

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

Herod. l. 5. c.
92.
Aristot. 7.
Poll. c. 12.

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.} ₁₂

3 Kings 6.
Solomon.

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J. P. unto
4185.

himself, and his Wife the daughter of *Pharaoh*, and also other houses, thirteen years. Although it may be, that he built the Temple of the Lord, and those Palaces at the same time, and so, that not in the 24th year of his Kingdom, but in the sixteenth all the building was brought to an end.

(b) 3 Kings 11.

(b) In the mean while he far excelling all mortal men in riches and wisdom, when as he was rewarded with honour by the gifts and services both of Kings and people, and the bounds of his kingdom being farther enlarged, he enjoyed peace and rest; at last he bore not the greatness of prosperous affairs. For age now declining, he being taken by the enticements of Wives and Concubines, (both of which he had gathered to the number of a thousand) he is drawn away unto forbidden and wicked superstitions. Neither is it hitherto certain, whether he repented before his death, whereby a doubtful conjecture is left to posterity of his salvation.

(c) 3 Kings 12.

Rehoboam overthroweth the Kingdom, trodden under foot by his fathers vice. (c) For this King being intreated by the people, that it might be done a little milder toward them, then had been done by his father, exerciseth dominion, the counsel of the old men being rejected, who thought something must be granted to their just complaints, he answereth them proudly and roughly after the opinion of his equals. Which thing so heightened their minds, that ten Tribes being wholly rent from *David's* family, they appointed themselves a new King, *Jeroboam* the son of *Nebat*, an *Ephraimite*, only the two Tribes of *Judah* and *Benjamin*, being the numbers left for *Rehoboam*. By that, was the Jewish name cleft into two kingdoms; whereof one was called the kingdom of *Judah*, the other of *Israel*; but this latter also was wont to be called the kingdom of *Ephraim*, from its builder *Jeroboam*, and of *Samaritans*; afterward the seat of the kingdom was transported into that Town, which hitherto had been placed in the City of *Sichem*, (a) which *Jeroboam* built in Mount *Ephraim*; for the strength of either kingdom was in *Jerusalem*. One and twenty Successours of *David* held the kingdom in the Tribe of *Judah*; of *Israel*, eighteen. The former ruled after the death of *Solomon* about 387 years, the latter almost 254.

(a) 3 Kings 12. 25.

That I may return to both those Kings, True piety towards God remained with neither. Yet the *Israelite* sooner failed, (b) who as soon as he was made King, fearing lest if his Subjects should go together to *Jerusalem* unto the solemn Feasts appointed, by little and little a weariness of their divorce should take them, he forbade them to go any more thither for the sake of holy things; and, that they might have that with them which they might worship, he rais'd up the golden likenesses of Calves, especially in *Bethel*, and *Dan*: to the which he also appointed sacrificing Priests, and profane worshippings of god like the true. Whom, burning Frankincense to the golden Image of the Calf, the Prophet did exceedingly chide. But the King bearing that unworthily

(b) 3 Kings 12. 26.

unworthily straightway commanded him to be laid hold of; but when his hand, wherewith he beckened that he should be taken, had dried up, he being affrighted with this wonder, and being turned to intreaties, obtained favour of his punishment. The Prophet returning thither from whence he came, he is invited by another Prophet to his house, and there taking care of his body, contrary than was commanded him of God; straightway as soon as he departed, he is slain by a Lion, the Ass: wherewith he was carried, being left safe.

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(a) *Rehoboam* being touched with the same superstition of gods, he also drew his Subjects into destruction. Therefore he placed Altars and Temples here and there, and dedicated groves in profane places to gods. Hence God being angry, sent *Sesacus* King of *Egypt* against them, whom *Josaphus* thinketh to be (b) *Sosistris*, who coming to *Jerusalem* in the (c) fifth year of *Rehoboam*, the treasures, and all the presents being taken away, he departed.

(d) 3 Kings ch. 14.
& 2 Chr. 12.

(d) Under *Abiam* the king, the son of *Rehoboam*, *Jeroboam* received a great slaughter. This king drew out eight hundred thousand into an Army. Against whom *Abiam* going with four hundred thousand, and being nigh besieged, he begging the help of his father's God, obtained a famous victory, five hundred thousand of his enemies being slain: The which by reason of the straits of both kingdoms, may scarce have credit, if it were related by any other witness than God. Neither yet could he by so great a blessing, be affrighted from imitating his fathers impiety.

(b) Lib. 8.
(c) 3 Kings 14.
(d) 2 Chr. 13.

(e) The beginnings of *Asa* were most laudable. For he took away the Altars and Idolls, and the steps of his fathers superstition, only the high places being left. These Altars were indeed for the worship of the true God, but here and there erected, and elsewhere, than in the chief City, against the injunction of *Moses*. (f) He reigning, *Zerah* king of the *Ethiopians* breaking in with ten hundred thousand souldiers, and three hundred Chariots; God serving the turn at the godly prayers of the king, he was vanquished with an universall slaughter. (g) Afterwards *Baalshab* fencing *Ramah* against *Asa*. *Benhadad* king of *Syria* being called out by great gifts, compelled him to leave off his enterprize. Which the Scripture maketh mention to be done in the (a) year 36.

(e) 3 Kings 15.
& 2 Chr. 14.

(a) 3 Kings 16.
(f) 2 Chr. 16.
(g) 3 Kings 15. & 2.
(a) 2 Chr. 16.
to wit, from that time wherein both kingdoms were rent asunder. But when he was reproved by *Hanan* the Prophet, for that he had passed over his hope from God unto humane defences, he taking that grievously, commanded the admonisher to be led away into custody: Neither afterwards stood he in his duty. Therefore being afflicted for three years space with pains of his feet, the help of God being despised, he being diligently bent on the artowely of Physicians, he perished in the 41. year of his kingdom. (b) His buriall was celebrated with ambitious pomp, and precious superfluity of sweet smells and Oynments.

(b) 2 Chr. 16.
14.

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(c) 2 Chr. 17.

The sixth from *David* was *Jehosaphat*, alike famous, both in godliness and riches. He had the chiefest care in the beginning of his kingdom, of appointing religion. (c) For the Monuments of wicked superstition being taken away, in the third year of his kingdom, he sent forth his Princes with Levites, about the walled towns to instruct the people, in the year of the *Julian Circuit* 3802, which was the year of *Sabbath's* or rest, and therefore the more fit for that purpose. By that thing so great a terror of his name cast it self on the neighbouring nations, that striving who should exceed, they paid him tributes. (d) But he had for the Garrison of his kingdom, that which may be incredible, seven-teen hundred thousand of valiant men.

(d) 2 Chr. 17.

CHAP. II.

Of the other Kings of Judah and Israel, even to Hezekiah.

(a) 3 Kings
16. 15.

But in the *Israelitish* Kingdom, (a) *Baashab* being dead, and his Son *Elam*, who both reigned twenty and four years, nor thote entire; *Zimri*, by whom *Elam* was slain, enjoyed his affairs only seven daies. (b) From that time the people of *Israel* went into two factions. For the one part obeyed *Thebni* the Son of *Ginethi*, the other part followed *Amri*; (c) by whom when *Zimri* was besieged at *Tirza*, despairing of safety, he burned himself with his Pallace. And that Civill dissention seemeth to be continued for four years; that is, to the 31 year of *Asa*, wherein *Amri* (d) fought for the kingdom; the which we so interpret, that from that time he reigned alone, his competitor or fellow-suiter being taken away. (e) This is that *Amri*, who when he had the feat of his kingdom six years at *Tirza*, he bought the Mountain *Semoron*, of *Semer*, and there built *Samaria*, whither also he passed over the mansion place of the kingdom, about the year of *Christ*, 923.

(b) 3 Kings
16. 21.

(c) In the
same place,
v. 23.

(d) In the
same place,
v. 23.

(e) 3 Kings
16. 24.
Samaria built.

(f) 3 Kings
16. 19.
(g) 3 Kings
16. 31.

(h) 2 Chr. 21.
6.

(i) 3 Kings
17. & 18.

This man, being dead, in the twelfth year of his reign (f) *Ahab* his son succeeded, worse than his father, (g) who took to Wife *Jezabel* the daughter of the King of *Tyre* by unhappy enterprizes, a destroying and troublesome Woman. With affinity of this King *Jehosaphat* was infolded. (h) For he gave his daughter to *Joram* the son of *Ahab* & *Jezabel*. About that time, and about the 13 year of *Ahab*, as the Jews affirm in *Sederholam*, *Elijah* the *Tisbite* began to go forth; that is, about the year of the *Julian Circuit* 3809, before *Christ* 905, whose parents, and beginning of age the Scripture is silent of. (i) This man foretold a drought of three years and six moneths. Then staying sometime at the Brook *Cerith*, a Raven supplying him with victuals, he came forward to the Widow of *Sarepta*, whose dead son afterwards he restored to life. The same man, as it were an Umpire of the World, at the promised day restored rain and fruitfulness to the Earth: When the Priests

Priests of *Baal* being called forth to confirm the faith of the true God by a miracle, and they bestirring themselves in vain, he had obtained or pleased God, by sacrifice-fire being called forth out of Heaven, and had slain 850 of those Priests in number. For that thing he being sought for to the death, and flying from the threatenings of wicked *Jezabel*, he enjoyeth talk with God, and by his (b) warning, chooseth *Elisha* the Prophet his Successor.

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(b) 3 Kings
19. 19.

(c) *Benhadad* King of *Syria* moving War again and again against *Ahab* with a strong Army, *Elijah* frustrating all his endeavours, after a most foul slaughter, in which a hundred and twenty seven thousand (d) *Syrians* were slain, he being humble desired peace.

(c) 3 Kings
20.

(d) In the
same chap.
v. 29.

(e) But the King of the *Israelites* being fully bent to fallhood against so many benefits of God, gave punishments to the utmost, both by other wickednesses, & also by the reproach of *Naboth* who was slain, and in the battel which he had begun against the *Syrians*, in the third year when he had made peace with them, being smitten thorow with an Arrow, he dyed the death. But *Jehosaphat*, who by joyning Armies together came into the fellowship of his danger, by the help of God is wonderfully snatched out. (g) After these things innumerable multitudes of *Moabites* and *Ammonites* pitching their Camps against *Jehosaphat*; by his prayers they were destroyed by a slaughter: Whereby the prey was so great, that they could not carry it away in three daies.

(e) 3 Kings
22.

(g) 2 Chr. 18.

(h) 2 Chr. 20.

Ahab being dead, *Ahaziah* his son held the kingdom of the *Israelites* in the year before *Christ* 397. Moreover, in which year *Elijah* being caught up into Heaven in a fiery Chariot, cast his cloak on the top of *Elisha*, and appointed him the heir of his Propheticall gift. The Chronicle of the *Hebrews* which they name *Seder-hulam* doth confirm that to have happened in the 17th year of *Jehosaphat*. But also the (a) fourth book of the Kings sheweth, that not long after the death of *Ahaziah* King of *Israel*, *Elijah* was a liver on the earth. For in the same year *Ahaziah* dyeth, who being sick, had sent certain men on a Message, to ask counsel of *Baalzebub* concerning his recovery; whom *Elias* meeting, bade them to tell the blamed Prince, that he should dye of that disease. (b) By and by, fire being called down from Heaven, he consumed the men of the guard that were sent to take him.

(a) 4 Kings 2.
& 2.

(b) 4 Kings: 1.

After *Ahaziah* his brother *Joram* was chief over *Israel* in the (c) eighteenth year of *Jehosaphat*, an heir of his fathers wickedness, although he was sometimes more gentle. To this King leading an Army with *Jehosaphat* and the King of the *Edomites*, against the *Moabites*; and being in danger in a thirsty Country for want of drink, *Elisha* came for relief for *Jehosaphat's* sake: and besides water, gave victory also over the enemy: in which War the King of the *Moabites* came unto that despair, that he being inclosed by a siege laid, and in vain endeavouring to break forth, (d) he sacrificed

(c) 4 Kings 3.

(d) Ibid. ver. 27.

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(a) 4 Kings 4.
& following.

crificed his own son the heir of his kingdom, through a cruel murdering Religion. After these things *Elisba* waxed famous in a greater manner by miracles, and foretellings of things to come; the which are declared in some Chapters of the (a) fourth book of the *Kings*.

About the same time two *Jorams* both ruled in the kingdom, the one the son of *Jehosaphat*, the other of *Ahab*. For *Jehosaphat* in twenty and five years finished his reign; after whose death *Joram* slew his brethren, and by the like unappinelle and treachery the other four years being finished, he (b) gave place to *Abaziah* the son of *Athaliah*, the daughter of *Ahab*, the Niece of *Amri*, who scarce performing his office a whole year, was slain by *Jehu* with *Joram* the King of *Israel*. For the Lord carried up this man to the kingdom of *Israel*, to blot out utterly the stock of *Ahab*. The which as soon as he had gotten, he stoutly indeed endeavoured that work for God: for he commanded *Jezebel* to be cast headlong out of a window: whose dead carcass when it was sought for burial, nothing of her was found besides the skull and feet, and upper parts of her hands; the rest, the dogs devoured; but he took care also at the same moment to have the seventy soas of *Ahab* slain. Also all the sacrificing Priests of *Baal* gathered together into one place through the shew of a holy solemnity, he commanded to be killed, he burned the Image with fire, demolished its house: but that which remained, he restored not the worship of his fathers god: and he abode in the worshipping of the Calves which *Jeroboam* had placed.

(c) 4 Kings
11.

But (c) *Athaliah* the Wife of *Joram* King of *Judah*, *Abaziah* being dead, whatsoever remained of the kingly stock, she took away, and proceeded with tyranny. One son of *Abaziah*, *Joash* by name, was delivered from death by his Aunt *Josaba*, the Wife of *Jehoiadab* the high Priest. Whom, after six years, *Athaliah* being killed, *Jehoiadab* restored into his fathers Throne.

(a) 4 Kings
12. & 1 Chr.
(b) 2 Chr. 24.
15.

(a) *Joash* King of *Judah*, as long as *Jehoiadab* lived, might be reckoned among the best kings. He being dead (b) in the 130th year of his age, being corrupted by the flatteries of Courtiers, his fathers Religion being despised, he had regard to groves and Idols. And he added to his wicked superstition the (c) most unworthy death of *Zachary* the Prophet, the son of that *Jehoiadab*, to whom he owed his life and kingdom: because he, the Spirit of God constraining him, reproved their wickedness. Neither did God long deter the revenging of so great wickedness. The year following, *Hazael* King of *Syria* with small Armies, having wasted the kingdom of *Judah*, slew all the Princes, and could scarce be turned away from *Jerusalem*, the which he now sought occasion against, by great gifts, into which all the treasures were poured out. *Joash* himself a little after being taken with a most grievous sickness, being thrust thorow by his servants in his bed, dyed in the fourtieth year of his reign, neither was he laid among the Sepulchres of the Kings.

Among

(c) In the
same place,
v. 20.

Among the *Israelites* *Jehu* being dead, his son *Jehoabaz*, as also *Joash* the son of *Jehoabaz* do both reign sixteen yeats. Then *Jeroboam*, the son of *Joab* fourty one years, all not worthy to be named, and given to Idols. Moreover, *Joash* king of *Judah* had *Amaziab* his son his Successeur thirty one years. *Amaziab*, *Azariab* took by craft, who is also *Oziab*, and was chief 52 yeats.

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(a) 4 Kings 13. &
following.
Jehoabaz king
of *Israel*.
(d) 4 Kings
14. & 2 Chr.
25.

The eleventh from *David* reigned *Amaziab* the son of *Joash*, (d) whose beginnings, even as of his father, were worthy of praise, their ends were unlike. He raising war against the *Edomites* with the whole strength of the kingdom, armed three hundred thousand of his Souldiers: beside whom, he hired out of the *Israelitish* kingdom an hundred thousand; the which the charges which he had bestowed on them being sleighted, he straightway sent home at the word of one Prophet, forbidding him to make use of the help of such. God being delighted with the king's obedience, gave him to overcome his enemy. But that victory, as prosperous affairs are oftentimes wont, turn'd into the destruction of the Conquerour. For very many Images of gods being gotten among the spoyies, he pursued with worship and holy rites: Neither would he hearken to the Prophet affrighting him from that wickedness. Therefore he being forsaken of God, first of all he is overcome and taken by *Joash* king of *Israel*, whom he had foolishly provoked; the Walls of *Jerusalem* being broken down; all his riches as well sacred as kingly being taken away. At length, *Amaziab* after fifteen years from the death of *Joash*, was slain by the conspiracy of his servants.

(a) 4 Kings
13.

(a) *Joash* reigning, and in his tenth year, if any credit may be given to the Hebrew Chronicles, *Elisba* dyeth, which is the 3884 year of the Julian Circuit; the which by this account, must needs perform that Prophetical gift very long, under six kings of *Israel*; he dying, promised a threefold victory to King *Joash* over the *Syrian*; which also a little after he obtained. But into his Sepulchre the dead carcass of a man being cast, straightway as soon as it touched the bones of the good man, it is raised to life.

Azariab reigned the twelfth from *David*, or *Oziab*, a Prince good enough, and therefore he being covered with God's defence, happily governed the kingdom. But at last forgetting himself whiles he usurpeth through pride the offices belonging to the Priests, being made leprous on a sudden, he is driven out from all, even civil office, the ordering of the kingdom being passed over unto his son *Jotham*.

Among the *Israelites* *Jeroboam* at that time swayed the Scepter, in which time *Azariab* began; for this man is said to have begun in the (b) 27. year of him.

(b) 4 Kings
17. 1.

Under this and *Oziab* kings, many Prophets flourished, especially in the kingdom of *Israel*, the which as it was more corrupt, so it had need of more often remedies. (a) Therefore while *Jeroboam* reigned, *Joab* stood forth or up, who foretold to him a victory over the *Syrians*. Moreover under *Oziab* were famous, *Hosea*, *Joi*, *Amos*, *Abdiab*, *Isaiab* also prophesied under the same king. (b) The

(a) 4 Reg. 14.
25.

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unto 4187.
(b) 4 Kings
15. 4.
(c) 4 Kings
16. & 2 Chr.
18. 2.

(b) The thirteenth from David in the kingdom of Judah was *Jehoram*, nor unlike to his Father *Oziah* in godliness. (c) But his son *Abaz* was the worst of Kings, and so despised his fathers Religion, that he worshipped *Ba. l.* and set Images and Altars by him, he sacrificed his sons by a wicked custome in the fire. For that thing the neighbouring kings vexed him with very great slaughters; the king of *Israel*, *Syria*, and the *Assyrian*, whom he had stirred up against this king with great rewards: also the *Edomites*, and *Philistines*. That he might appease those calamities by foolish counsel, he appointed cursed rites, to pacifie the gods of *Damascus* towards him, and the Temple being shut up, he rais'd up Altars here and there to Heathenish gods.

Abaz governing the Tribe of Judah, *Hofea* was chief over the *Israelites*, a little more tolerable than former Kings of *Israel*; neither yet cast he away the worship of vain gods, or brought over his mind to the worshipping of the true.

But (d) *Hezekiah* king of Judah, who succeeded his father *Abaz* next to *David*, far excelled all Princes. For this king cast down all Images and Temples, cut down the groves, took away the high places: And lastly, wholly obeyed the Law of *Moses*. In the sixth year of this king, the ninth of *Hofea*, the 3993 year of the Julian Period, *Salmanassar* the king of the *Assyrians*, *Samaria* being taken, he carried away all the *Israelites* into *Assyria*, and so the kingdom of *Israel* ceased, which remained almost 254 years.

(a) In the fourteenth year of *Hezekiah*, the 4000th year of the Julian Circuit *Sennacherib* the son of *Salmanassar*, king of the *Assyrians*, breaking into *Judea*, took many Towns, or overthrew them. And then he sends *Rabshakeb* with Armies to besiege *Jerusalem*, who returning, while he is making ready to invade *Jerusalem*, in one night an hundred eighty and five thousand are slain by the Angel.

In the same year, after the slaughter of the *Assyrians*, *Hezekiah* falls into a deadly disease; of the which he was healed from God by *Isaiab* the Prophet, and his life prolonged for fifteen years. (b) They do disorderly, who place the disease of *Hezekiah* before the slaughter of the *Assyrians*.

Among the *Israelites*, who were carried away by *Salmanassar*, (c) was *Tobiab*, a most holy man, whose History is delivered in a particular book of writing.

The sixteenth from David reigneth *Manasseh*, in the twelfth year of his age, who so degenerated from his fathers manners, that thou canst not know, whether, on either part, was more famous: the one in piety towards God, and performances of other virtues; the other in the contempt of his fathers worship, in cruelty, lust, whereby he made forcible assaults on sacred, and likewise on humane things. Therefore in the eighth year, as we guesse, of his reign, he being taken by the Princes of the king of *Assyria's* Army, and bound in fetters, he is brought into *Babylon*; where he being shewed his evils, and turned with his whole heart unto

the

(d) 4 Kings
18. & 2 Chr.
29.

(a) 4 Kings
18. 13. &
ch. 19.

(b) See the
9. of the doct.
of times, ch.
56.

(c) See 10. of
doctr. of times,
ch. 4.

4 Kings 31. &
2 Chr. 33.

the Lord, he is wholly restored by him, and straightway the Idols and all the Monuments of wicked superstition being taken away, he endeavoured to shew forth the worship of his fathers God. (a) To us, as also to many others, it seemeth to be probable, that *Manasseh* was taken by *Merodach*, both ruler of *Babylon*, and subject to the King of *Assyria*; For both their times do agree, as we shall see afterwards. And about that time, (b) the History of *Judith* and *Holophernes* to have happened. For *Nebuchadnezzar* one of the successours of *Assarhaddon*, had the *Medes* and *Babylonians*, and other people, and Lords of great power subject unto him: yet so, that they in the mean while managed their own affairs by themselves, and severally also they themselves exercised Government. (c) Wherefore about the year before Christ, 688. we believe the famous act of *Judith* to have happened.

(d) After *Ammon* the Son of *Manasseh*, who imitating the former life of his father, he most wickedly reigned, even to two years space. (e) *Josiah* a child of eight years old, was exalted to the Government, who excelled in holiness and religion, even from his tender years, and all the remembrance of Images and heathenish devotions being wholly abolished, he worshipped God sincerely and from his heart. In the eighteenth year of his reign he repaired the Temple by contribution Money. There the book of the Law being found, and read before the King, for the terrour of punishment denounced against the backsliders, he rent his Garments. In the same year he proclaimed a Passover with a most famous provision at *Jerusalem*. But at length, while he set himself with an Army unadvisedly against *Necho*, or *Necho* King of *Egypt*, bending himself against the *Assyrians*, he was slain in battel the 31th year of his reign.

CHAP. III.

Of the succeders of Josiah, especially Zedekiah, and the destruction of Jerusalem, and their seventy years bondage.

THE (a) sons of *Josiah* are reckoned four; *Johanan*, *Joakim*, *Zedekiah*, and *Shallum*. Of the which (b) *Jeremiab* writeth, & 19. of Doctr. of times, ch. 61. *Shallum* to have reigned after his father. Therefore he is the same with *Jehobabaz*, who succeeded *Josiah*, and reigned six Moneths. (c) 2 Chr. 3. He was both cast down from his royal seat by *Necho* King of *Egypt*, and carried away into *Egypt*: who appointed *Eliakim* or *Joakim* his brother King in his place. Moreover it seemeth *Johanaan* deceased, *Josiah* as yet living. Therefore *Jehobabaz* being taken away who, as is suspected, was by a faction of the people put before his elder brethren. *Joakim* reigned in the year of the Jul. Cir. 4104. in whole (d) third year entering, *Nebuchadnezzar* being sent by his Father *Nabopolassar* into *Syria*, and (e) *Necho* King of *Egypt* being overcome, he subdued *Joakim* to himself in (f) the entrance of his fourth-

Annō 3704.
Jul. Period,
unto 4187.
(a) See the
12. of Doctr.
of times, ch. 16.
(b) *Judith*.

(c) See the 12.
of Doctr. of
times, ch. 26.

(d) 4 Kin. 21.
& 2 Chr. 33.

(e) 4 King. 22.
& following.
& 2 Chr. 34.
& following.

See animad.
Epiph. pag. 18
& 19. of Doctr.
of times, ch. 61.

(a) 2 Chr. 3.
15.

(b) Chap. 22.
17.

(c) 4 Kings 23.
30.

(d) Dan. 1.

(e) 4 Kings
24. 7.

(f) Jer. 15. 1.

Anno 3703.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

(g) 4 Kings
24. 1.
(b) 4 Kings
24. 36. 3.
2 Chron. 6.
Jechoniah.

(a) 4 Kings
25.
Jer. 52.
Zedechiah.

(b) Of Jul. Cir.
4123. before
Christ, 591.
(c) Chap. 34.

Jerusalem ta-
ken.

(d) Ch. 39. 2.
(e) Ch. 52. 6.

(f) Jer. 52. 6.

(g) 4 Kings
25.
Jer. 42.

(a) Ep ph. of
Prophetic.
mca.

fourth year. (g) Who, when after three years he had rebelled, he was taken by the Army of *Nebuchadnezzar*; and *Ioakim* his Son, who also was called *Jechoniah*, commanded to reign in his room. But after three Moneths, *Nebuchadnezzar* coming again to besiege *Jerusalem*, (b) *Jechoniah* yielded to him of his own accord, and he was led away with his mother, and nobles, and many others, into *Babylon*. This man in the fourth book of *Kings* is said to be made king, being eighteen years of age, but in the second of *Chronicles*, at eight years of age; the which may be so interpreted; that he was taken by his father into the fellowship of the kingdom, about the second year of his reign, and reigned with him ten years.

(a) The last King of *Judab* made by *Nebuchadnezzar* in the place of *Jechoniah*, is *Mathaniah*, who is also called *Zedechiah*, the son of *Jesiab*, he also being a forsaker of divine worship and faith, as well payed to God, as performed to him of *Babylon*, by whom he was made King. For from the ninth year of his reign he revolted, and provoked the same against him. Therefore he began to besiege *Jerusalem* at the (b) beginning of the year of rest, or Sabbaths. Moreover the 3393. year of the World, as is gathered (c) out of *Jeremy*, and in the third year it being taken, and the Temple burnt with fire, *Zedechiah* being brought back from flight, and being deprived of his eyes, with the which he had first seen his children slain before him, he is led away in chains unto *Babylon*.

The City was won by assault in the year before Christ 589. in the fourth moneth and fifth day, (d) as *Jeremy* writeth, but the same man in another place determined it the (e) ninth day. Indeed on the fifth day some part of the City was seized on, but on the ninth wholly broken up. Which day agreeth with *June 16*. (f) in the following Moneth, which was *Ab*, on the 10. day, which runneth into the 20. of *Iuly*, the City with the Temple is set on fire.

With *Zedechiah* the King, were famous Prophets, *Jeremiah* and *Ezekiel*. But *Daniel* lived then a young man in *Babylon*, whither he was carried with the rest, in the fourth year of *Ioakim*. But *Ezekiel*, with *Jechoniah*, after eight years (g) *Jeremiah*, who for many years, and especially in the time of the siege, was cruelly vexed by his own countrymen; the City being taken at the command of *Nebuchadnezzar*, he was honourably esteemed by *Nebuzardan*, Leave being granted him of dwelling where he would. When he would not depart from the ruins of his country, being recommended to *Gedaliah*, whom the *Chaldean* made chief over the remainder of the people, he a little while after being slain by *Ishmael*, is snatched away against his will with *Baruch*, by his own people. There while he withstood the wickednesses of the *Jews*, having suffered very many things, (a) at length by them is slain.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Tyrian Kings, the building of Carthage, of Lycurgus the Law-giver, and the beginnings of the Medes and Macedonians.

Anno 3703.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

About the same time, wherein to both kingdoms of the *Hebrews*, Princes of their own Nation were as chief, and for a long space after both kingdoms were extinct, there was a kingly government at *Tyre*, a place inhabited of the *Sydonians*: the which was built two hundred and forty years before the Temple was founded by *Solomon*: (a) *Josephus* affirmeth this out of the Annals or yearly *Chronicles* of the *Tyrians*. That time happens on *Gi-don's* Lieutenanthip, and the year before Christ, 1247, before the destruction of *Troy* almost the seventieth year. But Antiquity hath blotted out the remembrance of the former Kings of *Tyre*; neither of any of them is there an ancienter than *Abibal*, and his son *Hiram*; who lived in *David's*, and *Solomon's* time: and being joynd in league and friendship with them both, he also plentifully supplied this latter with matter and cunning Work-men to build the Temple.

Ithobaal the high Priest of King *Astartus*, is named to have reigned the eighth from *Hiram*, whose daughter *Jezabel*, *Abab* the wicked king of the *Israelites* took in marriage. Moreover, *Pygmalion* is reckoned the eleventh from the same *Hiram*; who deprived *Sabaw* (*Hercules* Priest, the husband of his sister *Elisa* or *Dido*, gaping after his riches) of his life. But *Dido*, all her riches being secretly put into Ships, not a few companions of the flight being gotten, sayled into *Africa*, where buying a field of (b) *Hyarba* the Governour of the Tauny-Moors, she built a Town, which they called *Byrsa* at the first; (that was the name of a Tower) after that, *Carthage*. That departure is delivered by (c) *Josephus* out of the Records of *Phoenicians*, to be in the seventh year of *Pygmalion*. But *Carthage* is said to be founded in the 144 year after the Temple was begun, which is the 316. year after the misery of *Troy*, before Christ 868 years. Therefore the account of *Virgil* is least agreeable, who determined *Dido* to be equal in time to *Æneas*, whom it is certain, among the Annals, to have lived almost three hundred years after. For although some of the Antients have written the building of *Carthage* to be before the taking of *Troy*, by siege: yet those have not judged *Dido* the sister of *Pygmalion* to have been the author of it.

At the same season, wherein a new Town is placed in *Africa* by the *Tyrians*, *Lycurgus* the son of *Eurommus*, of the stock of *Proculm* or the *Europontides*, founded the Common-wealth of the (d) *Lacedemonians* in *Greece* with most wholesome Laws, whose brother *Polydorus* the King being dead, when his Wife would agree with him in marriage, through the death of a son which she carried in her womb, the lust of the woman being wisely shifted off, or mocked, he ordained the young Prince as yet an Infant, to be placed from

(a) Joseph. 8.
Ant. q. ch. 8.
The year of the Jul. Cir. 3467. before Christ, 1247.

Ithobaal.
3 King. 16. 31.

Dido and the building of Carthage.
(b) Solinus, chap. 30.

(c) Joseph. against Applo pag. 1043.

Virgill is taken notice of.

Lycurgus.
(d) Plurarch. of Lycorg. Justin, Boock

H

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

from his birth in the Kingly Throne: and resigning it him the kingdom, he afterward purely administered the Common-wealth in the place of a Guardian. *Charilaus* (that was the name of the Child) being ripe of age, that he might purge away the envy of an affected dominion, going afar off, he brought back a frame of Laws and civil discipline, composed from the custome of divers sorts of people, into his Countrey. First of all, he divided equally the ground of *Sparta* amongst them all: he utterly took away the use of gold and silver, as the cause of strifes and all wickednesses, weighty pieces of Iron-money being brought in. And lest riot should give an occasion of getting wealth, he both forbade all to feast publickly, and also to accustome themselves with thrifty and hard fare. A great sedition arising, brought almost death on him, giving in charge these and other statutes to his Citizens, the which while he endeavourth to avoid by flight, *Alcander*, his head being turned about, put out his eye, looking back by chance. By this spectacle their minds being bent to pity, the authour of that wicked act is committed to punishment, whom he receiving into his house, so bound to himself by gentleness and intreaty, that none from thenceforth was more friendly. In that manner his Laws being openly received, that he might give an everlasting continuance to them, he told them that he would go to the Oracle at *Delphos*, and bound all his Citizens with an Oath, that they should change nothing of his Lawes before he returned. So he going into *Creet*, remained there even untill his death. (a) *Tertullian* relateth, he taking it grievously that the *Lacedemonians* had changed the Lawes given them by him, ended his life by voluntary hunger. Moreover also, he dying, commanded his bones to be cast into the Sea, lest they, being brought back to *Sparta*, the *Lacedemonians* should believe that they were loosed from the bond of their oath. The time of these things, by reason of the disagreement of writers cannot be certainly concluded. (a) Some will have him to have flourished under the first Olympiad, others that he was before them an hundred years, and more than that.

A whole age before the first Olympiad, the old Kingdome of the *Assyrians* failed; *Sardanapalm* the last King being despised by *Arbaces*, the chief ruler of the *Medes* for his riot and sloath, and after his army disperfed, forced to dye. It was a custome of the *Assyrian* Princes delivered of old, that they should offer themselves to be seen of none, because they did lead a life shamefull and not becoming men, among flocks of Harlots. Contrary to this custome *Arbaces* being admitted, when he had beheld *Sardanapalm* drawing or carding wool among Harlots in womens apparell; being much moved with the unworthinesse of the thing, revolted from him. And after some battels managed with a changeable event, last of all he forced him, being overcome, to a despairing of his Kingdome and life. Therefore betaking himself into an inner room of his Pallace, all his treasures being heaped on a pile of wood, he cast himself on it, and burnt himself alive, that by this bold

(a) Apolog.

(c) Pausan.
El. 1. p. 156.
(b) Cret. with
Diod. 1. p. 83.
& Athen. book
13. Just. 1. of
same Chr.
The begin. of
the *Medes*.

bold enterprise, however he might shew himself a man. So the royall power of the *Medes* was founded in *Asia*, about the eighth year of *Iehu* King of *Israel*, but the third year of *Iosab* the son of *Ahaziab*, King of *Judab*, before Christ 876. The first in the *Medes* order reigned *Arbaces*, the last *Astyages* the father of *Cyrus*. There were nine Kings in all, who enjoyed their affairs 317 years.

But *Herodorus* hath delivered things a little otherwise concerning the *Medes*. For he telleth that the *Assyrians* held *Asia* 520 years. Afterwards the *Medes* fell off from them, who when they had lived very long without laws and Government, at last King *Deioces* was chief over them; in whose prudence of declaring right, or civil Law, they were made skillful. By this king, was the Town of *Ecbatana* built.

Sixty and two years after the beginning of the *Medes*, *Amaziab* reigning in the Tribe of *Judab*, but *Ieroboam* of *Israel*; the kingdome of the (a) *Macedonians* was founded by *Caranus* a Grecian the brother of *Phidon*, (b) him who first is said to have found out measures and weights. The lineage of these men is drawn from *Hercules*, from whom *Caranus* is reckoned by *Dexippus*, the eleventh; by *Felleim*, the sixteenth; who, a great company of men being drawn together out of all *Peloponnesus*, came into *Macedonia*, and there began to consult of a Kingdome. Hence the Kings of *Macedonia*, and also the *Alexandrians*, arising from *Lagus* *Polomey*, a *Macedonian*, call'd themselves the sons of *Hercules*. The beginning of *Caranus* out of the Chronicle of *Eusebius*, agreeth with the year of *Abraham* 1204, of the Jul. Cir. 3901, which is the 38th year before the first Olympiad. The last king of the *Macedonians*, *Persem* the son of *Phillip* was taken by the *Romans*, in the year of the City built, 586, when as Kings had now reigned in number 40, 647, years. And in the beginning they being shut up in narrow bounds, they waged daily but mean wars with the *Romans* and *Thracians*. (d) By the which, *Europus* or *Evrops* being king, a thing truly worthy remembrance happened. *Phillip* the son of *Argem* the sixth king in order, about the year of the J. C. 4116, the third of the 45. Olymp. dying, left *Europus* almost as yet an Infant, his heir. While age being despised, the *Romans* wage war with the *Macedonians*. They being overcome in the first battel, by and by the strife being renewed, they place their King laid in a cradle before the Army; and from the beholding of him they took such heat of courage in their mind, that their enemies being scattered with a great slaughter, they bring back a noble victory gotten over them. The rest even to *Phillip*, and *Alexander* the Great, were almost in nothing famous.

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

The Kingd. of
Macedon.
(a) Dexippus
in Exerc.
Euseb. Gr. p.
49.
(b) Euseb.
Chron.

(d) Justin. 7.

CHAP. V.

Of the Olympick Conflicts or Games.

The most famous Olympick conflict or Game, was set up in the 408. year after Troy was overthrown, before Rome was built the twenty and third, when *Uzziah* had now reigned over the Jews the thirty and fourth year. The chief repairer of this, was *Iphitus*, the Son of *Praxanida*, *Eleus*, who brought back his lineage to *Hercules*. Moreover there were many *Herculeffes*. Of these, he which is reckoned among *Ida's* *Cybeles* Priests, first set forth those playes, the which after that were renewed by others, *Pelops* the son of *Tantalus*, and *Atreus*; and afterwards *Hercules*, the son of *Alcmena* celebrated them. At length by *Iphitus*, and him which I have spoken of, they began to be never-failing in their time, that they might return in the beginning of every fifth year; from whence they were called [*πενταετηρίς*] that is, five years Games or Conflicts. For four years being perfected, they ran back into a Circle. But this four years space consisted in that kind of year, which *Greece* of old used, which was made by the Moon, but less exact, as we have shewn in (a) another place. *Africanus* in *George Munk* shewed, that the Moon is called by the *Egyptians*, *Olympias*, because she wanders through the twelve parts or signs of the *Zodiack* every Month; which Circle is by the Antients named (*Ὀλύμπιος*) whence he thought them to be called *Olympiads*. But that is least true; For the name of *Olympiads* seemeth among the Greeks to have been more ancient, than the dividing of the compass or *Zodiack* into twelve pieces, as we shall discourse (a) elsewhere. Therefore their name is put upon them from the place. It found the name of *Pisates* from the chief City *Pisa*, in Princely *Peloponnesus*; the which, *Stephanus* being Author, is also called *Olympia*. (b) This City, their neighbours the people of *Elis* overthrew, when the *Pisates* had endeavoured to snatch themselves out of their power, to which they had been subdued. At or near to the same City was the most ancient Temple of *Jupiter*, distant from *Elis* three hundred Furlongs, nigh the River *Alpheus*. Neither far from thence is there a Wood full with wild Olives, of which the Crowns of the Conquerours were weav'd, as also a race or Furlong, wherein the pastime playes or spectacles were shewn.

Pausanias writeth, the Temple being made of *Doric*-work, had from the lowest floor unto the highest top, sixty and eight foot, broad ninety five, but long 330. foot, whose Master Builder was *Libo*; Paved with *Pentelick*-Marble, that is, such as *Mercuries* Images were of: for Tyles, the covering was of this; in it was (d) the Altar of *Jupiter Olympus*, whose border was 125 foot in compass, the height 22. They called the border (*ἄβυθον*) in which the sacrifices were slain, but their limbs were burnt on the top

Anno 3701.
J. P. unto
4185.

(a) Book 1. of
the Doctr. of
times, and 4.
Var. disc. to
Utra.

(a) Book 2. of
Var. disc. to
Uran. ch. 2.

(b) Pausan.
Eliac. 1. p. 200.
Strabo. 8.

(d) Pausan.

of the Altar. Therefore *Pausanias* telleth that this Altar was made out of ashes. But both the steps, and that even to the (*ἄβυθον*) or border were of stone, from thence to the Altar they were of ashes (a) In the same place was the memorable Image of *Jupiter Olympus*; the which being wrought by *Phidias*, *Panæus* the Painter painted with colours.

(b) Now the *Eleans* were the chief of those sports, and they utterly overthrew the *Pisates*, who endeavoured to usurp that right. (c) The same being safe by the worship of *Jupiter* and the games, had a ceasing from weapons, and lived almost in the Country. But, that rest being despised, when afterwards they had taken part in wars, they fell into great calamities. (d) Therefore of that Nation the Judges of the conflicts, which they called (*ἀγωνοθέται*), or (*Hellæodicas*), were at the first two, then nine, afterwards ten, and twelve; from thence they are made eight, and at last, ten.

(e) Before these the Champions being brought to the Image of *Jupiter Fidius*, they were bound with an oath which they named (*ἕκαστος*); that they should fulfill all kind of disciplines, or artificiall exercises, ten months before the day of the conflict. The chief and most ancient kind of contending was running, which they called a race, afterwards they added others. (g) Five dayes were wholly given for the renewing the Playes, from the eleventh day of the Month, to the fifteenth. For at the full of the Moon, they went to the conflict, as saith *Pindarus*. (h) And a little before the pastime, a league being proclaimed throughout the Cities, if any waged war one with another, they were commanded to abstain from arms.

(i) Now when the Champions did strive altogether naked, a law and bashfulness drove away the female sex from those holdings: in the which time, (k) *Ælianus* set Flies before them, which flying away of their own accord, appeared no where for that time. The reward of the Conquerours was a crown of the Wild Olive tree. Then they performed rites at six Altars, all which a pair of gods obtained. The first Olympiad or four hours exercise employed *Corabus* a Citizen of *Elis* for his course, whom *Athenus* declares to have been a Cook by Trade. Moreover the Olympiade began in the 3938. year of Jul. Cir. Of the World 3208. which is before the birthday of Christ, 776. And the games were acted from the 19. day of July to the 23. for the just time of them was in Summer, under the very Solstice, or Sun-stead.

Anno 3702.
Jul. Peribol.
date 4185.
(a) Strabo.

(b) Pausan.
Eliac. An.
pag. 200.
(c) Polyb. b. 4.
pag. 337.
(d) Paus. Eliac.
An. pag. 156.

(e) Paus. Eliac.
An. p. 173.

(f) Paus. Eliac.
An. p. 200.
(g) Pindar. &
his Schol. to
the Olymp. 5.
Tzet. to Ly-
coph.
(h) Thuc. book
5. p. 380. the
vech. edit.

(i) Dion. Hal-
lic. b. 7. about
the end.
(k) b. 5. of the
liv. Creat. ch.
17.

CHAP. VI.

Ann. 3702.
Jul. Period,
anno 4185.

Of the latter and revived Kingdome of the Assyrians, and of its Princes; and of Judith, and Olofernes; and of Sargon and Thartan: as also the beginning of the Babylonish Kingdome.

There is made frequent mention in sacred books, of the Assyrian Kings; even after that time, wherein *Sardanapalus* being dead, it is manifest that Empire, first begun by *Belus* or *Ninus*, had an end. For it is agreed amongst all, that that happened in that year, wherein the foundations of the royall government of the *Medes* were laid, the which indeed we have shewn above in the 4th chapter, to have happened an hundred years before the first Olympiade, that is, three hundred and seventeen years before the beginning of *Cyrus*. But long after that time, other Princes of the *Assyrians* are reckoned up. So *Azariab* reigning after his nine and thirtieth year; *Phul* King of the *Assyrians* is said to have (b) vexed the *Israelites*. Which year is numbred seven hundred seventy one years before Christ, and is the hundredth and sixth year from the death of *Sardanapalus*, and the destruction of *Nineveh*.

(b) 4 Kings
ch. 15. 19.

That I may not stay thee longer; I think that after that old Empire of the *Assyrians* put out, or passed over to the *Medes*, the *Medes* waxing old by little and little, and their strength being weakened through sloath and calmnesse, some fell off from them: first the *Assyrians*, and then the *Babylonians*. For because the *Medes* kept not the same course of fortune from *Arbaces* to *Deiues*, from that, it is very likely, that *Herodotus* saith, the *Medes* in that mean space were free, and to have lived without a King. Wherefore *Nineveh* being overthrown, and the former *Assyrian* Kings being taken away, there were afterwards new Kings, who restored that City, and bare a large rule, untill they were overcome in war by the *Babylonian* Kings. The names of these, and what Kings were reigning in *Judea*, which indeed are mentioned in Scripture, I will write down.

A Re-

A Register of the Assyrian Kings.

The Kings of Assyria.	Kings reigning in Judea.	The years of the Jul. Circ. into which their mention falls.
1 <i>Phul</i> .	<i>Osea</i> .	4 Kin. 15. 3943.
2 <i>Teglathpelazar</i> .	<i>Joatham</i> and <i>Phacee</i> .	19. <i>ib. v.</i> 29. 3955.
3	<i>Hezekiah</i> .	4 Kin. 17. v. 3993.
4 <i>Salmanassar</i> .	<i>Hezekiah</i> .	3. <i>ib.</i> 18, 13. 4000.
<i>Sennacherib</i> , his son.	<i>Hezekiah</i> .	8. <i>1 Tob. i.</i> 18.
5 <i>Assarhaddon</i> , <i>Sennacherib's</i> son.	<i>Hezekiah</i> .	4 Kin. 19. 37. 4001.
6 <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> differing from a <i>Babylonian</i> .	<i>Manasseh</i> .	<i>Judith</i> 1. 5. 4025.

Ann. 3702.
Jul. Period,
anno 4185.

These are the Kings of the *Assyrians*, of which the Scripture hath made mention: the which at the beginning it appears to have conquered *Babylon*, out of the (a) sacred History of the Kings. Where *Salmanassar* is said to have sent inhabitants out of *Babylon* and other countries into *Samaria*. But it is gathered out of the (b) same book that they reigned over the *Medes*.

(c) *Salmanassar* invaded the Kingdome of *Israel*, and sent away the *Israelites*, in which name all, or almost the ten Tribes were contained, into *Media* and *Babylon*, and other Eastern Provinces for them; he spread Inhabitants out of divers nations into their empty seats; to whom when Lions were troublesome, the King of *Assyrians* sendeth unto them one of the Captive Priests of the *Jews*, by whom they being perfectly taught the worship of the *Hebrews* God, they embraced every one these same together with the profane superstitions of their own country. Hence the filthy dirt of the *Samaritans* took beginning, and was increased for a long time.

(a) After the wasting of *Israel*, which fell out under the sixth year of *Hezekiah*; *Salmanassar* could not reign beyond the 14. year of *Hezekiah*. For *Sennacherib* succeeded him about that year, in which year he led an Army into *Judea*; and many walled Towns being won by assault, while he attempteth *Jerusalem*, and by Ambassadors triumpheth with reproachfull words over King *Hezekiah* and the *Israelite's* God, in one night, 185000. being destroyed by the Angell, he trembling, returned home. Where, through the parricide or father-killing murder, of his sons, amongst his holy things, and in the very sight of his God, he most wretchedly

(a) 4 Kings
17. v. 24.
(b) Ch. 18. 13.
See *Isaiah*, 23.
13. out of the
Hebr. interpr.
(c) 4 King. 17.
and following.

The *Samaritans*
gathered
together of di-
vers Nations.

(a) 4 King. 18.
and following.

Ann. 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

(b) Tob. 1.
See the 12.
Book of Doct.
of Times.
(c) Judith 1.

The time of
Judith.

(a) 2 Chr. 33.
11.

(b) Ch. 20. 1.

(c) 4 K. 18. 17.

(d) Tob. 1. 18.

(e) Jul. Cir.
1967.

chedly perished; when (b) first by the death of the banished Jews, which he had carried away into his Kingdome, he had revenged the slaughter received in their Country.

But *Nebuchadnezzar* whom we have numbred the last in order that is, he, who in the History of (c) *Judith*, is said, a battel being entred against *Arphaxad* King of the *Medes*, by whom *Ecbathana* was built, to have overcome in the twelfth year of his reign. *Arphaxad* is no other then the *Deioces* of *Herodotus*, and *Ctesius*, who is placed the first king of the *Medes* by *Herodotus*. For the times do wonderfully agree. Hence we believe with the most, *Judith* to belong to the times of *Manasseh*. Moreover *Manasseh* began to reign in the 4016. year of the Jul. Cir. But *Deioces* the 4018. in *Babylon*, notwithstanding some Princes from *Nabonassar* afterwards ordered the Kingdome. Which little thing or kingdome in the beginning, was also subjected to the Government of the *Assyrians*. Whence (a) *Merodach*, who about that time held *Babylon*, is called one of the Princes of *Nebuchadnezzar*, by whom *Manasseh* was taken and led away into *Babylon*. Who being absent, *Nebuchadnezzar* sent *Olofernes* into *Judea*, who by *Judith* a most laudable woman, was wisely mocked and slain.

Besides these *Assyrian* kings, (b) *Isaiab* mentioneth *Sargon* king of the *Assyrians*, who sent *Tartan*, whom most confound with *Sennacherib*, (c) because this King is said to have sent *Tartan*. Yet they are not wanting, who make both to be different; to whom if we hearken, he shall be thrust in between *Salmanassar* and *Sennacherib*, and is to have been thought either the Father, or surely the brother of this. Because (d) *Salmanassar* being dead, *Sennacherib* his son is said to have reigned in his stead. Therefore none seemeth to be placed between them both. But those things which we have a little before cast in by the way, concerning the beginning of the Kingdome of *Babylon*; they are supported by the witness of *Ptolomey*, and old Astronomers, who do reckon their times from the beginning of *Nabonassar* king of *Babylon*, which beginning goeth before the reckoning of Christ, (e) 747. years. From hence the old kingdome of the *Chaldeans* seemeth to have begun. In holy Books, the first mention of the *Babylonian* kings is under the reign of *Hezekiab*, about his fourteenth year, in which *Merodach* the son of *Baladan* king of the *Babylonians*; is said to have sent Ambassadors to *Hezekiab*, that he might ask him concerning the wonder, which had happened in the land; as also because he had learned that he was sick. The fourteenth year of *Hezekiab*, from these things which have been above explained, runneth into the year before Christ, 714. which is the thirty fourth from the beginning of *Nabonassar*. There is an old rule or Canon of the *Babylonian* kings, which *Ptolomey* and other Mathematicians have used, which is lengthened from *Nabonassar* unto the death of *Alexander* the Great. Moreover in that Canon, *Mardachempadar*, who is named *Merodach* in sacred books, began to reign twenty seven years from *Nabonassar*, and peradventure that

Baladan

Baladan is his father, whom *Conon* calleth *Iluleus*.

Wherefore there is a probable guesse, that some space of time after the *Assyrians*, the *Babylonians* fell off from the *Medes*, and appointed themselves a private kingdome, *Nabonassar* being their Captain. Which kingdome small in the beginning, and subject to the *Assyrians*, was enlarged by *Nabopolassar*, and his son *Nebuchadnezzar*, as also the *Medes* themselves, and the *Assyrians* it subjected to itself. Of which thing afterwards. But the beginnings of that Empire are very dark; Of which, History hath almost left nothing but conj. ture.

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CHAP. VII.

Of *Romulus* and the building of *Rome*, and of the deeds of him, and of the six following Kings.

A *Mulius* reigned the twelfth from *Aeneas* over the *Latines*, his brother *Numitor* being oppressed, to whom for his age the right of the kingdome did belong. There was one onely daughter of *Numitor*, *Sylvia*, the which *Amulius*, left there should be any hope of posterity, made a Vestall Nunne. But she, it being uncertain by whom she was deflowered, brought forth twins, *Romulus* and *Remus*: who being put abroad by the command of the king, and being privily brought up by *Faululus* a shepheard, after they were of ripe age, *Amulius* being slain, they restored their Grandfather into the Kingdome, and in his second year built *Rome*. Which by the (b) account of *Varro* happened on the third year of the sixth Olympiad.

(c) *Dionysius* is the Author, that *Romulus* was born the second year of the second Olympiad going out, which is before (d) Christ 750. and the eighteenth year after, that is (e) before Christ 753. to have prosperously built the City. This man therefore in the eighteenth year of his age, by the power of many sorts of people meeting together, is first saluted king, when as already his brother striving for a new kingdome, he had taken out of the way. Straight way the state of things, being set in order, and the people being divided into charges of office, he took the maids of the (f) *Sabines* by force, through occasion of sports, in the fourth year of his kingdome, whereby they waged a fierce and long war with the *Sabines*. The *Caninenses*, *Antomnates*, *Crustumini* being overcome: and at length the *Sabines* with their Captain *Tatius* overcharging them, through the mediation of the taken maids, it is agreed between them both, that they should dwell commonly at *Rome*, and that two should rule together; *Romulus* and *Tatius*. But this man after six years, being slain; *Romulus* alone reigned over them both, and filled up 38. years, the neighbouring Cities in the mean time being overcome by war. First of all the *Fidenates* and *Veientes*. (a) At length while he had an assembly at the

(a) Dionys.
Hal. b. 1. & 2.
b. 1. Plur. life
of Romul.
Victor. of the
beg. of Rome.

(b) Plutarch.

(c) b. 2. p. 119.
the Vech. edit.
(d) Jul. Cir.
3944.
(e) Jul. Cir.
3961.
Romulus.

(f) Halic. 2.
p. 100. Liv.
Florus Plut.

(a) Dionys.
Livy. Plur.
Flor.

See the 10. of
the Doctr. of
times, ch. 21.

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(b) Jul. Cl.
399.

Marsh *Caprea*, a dark tempest suddenly arising, he no where appeared, being torn in pieces, as many are of opinion, by the Councils of State, of whom he had began to be hated for his wilfulness. His death happened the first year of the 16 Olympiad going out, (i) before Christ 715, about the 13th year of *Hezekiah*, in which year on the 26 day of *May* a little before Sun-setting he deceased.

He first distributed the City into thirty Wards; the people into three Tribes, he set forth or allowed small safeguards of the mightier men, whom also he named Senators. He carried three Triumphs over a conquered Enemy into the City; 1. Of the *Cerintenses*, and *Antemnates*; when also *Acron* their King being slain with his own hand, he carried back the chiefest of the spoils to *Jupiter Feretrius*. 2. Of the *Camerines*. 3. Over the *Fidenates* and *Veientes*.

After one years interval of the kingdom, *Numa Pompilius* was desired King by the *Romans*, by birth a *Sabine*, and springing from the family of the *Curii*, (c) in the third year of the sixteenth Olympiad, before the account of Christ 714, who being turned to the study of peace, appointed the *Roman* religious rites; he increased their year two months, hitherto consisting of ten. Moreover, the Temple being shut up, he gave a continual rest unto his Subjects. He reigned 38 years.

The third King of *Rome* reigned *Tullius Hostilius*, (a) who began the second year of the 27 Olympiad, before Christ 671, a man unaccustomed to peace, and given to Wars. This King, the *Albanes* being overcome, rooted out their City, when he had brought over all their wealth and the people it self to *Rome*; and had drawn in divers pieces *Metius Fufetius* the Dictator or chief Officer of the *Albanes*, he being manifestly reprov'd of treachery, bound between two Chariots, the Horses being driven. He triumphed thrice over the *Albanes*, *Fidenates*, and *Sabines*. He Reigned 32 years, and being stricken from Heaven, he perished with his Wife and Family.

The fourth reigned *Ancus Martius*, the Nephew of *Numa Pompilius*, the year before Christ 639, the second year of the 35 Olympiad, of whom the *Latines* were overcome, and many received into the City, who were placed in *Aventinum*. The Town *Janiculum* was fenced by the same king, and entries being framed, *Tyber* is joynd by a bridge made of posts. He reigned twenty four years.

The fifth King of *Rome*, *Tarquinius Priscus*, began the second year of the 41 Olympiad, before Christ 615. This Man was the son of *Demeratus Corinthus*, of the stock of the *Bacchiade* or people of *Corinth*, a fugitive, and, at first called *Lucumo*, wandred to *Rome*, and from the *Tarquines*, a Town of the *Etruscians*, where he had hitherto dwelt with his Father, was called *Lucius Tarquinius*. He having gotten the Empire, enlarged the Senate; subdued 12 people of *Tuscia*, and took from them honourable tokens of the highest authority.

Numa.

(c) Dionys.
l. 2. p. 120.
Livy. 1.
Plutarch in
the Life of
Numa.

(a) Dionys. 3.

authority, bundles of rods carried before the Magistrate, the King's robe or kirtle, Chariots and Ivory Chairs, the Senators long silken robe, and other things of that sort. Moreover, he built stately Works in the City; as Channels, whereby the water was derived into *Tyber*. He began the Temple of (b) *Jupiter Capitolinus*: He was slain by the sons of *Ancus*, when he had reigned 38 years.

Servius Tullius, the son in law of this King, reigned the sixth in order, in the fourth year of the 50 Olympiad, before Christ 577. This Man was born of *Ocrisia Corniculana*, a captive Mother; and being commended by *Tarquinius* the King for his virtue, he is put before the heads of the kingly race. Many things were famously ordained by him in the Common-wealth. He first appointed a (a) reckoning or numbring of the people, and decreed it every fifth year turning about to be made. By the accounting he distributed the People into Companies and Bands of an hundred footmen. He enlarged the City it self. At length, the kingdom being governed for 44 years with the greatest praise, by the accursed parricide of his son in law *Tarquinius* and his daughter, his life was taken from him.

In the fourth year of the 61 Olympiad, as *Dionysius* sheweth, before Christ 533, the seventh and last reigned *Tarquinius*, by surname, the *Proud*, whom most of the old *Romans*, and those *Livie* hath followed, have affirmed to be the son of *Priscus*. *Dionysius* makes us believe he was his Nephew. This man governed the kingdom gotten by wickedness, no better than he had fought it. He assaulted the Senators and Nobles with slaughters and robberies. He made the Temple in *Albanum* commune to his Companions the *Latines*, and framed the *Latine* holy-dayes. He built the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, begun by his Grandfather, from spoils taken in War. At length, for a ravishment brought on a most Noble woman *Lucretia*, by *Arantes* his son, he being absent, while he besieged *Ardea*, by the agreement of the People his highest dignity was taken away, and with him the name of King was taken away out of the City, the year of the City's building going out, 244.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Messenian War, and their King Aristomenes; and of Tyrtæus the Poet.

Messenia is the next Countrey to (a) *Laconia*, the which, the Successours of *Hercules* possessed. The Inhabitants of this Countrey, a great and daily War being valiantly waged with the *Lacedemonians*, at length are overcome, and compelled to change their foyle. The cause of the War seemeth to have been the covetousness and ambition of the *Lacedemonians*, from the which, envy,

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(b) Dionys. 4
8c.

(a) See the
first book of
Dionys. of
times, ch. 76.

Dionys. 4.
p. 12. Liv. 1.
8c.

(a) Pausan.
Messen.
Just. 3.
Things gathered out of
Diodor. See
forth by *Vales.*
p. 226.

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The Messenian War.

(b) Pausan. Messen. p. 116.

(a) Justin. 3.

The Parthenians.

(b) Pausan. of the Messen. 128. &c.

envy and grudging arileth against Neighbours. Either a ravishment offered to the *Laconian* women by the *Messenians* through a shew of holy things, and death brought on *Teleclus* King of the *Lacedemonians* by the same; or mutual injuries of private persons, gave the occasion: the which while the Cities prosecuted courageously, a fierce War waxed hor on both sides. The *Lacedemonians* made the first assault, who, the *Messenians* provoking them in vain to equal conditions, binding themselves first with a most grievous oath, That they would not cease from Arms, before they should obtain *Messenia*; they possessed their Town *Aphia*, placed on the side of an hill. (b) That happened in the second year of the ninth Olympiad; this is of Jul. Cir. 3971, *Euphiat* reigning over the *Messenians*. On the fourth year after, which was of Jul. Cir. 3975, a cruel battel was fought, as also a new breaking in of the *Lacedemonians*; and lastly, the *Messenians*, other Towns being left, do fence *Ithome*. *Euphaes* being dead, *Aristodemus* is chosen King by the *Messenians*, he who killed his daughter before the Oracle. That fell out about the 3984 year of Jul. Cir. the third year of the 12 Olympiad. The *Lacedemonians* received a great slaughter from this king: (a) whom it so pleased, as to prostitute their Wives to supply off-spring. Whence were born those whom they called *Parthenians*, of which afterwards. That thing happened about the third year of the 13 Olympiad, the fifth year of *Aristodemus*. At length *Aristodemus*, the safety of his Country being despaired of, because the *Spartans* did oppress *Ithome* with a most straight siege, he stabbed himself at his daughters grave, after he had reigned six years, and a greater part of the seventh. But in the first year of the 14 Olympiad going out, of the Jul. Circ. 3991, the twentieth after the *Messenian* War was begun, *Ithome* was forsaken by the *Messenians*, and overthrown by the *Lacedemonians*. Thus an end is put to the former War. After this some of the *Messenians*, *Alcsmadas* being their Captain, through Shipwrack, travel to *Rhegium*, which is a Town of *Italy*.

After 38 years from thence, this is the 4th year of the twenty third Olympiad, of Jul. Cir. 4029. *Tlefius* being chief Governour of *Athens*, as *Pausanias* saith, through the encouragement of *Aristomenes*, a man endued with Heroick valour, the *Messenians* renew the War against the *Lacedemonians*; in which Warr the *Lacedemonians* desire a Captain from the *Athenians*, by the Oracle. These ordain for them *Tyrius* the Poet, a Schoolmaster, who being Commander, at the first they are overcome; afterwards they are made the superiours rather by deceit, than virtue. The *Messenians* betake themselves into the Mountain *Ira* in the third year of the War: where they resisted their enemies eleven years. *Aristomenes* about that time did (b) many incredible and astonishing things. At length in the first year of the 27 Olympiad, *Ira* was vanquished, before Christ 671, and the War ceased, which by the report of *Pausanias* is gathered, to have held 14 years.

(a) Yet

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(a) See Vattel, ad Evc. Dioc. p. 38.

(b) Herod. b. 1. ch. 102.

The breaking in of the Scythians.

(a) Yet *Justin* sheweth, that the second War was renewed by the *Messenians* after eighty years from the former; when all this space of time, they had been kept in a slavish manner by the *Lacedemonians*. The *Messenians*, their Country being overthrown, the Spring coming on, do sail into *Sicilia*, and there possesse *Zanclis*, which they name *Messena*.

CHAP. IX.

Of *Cyaxar* King of the *Medes*, and the breaking in of the *Scythians*; and of the Kings of the *Babylonians*, especially of *Nebuchadnezzar*, and his Successours.

H *Erodorus* (b) in the first book of the *Medes*, writeth, That *Phaortes* the Father of *Cyaxar*, reigning, the Empire was increased and enlarged; and that by him the *Persians* and people of *Asia* were by War tamed and subdued. Who when he assaulted the *Assyrians*, and besieged *Ninno*, he there perished with the greatest part of his Army. *Cyaxar* the son of *Phaortes*, that he might revenge his Father, he also undertook a War against the *Assyrians*: The which being overcome, in the very besieging of *Ninno*, by a sudden breaking in of the *Scythians*, he is repressed: Who, the *Cymmerians* a people of *Italy*, following after them, *Madys* being their Captain, had flowed into *Asia* and *Media*. The same ruled over *Asia* twenty and eight years, taking continual preys out of it, and robbing by the high-waies, unpunished, none forbidding them; untill after 28 years *Cyaxar* receiv'd them with a banquer, and they being allured with large cups, and made drunken, he slew them every one, and recovered his ancient kingdom.

Afterwards when some of the *Scythian* Nation came to the same *Cyaxar*, he received them favourably: unto whom also the Children of the *Medes* he delivered to be instructed in the *Scythian* language, and skilfulnesse of Archery, in which they excelled others.

In the mean while the *Scythians* going daily to hunting, they alwayes brought some Venison to the King; the which when sometimes through want of prey they had failed to do, they were unkindly received by him. Which injury they revenged with a barbarous cruelty. For they bring to the King one of their Scholars being killed, and dressed after the manner of Venison; and straightway betake themselves as suppliants unto *Ahyater* the King of *Lydia*. *Cyaxar*, the wicked act being found out, requireth the run-awayes to be yielded to him for punishment; and, unless he should obtain his request, threateth War with the *Lydians*. Therefore a five years War being waged through divers and doubtful chances, at length in the sixth year there is a battel betwixt them: from the which through the suddain darkning of the Sun, they being affrighted, gave off. At length, by the endeavor

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of *Cilix a Syennian*, and *Labyntus a Babylonian*, they were made friends one with another, and a peace is established by a nuptial Covenant. For *Arienne* the daughter of *Alyattes*, married *Alyages* the son of *Cyaxar*. That *Labyntus* seemeth to be the same, who in holy books is called *Nebuchadnezzar*, the son of *Nabopolassar*, who both reigned in *Babylon*, and the rule of the *Medes* being now shook off, enlarged the *Babylonian* affairs; of the which mention is to be made hereafter.

After *Nabonassar*, whom we rightly think the Founder of the *Babylonian* Empire, many, but obscure ones, are numbered even to *Nabopolassar* in the Mathematicians Canon, of the which we have made mention above. *Nabopolassar* increased by weapons the *Babylonian* kingdom, the which he had received little. For (a) *Berosus*, an equal Writer of the Chaldaick Annals, and of the times of *Alexander* the Great, hath delivered, That *Nabopolassar*, the Father of *Nebuchadnezzar*, bearing rule over *Egypt*, *Cæleſyria*, and *Phœnicia*, a Lieutenant, was chief over them: who when he fell off, *Nabopolassar* being now of great age, sent his son *Nebuchadnezzar* against him with an Army; who, his stubborn enemies being overcome, and his command recovered, when as between these things *Nabopolassar* was by Nature's destiny dead, he speedily fled to *Babylon*, all his Armies together with the prey being left with a certain one of his friends, that he might carry those things into *Babylon*. *Nabopolassar* reigned twenty and one years, and began in the year of the Jul. Cir. 4089 of *Josiab* the King the 17. Moreover, that former Expedition of *Nebuchadnezzar* happened in the third year of *Joachim* the son of King *Josiab*, or the fourth entering of the Jul. Cir. 4107, from which the Jews have counted the beginning of King *Nebuchadnezzar*; although *Nabopolassar* was alive two years space after this year. Moreover, *Nebuchadnezzar* being much more famous than his Father, waged very exceeding great Warrs, and passed through very many Nations, by overcoming them; the which not onely the holy Writings do witness; but also *Megasthenes* in his fourth book of the *Indian* affairs, according to (b) *Josephus*, hath wrote concerning this King, That *Hercules* was much exceeded by him in valour, and greatness of things done. For both that chief City of *Africa*, and the greater part of *Spain*, he brought by weapons under the yoke. *Philostratus* addeth in the Histories of the *Phœnicians* and *Indians*, That *Tyre* was besieged by the same king thirteen years; the which he seemeth to have attempted about the sixteenth year of his reign, of the Jul. Cir. 4122, an year before he besieged *Jerusalem*, *Zedekiah* reigning. *Nebuchadnezzar* being lifted up with such successes, would first have himself to be worshipped as a god; (a) and an Image of gold being raised up, to his great self, as it (b) pleaseth some, he commanded it to be worshipped after the fashion of a god. The which impiety the three Hebrews, *Ananias*, *Azarias*, and *Mizael*, freely refusing to do, he commanded them to be cast alive into a burning furnace. But, when the men

(a) According to Joseph. b. 9. of Antiq. ch. 11. & 1. against App. p. 925. the Edition of Frob. Euf. 9. of Præp. p. 267.

(b) Joseph. Antiq. ch. 32.

(a) Dan. 3.
(b) Hierome.
The three Children cast into a fiery Furnace.

of the guard which were about it being slain, the flame had appeared those three, and amongst them a certain fourth of an unknown shape, but more majestical, than is belonging to a man, was seen: His anger being turned into amazement and Religion, the King gave afterwards all honour unto those young men and *Daniel* their companion; and also passed over the worship and reverence unto the Hebrews god by a godly Edict, the which he had usurped wickedly to himself. But his (c) manners sliding back into pride, after that he neither suffered himself by the divine wonders, nor by *Daniel's* exhorting, to be called back unto his duty, he ran into madness; whereby he living after the manner of Cattel, and by fodder, he passed away seven whole years under the open Firmament abroad; untill his understanding being received, and pardon of his wickedness intreated, he was restored unto his ancient condition. And then he dyeth after the death of his father, the fourth third year of his reign, (d) before Christ 563, in which the second year of the 54 Olympiad entred.

(e) *Eusimerodach* the son succeeded this King; who presently as soon as he came to the kingdom, he had in esteem *Joachim* or *Jecaniab*, the son of *Joachim*, who had yielded himself to *Nebuchadnezzar*, being freed out of prison, and received him into familiarity. The sister of this King, *Neriglossor* had in marriage, and of her he begat *Laborosarchod*. Therefore *Eusimerodach* being slain, after two years reign being fulfilled, as it were in the name of a guardian, for his son *Laborosarchod*, whom we believe to be *Belshazzar*, he governed the kingdom four years; the which indeed are wont sometimes to be imputed to *Laborosarchod*. But this King, his father being dead, when he (b) added unto riot, and continual drinking, sacrilege, and had commanded the holy vessels, which his grandfather had carried out of the Temple of *Jerusalem*, to be committed to the profane uses of Feasts, he saw the fingers of a man's hand moving themselves on the wall, and painting three words; the which when none could interpret, besides *Daniel*, he got the highest honour thereby. But the King was slain the same night by the conspiracy of his servants, whom he for his evil disposition had estranged from him, nine compleat months after the death of his Father.

Then by the agreement of the Nobles the Government is bestowed on *Nabonidus*, a certain *Mede* by birth, and a companion of the conspiracy. The which when he had admitted seven years, he being invaded by War by *Cyrus* King of *Persia*, and being shut up within the Tower *Borsippa*, a yielding being made, he was removed into *Carmania*.

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(c) Berof. with Joseph. 1. against App. p. 226. Edit. Frob. & Euf. Feb. 10. of Præp. p. 267.

(b) Dan. 7.

CHAP. X.

Of the last Kings of Egypt out of Herodotus, Sethon, the twelve Princes, Psammeticus, Nechaus, Amasides, and others.

THe beginnings and lordly powers of the Egyptians, which George Monk hath gathered out of Africanus and Eusebius, are mixed with many fables. Wherefore those being let passe, we will bring into publick view a few Kings out of Herodotus, which do seem needful to illustrate this our, & the sacred History.

(a) Herodotus, ch. 141. &c. Sethon;

(a) He therefore, some kings being rehearsed, writeth, Sethon the Priest of Vulcan to have reigned; who when he behaved himself scornfully in a warlike kind, fell into his discontent. Therefore when Sennacherib king of the Arabians and Assyrians had with great Forces assaulted Egypt, Sethon being forsaken by his Army, implored the ayd of his god; from whom a multitude of field Mice being sent by night, gnawed asunder their quivers of Arrows, and strings of their bowes, and rains of their bucklers. So the day after the enemies being naked of weapons fled. There is no doubt, but that Sennacherib was the same King of Assyrians, who, Hezekiah reigning, sacked Judea. For times on both sides do agree.

Twelve Princes.

After Sethon, twelve Egyptian kings were chief over them, the Countrey being divided into so many parts. One of these was Psammeticus; who being driven out by his fellows, and removed into marshy places, by the help of the Ionians and Carians, the other eleven being overcome, he possessed all Egypt; and made friendship with the Greeks, and he first gave them a field of Land in Egypt to inhabit in. His beginning happeneth into the year before Christ 670, the third of the 26 Olympiad; and from that, he reigned fifty four years, of the which he spent thirty one years in besieging Azotus; a Town of Palestina.

Necho.

After this King Necho his son was chief, whom, Herodotus is Author, the Syrians overcame with an Army at Sotagolum.

(a) 4 Kings 23. 29. & 2 Chr. 35. 22.

(a) This is Necho the king of Egypt, by whom Josiah was slain in Megiddo, about the year before Christ 611. in which, Necho now reigned the sixth year. Who, sixteen years being finished in his kingdom, he had Psammis his Successour: This man had Apries, who, according to (b) Jerem.; is Ephree.

(b) Jer. 44. 30. Apries.

The Egyptians fell off from him, by reason of the Cyrenian Expedition, in no case managed from judgment; to the appealing of whom, saith Herodotus, Amasis, a Lievtenant was sent, who making the Rebels friends to himself, he invaded the kingdom, and yielded up Apries to those that required him to be kept in custody, and then to the Egyptians for death. Apries began, by the

the accounts of Herodotus, in the year of the Julian Cir. 4120, and he reigned twenty five years. Thus Amasis began in the year of the Julian Circuit 4145. Whom at the first I have believed to have been set over Egypt by Nebuchadnezzar, Necho as yet living: and after Apries being slain, the rule of the Babylonians being shooke off, to have begun to reign by their own authorities. For Nabopolassar, as I have shewn above, had long ago subdued Egypt; which, as it appeareth, being suffered with their own Kings, and those made tributary, he added an Overseer, who should keep it in its homage; the which also his son Nebuchadnezzar afterwards appointed.

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(a) Herodotus reports, That Amasis, because he was of a common stock, was in the beginning despised of his Subjects; but he brought these by counsel and diligence, rather than by force unto the reverencing of him after this manner. He brake a golden bason, in which he had wont to wash his feet with his guests, and made out of it the Image of a God, and dedicated it openly. The which when he had learned to be had in great honour by the Egyptians, an assembly being called, he said, That Image which they so worshipped, was made of that bason, which had accustomed to serve unto base uses. But it had happened to him as unto that; who when as before he had been of the common people; now he is their Prince. Therefore it seemeth meet, that from henceforth honour should be had by him from all; by which speech he by and by effected what he would have.

(a) Herod. b. 2. ch. 172.

(b) Also it is reported, that by the same King this Law was given, That every year all should confesse openly before the Presidents of the Provinces, from whence they got their living; he that either should not do this, or not prove an account of his manner of life, should be punished with death: The which law, Solon afterwards having imitated, is said to have brought on the Athenians. Amasis deceased about six months before that Cambyses rushed into Egypt; of whom it shall be spoken a little after.

(b) Herod. b. 2. ch. 177.

CHAP. XI.

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

Of *Alyages* the last King of the Medes, and of the fall of the Medean Kingdome, and of the beginning of the Persian: Of *Croetus* and *Cyrus*, and things done by this King, his Monarchy, and death; and of the return of the Jewes from Babylonian bondage.

(a) Herod. 1.
Cicf. Just. 1.

The last over the Medes reigned *Alyages*, as (a) *Herodotus*, and *Ctesias*, and other Historians out of them have since delivered, This man joynd onely one daughter which he had, (seeing he wanted manly off-spring), *Mandanes*, with a certain Persian, *Cambyses*, a quiet man, nor desirous of new affairs, because he had learned by a dream, that he should be deprived of his Kingdome by a Nephew. For the same cause he calls his daughter unto him being great with child, and delivereth the infant that was born of her; to *Harpagus* to be slain; which one man he had most familiar, and the partaker of all his secrets. But he gave him to be put out privily unto the kings shephard, of whom being brought up, when as he came to age, he fulfilled the truth of the dreams. For when as he was acknowledged of *Alyages*, and received into favour, at length *Harpagus* counselling him, (whose son *Alyages*, for keeping his Nephew alive, had slain, and offered to his father to be eaten,) he fell off from his Grandfather. *Alyages* having forgotten what he had committed against *Harpagus*, delivered unto him the chief accomplishment of the war. Who straightway betrayed all the army to *Cyrus*. After these things *Alyages* new armies being drawn together on every side, encounters with *Cyrus*; who being overcome in battell, lost his liberty, together with his kingdome, in the which he had (a) fulfilled thirty and five years. So the Rule passed from the Medes to the Persians after three hundred and seventeen years, the 55. Olympiad entring, as the agreement of all the ancient Historians hath it; (b) which is the year before Christ, 559.

The infancy
of Cyrus.

(a) Her. 1. ch.
139.

(b) Jul. Cir.
4155.

(d) In things
gath. out of
Valef. see forth
p. 241.

(c) The year
of Jul. Cir.
4170.

Alyages being overcome, there was a contention with *Cræsus* and the *Lydians*. For *Cræsus* being joynd in affinity with *Alyages*, as I have above rehearsed, he not bearing both the increasings of *Cyrus* and the *Persians* with a moderate mind, waged war on them. In the which he being overcome, came with all his Kingdome, and the Sea-inhabited places of Greece into the power of *Cyrus*. (d) *Diodorus* writeth, that *Eurybatus* an *Ephesian*, being sent with a great sum of money from *Cræsus*, that he might muster Souldiers in *Peloponnesus*, and the other part of Greece, he ran away to *Cyrus*. Thence the name of *Eurobatus* is accounted for a reproach, that whose notable treachery and dishonesty they would signify, him they would call *Eurybatus*. That slaughter of the *Lydians* seemeth to have happened about the 59. Olympiad beginning (e) before Christ 544.

Cræsus

Cræsus being condemned by the Conquerour *Cyrus* to the burning flame, when as he often times one after another named the name of *Solon* to *Cyrus*; demanding at length what that man should be, he answered, he was a wife *Athenian*, who in times past had admonished him, That no mortall man ought to be called blessed before death; which word how true it was, now at length he did understand. This being heard, *Cyrus* not onely spared the man, but also afterwards had him in esteem. And then *Lydia* being subdued, he vanquished *Asia*, over which he made *Mazares* chief; from whom when the *Lydians* had again rebelled by the Counsell of *Cræsus*, weapons and Horfes being taken away, they were commanded to exercise Taverns, and playing pastime arts, and bawdries, from the which the very words *ludorum* and *ludiarum*, that is, of playes and pastimes, are believed to have flown. After this man, *Harpagus* took care of the same Province, and made (a) *Ionia*, and other nigh Provinces, of the Persian Empire, beginning from the City of *Phocæa*; whose rude inhabitants for fear of slavery, all their goods being put into Ships, and cursing themselves with a curse, if ever they returned, they sailed to *Cosica*, and *Italy*, and the Coast of *France*, and in (b) this built a noble Town which they called *Massilia*, which happened about the 60 Olympiad. Although others say, *Massilia* was built by the same *Phocæans* not a little before that time; and (c) *Harpocration* is witness, that the most excellent man *Aristotle* was in that opinion, and *Eusebius* records the building of it to be at the 45. Olympiad. In the mean time *Cyrus*, an army being transported into *Babylon*; in the which then reigned *Nabonidus*, whom we have shewed above to have been called *Darius* the Mede, begotten of a Mede, his father an inhabitant of *Babylon*, after a long siege he took *Babylon* the head of the Nation, about the 22. year after they had overthrown the riches of the Medes, (d) before Christ, 538. in which the third year of the 60. Olympiad entred. But he carried away *Darius* the Mede into *Carmania*. From this year of *Babylon* being taken, *Cyrus* received a new beginning of rule, and from thence his years are wont to be reckoned in Holy Writings.

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

(a) Herod. 1.

(b) Isocrat. in
Archid. Justin.
43.

(c) Harp. on
Massilia:
See Scal. re
Euseb. 1417.

(d) Jul. Cir.
4176.

Cyrus being lifted up with so many Victories, waged War with the *Massagets*, the which was in the beginning prosperous, in the end it proved miserable unto *Cyrus* himself, and his *Persians*. For *Tomyris* the Queen, whose son, *Cyrus*, when he had feigned a flight, being enticed by Wine, and Banquets, had slain, with a great slaughter of the *Scythians*, overthrew the same *Cyrus*, with his whole army, being taken by the same wile. Whose head being cut off, *Tomyris* is said to have cast into a Vessell of man's blood and to have cryed out; Satisfy thy self with blood, of the which I have had always been unsatiabie. These things almost *Herodotus* and *Justinus*. *Ctesias* a little otherwise, who first of all denyeth *Alyages* to have been joynd with *Cyrus* in any right of nearnesse, but afterwards to be made his son in Law, when *Cyrus* took his daughter

K 2

Aryntas

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

Amyntas to wife. After that he sheweth that the *Babrians* submitted themselves of their own accord to *Cyrus*. Then the *Saceans* being overcome by him, and their King *Amorges* taken. Afterwards the *Lydians* and *Croesus* at last fighting in battell against the *Derbians*, a wound being received, to have the third day after deceased, his Empire being divided between his two Sons. Where of the elder *Cambyses* succeeded his Father; but the younger *Tanaxarces* obtained the principality over the *Babrians*, *Choramnians*, *Parthians*, and *Carmenians*. *Cyrus* died the thirtieth year of his reign, the fourth of the 62. Olympiad, (a) before Christ, 529.

(a) Jul. Cir. 4185.
(b) 2 Chr. ch. last. & 1 Efd. 1

(c) Joseph. b. 11. Ant. ch. 1. See 1 Efd. ch. 4. 11. & 12. Of the Doctr. of times, ch. 31 (d) 1 Efd. 2. 64 1 Efd. 4.
(e) 1 Efd. 3.

(b) In the first year of the *Babylonian* rule, which was the twenty and second from the beginning of the *Persian* reign, this King gave power by an edict to the *Jews*, of returning into their Country, and of repairing the City, and likewise the Temple. For of the City (c) *Josephus* speaketh by name. Therefore *Zerubbabel* the son of *Salathiel* being their Captain, and also *Josuah* the Son of *Jozedeck* High Priest, the *Jews* went away (d) 42360. in number, who first of all, the Altar being built, the seventh moneth beginning, they offer a daily sacrifice. (e) But in the second year after they came thither, in the second Moneth, which happened into *Aprill*, the foundations of the Temple were laid. But the work was disturbed by the reproaches of their adversaries, and hindered *Cyrus* being alive, untill it was renewed in the second year of *Darius* the son of *Hystaspes*.

CHAP. XII.

Of those things, which in this whole interuall of time, are gathered, delivered, spread here and there in Histories, which is, from the building of the Temple, unto the death of *Cyrus*; and of men of that Age excelling in learning.

(d) Diodor. in things gath. out of Valef. p. 119. Schol. Pind. on the 2. Pyth.

A Little before the first *Messenian* War, a beginning was given to many famous Cities. First of all to *Syracusa*, where of the builder was *Archias* a *Corinthian*, of the stock of the *Bacchiades*, who, (c) four Towns being overthrown, *Achradines*, *Neapolis*, *Epipolis*, *Tyches*, he made out of them all, one City, unto which also *Ortygia* happened, which hitherto had been an Island. Both names, both of *Ortygia*, and *Syracusa*, either gave it to those places; or to many daughters of *Archias*, which, being born there, he called *Ortygia* and *Syracusa*, took their name from those Cities. Afterward he being slain by *Telephus* a certain man, through deceit, who was beloved of him, he gave him punishment for the old wickedness committed in his country, for that he was compelled to depart out of *Greece*. But that was after this manner.

(a) Plut on 4. Amat. Nar. Diodor. in Excerpt. Valef. p. 229. Maxim. diff. of the Tyr. Apollon. Schol. to b. 4.

(d) *Melissus* was of *Corinth*, born of that *Abron*, who had privily opened to them the counsells of *Phido* a King of the *Grecians*, seeking

ing an occasion against the liberty of the *Corinthians*, and for that thing he being endowed with a City from them, he travelled thither with his whole house. This mans Son *Aëon*, of a fine beauty of body, but indued with a greater chastity, when *Archias* had in vain solicited with gifts, and divers allurements, he tried to take him away by force. For a great company of servants and friends being raised, he brake into the house of *Melissus*, and *Aëon* being laid hold of, he began to lead him away from thence. But his father and household servants resisting them, the Lad being drawn away on both sides, was destroyed between their hands, and represented the death, both of him (a) of the Surname, and of that fabulous thing, not with an unlike manner of dying, he being torn assunder by his own dogs, even as he was. *Melissus*, the aid of Lawes and Magistrates being besought in vain, when he would expresse more indignation and grief of all things, than what was meet, he goes up through the *Isthmian* enterlude, and a frequent Market of *Greece* there, into the Temple of *Neptune*, which was placed in a steep place. There, after that he had thoroughly pleaded many things against the *Bacchiades*, and concerning the deserts of his father *Abron* towards the *Corinthians*, at last praying the Gods to be his revengers, he cast himself headlong from the top. A little after, a drought and Plague arising, the *Corinthians* sent *Archias* to *Delphos* to ask the cause of *Apollo*. To this man, asking counsell, the Oracle answered, this evil should thus cease, if the *Corinthians* had taken punishment for the death of *Aëon*. which thing being heard, *Archias* not daring to go back to *Corinth*, sailed into *Sicily*. All the *Bacchides* being cast out of *Corinth*, changed their soil: *Eusebius* set forth by *Pontacus*, sheweth the building of *Syracusa* to be in the fourth year of the ninth Olympiad, which is before Christ 741. The edition of *Scaliger*, brings it into the fourth year of the eleventh.

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

(a) Diod. & Schol. Apol.

Alto *Thucydides* writeth that (a) *Naxus* was built a year before *Syracusa*, (b) *Thucles* a *Chalcidian* of the Island *Eubœa*, being the author, who also in (c) the fifth year after *Syracusa*, replenished *Catana* with people, the *Sicilians* being driven thence.

(a) Thucid. b. 6.
(b) Thucid. b. 5. Straph.
(c) Thucid. 5.

Out of the same off-spring of the *Bacchiades*, *Cherficerates* and he himself a run-away from *Corinth*, led inhabitants into the Island *Coreyra*; as (d) *Timæus* hath delivered. But he hath added that that was done six hundred years after the destruction of *Troy*, the which doth least of all agree, for it was the first year of the fourth and ninth Olympiad, which is far absent from the building of *Syracusa*, and the *Bacchiades* driven from *Corinth*. *Eusebius* writes down the building of *Coreyra* to be at the eighteenth Olympiad.

(d) Among Schol. Apol. b. 4.

The (c) *Lacedemonians* being overcome by *Aristodemus* in the *Messenian* war in a great battell for the supplying of off-spring, they send souldiers of a flourishing age home, and they make to them an Army of men of the women left there. Whence sprang those whom they named *Parthenians*, who in the thirtieth year after

(c) Paul. Phoc. p. 326. Just. 3. Laet. b. 1. ch. 20.

The Parthenians.

ter

Anno 372.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

(f) Euseb.
Pont.

(b) Thuc. 1.
Strab. 7. Euf.
Pont.
Cyrene built.

(c) b. 19. ch. 3.

(d) Theop.
b. 6. Of Cau-
ses, ch. 3.

(e) Clem.
Alex. 1.
Stro. Euseb.
(f) Elian. 8.
Varro.
(g) Plut. Sol.

(h) Thuc. 1.
Plut. Solon.
The enter-
prise of Cyllo.

ter, as *Justine* saith, being sent away to seek new leats, sayling into *Italy* with their Captain *Phalantus*, they built *Tarentum*. The slaughter of the *Lacedemonians* seemeth to have happened in the 726 year before Christ, in the third year of the 13 Olympiad. Therefore the wandering of the *Parthenians* is brought by *Justine*, into the year before Christ 696 which is the first year of the twenty first Olympiad. Wherefore a little after this time, *Tarentum* was built by the *Lacedemonians*. (f) Not much after *Chalcedon* was built by the *Megarenses*, to wit in the fourth year of the 22 Olympiad; in the third year after, *Cyzicum* in *Asia*, and *Loeris* in *Italy* are founded.

In the 39. Olympiad, the year before Christ, 624. (b) *Epidaurum* was built by the *Corcyraeans*. Neither much after, *Battus* erected *Cyrene* in *Lybia*, the which *Solinus* affirmeth to have happened in the 45 Olympiad, the 568 year after *Troy* was taken. This shall be about the second year of that Olympiad. But (c) *Pliny* affirmeth the 143 year of the City, which is the second year of the 43 Olympiad, before Christ 611. the which is also agreeable to (d) *Theophrastus*, who affirmed *Cyrene* to be built about three hundred years before *Simonides Archontes*, which is the second year of the 117 Olympiad, before Christ 311. Moreover the same *Theophrastus* writeth *Silphius* to have risen up seven years before *Cyrene* was built, a shoure of Pitch suddenly moistening the earth, about the Gardens of the *Hesperides*, and the greater *Syrtis* or Gulf.

Draco set forth Lawes to the *Athenians* (e) under the 29 Olympiad, (which they called (f) *Dracois*, or Lawes established and written in Tables, written, as said *Damades*, rather (g) with blood than ink. For their roughnesse was such, that a capital punishment was equally inflicted on small and great offences; and he which was condemned of idlenesse, was punished no lesse with death, than he that had committed parricide. Those Lawes, except those that were concerning privy murderers, *Solon* afterwards abolished.

(h) In the same City about the 43 Olympiad, there was a memorable enterprise of *Cyllo*, one of the Princes. Who being admonished by the Oracle to possess the Tower or Castle, and lordship; On a most famous feast day of *Jupiter*, he goes about that thing, between the time of the Olympick game, he being ignorant that there was another feast of *Jupiter*, which they called *Diasia*. Therefore the end answered not his endeavour. He being encompassed by a siege of his own people, he escaped with his brother, the rest being forced by hunger and thirst, save down suppliant at the Altar which was in the Castle, when promise being given, nevertheless being brought forth hence, they were slain: the authors of this murder, and their posterity, were accounted for sacrilegious persons, and hainous offenders, and were afterwards banished out of the City.

As Fortune made void the counsells of them, of exercising Lordnesse over their Country; so many in that very age going about

about the same thing as it were by agreement, obtained what they would. Memorable of that number of Tyrants were, (a) *Periander* a *Corinthian*, the son of *Cypselus*, (b) who four and fourty years exercised maisterhip, and began in the thirty and eighth Olympiad, before Christ 628, and deceased in the fourth year of the 48. Olympiad, that is, one year before the 49. Olympiad, as *S. J. rates* according to *Diogenes* sheweth, before Christ 585. (c) This man slew his wife *Lyfides*, whom he named *Melissa*, the daughter of *Procles* a Tyrant of the *Epidaurians*, the which his son *Lycophron* taking grievously, first of all he being rejected by him, and was banished into *Corcyra*, when afterwards he was called back by his father to take the tyranny on him, he was slain by the men of *Corcyra*. For that thing *Periander* sent three hundred children of the chief men of that Island unto *Alyattes* King of *Lydia* to be geided; the which being brought into *Samos*, the *Samians* took away, and sent back into their Country. (d) *Arion* a Musician of *Methymna* worshipped this man, whom also returning out of *Italy*, both being compelled by the Marriners to cast himself into the Sea, and carried back by a Dolphin, he received. (a) Also *Thrasybulus* a Tyrant of *Miletum* was joynd in friendship to *Periander*.

Not much after the death of *Periander*, (b) that is, about the fifty and third Olympiad, *Phalaris* snatched up the Tyranny of *Agri- gentum* in *Sicily*. For when he was of the receipt of cuttome, or a publicane, and was chief in building the top of *Apolloes* Towre publique moneyes being received, he hired Mercenary fellows in great number, and bought many slaves. Then having gotten by stealth matter to be brought privily to him out of the Tower, he received power of fencing the Tower; therefore he took the Tyranny at unawares, the which afterwards by the high- est cruelty he exercised sixteen years.

Equal to this was *Pisistratus*, who (e) possessed *Athens* twice; first about the 55. Olympiad, and beginning of *Cyrus*. But in (f) a short time after, he being driven out by the faction of a very mighty Citizen *Megacles*, when he had reconciled him to himself by an agreement of a Marriage, he was brought into the Tower by the same, through a woman set forth in the shew of *Minerva*. Whence he being cast out by the conspiracy of *Megacles*, he was at length again restored in the eleventh year, about that time, wherein *Craesus* waging war against *Cyrus*, looked out for the aid of the *Greeks*. He died about the first year of the 62. Olympiad, his son *Hippas* being left his successour, when he had enjoyed the tyranny no more then seventeen years.

Moreover this *Megacles* had a son, *Alcmaones*, who was enriched by *Craesus*, and he begat a son, *Megacles*, of the same name with his father, the son in law of *Clisthenes*, Prince of the *Sicyonians*. (g) For this man being willing to give his daughter *Agarista* in marriage to the most excellent man of all *Greece*, appointed a certain day, at which all her suiters should come to *Sicyo*, out of whose number

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

(a) *Periander*.
(b) Herod. b. 1. & 3. b. Aristot. 5. Pol. ch. 12.
(c) Herod. 3. Diodor.

(d) Herod. b. 1.

(b) Euseb.

(c) Polyznus
l. 5. c. 1.

(d) Euseb.

Pisistratus.
(e) Aristot. 5. Pol. ch. 12.
(f) Herod. 2. ch. 59. &c.

Clisthenes.
(g) Herod. in the same place

Anno 370.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

(a) Herod.
Diod. in ex-
cerpt. Valef.
p. 230.
(b) Tatia.
Cyr. 1. ag.
Jul.
(c) Euseb.

number he chose *Megacles* the son of *Alcmaeon*. Also among others, (a) *Smyndrides* a *Sabarite* is said to have been present, famous about that time for wealth and riot. And *Herodorus* is witness, that this happened the second Age after *Solon* and *Craesus*.

There were at that season men famous for Wit, and in the praise of wisdom; of Poets indeed, *Archilochus* in the (b) 23 Olympiad; *Stenichorus*, who is born, saith *Suidas*, the 37 Olympiad, and dyeth in the 57.

Alcman, a Lyrick Poet, flourished (c) about the 42 Olympiad. At the same time also *Alcaeus* lived, who exercised comity with *Pittacus*, and other mighty ones. *Eusebius* in his Chronicle, sets down *Alcaeus*; and *Sappho* in the 44, or 45 Olympiad.

Theognis flourished in the 58 Olympiad, *Eusebius* being witness, of whom (d) some report to have been a *Megarenian* of *Sicily*. Others affirm him to have sprung from *Megara*, a neighbouring City to the *Corinthian Isthmus*.

Hipponax, a writer of biting Jambick verses, was in the 60 Olympiad, as (e) *Pliny* saith.

Moreover, in Philofophy, or the love of Wisdom, those seven were chiefly famous, who made that word proper to themselves. These *Plato* in *Protagoras*, and out of him (f) *Pausanias* thus repeateth in the History of the *Phocians*.

The first was *Thales Milesius* born in the first year of the 35 Olympiad, *Damasias* being chief Governour: he dyed in the 58 Olympiad, after he was present with *Craesus*, in the Expedition against *Cyrus*. Wherefore he lived not, as *Diogenes* saith, 70, or 90, but 96 years, he finished 24 whole Olympiads.

The second, *Pittacus*, of *Mitylene*, who flourished in the 42 (a) Olympiad, and dyed in the third year of the 52 Olympiad, *Aristomenes* being chief Governour.

The third, *Bias* of *Prienna*, (b) who lived in the same time, under *Alyattes*, and *Craesus*, kings of *Lydia*.

Whose notable act to be celebrated with everlasting praise, is delivered by *Diodorus* in his Collection lately set forth. For when Noble Virgins of *Messenia* were taken by Robbers, he nourished them, being redeemed with his own money, and had them in the place of daughters. The which when their kindred a little while after required, no price being taken of their redeeming, nor nourishment, he restored unto them. The Maids being mindfull of this singular good turn, when they returned home, when as a little after that time the Fishermen of *Messenia* had drawn out a brazen trivet, on which was written, [To the most wise:] they concluded by argument among their kindred, That he should be sent to *Bias*, as the most worthy of all men.

The fourth, *Solon*, who was Pretor at *Athens* in the (d) third year of the 45 Olympiad, *Tarquinius Priscus* reigning at *Rome*; in which time also he gave Laws to the *Athenians*, and set in order their Common-wealth. He dyed being (e) 80 years old, in the same year, as it appeareth, wherein *Cyrus* began to reign in *Persia*, (f) a

(a) Diog.
Laert.

(b) Diog.

(d) Diog.
Plat.

(e) Diog.

(f) a

(1) a little after the matter ship exercised by *Pisistratus* over the *Athenians*.

The fifth, *Cleobulus Lyndim* equal in time with *Solon*. The sixth, *Myson* of *Cheneas*, or a Town in *Laconia*, or rather of *Oteus*, which he calleth *Cheneas*.

The seventh, *Chilo*, a *Lacedemonian*, whom *Diogenes* saith, was an old man in the 45 Olympiad.

For *Myso*, saith *Pausanias*, many reckon *Periander* of the *Corinthians*: others, *Athacharhis* the *Scythian*, who lived at that season.

Allo Esop, the writer of fables, flourished in that Age; whom *Eusebius* reports to be killed by the people of *Delphos*, in the 54 Olympiad.

Epimenides a *Cretian*, is written down among the wife men of those times; who in the (a) 46 Olympiad coming to *Athens*, purged the City from the defilement of the hainous offence of *Cylo*.

(b) He is reported to have slept 57 years in a cave, to have lived 154, or 157, or 298 years. Moreover, *Diogenes* writeth, That he raised up many Altars for the purging of the *Athenians*, dedicated to no certain god. Unto which, *Paul* in the 13th of *Acts*, seemeth to have had respect.

(c) *Anaximander* the *Milesian*, in the second year of the 58 Olympiad, was 64 years of age, and a little after dyed.

Anaximenes, and he also a *Milesian*, was born in the 63 Olympiad, and dyed about the taking of *Sardis*, as saith *Diogenes*; but fallly. For (d) *Sardis* was taken by *Cyrus* in the first year of the 59 Olympiad.

(e) *Xenophanes* was famous in the 60 Olympiad; in which same time *Pherecides* a *Syrian* Philosopher lived.

There are some who reckon *Periander*, as I have said, of *Corinth*, and *Pisistratus*, Tyrants of *Athens*, among the Wife men of that Age.

Anno 370.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

(f) *Ellian*, 8.
Var. ch. 16.

(a) Diog.

(b) In the
same place.

(c) Diog.

(d) See the
13 book of
the Doctr. of
times.

(e) Diog.

The End of the Second Book;

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THE