the *Æolick* and *Ionick*, through their commerce with divers Nations, varied its property according to their severall conditions; for the former remained incorrupted, because that they possessed quietly the Countrey of the *Doricks*, and *Atticks*, by reason of their roughness and barrenness, being little invaded by strangers and Forreignets.

The same Author adds, That all the People beyond *Isthmus* were in *Greece*, excepting the *Athenians*, *Megarenses*, and *Doricks*, the Inhabitants of *Parnassus*, and were called *Æolians* even to this time. But of ancient time the *Æolenses* inhabited between *Isthmus*, with whom the *Iones* coming out of *Attica*, and the *Doricks* from *Doris* were mingled. These also the *Heraclides* brought back into *Peloponnesus*: but why the *Doricks* are reported by *Strabo* to be brought back into *Peloponnesus*, I do not very well see; nor that afterwards the *Ionians* and *Æolians* had first their seat there, as we read. But the same Author in his 9th book writes, That *Apalius* King of the *Doricks* being by *Hercules* restored to his Kingdom, for requital of that favour, adopted *Hyllus*, *Hercules's* son, whom also he left his successor: from whence sprang the *Heraclides*, the inhabitants of *Peloponnesus*. Moreover, the *Ionians* (as *Strabo* writes) were by the *Achaians*, of the *Æolian's* stock, driven out of *Ægiatus*, or *Achaia*; from whence there remained but two sorts in *Peloponnesus*, the *Doricks*, and *Æolicks*.

† Strabo
lib. 8.

Moreover, the *Arcadians* and *Eleans*, who inhabited those ancient Seats, who by reason of the Mountains in that Kingdom, and craggy

craggy rocks, could hardly be approacht unto, sacrificing to *Jupiter Olympius*, used the *Dorick* tongue; but the others, a language made up of the *Attick* and *Dorick* dialect, saith *Strabo*, in the beginning of his 8th book; which quotation of the Author is something corrupted.

Anno 3184.
Jul. Period,
unto 3701.

It is not in the power of humane Art exactly to compute the times wherein these things happened, yet I shall endeavour it in a homely style. *Xuthus* banisht out of *Thesaly* into *Attica*, repairs to King *Eretheus*; *Eretheus* began to reign in the year before Christ 1400, *Deucalion's* flood is reported to be much about the year before Christ, 1529. So that the stock of *Heben* being named *Grecians*, and distinguished into several kinds of people, were about 14. or 15. ages before Christ. Much about the time that the *Israelites* possesst of *Palestine*, began to be under Judges. This order observed, partly out of other probable Histories, and partly by conjecture, we shall prudently compute the time of the several posterities of *Heben*, which in this place will be needlesse to do.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the time of the *Mæcenian Kings*, which succeeded the *Grecians*, and of the *Lucanids*, and some remarkable passages of *Percus* his progeny, conducing to better knowledge of *Antiquity*.

The ancientest family of the *Grecian Kings* (saith *Eusebius*) took its rise from *Acrisius*, and from thence he saith was the Kingdom of *Mycene* translated by *Perseus*, the City whereof he built, still governing *Greece*; for after the death of *Acrisius*, *Megapenthe Præus* his son, *Talaus* and *Adrastus* made this City the head of the Kingdom, *Talaus* succeeding *Megapenthe*; after whose death *Adrastus* his son leaving *Greece*, travell'd into *Syzione*, where after he had govern'd certain years, he return'd to *Greece* again, where he received *Tydius* and *Polynices*, two fugitives. But truly at that time when *Agamemnon* govern'd *Mycene*, did *Diomedes* the son of *Tydius* rule over *Greece*, as *Eusebius* observes about the 9th *Iliad* in this verse;

Vide 9. de
doct. temp.
c. 16. & 18.

Ἡμισυ γὰρ ἐὼν ἔμπε, ἐν Ἀργαί τῆλόθι παῖσιν.

That we may come to the *Mycenians*, we must explain the stock of *Perseus*, with which are contained the chiefest Acts of the *Grecians* in that Age. But deriving their original yet higher, we shall speak of the progenie of the *Agenorians* or *Cadmeians*, in which we shall follow *Apollodorus*. *Inachus* had a daughter named *Io*. she going into *Egypt*, had by *Jupiter*, *Epaphus* the King of *Egypt*, of whose daughter *Lybia* and *Neptune* got *Belus* and *Agenor*, being twins; so saith *Apollodorus*: But we assent rather to (a) *Pausanias*, who makes this *Io*, not the daughter of *Inachus*, but of *Jasus* many years since, which

βίβλιασμα
ἱερῶν.
(a) Paus. Cæd.
cin. p. 58.

Anno 3184.
Jul. Period,
unto 3701.

(b) Euseb.
Apol. 4.

Danaus of
whom the
Grecians.

* Corin. p. 58.
& vid. 9. de
doct. Temp.
cap. 18.
(a) Apollod.
2.

(b) Apollod. 2.

Clemens
error,
Strom. 1.
† Euseb.
Chron.

which also appears by the time of Danaus'. Besides these two, Neptune is said to have begotten of Lybia, Buphris (b) also, who leading his life not far remote from Nilus, was very noted for theft and murder, much about the Jews departure out of Egypt. I shall return to the sons of Epaphus, of whom Agenor went into Phœnicia; Belus governed in Egypt, and had two sons, Ægyptus, and Danaus; the former he sent to Arabia to obtain it; the other into Lybia. After which, when Ægyptus had 50 sons, Danaus as many daughters, who being by the Oracle advised, that he should be slain by one of his brother's sons, he escapes into Greece in a Ship rowed with 50 Oars, where Sthenelus being dead, and Gelanor his Successor banisht by the consent of the people, he was made King the year before Christ, 1475, the third after the death of Joseph; by his name were the Grecians called Danai. After this, the sons of Ægyptus going into Greece, were there murdered by their Wives, the Daughters of Danaus; Onely Lynceus excepted, who succeeded his father-in-Law. Lynceus took his beginning from the year before Christ 1425, wherefore a little before this, by consequence, happened this massacre. Lynceus had a son named Abas; he also had two sons, Prætus, and Acrisius; the former of whom, Eusebius saith, governed in Greece; but * Pausanias saith, That they divided their fathers kingdom, that Acrisius obtained Argos; Prætus, Tyrinthe, Midea, and Hæron. (a) Apollodorus mentions, that after the death of their father Abas, they contended for the Kingdom, and that Acrisius being conquerour, continued at Argos: Prætus making his escape to Iobates in Lycia, whose daughter Sthenobea, or, as Homer would have it, Antia, he married; after which, relying upon his father-in-laws assistance, he returned to Peloponnesus, and posselt himself of Tyrinthe; but Eusebius opposeth this, who ranketh Prætus amongst the Kings of Greece in order before Acrisius, wherefore his 17 past years must be restored to Abas or Acrisius. This is that Prætus, to whom Belerophon the sixth son of Glaucus fled from Deucalion, when he had committed murder; and being allured by Sthenobea to commit fornication with her, upon his denial, being subtilly by her accused, he was sent to (b) Iobates in Cilicia, where he is said to have encountered with the Chimera, which falls out to be in the year before Christ 1360, Elud exercising the office of Judge to the Hebrews.

In the reign of Acrisius, as I suppose, was Perseus born of his daughter Danaë, which in his second year was computed before Christ, 1343; He having overcome those dangers which are noted by those fables of him, about the 25 year of his age going with an Army into the East, he achieved those things at Cephæum, which are celebrated by the verses of the Poets, and had to Wife Andromeda. Which from ancient Chronologies, Clemens Alexandrinus notes to be 34 years before the destruction of Troy, it being a manifest error, which in some foregoing pages he contradicts by another computation of time. † Acrisius was unawares slain by

by Perseus his grandchild about the 31 year of his reign, being in the year before Christ 1312, or 1311; at that time was Perseus in Greece with his Wife Andromeda, being about some five or six years before he deliver'd it; for it's more probable, that Acrisius then reigning, and not dead, Perseus was born, who was not above 30 years old when he slew Acrisius, † who being dead, nor any longer abiding to live at Argos, he chang'd his Empire with Megapenthe his Uncle, son to Prætus, and at Tyrinthe, which fell to Prætus his share, as is before spoken, he constituted his Kingdom, which afterwards he translated to Mycenæ, a City by himself built. But Megapenthe, when he had reigned certain years at Argos, resigns his kingdom to Talauts, as is before said.

Perseus therefore about 1312 years before Christ, began to reign first at Tyrinthe, and afterwards at Mycenæ, who besides Perseus, whom he left with his father-in-law Cepheus, from whom the Persians are named; He begot of his Wife Andromeda at Mycenæ, six sons, Alceus, Sthenelus, Hela, Mestor, Elebryon, and a daughter called Gorgophone, whom Perierus Æolus his son, and Hellen's grandson married, as a little before I shewed you.

To Alceus of Hypaminome, Menæcius his daughter, was born Amphitruo, and a daughter called Anaxo; of Mestor and Lysidice, daughter of Pelops, was born Hyppothoo; of whom by Neptune was brought forth Taphius, who built the City Taphon in Cephallenia, naming the people Teleboans; Taphaus his son was Pterelas, whom Neptune made immortal.

Elebryon by Anaxo daughter of Alceus, had Alcmena, besides nine sons, and Licymnius of Midea's bastard. Sthenelus by Nicippe the daughter to Pelops, begat Euristhem, to whose service Hercules devoted himself.

Between the beginning of Perseus his reign, and Sthenelus's, were 58 years; for Sthenelus began about the year of the World 2730, which interval Perseus doth not seem to exceed, if we may credit Apollodorus, who saith, That Elebryon govern'd Micenæ with Taphius. But Pausanias in his Corinth saith, at Midea. And that may be, that he might both reign at Micenæ, and at Midea too; for Midea and Tyrens are tributaries to Micenæ. Moreover, in the Catalogue of Micenæ's Kings, are reckoned elebryon and Taphius, Perseus his sons, who are set before Sthenelus, unless that at the same time we will have more Kings to govern all together, which in those dayes was used, when the Governours but of Cities went under the term of Kings. Taphius truly, and Elebryon swayed the Scepter both together, whose sons demanding their part of their father's Kingdom from Elebryon, there arising a great contest, slew his sons; which to revenge, Elebryon gave his daughter Alcmena to Amphitruon, upon that condition, that he should not have her, till his return from his Expedition against the Teleboans; but when Amphitruon had imprudently slain Elebryon, expell'd by Sthenelus; with his Wife Alcmena, he escapes to Creon at

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Jul. Period,
unto 3701.

† Paul. Co-
rinth. p. 58.

Perseus his
sons.

Thes.

Anno 3184.
Jul. Period,
unto 3701.

Mercurius born.
Eusebius no-
tatur.

Thebes, by whom being acquitted according to his former Covenant, he profecured his design against the *Tebeans*. About that time the report goes of *Hercules* his birth, that it was 1289 before Christ; which being thus, it doth extenuate the credit of *Eusebius* his catalogue of the *Mycenian* Kings; for *Perseus* being dead, *Eleärio* governed before *Sihenelus*; nor was *Perseus* over the *Mycenians* above 58 years, as from his and *Pausanias*'s computation we have already shewed.

The Posterity of *Perseus* ending with *Euristheus*, The *Pelopides* sprung from *Pelops*, that was son to *Tantalus* King of *Phrygia*; from these had *Peloponnesus* its name, and, as some conjectured, they held their dominion over all *Peloponnesus*: but it is not so, for he first reigned in *Pisfa*, and by his great Valour and Industry, he reduced most of the Inhabitants of that Island, as (a) *Diodorus* affirms. He removed out of *Phrygia* into *Greece*, and obtained *Hippodamia* *Oenemaus* his daughter more by craft, than as the true reward of his swiftnesse in the race wherein they contended, which happened in the year before Christ 1324, at the expiring of *Ehud*'s Government over *Israel*. (b) His sons were *Atreus* and *Thyestes*, who became very noted to Posterity, from their hatefull parricides and Incestuous rapes: *Thyestes*, defiled *Aïrope* his brothers Wife. *Atreus* on the other side made him a feast of his sons being murdered. After this, *Thyestes* in whoredome with *Pelop*'s daughter, begat *Egyptus*, which slew *Agamemnon*, *Atreus* his son, whom *Apollo*dorus would have to be defcended of *Pisithene*, *Atreus* his son, as also *Menelaus* asserts; and this *Eusebius*, from *Hesiod* his Author, confirms, at the beginning of his *Iliads*, in these words;

Ἀργεῖδος τὸ ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν.

Where it is evident, that the Kingdome of the *Mycenians* was translated to the *Pelopides*, about the time that the *Heraclides* enjoyed *Peloponnesus*; of which hereafter: for the *Pelopides* came came into Affinity with the stock of *Perseus*; so that, of *Nicippe*, *Pelop*'s daughter, *Sihenelus* begat *Euristheus*, as aforesaid.

CHAP. IX.

Of another double Progeny of the Inachids, Agenorians, and Pelasgians, and of Cadmus his stock.

Hitherto we insisted upon the race of *Belus*, or *Danaus*, from whom the *Persians* sprang; now we shall speak a little to the other stock of the *Inachids*, which took its rise from *Agenor*; this is not impertinent, for to give us a light into the more ancient Achievements of *Greece*.

Agenor of *Telephassa* begat *Europa* his daughter, besides three sons,

Sons *Phœnices*, *Cadmus*, and *Cilices*; as *Apollo*dorus in his third Book, who in his second Book asserts that *Agenor* had these Sons when he was in *Phœnicia*, which is a Kingdome in *Asia*, and in the third, after his coming into *Europe*, to which agrees that *Phœnices* being sent with his brother *Cadmus* to seek his sister, whom not finding, he went into *Phœnicia*, that from thence his father might not send him away. Wherefore when *Jupiter* had ravish'd *Europa*, *Agenor* appoints his three Sons to go to seek her, with whom went their Mother *Telephassa*. Whereupon *Phœnix* inhabites *Phœnicia*; *Cilix*, *Cilicia*. *Cadmus* after his Mother *Telephassa*'s death, comes into *Greece* and builds *Thebes* after the names, as it appears, of the Country. For *Agenor* seems to take his rise from the *Egyptian* *Thebes*. (a) *Conon* upon *Photius* writes that *Europa* was the daughter of *Phœnix* (which also *Apollo*dorus affirms). But *Cadmus* who had great Authority among the *Phœnicians*, was by their King sent into *Europe* to erect a new Government, there dissembling his intent to be the seeking of his sister. And last of all he is thought to have built *Thebes* in *Beotia* borrowing its name from the *Egyptian* word, because the *Phœnicians* having got a great part of *Asia*, placed the seat of the *Theban* Kingdome in *Egypt*: from this is that fable that *Cadmus* sailing into *Europe* to seek his sister who came to inhabite *Europe*; thus saith *Conon*. (b) *Pindarus* *Scholias*tes asserts that *Agenor* reigned in *Phœnicia*. But however things were, it must needs be that *Cadmus* his coming into *Greece*, and building of *Thebes*, was in the time of the first constitution of Judges, and the Hebrews.

Cadmus by *Harmonia*, had these daughters *Autonoë*, *Ino*, *Semele*, and *Agave*, his Sons name being *Polydorus*. *Autonoë* he married to *Aristæus*, *Ino* to *Athamas*, and *Agave* to *Echionus*. *Semele* brought forth *Bacchus* about 1354. years before Christ. *Ehud* being then Judge over the Hebrews. *Eusebius* would have it to be 628. years from *Abraham*, which was before Christ 1389. But *Semele* was not then born, *Phryxus* his flight with his sister *Hellen*, was about this time; (a) both which *Nephele* bore to *Arbamus*. He afterwards married to *Ino*, by whose craft *Phryxus* and *Hellen*, being by their Father destinated to dye, she compel'd them to convey themselves to *Colchos*. In which journey *Hellen* falling into the Sea, It was afterwards called by her name. *Phryxus* arriving whither he steered his course, committed the Treasure which he brought along with him, to the custody of the King of *Colchos*. The Licence of Poetick Verses, relates this to be the Golden-Fleece, which rich booty *Phryxus* bringing along with him, left there to be kept. *Polydorus* ruled at *Thebes*, and of *Niſeus*, daughter of *Niſeus*, he begat *Labdacus*, who dying after *Peniheus*, he left behind him his Son *Laius*, being but a year old, wherefore *Lycus*, *Niſeus* his brother (they both came of *Eubea*) takes possession of the Kingdome. *Niſeus* his daughter was *Antiopa*, who being great with child by *Jupiter*, fearing her fathers anger, flies into *Sycione*, to *Epopeus* whom she married. *Niſeus* dying desires his

E

brother

Anno 3184.
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unto 3701.

Cadmus.

(a) Diod. lib. 4.
p. 192.

(b) Hyg. f. 81.
&c.

(a) Conon. lib.
32. 37.

(b) Nemes.
10.

Cadmus his
posterity.

Bacchus his
age.

(a) Apol. 1.
Hyg. fab. 4.

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brother *Lycus* to take revenge upon *Epopeus*, whom having taken at *Sicione* and slain, he brought back *Antiopa*, who in her journey was delivered, at *Eulethera* in *Beotia*, of *Zethus* and *Amphion* being twins; where they were taken by a Cow-headed, and by him brought up. In the interim, *Antiopa* being but ill treated of *Lycus*, and his Wife *Dirce*, is owned by her Sons, being now grown to age, who having slain *Lycus*, and fastned *Dirce* to the tail of a wild Bull, to be torn in pieces, they enjoyed the kingdom of *Thebes*. *Laius* being by them expel'd, betakes himself to *Peloponnesus*, and *Zethus* to *Thebes*; *Amphion* marries *Niobe* daughter of *Tantalus*; who being all defunct, *Laius* is restored to the Kingdom, and takes *Jocasta* to wife, the daughter of *Menæcius*, by whom he had *Oedipus*, whose incest in marrying his Mother, and slaughter of his Sons, is the general subject of Poets, being personated upon every Theatre. A little after he was expelled *Thebes*; The time wherein hapned the rest, may be computed from the first year of his coming into *Greece*. Thus *Apollodorus*, lib. 3.

(a) Euseb. chren.

(b) Diod. 4. p. 183.

The third race of the Inachids.

(c) Dion. Hal. lib. 1. Apol. 2. & 3. (d) Apollod. l. 3.

Last of all from *Europa* and *Asterius* King of *Crete*, as (a) *Eusebius* saith, but *Apollodorus* asserts from *Jupiter*, *Minos* *Radamanthus*, and *Sarpedon* were born. (b) *Diodorus* is the Author of two *Minos*, one being the Son, the other the Grand-son of *Europa*.

The Poets and Historiographers mention a third race, of the *Pelasgians* to proceed from *Inachus*: for *Pelasgus* being descended from *Jupiter* by *Niobe* the daughter of *Phoraneus*, who was *Inachus* his Niece; *Lycæon* Son of (c) *Pelasgus*, had fifty children, who were all except *Nyctimus* slain: he had also a daughter named (d) *Callistone*, of whom was born *Arcas*: His Sons were *Elatus* and *Apbidas*, who begat *Aleus* and *Stenobea*, Wife to *Pretus*. To *Aleus* were born *Cepheus*, *Lycurgus*, and *Auge* sister to them both, who bore to *Theuthrantus*, *Telephus* King of *Myfia*. *Lycurgus* his Sons are reported to be *Anceus*, *Epochus*, *Amphidamas*, and *Ideus*; of *Amphidamas*, *Melanion*, who married *Atlanta*, the daughter of *Jafus* or *Schæneus*, and Mother to *Parthenopæus*, one of the seven Captains that attempted the taking of *Thebes*.

Therefore the *Pelasgians* seem to be the same with the *Arcadians*, which, expelled out of *Peloponnesus*, went into *Hemonia*, which is also *Thessaly*, under the conduct of *Acheus*, *Pythius*, and *Pelasgus*, from whence after six years being driven by the *Curetians* and *Letegians* which afterwards were called *Ætoliens* and *Locrians*, some to *Crete*, some to the *Cyclades*, others to *Hestiotis*, which lies at the foot of *Olympus*, and *Ossa*. Others to *Beotia*, *Phocis*, and *Eubœa*, others betaking themselves to *Asia*, *Hellespont*, and *Lefbos*, many of them escaping into *Saturnia*, which is *Italy*, there made their Original abode, as saith *Dyonisius*, to which *Strabo* as-

Strab. l. 5. p. 183. Dion. Halic. l. 4. p. 14.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Anno 3184.
J. P. ante
3701.

Of Hercules, Jason, The Expedition of the Argonautes, Minos, Theseus, Oedipus, and his Sons, and of the Theban War.

AT that time which immediately followed the departure of the Hebrews out of *Egypt*, were extant those names famous amongst the Poets in their verses, and also those fabulous Grecian Heroes; some whereof are rank'd amongst the greater, other esteemed to be of the demie and lesser gods. Most of these here and there, as occasion hath offered, we have already treated of; and now we shall come to speak of some of the most noted amongst them; and first of all of *Hercules*, which name appears not to be attributed to one alone. (a) There were three mentioned by *Diodorus*, one of the ancientest of which was *Egyptius*, who travelled over all the World in the exercise of arms. The second, *Cretensis*, who came of the *Cybellis* Priests, and instituted the *Olympick* games. The last of all was born of *Alcmena*, a little before the *Trojan Wars*, who was subject to the commands of *Eurystheus*: These, *Diodorus* asserts, are by the Vulgar reduc'd to One. (b) *Cicero* reckons six, the last of which is this same son of *Alcmena*, of whom we shall here speak. The father of *Alcmena*, was *Elestrio*, the son of *Perseus* and *Andromedes*; his Mother, as *Apollodorus* thinks, was *Anaxo* the daughter of *Alceus*; but as (c) *Diodorus* saith, *Eurymeda* or *Eurydice* of *Pelops*; She when she had married *Amphitruon* her Cozen-german, (for he was the son of *Alceus*, the brother of *Elestrio*, *Perseus* his son,) was delivered of *Hercules* by *Jupiter*, whose age appears to be much about the time of *Gideon's* command, for *Eurystheus* began to reign in the year of the *Julian* Period 3468, the ninth year of *Gideon*, and before *Christ* 1246.

(a) D'odor. l. 1. Hercules plur. res.

(b) Cic. 3. de Nat. deorum. Hercules Po. fœceni gesta.

(c) Lib. 4. p. 151.

Hercules being born at *Tyrene*, was carried with *Amphitruon* to *Thebes*, (d) which City as it began to increase by his means, shook off their subjection to the command of *Erginus* King of the *Minians*, and overthrew *Orchomen*, a City in *Beotia*, which was the Metropolitan of that Kingdom. For which, *Creon* King of *Thebes* gave him *Megera* his daughter to his Wife. After which, obliged to the service of *Eurystheus*, he achieved various attempts. (e) He went also with *Jason* amongst the *Argonautes* to *Colchos*, and encountering the (f) *Amazones*, together with their Queen *Hyppolita*, overcame them at the City of *Themisa*, from thence returning to (a) *Troy*, he is reported, having overcome it, and slain *Laomedon*, to have conferr'd the kingdom upon *Priamus*. He also made incursion upon *Spain* and *Italy* some 55 years before the last subversion of *Troy*, as by and by shall be spoken of: but at the celebration of the (b) *Olympick* games in *Greece*, falling into a desperate sickness, he cast himself living into a burning fire: of all which, the certain time may be conjectured, from the

Hercules gesta. (d) Diodor. 4. p. 152.

(e) Diod. 4. p. 18.

Hyg. fab. 14. & 89.

Apoll. 1. p. 156.

Apoll. 2. p. 165.

(f) Diod. 4. p. 170.

Hyg. 89.

(b) Diod. 4. p. 170.

Euseb. Chro.

E 2

Expedition

Expedition of the Argonauts; of which therefore it will be here convenient to speak a little.

(c) *Critheus* the son of *Aeolus*, grandchild to *Hellen*, whose great grandfather was *Deucalion*, begat *Esion* the father of *Jafon*, upon *Salmon* the daughter of *Tyron*, and of her, being ravish'd by *Neptune*, *Pelias* was begotten. He, *Critheus* being dead, invades the kingdom of *Thessalie*, having expell'd his brother *Esion*, whose son increasing now in vigorous years and strength, whom fearing, he commands him to sail for *Colchos*, to fetch thence the Golden Fleece, which was to regain that Treasure which *Phryxus* in his flight had there laid up. The fame of this Expedition being spread through Greece, which then abounded with most valiant men, many of which he makes his associates and partners of this so glorious an enterprize, whose names are various. The (d) chiefest are famed to be *Hercules* the son of *Alcmena*, *Orpheus* born of *Oeagrus* and *Calliopa*, eminent in Musick and Poetry; *Castor* and *Pollux*, *Peleus* the father of *Achilles*, *Telamon*, *Theseus*, *Periboeus*, and others. Who having constituted *Jafon* their Captain, and provided a Ship larger then hitherto had been seen any, to whom for her swiftnesse they gave the name *Argo*, hoist sail for *Troas*. Where *Hercules* delivered *Hesbon* the daughter of *Laomedon*, having slain the Whale to which she was expos'd to be devoured; and having a grant of her for his labour, he left her behind with her father, together with his swift horses, till at his return from his Expedition, he might receive them altogether. *Jafon* no sooner arrives at *Colchos*, but falling in league with *Medea*, the daughter of King *Etta*, is made master of his desires, whom having wedded, he conveys her, together with the Golden Fleece for *Thessaly*. *Hercules* demanding his contracted-for reward from *Laomedon*, and seeing himself deluded by his perjury, vanquisheth *Troy*, slays *Laomedon*, and delivers the Kingdom to his son *Priamus*. The writer of the lesser *Iliads* reports, this to be done about fourty years before the Grecians utterly demolish'd *Troy*. Wherefore the Voyage of the *Argonautes* appears (if it be so) to have been in the year that is numbred before our Christian Epock 1226; *Dares* the *Phrygian* relateth these things somewhat variously, saying, That these *Argonautes* being denyed the Harbour of *Troy* by *Laomedon*, that soon after they were returned into Greece, having furnished themselves with a Fleet of Men of War, having sailed to *Troas*, took the City of *Ilium*, and slew *Laomedon* with all his sons, one onely excepted, who was then happily absent, *Priamus* by name; and that *Hesbo* fell to *Telamon*'s lot in reward of his vertue: whom *Priamus* by his Ambassadors in vain redemanding, he sent his son *Alexander* into Greece with an Army, by whom *Menelaus*'s Wife, *Helen* by name, being carried away, hereby was caus'd that huge and so memorable War; Thus saith *Dares*, the *Phrygian*.

These

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J. P. unto
3701.

(c) Apoll. 1.
Argonautarum Expedition.

(d) Vid. Hyg. fab. 14.
Apoll. 1.
Rhod. Val.
Orph. &c.

Dion. 4.
Hyg. &c.

(a) These *Argonautes* being returned home into their Country, they appointed to make, in *Jupiter*'s honour, a solemn Play, with great preparation and shew, and they committed the care of it to *Hercules*; who erected the Olympick games in *Elis*, a Province of *Peloponnesus*, near the River *Alpheus*, although that (b) *Velleius* makes *Atræus* the Author of them, and that he saith, That through them *Hercules* was the Conqueror of all sorts of games; but it may be that these games were not onely once, and by both in a short space of time played and celebrated, *Hercules* death was not long before the attempt of his posterity upon *Peloponnesus*, and before *Eristheus*'s death, which falls upon the twentieth year before *Troy*'s utter destruction, as hereafter shall be evidenced.

In the mean time *Jafon* living at *Corinth* with *Creon* the King, he married *Glaucis* his daughter, having repudiated *Medea*, having now lived ten years with her; which injury his cruel former Wife, revenging upon *Creon*'s family, and upon her own children which she had by *Jafon*, she flyeth for security to *Hercules* then in *Thebes*; and after tedious and long wandring, she at last after a long space of time returns into her own Country; *Jafon* by reason of his treachery being much envied, being destitute of all things, he bereft himself of his life. There escaped *Thestalus*, the onely one of *Jafon*'s and *Medea*'s children, who afterwards setting upon *Ioleus* his fathers Country, took the Kingdom due to him by his father's right, which from him was called *Thestalia*; though the same *Velleius* attributeth this to another of the same name.

At the same time did *Minos* reign in *Crete*, the Nephew of that other *Minos* who is said to be *Jupiter*'s son by *Europa*; *Egeus*, *Theseus*'s father, caus'd this man's son named *Androgeus*, to be murdered in *Attica*: And for this cause did *Minos* wage War with the *Athenians*, then at the same time a great famine and drouth being sent of God into *Attica*, and throughout all Greece, the Princes of the Cities sent to *Delphos* to consult the Oracle, What remedy they might take for this evil? And as they were asking, the Oracle answer'd, That they should make *Eacus* the son of *Jupiter* and *Egena*, the Patron and Mediator of all Greece, *Eacus* having taken well and in good part their vows, restored fertility and plentifulnesse to the fields of them all, except of the *Athenians*: But they going again to the Oracle, *Apollo*s answer'd, That they should not have an end put to this evil, untill they satisfied *Minos*'s desire concerning *Androgeus*'s death; therefore by his decree, every seventh year they are commanded to send seven Males, and so many females into *Crete*. Whither *Theseus* *Egeus*'s son, being come, either by his own free will, or by chance having overcome the *Minotaurum* (which is said to have been *Minos*'s General under the name of a Bull) by the help and danger of *Ariadna*, which was in love of him, he freed for ever the *Athenians* from this bondage: This happened a little before the death of *Egeus*, and the beginning of *Theseus*'s reign; for when *Egeus* saw a ship of *Theseus* sailing from *Crete* with sails, and not white, as amongst them

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(a) Diod. 4.
p. 176.
(b) Vell. 1.

Diod. p. 179.
Apoll. 1.
Diod. Ibidem.

Diod. p. 180.

Vell. 1.
Diod. 4.
p. 183. plu.
1. h. Apol. 3.
Hyg.

Diod.

Hyg. fab. 42.

them was agreed, into the harbour of Athens, he is said to have cast himself headlong into the Sea. Again, *Theseus* began to reign some fourty seven years or thereabouts before the ruine of *Troy*. Then *Atinos* fetching back by force of arms, *Dedalus* his inge-
ner, who had fled from *Crete* to *Cocalus*, King of *Sicily*, was smothered in a Bath by the said *Cocalus*. *Theseus* at the emulation of *Hercules* having achieved great things, got a famous name throughout all *Greece*.

Amongst his chief exploits he cut to pieces the *Amazonian* Armies, which from *Pontus* had bordered upon the coasts of *Athens*, in the Moneth *Boedromio*, having spoiled them of their Colours; who for the memoriall of this signall Victory, had afterwards this name. Afterwards, he preserved in the safeguard of the Athenians, with an excellent commendation of fidelity, *Hercules* his posterity from *Euristhem*, who pursued them with arms. At length having ravished *Helen*, a Virgin of ten years of age, some five and twenty years before the destruction of *Troy*, and having provoked the *Tyndars* to war against himself, being expelled out of *Athens* by *Menestheus's* faction, he retired himself into the Island *Syrus*, and there he dyed for grief, not without the detestation of his ungrateful Countrey, which divided into Boroughs and Villages at the beginning of his reign, he had brought into a body of a whole City. Before this time, there was a sad spectacle done at *Thebes*. *Oedipus* having slain his father *Laius* unadvisedly, in recompence of his slaying *Sphinx*, he married *Jocasta* his Mother, from which wedlock were born *Eteocles* and *Polynices*. The thing being found out, *Oedipus* his eyes being plucked out, freely and willingly suffered punishment; his Sons did so agree together, that they should reign every year at their turne, but *Eteocles* having reigned his year, would not afterwards yield the dominion to his brother *Polynices*, who retiring to *Adrastus* into *Argos* became his Son in Law. Hence, *Theseus* being yet living, there arose a vehement war against the *Thebans*, *Polynices* stirring up *Acrastes* and other Princes, who are said to be seven in number, to war against his brother *Eteocles*. *Adrastus* who ruled at *Argos*, *Tydemus* the son of *Oeneus*, the *Calydonian*, *Capaneus*, *Hippomedon*, *Paribenopeus*, born of *Atalanta*, *Sthenoeus's* daughter, *Amphiaraus* who had married *Eriphilia*, *Adrastes* sister, and *Polynices*: all which perished with an exceeding great slaughter of their Army, the Carcasses of all whom *Creon*, the brother of this same mans Mother, and brother in law to *Oedipus*, forbad to be buried; *Adrastus* onely escaping alive. But the Athenians, *Theseus* being their Captain-General, denounced wars to the *Thebans*, according to common civility; and having taken their City, they gave them liberty to celebrate the Funerals of their Friends.

This *Theban* war was, if we may give faith to the old Chronicles of *Clemens*, thirty seven years before the overthrow of *Troy*, and ten years after that, those Princes were destroyed before *Thebes*: their Sons who were called *Epigonians*, having chosen *Alc-*
meon,

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Clem. Alex. 1.
Strom.
Diod. 4. p. 194.
Fig. 43.
Thef. vide, par.
29. l. c. 9.

Plu. Thef. Di-
od. 4. p. 163.
Diod. 4. p. 185.
Verus Chro-
nol. apud.
Clem. Alex.
l. 1.
Plurarch.
Arund instrum.
Plu.

Diod. 4. p.
185. Fig. 67.
Sc.
A. oll. 3.

Apoll. 3.
Diod. 4. p.
185. Fig. 68.
& seq.
The names of
the seven
Princes that
went against
Thebes.

Apoll. 3:

Clem. Alex. 1.
Strom.
Diod. 4. p. 187.
Hyg.

meon, *Amphiaraus's* Son for their Generall, they undertook a War against the *Thebans*, and these *Thebans* being overcome in fight, they demolish the City; they lead away prisoner *Tiresia*, who died by the way, and send away his daughter from *Manto* to *Delphos*, which thence went into *Asia*. *Diodorus* calls her *Daphne*, and saith that she remained at *Delphos*, and relates that the Oracles have elegantly set forth her beauty, and rare qualities, out of which Oracles he saith that *Homer* took not a little: The *Thebans* being expelled out of their City, they likewise turn the *Dorians* out of their Towns and City, and many of them afterwards returned to *Thebes*.

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Julian Period,
unto 3701.

Paul. Acha.
p. 208.
Diod. 4. 187.

Diod. 4. 187.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Trojans Kingdome, and of the ruine of Troy, of Aeneas's travel into Italy, of the age of Jupiter and Saturn.

Almost fifty years after the Children of *Israel* went forth out of *Egypt*, a little before *Joshua's* death, was erected the Kingdome of *Troy* in *Asia*, by *Dardanus*, although *Teucer* is said to have reigned the first in *Troy*, who was the Son of *Scamander* and of *Idea* the Nymph, from whom the people were called *Teucri*. Moreover *Jupiter* and *Eletra*, had yet two Sons more, *Dardanus* and *Jafus* or *Jafus*, who both reigned first in *Italy*, and that in the City *Coritus* in *Tuscia*, though some do not consent that they draw their Originall out of *Italy*, but out of *Arcadia*; therefore having both left their fathers Court, they came into *Samo-*
thracia.

Whence afterwards, *Dardanus* travelling to *Troy*, was courteously received of *Teucer* the King, and married his daughter *Bathea*. Some say that *Dardanus* slew his brother *Jafus*. *Apollodorus* saith that for his attempting to violate *Ceres*, he was killed by a Thunderbolt: There are yet some who think that *Dardanus* reigned in *Troy* before *Teucer*, and that this man came from *Crete*. *Teucer* being dead, *Dardanus* built a City of his name in Mount *Ida*, near the Sea, and called the people *Dardanians*, after his name; his Son *Erichthonius* begat *Troas* of *Asyoche*, *Simoes* daughter; by whom the Countrey was called *Troia*. This *Troas* begat of *Callirrhoe*, *Scamanderus's* daughter, *Ilus*, *Assaracus*, *Ganimes*, and *Cleopatra* a daughter. *Tantalus* King of *Paphlagonia*, stole *Ganimes* away about 192. years before the destruction of *Troy*, as *Clemens Alexandrine* assereth out of the old Chronicles. *Eusebius's* Chronicles mention this History a little after this time, and calls the King of *Phrygia*, which then was called *Meonia*, *Tantalus*. *Ilus* avenging this injury by arms, expells *Tantalus* out of his kingdome. To *Assaracus* was born *Capys*, who begat *Anchises*, father to *Aeneas*. *Ilus* built up *Ilium* in the Champion Countrey of *Troas*, and begat *Laomedon*, who had two Sons *Tithonus* and *Podarces*, and a daughter

Apollod. 3.
Diod. 4. p.
191.

Virg. 3.
En. & Ser.
Varro. and
Greeks. apud:
Serv. ibid.

Serv. ad 3.
En. aut Troy.
Apoll. 3.

Serv. ad 3i
En. aut.
l. de prog.
aug.
Apoll. Diod.

Apoll.
Ibid.

Died. 4. p.
191.
Clem. Alex.
i. Stro.

Died:

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Aug. Troic.

The Trojan
War.
Dyctis Cret.
Dares Phryg.
Hyg.

Velle l. i. Hyg.
fab. 119.

Euseb.
Æneas goes
into Italy.
Diſtys l. 5.
Virg. 1. Æn.
Dares Halic.
1. Liv. 1.
Euseb. Chron.
1. de orig.
Rom.
Halic. vide
par. 2. l. 2.
c. 10.

Vide Laët.
Ène l. 1.

The age of
Jupiter and
Saturn.
Æn. c. 7.
14. Met.
Dion. Halic.
1. Viſtor de.
Orig.

daughter called *Hefion*. *Tybozus* being gone into the East, and *Æthiopia*; there he begat *Memnon* his Son. *Podarces*, *Laomedon* being slain, as we have said above, received the kingdom of *Hercules*, which he is said to have held forty years, he had many children. Amongst whom was *Alexander* who is called *Paris*, who being carried by shipping into *Peloponnesus* and *Sparta*, he ravished and stole away his Host *Menelaus's* Wife: For whose sake the *Greeks* waged a cruel and bloody war of ten years time against the *Trojans*, to the great detriment of both Nations, and to losse of both their valiant Generals. But the *Greeks* at last whose cause was more just, obtained the Victory, having taken and demolished the City by *Antenor's* and *Æneas's* treason. This overthrow certainly was in that very year 3530. of the *Julian Period*, before Christ, 1184. in the time of *Jair* Judge over the *Hebrews*; fortune was not much more favourable, to the Conquerours, as they returned home, than it had been to them that were conquered; for most part were cast away or oppressed by the Temple. *Agamemnon* in the embraces of his household Gods, and of his wife, was thrust through, and so murdered by the adulterer *Egisthus*, *Thyestis's* Son, but his Son *Orestes* did afterwards avenge his death, who with *Electra* his sister, familiar to all his counsellors, did slay *Egisthus* and *Clytemnestra* his own Mother; the Gods (as it is reported) approving this his parricide, blessed him with a long and happy reign, for he reigned seventy years and lived ninety, and he married *Hermio*, *Menelaus's* and *Helena's* daughter, *Pyrrhus Achilles* Son, being slain at *Delphos*, who had taken to himself his contracted spouse twenty years after *Ilium's* destruction.

With better success did those two *Trojans*, *Antenor* and *Æneas*, from the burning of *Troy*, go into far Countreys; of whom, the first landing in the *Venetian* shore, built there *Patavia*, the other with a fleet of two and twenty ships arrived into *Latium* which was then ruled by *Latius*, *Faunus's* son, or as some would have it *Hercules's* Son: Before whom we find there was but four Kings, *Janus*, *Saturnus*, *Picus*, and *Faunus*: whilst *Janus* reigned *Saturnus* being expelled by his Son *Jupiter*, he came to the *Italian* shore, and there being courteously entertained, he built a Tower not far from *Janiculum*, which from his name he called *Saturnia*. *Eusebius's* Chronicles allot 130. years to these four Kings: whence it appears that the beginning of *Janus's* reign was about 1330. years before Christ, and by this we may gather what is the ancients of the heathenish Gods: for being *Saturnus* as I have said, was alive when *Janus* ruled in the year 1330. before Christ, his son *Jupiter* could not be born much before that, and that was in the time of *Ehud*, judge over the *Hebrews*, about three thousand years before this our age, about which time was the Golden age so much commended by the Poets Fables. *Virgil* and *Ovid* assert that *Picus* was *Saturnus's* son: But when *Faunus* reigned, then did *Evander* sail from *Arcadia* into *Italy*, it being some threescore years

years before *Troy's* destruction, and built there *Palantium*, where room was built after: Before his time, the *Pelagians* went first out of *Theſſaly* into *Epiros* and *Dodona*; then, being gone thence into *Italy*, they joyned themselves with the *Aboriginians*, who long time before had gone into *Italy* from *Arcadia*, by whom the *Sicilians* being expelled in the space of sixty years, as *Philiſtus* saith, or ninety; that is three *Ymæ*, as *Hellanicus* hath written; they went into *Trinacria* or *Sicania*, which from them was called *Sicily*: five years after, *Evander* arrived in *Italy*; and five and fifty before *Troy's* destruction, *Hercules* with a fleet of *Gracians* abording the shores of *Italy*, was courteously received and entertained by *Evander*.

Then *Latinus* reigning, in the 35th year of his reign, *Æneas* three years after the *Trojans* calamity was brought to *Laurentum's* Countrey: he made peace and alliance with *Latinus*, marrying his daughter *Lavinia*, after whose name he called that City he built, *Lavinium*. Then *Turnus* the *Rutulians's* King waged War with *Latinus* and *Æneas* together, being displeas'd with both, because he had given his daughter *Lavinia* rather to a stranger, than to him an inborn Prince, to whom she had already been promised. The *Rutulians* being overcome in fight, there were both *Turnus* and *Latinus* slain the fourth year after *Troy's* destruction: And so *Æneas* alone enjoyed all for the space of three years, whom being slain in the next Wars he had with the *Rutulians* and *Mexentius*, Kings of the *Tyrrhenians*, his son *Ascanius* succeeded, he having dispersed his enemies, and made peace with *Mexentius*, 30 years after the building of *Lavinium*, he built *Alba*: In which City 14 Kings after *Ascanus*, had their seat, ruling unto *Romulus's* time, and to the first foundation of *Rome*.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Expeditions of Hercules's Posterity into Peloponnesus; of Melanthus; and Codrus, Kings of Athens; then of the Archontians, of the Æolick and Ionick transplantations; and of some other particulars.

Hercules the son of *Alcmena* and *Amphitryo*, had his original both from *Peloponnesus*, and from the *Mycenian* Kings: for both his Father and Mother were *Perseus's* grandchildren, and were brothers children; for *Alcaeus*, *Amphitryo's* father, was *Perseus's* son; and *Alcmena* was daughter to *Elethrio*, *Perseus's* son: *Amphitryo* having slain his brother and step-father inconsiderately, being banished out of *Mycenas* by his Uncle, went to *Thebes*; *Hercules* being dead, *Euristheus* the King of *Mycenas*, *Sibencus's* son, did endeavour utterly to extinguish his posterity, fearing, that if they should come to age, they would sway the Scepter of the *Mycenians*

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unto 3701.

Aug. Troic.

Hercules's
arrival into
Italy.

Dion. Halic. l.
Liv. 1.
Alicer Conon
apud Phor.
op. 186.
l. 46.

Æneas his
death.

Ex Apoll. 2.
Diod. l. 4.
p. 181. & seq.
Paus. Corin.
p. 60. et alibi
passim.
Euseb. 5. de
prop. p. 124.

nians Kingdom. Therefore he denounceth to *Ceycus* King of *Trochone*, with whom they were to banish out of his Countrey those Children whom he suspected, if he had not rather to deliver them up to him; the which if he doth not, he must expect nothing but Warr. The *Heraclides* being affrighted by this command, no body daring to receive and entertain them for fear of *Eurilheus*, they retire themselves to *Theseus*, then King of the *Athenians*, and not to *Demophoon*, as *Euripides* saith: *Eurilheus* raiseth a great Army against them, thereupon was the battel given; In which were chief Commanders *Iolaus* the son of *Hercules's* brother, and *Hillus*, whom *Hercules* had begotten by *Deianira*, and *Theseus*; *Eurilheus* being overcome, is killed by *Hillus*, and all his posterity, being a son, dyed with him. The *Heraclides* being conquerours, possesse themselves of *Peloponnesus*, and in a short time recover all that they had lost. But the Plague being imminent, having hastened their return before the time appointed, being warned by the Oracle, they freely departed. After this, *Hillus* having again consulted the Oracle, he was answered, to stay untill the third gathering of the fruits; that was as much as, unto the third age of man: But he understanding it to be the third year after this time he prepares a new Expedition, and sendeth his Forces through *Isthmus*, being again deceived by that ambiguous Oracle, that promised the victory to the Leaders through wet straights: by which deceitfull speech, *Apollus* understood the Sea, through which one sayls to the mouth of *Peloponnesus*. As the *Heraclides* approached near *Atreus*, *Eurilheus's* Uncle and his opposed himself with forces to them: The fight being begun, *Aristomachus*, one of the *Heraclides*, is killed, and then *Hillus* challenges any one of the enemies to fight with him in a single duel, upon the condition, That whosoever of either party should overcome, the same party should possesse *Peloponnesus*, and that the *Heraclides* if their enemy should overcome them, should not come again against *Peloponnesus* such a certain time; (which *Diodorus* saith, was the space of fifty years, and others say an hundred. The condition being excepted, *Echemus* King of the *Tegeatars*, fights with *Hillus*, and at length kills him; The *Heraclides* return back again to *Attica*. This first irruption was twenty years before *Troy's* ruine.

Then an hundred years after this, and fourscore years after the overthrow of *Troy*, the *Heraclides* assault *Peloponnesus* again. The Chiefs of this Expedition were *Aristomachus* his three sons, *Temenus* or *Temenes*; *Cresphontes*; and *Aristodemus*; while they sayled to *Lepantium*, *Aristodemus* dyed either by a Thunder-bolt, or by the plot of *Pylades* and *Electra*, children, *Tisamenus* Kinsmen, whose place his two sons *Procles* and *Euristhenus* supplied, who by the Oracle's command made *Trioculus*, or a man with 3 eyes, General of the Expedition, they lighted upon a purblind man, riding upon a Mule, *Oxylus* by name of *Æolia*, having agreed with him to give him *Elis*. By his conduct and encouragement, they prepared a Navy

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In Heraclid.

Apoll. 2.

Euseb. 5. de
Præp.

Thucyd. 1.

Thucyd. 1.
Scholl. l. 1.

Scholl.
Thucyd. ad
l. 1.

Thucyd. 1.
Vell. 1.
Tatian.
Eratost. apud
Clem. Alex. l. 1.
Scrom.
Apoll. 2.
Paus. init.
Lacon.
Apollod. 2.
Pausan.
Eliac. 1.

a Navy, and invade *Peloponnesus*. About this time the Countrey was inhabited almost by two people, the *Achaïans* and the *Iones*, so called from *Xuthus* his two sons; the *Achaïans* dwelt at *Argos* and *Lacedæmon*, under the dominion of the *Pelopides*, which were *Agamemnon's* posterity, *Tisamenus* and *Pentilus* by name, whose father was *Orestes*. The *Iones* possessed *Achaia*: The *Heraclides* having expelled the *Achaïans*, they distribute their lot into three parts, of which *Argos* befell to *Temenes*, and *Messenia* to *Cresphontes*, and *Laconia* to *Aristomedes's* sons; and they said, that these Countreys did belong to them by right of inheritance, as well as of conquest, because that the posterity of *Perseus* possessed *Argos* before *Pelop's* children, and that *Hercules* had committed *Laconia* to *Tindareus*, having slain *Hippocoontes* who held it first, and *Messenia* to *Nestor* which he had conquer'd, having slain *Neleus* his father, and all his brothers.

Oxylus took possession of *Elis* as they had covenanted, of whose off-spring was *Iphitus*, who renewed the Olympick agonals. The *Arcadians* alone remained in their former situation, because they lived in unaccessible and rocky places. The *Elidians* received in one part of their Countrey the *Etolians* that were strangers. *Remindus Falcus's* son did invade the *Phliasiens*, having expelled *Hippasus*, who thence went to *Samos*, and had a son called *Euphrones*, who was father to *Mnesarchus*, of whom descended *Pythagoras*.

This incursion of the *Heraclides* afforded great motions and transigrations throughout all *Greece*: for whensoever any one Nation was ejected out of her own Countrey by a stronger, she fell upon the next weaker then her self; even as it's done in the Sea, tormented and tossed by the winds, where the waves arising from far off, drive away the next in their way. The *Achaïans* being forced to yield their Countrey to them, as I have said, they fall upon the *Ionians* in *Achaia*, and these being overcome and put to flight, they went into their Countrey, having killed *Tisamenus* the King in the battel. The *Ionians* fled into *Attica*, where *Melanthus* received them, who himself had come thither with the children of *Neleides* and *Nestor*, together with others not long afore.

Pausanias saith, That this man was *Andropompus's* son, the grand-child of *Bormus*, whose father was *Pentibilus*, who was the grand-child of *Periclymenus*, *Nestor's* son, and that since the *Heraclidian* expulsion he went to sojourn in *Athens*, with whom *Conon* agrees. Perhaps then the *Athenians* with the *Boeotians* waged Warr at *Oenon*, and so for the singularity of these Kings battel it was demolished. *Thymetes* King of *Athens* tearing him, *Melanthus* being in hope of the Kingdom, underwent the danger. And having slain *Xanthus* the King of the *Boeotians*, he changed his banishment to the *Athenian* Empire, soon after he a stranger received the *Ionians* that the *Achaïans* had driven away. Hence it appears, that

F 2

Melanthus

Anno 3184.
Jul. Period.
unto 3701.

Pausan. Mel.
sen. 113.
Apoll.

Paus. Cor.
p. 60.

Paus. Eliac. 1.
p. 150. Strabo.
bo. l. 8.

Paus. Cor.
p. 56.

Paus. in
Eliac. 1. and
in Acha.
p. 200.

Paus. in Acha.

Corint. p. 60.

Canon. l. 119.
apud Phot.
cod. 186.
Sud. in voce
Mlanthus.

Anno 3184.
Jul. Period.
unto 3701.

Velle. 1.
Juft. 2.
Pauf. Acha.
p. 232.
Codrus.

Melanibus began his reign in *Attica*, after the *Heracledes* return into *Peloponnesus*; though *Eusebius* in his *Chronicles* seems to think otherwise. *Codrus* emulating his father *Melanibus's* glory, he also deserved greater praises; for in the Warr that was between the *Dorianses*, the new Inhabitants of *Peloponnesus*, and the *Athenians*, *Apollo*s having answered, That those should be the Conquerors whose General should die in the battel, having put on a Shepherds habit, he enters the enemies Army, there rashly stirring up a quarrel, he is slain by a common Souldier whom he had wounded: The *Dorianses* finding it to be the corps of the King, they then retired without fighting: In which deed of his, whether his contempt of his life, or of his Kingdom, is most to be admitted, it's hard to resolve, because mortal men usually prefer these two things before any other thing, though never so dear and precious. This fight was in the year before our Christian account 1071, which is according to the Julian period 3643.

By *Codrus's* death the Kings of *Athens* succession being extinguished, and the Government of the Republick being permitted to the Magistrates, whom they called *Archons*, they at the beginning were in office for life, and the first of them was *Medon*, *Codrus's* son, lame of one foot, whom his brother *Neleus* not willing that he should be a Prince, the thing being referred to *Apollo's* answer, he commanded *Medon* to have the office.

That I may make an end to what I had resolved touching the transplantations and Colonies of the *Grecians*, After the return of the *Heracledes* there was two remarkable ones. The first *Eolick*, whereof was Commander in chief *Penthius Orestes's* son, who as soon as he left *Laconia*, entred first with his men into *Thracia*; then he being dead, there they transported themselves into *Asia*, and possessed that part which afterwards was called *Eolia*; for the *Achaians* who inhabited *Laconia*, were the *Eolians*. The other transplantation was much more renowned, which is called *Ionick*, an hundred and thirty years after the ruine of *Troy*, or, as some other do think, 140 years. The *Ionians* being gone to *Athens*, as we have already declared, after *Codrus's* death, his sons *Neleus* and *Androchus* being their Leaders, they transported themselves into *Asia*, and into that confine of it which by them was called *Ionia*, the Towns whereof they inhabited.

In the space between these two transplantations, *Theras*, *Auteson's* son, the great grandchild of *Polynices Oedipus's* son, whose sister *Argia* being married to *Aristodemus*, brought forth to him *Procles* and *Euristhenes*, led a Colony of *Minyans* out of *Laconia*; Now these *Minyans* were the posterity of the *Argonautes* of *Lemnos*, who being driven out of *Lemnos* by the *Pelagians*, they with entreaties obtained entertainment in *Lacedemon*, where being courteously received, and suffered to dwell in the City, as they began to grow insolent, and to vindicate to themselves the right of the Kingdom, they are cast into prisons; thence having changed their habits with

Pauf.
Acha. p. 206.

The *Eolians*
transplan-
tation.
Strabo. l. 13.

Pauf.
Acha. p. 206.
Evan. l. 8.
Varr. c. 9.
Herod. in
vita Hom.
Velleius.

their Wives, they escape into *Taygetum*. But as the *Lacedemonians* were leading them to the punishment, *Theras* required, that they might be forgiven and granted to him, for to lead them to a new Plantation: Having obtained them for the companions of his Voyage, he led them into the Island *Calistia*, which is between *Crete* and *Lybia*, and commanded it to be called *Thera* after his name; *Pausanias* saith, That this was done an Age before the *Ionick* transplantation, which is esteemed to be thirty years.

After the *Ionies* transplantation out of *Attica*, the *Eolians* began to inhabit the City *Cuma Phricotia*, or *Phricotia*; or *Eolick*; who about the same time being departed out of *Laconia* towards *Loeria*, and possessed that Mountain *Phrisium*, whence being transported into *Asia*, they called that City *Cuma*, from that Mountain which they first possessed twenty years after *Lesbon*, was frequented by her Citizens; but it's manifest, that this Plantation was increased at the *Ionians* arrival into *Asia* with new Colonies.

The *Eolians* in the eighteenth year after they had arrived to *Cuma*, built *Smyrna*, that is 168 after the destruction of *Troy*; At which time was born that admirable and clear light of understanding, *Homer*, about a thousand years before Christ, *Solomon* then ruling over the Jews; although Authors do not punctually agree about his age: Near equal to him was *Hesiodus*, at the same time both in genius and fame, then living, who some say was forced to him, and others say after him; but the learned in the Poetick Art do gather from *Arcturus* rising, that he was equal to him.

Cuma was one of the Towns of the Island *Euboea*, out of which *Calceides*, *Hippocles*, *Cumem*, and *Megasthenes*, the *Chalcidonian* leading Colonies into *Italy*, there they built *Cuma*, whose travel and steering (as it's said) a Pidgeon directed flying about before them, or the noyse of brass, such as was wont to be done at the Vigils of *Ceres* festivals. It's said, that they agreed so amongst themselves, that of the two people, the one should be the Colony, and the other should give him his name; and so having the *Cumeans* name, she was properly of the *Chalcidians*, which *Virgil* therefore doth call *Euboeick*. *Strabo* saith, That of all the transplantations which went into *Italy* or *Sicily*, this was the ancientest, and therefore ancienter then the *Trojan* affairs; but *Velleius* and *Eusebius* judge it far otherwise.

Anno 3184.
Jul. Per. 04.
unto 3701.

Pauf.
Acha. p. 206.
Strabo 13.

Herod. in
vita Hom.
Elian. l. 8.
Varr. c. 5.

Velleius.
Cyril. 7.
Con. Jul.
Vide Euf. 103.
de praep.

Longom.
Spher.
p. 83.

Steph.
Strabo 5.
Vell. 1.
Euseb. Chron.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Kingdoms of the *Lacedemonians* and *Corinthians*, and of *Cypselus* and *Periander*.

THE *Dorians* with the *Heracledes*, having possessed *Peloponnesus*, established there two chief Kingdoms the *Lacedemonian*, and the *Corinthian*, the sons of *Aristodemus*, having expelled the *Achaians*, and *Orestidians*, invested themselves of *Lacedemon*.

Procles

Anno 3184.
Jul. Period,
unto 3701.

L. 2. de div.

Polyb. 4. p.
271. and 304.

Vide l. 9. de
doct. temp.
c. 32.

Corint. p. 47.

Procles and *Euristides* by name, whom *Cicero* hath declared to have been both alive, only that *Procles* dyed a year before his brother and did greater achievements, of whom the two families of Kings were propagated in that City, of the *Euresthidians* which was esteemed the chiefest, and of the *Procladians*, which was the second in Principality; this same was also called the house of the *Euredipondites*, from *Euripontes*, *Procles* his Grandchild: the list of the Kings, out of the first stock was more diligently observed, the other remained more obscure, without the number of the years that every one of them reigned. The beginning of that first Kingdome was soon after the return of the *Heraclides* into *Peloponnesus*, in the 1102. year before Christ, it ended in *Egesipolis* and *Lycurgus*, who both after *Clomexes* death, did reign about the first Olymp. year, 140.

About the same time that the *Heraclides* began to rule in *Lacedemon*, then also did the *Corinthians* erect a Kingdome, the which the *Eolians* or *Sisiphians* held afore, as *Pausanias* saith, out of which progeny the last *Doricus*, and *Hyantidas* being disinvested of the kingdome by *Aletes*, *Hippotes*'s Son, grand-child of *Philantes*, and kinsman to *Antiochus* in the third degree, and to *Hercules* in the fourth, remained as private men in the same City, and after that *Aletes*'s children did enjoy the kingdome, of whom *Telestes* is numbred the last by *Pausanias*, after whom were chosen the annual Consuls; *Automenes* being the first; whom *Eusebius* makes a king, yet the new family of the *Corinthian* kings is wont to be esteemed, as extracted first of *Bacchides*, and is called the house of the *Bacchides*. The last king of the *Heraclides*, *Telestes* by name, according to *Eusebius* ceased to reign three years before the first Olympiad, unto which are reckned 324. years from the beginning of *Aletes* reign, which is the next year after the *Heraclides* return to *Peloponnesus*.

After *Automenes*, the chiefest of the same house of the *Bacchidians* did govern the City, one of the family being every year created chief Magistrate, whom they called *aptrann*, unto *Cypselus*, who had his originall of *Melas*, *Antasus*'s son. This *Melus* was born in the Town *Goneusa*, near to *Sycio*, who with *Aletes* and the *Heraclides*, overcame *Corinth*; he was by them afterwards made a Citizen. *Cypselus* reigned thirty years in Tyranny, and his Son *Periander*, fourty four. And therefore from the beginning of the *Heraclides* reign, unto *Periander*'s death were 518. years.

The END of the FIRST BOOK.

THE

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD. OR, AN Account of Time.

The Second Book,

Containing 484 Years, from the fourth year of Salomon, which is 3702 year of the Julian Period, to the death of Cyrus, 4185 years of the same Period.

CHAP. I.

Of the Kings of Judah, from Solomon to Jehosaphat; and of the Kings of the Israelites, from Jeroboam to Baasha, things done, and the times.

IN the 2972 year from the framing of things before Christ 1012 years. *Solomon*, Wisdome being gotten from God, and being furnished with incredible provision of plenty, which his father in times past unto this time had gathered together, he goes about the Temple in Jerusalem; which hereafter should be the holy place of the Jewish Religion. That was finished in the eighth year.

(a) After the Temple *Solomon* builded princely Palaces for himself, ^{(c) 3 Kings 7.}