

Anno 4186. Jul. Period, unto 4430.



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

The Third Book.

Containing the Times from the Year of the Julian Period 4186 to 4430: or from the beginning of Cambyfes, unto the beginnings of Ptolomey Philadelphus.

CHAP. I.

Of those things which happened under Cambyfes and Darius, worthy of memory; especially of the Marathonian Conflict.

Cambyfes in the fourth year of the 62 Olympiad, before Christ 529, as hath been shewn, began to reign in Persia; in the fifth year, as Eusebius writeth, he invadeth Egypt.

(a) Lib. 3. last.

(a) Herodotus sheweth a ridiculous cause of this War: Cambyfes desired the daughter of Amasis to Wife: but for her, Nitetis the daughter of Apries being sent by Amasis, because he knew she was not to be accounted in the place of a lawful Wife, but of an whore or leman; when Cambyfes understood that matter, he turned his weapons against Egypt. But seeing that Apries dyed 44 years

Things done by Cambyfes.

years before that Cambyfes desired Egypt, it is not likely to be true, that the daughter of Apries could be chosen for a Maid in the marriage of Cambyfes. Wherefore it more probable, the which also Herodotus writeth some to affirm, that affinity to have been sought after, not by Cambyfes, but by Cyrus.

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Which thing also Polyænus believed. For he writeth unto Cyrus, requiring the daughter of Amasis to wedlock; Nitetis the daughter of Apries being sent by Amasis, in her room; which Nitetis, the matter being dissembled, when as she had born many children by Cyrus, and among these Cambyfes, the deceit being confessed to Cyrus, he forced him, That because Amasis was dead, he should revenge himself on his son Psammeticus. But in the providing, Cyrus being dead, Cambyfes by the encouragement of his Mother, passed over the kingdome of Egypt unto the Successours of Apries.

(b) Before that Cambyfes went into Egypt, Amasis dyed, and his son Psammeticus succeeded him. Who being taken by Cambyfes, he lived sometime in Persia. Cambyfes was holpen in that Expedition by a Navy of Polycrates, a Tyrant of the Samians. Egypt being subdued, he acted many things in a cruel and wicked manner. He leading an Army against the Ethiopians, for want of provision, left off his enterprize. But when he had sent about 50 thousand to burn the Temple of Jupiter Hammon, by that tempest, and great heaps of sand, they were overwhelmed.

(b) Herod. in the same place.

Moreover, he commanded Cræsus, friendly admonishing him of what was his duty, to be led to death. But the Persians withdrew him privily. Which thing being known, being glad of his safety, he punished his preservers with a mortal punishment.

Cræsus freed from death.

At length, in the beginning of the eighth year of his reign, before Christ 522, Cambyfes fell into madness, and commanded his own brother Smerdis to be slain; because he had seen in a dream him sitting in his Chair of State. Prexaspes executed that command. So indeed Herodotus. But Ctesias writeth his name to have been Tanyoxar: and he explaineth the matter a little otherwise: Not much after, Cambyfes falling suddenly upon timber, he hurt the muscle of his thigh, and the eleventh day after he dyed.

(b) Cambyfes being sick, Polycrates in Samos, in the 11th year of his tyranny, being called forth through deceit by Orates the Lieutenant of Smerdis is slain, and his dead carcase is hung upon a gibbet.

(b) Herod. in the same place.

About the same time, before the death of Cambyfes, Magus, a certain man most like to Smerdis, put his person on himself, and Cambyfes being dead, held the kingdom seven moneths.

Magus entred on the Kingdome.

(c) Who being slain by seven of the chief men, Darius, one of this number, by the endeavour of Oebares his Groom; and by the neighing of his horse, obtained the kingdom, being 28 years of age. For Herodotus in the end of his first book, saith, in the last year of Cyrus, Darius was about 20 years old. He a little after killed Oeretes. He punished Intaphernes, one of his six assistants,

(c) Herod. 3. Valer. Max. 7. ch. 6. Just. 1.

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with death, because he being forbidden by the utter of his Chamber, and Porter, to come unto the King, he had cut off both their noses and ears. He reduced the Tributes to a certain mean. The summe of these out of *Asia* and *Egypt* was 14560 of *Eubæan* talents; the which being reduced to our brais money, do make 10374000 of our Targets.

He gave to *Sylfontes* the brother of *Polycrates*, of whom being deprived, he was as yet endowed with a robe or a chief Counsellour in *Egypt*, the chief rule of his Country, the Isle of *Samos*. At which time almost, *Babylon* fell off; the which being besieged 20 moneths, he obtained through *Zopyrus* a Prince of great trust; which fell our next after the third year of the 67 Olympiad.

There was a two-fold famous Expedition made by him. The former against the *Scythians*; the other against the *Greeks*. In the former he commanded *Bosphorus*, a narrow Sea with a bridge; then the other he made in the River *Danubius*: for the keeping of which, he placed Princes of the *Ionian* Cities, by whom it was deliberated, whether or no, the bridge being broken down, to which thing the *Scythians* perswaded them, they should deliver *Darius*, and the strength of the *Persians* to be overthrowed, by an universal slaughter on the same. But the opinion of *Histiæus Milesius* prevailed, who perswaded, that that should not be done for this reason, because by the kingdom of *Darius*, their own safety and rule was supported. Therefore *Darius*, a great part of his Army being lost, returned with grief into *Asia*; *Megabazus* being left with 70 thousand in *Europe*, that he might subdue it by weapons. This dispatch against the *Scythians* happened, the 68 Olympiad beginning, before the account of Christ 508.

(b) *Megabazus* subdued *Thracia* and *Macedonia* unto the Government of *Darius*. At which time *Alexander* the son of *Ampeias* King of the *Macedonians*, slew certain chief of the *Persians*, wantonly sporting themselves in a banquet at his own house, *Darius* returning into *Persia*, drew *Histiæus*, a Tyrant of *Miletus* along with him against his will, through a shew of honour, and set his Couzen-gorman over the City in his place: Whom afterward, was privily encouraged, that he would fall off from the King, and should draw the *Ionians* with him into the fellowship of the War. For through a desire of his Country, and a weariness of the *Persian* Court, he took that counsel, that under pretence of quenching that domestick flame, he might obtain leave to travel from *Darius*. In the mean time, *Aristagoras*, freedom being restored to the *Milesians*, and Tyrants, as far as he could, being every where taken away, he looked at the ayd of the *Greeks*. Therefore the *Lacedæmonians* being tryed in vain, he cometh to *Athens*; of whom he being holpen with a Navy of twenty Ships, he openly fell off from the *Persians*: Straightway by their help *Sardis* was taken and set on fire. That happened in the 69 Olympiad. The *Persians* following hard after the *Ionians*, do scatter and put them to flight. Who being forsaken by the *Athenians*, they however maintained

no

Herod. 4.
Jul. 1. Cora.
Nep. in Milit.

The Expedition of *Darius* against the *Scythians*.

(b) Herod. 5.

Histiæus,
Milesius.

no lesser war against the *Persians*. They take *Byzantium* and other Cities. *Darius*, it being heard that *Sardis* was burned by the *Athenians*, being covetous of revenging, commanded, that he should be daily put in mind of bringing war on the *Athenians*.

(a) *Aristagoras* being afterwards slain in the Army, *Histiæus*, who was sent by *Darius*, doth vainly strive against the King with the *Ionians*: who being overcome in a Sea-fight, *Miletus* in the sixth year from the falling away of *Aristagoras*, was vanquished and consumed with fire; *Histiæus* being taken in fight by *Harpagus* Captain of the *Persians*, and being brought unto *Artaphernes* the brother of *Darius*, they hang him on a gibber.

Darius sends *Mardonius* his son in law against the *Greeks* with an Army; who, Tyrants being taken away out of the Cities of *Ionia*, in their stead he appointed Governments popular, or of the people. Thereby he subjected *Thracia*, *Macedonia*, and the Neighbouring Countreys unto himself. He being tossed at the Mountain *Attho* with a grievous calamity, lost twenty thousand men. After these things *Darius* sent Ambassadors into *Greece*, who should take away by force, or demand, the water and fire, unto which the people of *Egina* did homage.

At length, in the third year of the 72 Olympiad, 424 of the Jul. Cir. they fought at *Maratho*.

(b) A desire partly of spreading his command into *Europe* and *Greece*, partly of revenging on the *Athenians*, afforded to *Darius* the cause of this War, who had helped the *Ionians* against themselves, and had burnt *Sardis*. He not onely pretended this latter for his Expedition; but this moreover, that he might restore *Hippias* the son of *Pisistratus*, who was cast out of *Athens*, and become an humble suiter to him, into his tyranny.

Darius being moved with these things, sends a Navy into *Greece* of six hundred Gallies with Oars, as saith *Herodotus*: but as *Cornelius Nepos* relateth in *Miltiades*, of five hundred; wherein he put two hundred thousand footmen, ten thousand horsemen; if we believe the same man. But *Lyban* in his Epitaph numbred five hundred thousand. That Navy (*Darius*, and *Artaphernes* the son of *Artaphernes*, the brother of *Darius*, being Captains) first being brought to *Eubæa*, took *Eretria*. From thence it cometh into *Attica*, and set forth its Armies on the plain field *Maratho*. The *Athenians* create ten Prætors or Maiors against them, who were chief over the Army; amongst whom was *Miltiades*, by whose Successes with a very small company (for he had not more than ten thousand, whereof nine thousand of *Athenians*, of the *Platæans* there were a thousand) the *Barbarians* were scattered. *Cornelius Nepos* affirmeth *Dares* to have brought an hundred thousand of footmen, and ten thousand horsemen into battel array; 6400 being slain of the *Persians*. The *Athenians* make famous 192 on the 16 day of [*Boedromion*], as saith (c) *Plutarch*: this is the 29 of September: Among others, *Callimachus* chief Warriour of the *Athenians*,

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(a) Herod. 6.

(b) Herod. 6.
Cot. 18408.
Milt. Paul.
Act. p. 31.
Just. ch.

(c) Plur. in
Cam.

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(a) Herod. 7.
in the begin.

Athenians, and *Cyrus*, who laying hold of the flags of an enemies ship with his hand, it being cut off, he dyed.

After this slaughter, *Darius* made a greater provision against the *Greeks* of (a) three whole years space. But in the fourth year *Egypt* forsok him. While therefore he fitteth himself to be revenged of both, a dissention arising between his sons, who required to be by their father chosen King, contrary to the custome; at length *Xerxes* was by him ordained and put before *Artabazanes* the elder, because he was also born of *Arope's* the daughter of *Cyrus*; and was received into the chief power. At length in the year following, from the falling off of *Egypt*, *Darius* dyeth. These things *Herodotus*, From the which, this is concluded, the *Marathonian* fight to have happened in the thirty and second year of *Darius*; That is, in the fifth year before his death.

CHAP. II.

Of the History of those of the Family of *Pisistratus*, and the death of *Hipparchus*; as also of the Loraship of *Miltiades*; and the magnificent Error of *Cornelius Nepos*.

(b) b. 6. Herod. 5. & 6.

(c) A discourse of desire of gain. In Collec. of Valef. p. 250.

(a) b. of Politic.

(b) Pausan. Att.

IN the twentieth year before the *Marathonian* battel, as (b) *Thucydides* is Authour, the rule of those of *Pisistratus* was quenched in *Athens*, by the endeavour of the *Alcmeonides*, and the help of the *Lacedemonians*. For *Hippias* the son of *Pisistratus*, was driven out, when he had been chief 18 years after the death of his Father; whose brother was *Hipparchus*, as (c) *Plato* is witness, a moderate and learned man. Yet *Diodorus* saith, That *Hipparchus* and *Hippias* were violent and wilfull men; but the third son of *Pisistratus*, *Thestalus*, to have been civil and well manner'd, who, Tyranny being renounced, was much beloved of his Citizens: whom again (a) *Heraclides* contradiceth, who saith, *Thestalus* to have been the younger, and fiercely rash in boldness: Whom the Conspirators being willing to kill, they slew *Hipparchus*, far more gentle than his two brethren, in his stead. This man was slain by the conspiracy of *Harmodius* and *Aristogiton*, in the time of the *Athenians* exercising their active games. Who both being killed by them of the guard, many others were tortured, and punished.

(b) After that, *Hippias* lorded it three years over the *Athenians*; and in the fourth being driven out, he fled to *Darius*, in the twentieth year before the fight at *Maratho*, as saith *Thucydides*. Wherefore the death of *Hipparchus* happened in the fourth year of the 66 Olympiad; in which year, it is gathered from thence, the five yearly active games, sacred to the *Athenians*, were wont to be proclaimed. But this year was before Christ 513. But *Hippias* was callt out in the third year of the 67 Olympiad, of the Jul. Circuit 4204; afterwards Images were publicly placed for *Harmodius* and

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(c) b. 34.
ch. 4.
(d) Herod.
b. 6.

and *Aristogiton*, as (c) *Pliny* writeth; who saith, that was done in the same year, wherein the Rulers were driven away. But they were thrust out in the third year of the same Olympiad going out; that is, of the Jul. Cir. 4205.

(d) About the same time, wherein *Darius* by Ambassadors required the water and fire from the *Grecian* Cities, when the people of *Egina* had obeyed his commands, and *Cleomenes* Ruler in *Lacedemon* had come thither to enquire into, or hear their cause debated, he being by his companion in Office *Demaratus* led into a fault, he caused the Government to be taken away from this very man; *Pythias* being brought in as a false witness, which denyed *Demaratus* to be the lawful son of *Aristo*, *Leotychides* was ordained in the room of this man; of whom he being sharply toucht with a mock, he ran away to the *Persians*.

At that season *Miltiades* the son of *Cimon* was renowned at *Athens*, who obtained dominion in *Cherronesus*, a City of *Thracia*. For *Miltiades* the Uncle of this man, the son of *Cypselus* born of the same Mother as *Cimon*, by the *Dolonean* or *Swilt-footed* *Thracians*, who inhabited *Cherronesus*, he being called to the chief rule, by the Oracle, at *Athens*, *Craesus* reigning, with whom when he exercised friendship, he held that Country. He dying, left *Stesagoras* the son of his brother *Cimon* his successor. Who being killed by a privy murderer, the sons of *Pisistratus*, saith *Herodotus*, send *Miltiades* the son of *Cimon*, whom they themselves had taken away from amongst them, thither; who there enjoyed the affairs. But in the third year after it came to passe, the *Scythians* break into *Thracia*, whom *Darius* had provoked by his Expedition made against them. Whom *Miltiades* shunning, left *Cherronesus*, and was restored afterward to the same by the *Thracians*. These things *Herodotus*. Which that they may be true, it must needs be, that *Miltiades* was sent by *Hippias* onely after the death of *Hipparchus*, for in the third year after, the *Scythians* made their violent assault or inroad.

Wherein the Error of *Cornelius Nepos* is worthy the taking notice of, who hath confounded the former *Miltiades* with the latter, and hath ascribed the deeds of both unto one. But *Alianus* (in his divers things) rightly distinguisheth of three *Miltiades*, in like manner, as we have done.

Miltiades the son of of *Cimon*, when the *Persian* Navy got over that whole Sea, he slip't to *Athens*, and afterward being General against the Army of *Darius*, he contended in the field of *Marathon* with a most prosperous and glorious success. Which victory being gotten, he is sent to pursue its remainder with a Navy; and while he compasseth by the Islands of *Bella*, a Town in *Campania*, he goeth to *Paros*; and what with a false fright of an Army of *Persians* invading, what through the sickness of an hurt body, being beaten off from thence, he was fined by the unjust sentences of his Citizens, with a great sum of money; and because he had not

The great error of *Corn. Nep.* concerning *Miltiades*.

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not paid it, he was cast into prison, till he dyed. These things happened the next year after the *Marathonian* victory.

CHAP. III.

Of certain Learned men who lived about that time.

IN the interim, from the third year of the 60 Olympiad, and the rise of *Cyrus* in *Babylonia*, to the death of *Darius*, and the beginning of the reign of *Xerxes*, the memories of the most famous in all literature and several Arts are delivered to posterity. Some exquisite in Poetry, *Simonides* *Cem*, a famous Lyrick, to whom *Eusebius* ascribes the Bayes in the 61 Olympiad, together with *Phocylis*.

Simonides,
Phocylides.

Anacreon,
(a) Lib. 3.
c. 3.

(b) Scol.
Æsch.

After him *Anacreon*, a great Favourite of *Polycrates* the *Samian* Tyrant, as (a) *Herodotus* tells us; which *Polycrates* dyed by the hands of *Orestes* in the 64 Olympiad.

(b) *Æschylus* also, the brother of *Cynegirus*, who behaved himself so valiantly in the Battle at *Marathonia*, was very famous at *Athens* about this time; which *Æschylus* likewise was in the same fight, as the Writer of his life tells us: But in the list of *Sophocles* we are informed *Cynegirus* was son to one *Archontes* *Philippus*, and born in the second year of the 71 Olympiad, and younger than *Æschylus* by 17 years; by which account, *Æschylus* was born in the first year of the 67 Olympiad, and of the Julian Period the 4202, and fought this Battle of *Marathonia* in the 22, or 23 year of his age; so that his death will fall in the 4267 year of the Julian Period. For he lived 65 years. But since 'tis apparent he lived and dyed in the time of *Hiero* King of *Sicilie*, and that *Hiero* himself dyed in the 4247 year of the Julian Period; the story hangs not well together, but in all likelihood he was born long before the 67 Olympiad.

Amongst the Philosophers, *Xenophanes*, an excellent Naturalist, stands upon record, who was also very famous for Poetry, whom *Diogenes* and *Eusebius* place about the 60 Olympiad.

But this Age was more honourable in nothing than *Pythagoras* himself, who took his origin from *Samos*, and after a long travel returning to his native Country, *Polycrates* still reigning there, went to *Crotone* in *Italy*, where he had the discipline of very many who came to be tutor'd by him, as *Diogenes* reports. Some say he very much disaffected *Sylosantes*, brother and successour to *Polycrates*. He was renowned in the 60 Olympiad, if we may believe *Diogenes*. About the 62 Olympiad he writes, That *Jamblicus* went into *Italy*, where *Polycrates* had begun his reign. He dyed in the fourth year of the 70 Olympiad, when he had lived either eighty or ninety years, as *Diogenes* delivers. *Jamblicus* reports he was very intimate with *Phalaris* the Tyrant, and *Abaris*; the

Pythagoras
Jamblicus in vita
Pyth. Diog.
Died. in
Excerpt.
Valef. p. 241.

Abaris.

the same *Jamblicus* who writes of his life and Doctrines. This *Abaris* was a Priest of *Apollo*, who adored *Pythagoras* instead of *Apollo*, and brought him a wonderfull strange and curious Arrow, with which crossing the River, he freed the cities that were infected, from the pestilence; and other things most miraculous, he acted by virtue thereof; as we have it from *Jamblicus*. But (a) *Terullian* writes, that this *Pythagoras* ayimed at the soveraigny of the *Thurians*.

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(a) In Apol.
c. 46.

By the sage precepts of *Pythagoras*, the *Crotonians* instituted their Common-wealth, and thereby improved, not onely in civility and good government, but in Martiall Discipline, so much that 100 thousand of them encountered with 300 thousand of the *Sybaritans* at the River *Sagra* (under the conduct of *Milo*) and having put the enemy to the Sword, utterly demolished the very city.

Diod. 12.

Heraclitus the *Ephesian* was in great esteem about the 69 Olymp. as *Diogenes* testifies: nor will we forget how famous (b) *Leno Eleas* was at this time,

(b) Tert. ad
Mort. c. 4.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Kings dethroned at Rome, and the wars thence kindled amongst the Romans.

Livium says, *Rome* was a Monarchy for 244. years from the foundation of it before it became a free State. Therefore in the 245 year they deposed their King, disannulled that government, and then were Consuls first elected and created. Wherefore since (by the testimony of *Varro*) the City was erected in the third year of the 6 Olymp. or in the year before Christ, 753. the decaise of Kingship, and the rising of Consulship, there fall upon the fourth year of the 67 Olymp. the year before Christ, 509 it we follow the same site of Moneths, as in the old Roman year, and is now observed in the Julian Account. The *Palilia*, or feast of *Pales*, were celebrated on the 6th of the Calends of *May*, whence the time from the building of the City was computed. And the Olympian years from the solstice. So that the beginning of the City-account of their years, and the end of the Olympian, agreed exactly. But the Roman Moneths this while kept not the same order with the Olympian; and what rule they then observed, we can by no means find out; therefore we commonly use the site of Moneths now known and settled amongst us at this day.

Lib. 1. in fine.
Dion. lib. 4.
Plut. in Popl.
Jul. Per. 3961.

The Monarchy of *Rome* was dissolved, and *Lucretius* (then Monarch) expelled, because his son offered to have ravished *Lucretia*. This was transacted upon the 6th of the Calends of *March*, on which day the *Regifugium*, or expulsion and departure of Kings is noted to have been in the Roman Calender.

Vid. 10. de
doct. Temp.
c. 21.

M

Instad

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Instead of their Kings, when the Præfect of the City had summoned together the noble men, (as we have it in the Commentaries of *Servius Tullius*) two of them, to wit, *L. Junius Brutus*, and *L. Tarquinius Collatinus* were created Consuls. One of them (*id.*) *Tarquinius* being a neighbour of the *Tarquiniis*, and one of the Family of *Damaratus*; and his Grandfather, who after the detection of that conspiracy, in which the sons of *Brutus*, and a sisters son of the said *Tarquinius* were taken, because he behaved himself too favourably towards the conspirators; by *Brutus* his own means, was banished amongst the rest; and one *P. Valerius Poplicola* supplied his place. After this, the King *Tarquinius* waged a war against the *Romans*, wherein *Brutus* fell, and in his place, first *Lucretius*, and afterwards *M. Horatius* were made Consul. And at last they made a decree, that every year two new Consuls should be chosen, and so the state of *Rome* was governed by an anniversary pair of Consuls.

(a) Liv. 2.
Dion. 5.
Plur. in Popl.

(a) In the third year from the *Roman* liberty, *Porfenna* a petty King of the *Clusini* (to restore the *Tarquiniis*) waged a war against the *Romans*, in which war the singular prowess of *M. Hortensius Cocles* was most illustrious and notable. He himself alone kept a bridge against the enemy, do they the utmost they could, an the bridge being cut down, swam safe to land. *Mutius Scaevola* having aspired to the crown, and being baffled in his design. This *Horatius* took him, and held his hand in the fire till he was scorified, that he sued for peace with the *Romans*. The fortitude of the Female Sex at this time was no lesse conspicuous, but of *Clelia* especially amongst them all, who being delivered as a Hostage to the King, having deceived her keeper, escaped over a great River to her own party.

(b) Liv. 2.
Dion. 6.

The first Dictator.

(b) After the repulse of the *Etruscians* succeeded an insurrection of *Romans*, stirred up by the incitations of *Os. Mamilius*, a Son in Law of *Tarquinius*, and a Roman himself. The war raging violently, *Posthumius*, made Dictator in the year of the City 258. was sent out against these incendiaries, who having overthrown them in a pitch field, at a place called *Regulus Laeus*, (*i. e.*) Kings-Mear, restored the Conquered to the friendship of the *Romans*. Nor was this the first Dictator; for before him, in the year of the City 250. *T. Lartius*, having borrowed money, and therewith bribed the people to give their voices, by that means was created Dictator.

(c) Liv. 2.
Plur. Cor.
The Volscian war.

(d) Dion. l. 8.
Liv. Plur.

(c) After they began to make war upon the *Volsci*, which by reason of intermissions, was protracted for many years. Therefore take notice that it began in the year of the City 259. (d) In this war the stupendious success of *C. Marcus Coriolanus* is most worthy of memory, who in the year of the City 263. playing least in fight, for that he was under contempt at home, went to the *Volsci*, and stirred them up to a war, for the managing whereof, they elected him and one *Tullius Accus*, who were so befriended by fortune in that war, that after many victories had against the

Romans

Romans, at last they followed them to the very City-walls; when, by the intreaty of his Mother, he was taken off the enterprise of the City, which fell out in the year, according to the City-account, 266. Notwithstanding the losse of *Coriolanus*, the *Volsci* prosecuted the War, but were conquered most triumphantly by *Spurius Cassius* who had been thrice Consul.

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But this good fortune was the ruine of the man. For he was the first after the depulsion of the *Tarquiniis*, that was so hardy as to attempt the Sovereignty of *Rome*, but was suppress in the attempt (c) and for his pains precipitated from the Rock *Tarpeia*. Anno, *M.C.* 269. He was the chief man in bringing in the *Agrarian* Law, but the very year before his death.

(c) Dion. 8.
Liv. 2.
The first Agrarian Law.

But in the 261 year of *Rome*, the common people being so exhauited by usury and oppression, that they were not able to pay their debts betook themselves to the Mount called *Sacrum*, or holy, and by the Counsell and Oration of *Menius Agrippa*, found the means to recover themselves, he having first ordered a Magistracy, which he made use of for his own safety against the violence of the Fathers of *Rome*, and these they called Tribunes.

The Creation of Tribunes.

CHAP. V.

Of *Xerxes* his expedition into Greece, The *Græcians* victory at Sea (near *Salamis*) and the destruction of the *Persians*.

The tenth year after the *Marathonian* fight, the battle of *Salamis* was disputed, as *Thucydides* reports. (f) For *Xerxes* who in the fourth year of the 73 Olymp. and the year before Christ 485 (his father being dead) began his reign, as well by the advice and instigation of the *Pisistratans* and *Alvadarians*, as also being incited thereto by many and fearfull Visions in the 5th year of his reign of the Jul. Per. the 4233. or the 4th year of the 74 Olymp. took his voyage into *Asia*, and having passed over the Winter at *Sardinia*, the Spring following, he passed into *Greece*. *Herodotus*, tells us there were five Millions two hundred eighty three thousand heads in his Army, (g) *Plutarch* five Millions. (h) *Theodoretus*, thirty hundred thousand. *Cornelius Nepos* 700 thousand foot, and 400 thousand Horse. The same Author reckons his Navy to 12 hundred *Lacedemonians*, under the command of *Leonidas*, with 300 *Spartans*, and 4000 of other *Greeks* from the borders of *Thessaly*, called by the name *Thermopyla*, who had formerly repelled his Army from their coasts, but the other *Græcians* being all departed, the *Lacedemonians* being incompassed by the *Persians*, were overcome. The *Athenians* being warned by an Oracle that they should make themselves wooden Bulwarks, (as we find by *Themistocles*) they left their country, and, with their Families, and all they had, betook themselves to the Sea; and to that end provided and got together, (as *Cornelius Nepos* stories it) 200.

(f) Herod. 7.
& 8.
Plutarch in Them. & Arift.
Just. 2.
Cor. Nep. in Them. Di. od. 11.

(g) In Paral.
(h) Orat. 10.
con. Græc.

M 2

Sail,

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(i) Herod. 8.
init.

Sail, to which 100 more Greek Ships being added, they made up a fleet of three hundred sail. Herodotus mentions but a hundred twenty seven Attick Ships; but in all they amounted to 271. Xerxes entering Attica set Athens on fire. Then began the conflict at Salamina, in which the Persians were routed, on the 20, day of the Moneth Boedromion, which falls upon the 23th of our September. Xerxes betook himself to flight, and the 45 day after the fight arrived at Hellespont, having left Mardonius with 30000. too Souldiers in Græcia. This Sea-fight happened in the beginning of the first year of the 75 Olymp. the 480 of the account before Christ, being the next ensuing. Mardonius being fought by Pausanias the Lacedemonian, and Aristides, the Græcian Generalls, was vanquished at Platea, the third of Boedromion, or 25th of September (k) upon which very day, the Græcians overthrew the Persians in another Sea fight at Mycale.

(k) Herod. 1.
Diod. 11.
Plur. Arist.

* Lib. 11.

At the same time that the Græcians and Persians were Grapling by Sea. The Caribagians whom Xerxes had incited to invade Sicily were routed in a Land-fight at Himera by Gelo, as * Diodorus observes.

CHAP. VI.

Of the most memorable occurrences transacted in Græcia, after the Persian war ended, and other, and the civill broils in Greece.

When the storm of the Persian war was allayed, the Græcians had their hands full at home. For their two chief Cities Athens and Lacedemonia were at contention which of them should have the preheminance, and with these (some with one, some with the other) all the other Cities sided.

(l) Diod. 11.
Cor. Nep.
Them.
Plur. Them.

(l) The Athenians chief care was when they had ordered their affairs, to re-edify their walls which had been ruined by the Persians, which by the industry of Themistocles they accomplished, (do the Lacedemonians what they could to hinder it) who opposed it lest it might become a better fortified City then Peloponnesus, (which the Barbarians made their safeguard and refuge, whilst they foraged and plundered Græcia). But it was plain, they opposed it not so much for any affection to the publique good, as out of fear and envy, lest their rivall City should out-top them, but by the advice of the same (m) Themistocles, the Athenians made them a Haven in the Piræcum, whereas hitherto they had made use of Phalericum.

(m) Thucid.
l. 1. pag. 61.
Corn. Nep.

(n) Diod. 11.
Corn. Nep.
in Pausan.
(o) Thucid. 1.
Diod. 11. Cor.
Nep. Plur.
Parall.

(n) Afterwards the Græcians sent Pausanias with a fleet into Cyprus and Hellespont, to clear those parts from the Barbarians (o) Who having taken Byzantium whilst he stayed there, dealt privately with the Persians, about the betraying of Greece, which being made known to the Græcians, he was sent for, condemned, and died for it. In the mean time out of distast, at the haughtinesse of

of Pausanias. The Græcian people were much alienated in their affections to the Lacedemonians, which opportunity the Athenians laid hold on, and by the means of Aristides contederated them to themselves, who thought convenient to make a certain Treasure in the Island Belos, into which every year they cast in every man somewhat, which custome the Athenians held afterwards.

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The flight of Themistocles

After the death of Pausanias, Themistocles being accused of Treachery by the Lacedemonians, he betook him to his heels, and fled to the Persians, which Diodorus reckons to be in the second year of the 77 Olymp. the year before Christ, 471. being the ninth year after the great slaughter at Salamis, so that Xerxes being then living, to him it was that Themistocles went as elsewhere we have declared.

The flight of Themistocles

(p) The year after, Cimon the son of Miltiades with a fleet of 250. Vessels, worsted, and utterly routed, and dispersed in downright fighting 340. Sail of the Barbarians, and the same day having clothed his Souldiers in Persian habit, and put them into the ships he had taken in the battell with the Barbarians, came upon the Persian Army at unawares on land, and utterly cut them off at the River Eurimedon.

(p) Diod. 11.
Plur. in Cim.
Corn. Nep.

Lacedemon terrified with a great Earthquake which was in Peloponnesus, when the Helots and Messenii were swallowed up, first craved ayd of the Athenians; but whilst the Auxiliaries were marching toward their relief, (the enemy being restrained by Aristianus) the Lacedemonians suspected the Auxiliary forces of Athens, and durst not trust them, but sent them back the same way they came; which was so repented, that it was the cause of much Heart-burning betwixt them. This Diodorus writes to be in the fourth year of the 77 Olympiad.

The following year being the 78 Olympiad, Mycæne, because they would not submit to the Græcians, Diodorus tells us, they and their City were utterly destroyed by them, and then (q) Pausanias (as the same Author intimates) out of emulation of their springing glory began to hate the Græcians perfectly, because in the Persian War the Argivi late quiet at home, whilst the Mycænians sent 80 Souldiers to Thermopyle against the Persians. In the year following he sayes Hiero King of Syracuse dyed, when he had reigned eleven years, and his brother Thrasibulus succeeded him, who being dethroned by the unanimous vote and consent of the Syracusans, went to the Locri. (r) From this time to the reign of Dionysius, the Syracusans lived in a continued peace and tranquillity, which was for the space of 60 years; which Diodorus reckons to the third year of the 78 Olympiad.

(q) Paus. Cor.
59.

Hiero,

(r) Diod. 11.

(s) In the fourth year of the same Olympiad, Xerxes was slain by Artabanus; and in the very year before that, Darius his son was murdered by Artaxerxes his brother, whom Artabanus accused before him of the fact, and he judged Artaxerxes, and condemned him

(s) Diod. 11.
Just. 5.

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him according to his demerit. So *Artaxerxes* the same year began his reign. This man in the third year of his reign, and the second of the 79 Olympiad, warred upon *Egypt*, which fell off from him, together with *Inarus* King of *Lybia*. But *Inarus* being back'd with the *Athenians* ayds, stood it out with the *Persians*, who were, but the third year of the same Olympiad, routed by the *Athenians* in a conflict at Sea, and the next year after were pursued by them to *Memphis*, and besieged there. At last, in the 81 Olympiad, (t) the *Egyptians* deserting the *Athenians*, they were glad to come off upon equal terms: *Inarus* was executed for his revolt, and *Egypt* recovered.

(t) Thucyd. 1.

In the interim, the seeds of discord grew up so by degrees betwixt the two Cities, that at last they fell from words to blows, by the continual provocation one of another. For the *Athenians* were so taken with their own breeding and generosity, that being puffed with pride, the great ones of them behaved themselves not only arrogantly, but injuriously insulted over their fellows; so that many of them fled over to the *Lacedemonians*, as saith (u) *Thesim*, in the 79 Olympiad of his *Agineta*. Whereupon they made several incursions upon one anothers Territories. The *Athenians*, when under their Captain *Leocrates* they had routed the *Corinthians* and *Epidaurians*, marched for *Peloponnesse* in the second year of the 80 Olympiad. And the 81 Olympiad, under their General *Talmides*, harassed *Laconia*, and subjected *Agina* to their Dominion.

(u) Diod. 11.

(x) Thucyd. 1.
p. 72.

(x) After that, by the means of *Cymon*, the quinquennial or fifth year Truce was compounded, they turned the dint of the War against their old enemies the *Persians*. *Cymon* with a Navy under his Command marched for *Cyprus*, and defeated the *Barbarians* both by Land and Sea, and brought *Artaxerxes* to compound for peace, than which nothing to this day redounded more to the honour of *Greece*, or to the disparagement of the *Persians*. For they were glad to accept peace upon these conditions, That they should not come within a dayes journey for a well-mounted horse-man, of the Sea-side; and that they should not passe betwixt the *Cyrcians* and *Chelidonsians* in any long or beaked Ships; and that they should let free all the Cities of *Asia* which they held. (y) This peace was concluded in the fourth year of the 82 Olympiad, as *Diodorus* reports. The very same year *Cymon*, as he lay at the Leaguer of *Citium*, fell sick and dyed.

(y) Diod. 11.
Thucyd. 3.
Plur. & Corn.
Nep. in Ci-
mone.

(z) Thucyd.
Diod. 11.

(z) After this, the old grudge amongst the *Grecians* began to fester, and the War broke out anew, notwithstanding that it was reconciled by that triennial League in the third year of the 83 Olympiad. In this interim the *Samiens* revolted from the *Athenians*, and were light upon by *Pericles*, and foyled and reduced in the 4th year of the 84 Olympiad. Also the *Corinthians* warring upon the *Corcyreans* and the *Athenians*, two Allies and Confederates, about the second year of the 86 Olympiad, were clearly baff'd in a Conflict at Sea. Therefore the *Lacedemonians* and their

their sides-men attedge, That the *Athenians* violated the Articles the 4th year after they were concluded. And so the *Peloponnesian* War, as they call it, broke forth in plain terms.

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CHAP. VII.

Of the Roman Affairs, from the 271 year, from the building of the City, to the 323; and the beginning of the Peloponnesian war.

THE (a) *Veian* War began at *Rome*, according to the City account, the 271 year; which when the *Fabii* alone undertook to manage the War themselves upon their own charge, and had pitched their Tents at the River *Cremera*, their quarters were beaten up the very first day, and six hundred of them put to the sword; which *Gellius* sayes was in the 277 year of the City account; and the 4th after the Battle was at *Salamis*. But the year following, the *Veians* had to do with *Servilius* Consul.

(a) Liv. 2.
Dion. 9.
Gellius 17.
cap. 20.

(b) The War went on with the *Volski*, who were often overcome, especially by *T. Quintim* *Capitolinus*. He, the 286 year of the City, destroyed *Antium* the head of that Nation; and the 296, was sent Dictator against the *Equi*, and being but a man that came from the plough-tayl, delivered *Minutius* Consul, who was hemm'd in by them, and subjugated his enemies, and made them Tributary.

(b) Liv. 3.
Dion. 10.

(c) In the 303 year of the City-account, and the 453 before Christ, the Constitution of the *Roman* State was altered, according to *Dionysius*. For then the *Decemviri* (or the Government by Ten) were established in the Supreme Authority, who appointed several Laws for the *Romans*, which they gathered out of certain Constitutions brought thither the year before, by certain Legates out of *Greece*, which I say they new-modelled and fitted to the Constitution of the *Roman* Common-Wealth. But these men presently made use of the power put into their hands, to Tyranny and Oppression; insomuch, that one of them (by name *Appim Claudius*) seeking by force to compell *Virginia* to be his Concubine, her father, to prevent him, slew her with his own hands. Whereupon grew another Insurrection amongst the common people; to appease which mutiny, they were fain to suppress the *Decemviri*, and restore the *Tribunes* of the People and *Consuls*, to Office again: which fell out upon the 305 year of the City, and the (d) 60 after the liberty thereof, the year before Christ 449; so that the *Decemviri* had ruled but three years at most.

(c) Dion. 10.
& 11.
Liv. 3.

(e) In the 315 year of the City, *Sp. Melius* took the opportunity of engaging the affections of the people to him, as a probable way to attain the Sovereignty, by distributing corn amongst them very liberally in a most raging famine. But was cut off by the command of *Quintius* the Dictator, and by the hand of *C. Servilius*. The year following, the *Fidenates* fell off to *Lartius Tolumnus*.

(d) Cicet. 2.
de line.

(e) Liv. 4.
Val. 1. 5. c. 3.

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nus, King of the *Viens*, and put to death the Roman Legates, whose Statues or Monument were erected in the *Forum*; and the year following, being the 317 of the City, they were vanquished by *Mamercus Emilus* the Dictator. *Tolumnius* was slain by *Cornelius Cossus*, who was the first but *Romulus* that devoted a rich booty to *Jupiter Feretrius*; although *Sigonius* thinks he dedicated them in his Consulship the 326 year of the City.

(f) Liv. 4. (1) The first Censors at *Rome* were created the 311th year, who were constituted Quinquennial or for five years; but in the 320 they were reduced to be half-yearly, by *Mamercus Emilus* the Dictator.

In the 323 year, *A. Posthumus* the Dictator was very fortunate in his War against the *Aqui* and *Volsci*, but the honour of his victory was very much defiled by the blood of his son, whom he punished no less severe, for but fighting without Orders, than with the Dint of his Ax.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the most Learned men, fam'd in the World during the interval betwixt the Persian Expedition into Greece, and the Peloponnesian War.

The most ingenious Philosophers in these times were *Anaxagoras*, who the very year that *Xerxes* failed into *Greece*, arrived the age of 20 years; in which year also he began to read Philosophy, as *Diogenes* reports; by which account he was born the 70 Olympiad, (which *Apollodorus* confirms) and dyed the 88: where *Diogenes* mistakes himself, and writes *ἑξήμακρον* (i. e.) 70, for *ὀγδοήμακρον* (i. e.) 80. *Pericles* was Schollar to this *Anaxagoras*.

(g) Diog. Laert.

(g) *Socrates* also, that father of Philosophers, was born the 4th year of the 77 Olympiad, on the sixth day of the month *Thargelion* which falls upon the 4246 year of the Julian Period, and the 468 year before Christ. He lived 70 years, and dyed in the fifth of the 95 Olympiad.

Democritus was born the third year of the 77 Olympiad, being a year before *Socrates*, (as *Thrasillus* reports out of *Diogenes*) and lived 109 years, so that his death fell upon the 4th year of the 105 Olympiad. But in regard he testifies he wrote a book, entitled, *μυρὸς δέκα μύρια*, in the 730 year after the destruction of *Troy*, which year, according to our reckoning, agrees with the 4260 of the Jul. Period, it's evident by this account, he was but then 15 years old. But it may be *Troy* was destroyed some years before this; as we have noted elsewhere.

(h) Apol. 46.

(h) *Tertullianus* avers, That this *Democritus* put his own eyes, because he could not behold a woman without lustfull imaginations.

(i) Diog. Laert. Euseb.

(i) *Empedocles* and *Protagoras* were illustrious in the world about the

the 84 Olympiad; at which time also *Melissus*, and not long after *Parmenides*, who was so famed in the 90 Olympiad, contracted great admiration. Nor must we forget the honour those times received by *Gorgias*, *Hippius*, *Prodicus*, and *Hippocrates* the Physician, whom *Eusebius* places in the 86 Olympiad. *Meto* the Astronomer, who observed the Solstice before the *Peloponnesian* War, hath deserved no less observation.

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Of Poets famous in these times were *Pindarus*, (k) who had attained 40 years of age a year before *Xerxes* passed into *Greece*, and appear'd upon the stage of this World in the 65 Olympiad; and *Bacchylides*, whom *Eusebius* places in the 82 Olympiad. The famous Tragedians of this Age were *Eschylus*, of whom we have spoken formerly; *Sophocles*, who was 17 years younger than *Eschylus*, was born the second year of the 71 Olympiad, the 495 year before Christ, and dyed in the 90 year of his age, being the third of the 93 Olympiad, the 4308 year of the Julian Period, as (l) *Diodorus* reports; who likewise tells us, that *Apollodorus* makes mention in his Chronicle, That *Euripides* dyed the very same year; who was born (as *Thomas Magister* in his Life sets down) in that very first year of the 75 Olympiad, in which *Xerxes* invaded *Greece*, and lived to the age of 75 years.

(k) Pind. vita.

(l) Diod. 13.

Of Comicks also. *Cratinus* and *Arifarchus* stand upon record, in the 81 Olymp. in *Eusebius*.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Peloponnesian War; and other Transactions contemporary, in Greece.

That bloody and so long continued War in *Greece*, between the *Athenians* and *Peloponnesians*, took date from the latter end of the first year of the 85 Olymp. in the Spring season (*Pythodorus* being Governour) the 431 year before Christ. *Pericles* was the chief Incendiary of this combustion, who having too lavishly expended 7000 talents, rather than he would be called to account, he would confuse the affairs of *Greece*.

Thucyd. 2.
Diod. 13.
Plur. Peric.

In this War, Madam *Fortuna* played fast and loose to the production of many contrary events, and great variety of Transactions. *Pericles* at the end of two years and six months from the beginning of this War, dyed of a Plague, which began to rage and spread it self, the second year of this War. The (b) *Lesbians*, and especially the *Mitylenians* revolted from the *Athenians*, the fourth year of the War; but the next year after, were received again by *Pachetes* the Captain, who had very much ado to save their lives; and the 10th year *Cleo*, General of the *Athenians*, and *Barfalus* of the *Lacedemonians*, both perishing in the War, they had truce on both sides for 15 years, but it was broken at eight years end.

The death of Pericles.

(b) Thucyd. 3.
Diod. 12.

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(c) Th

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(c) Thucyd. 3.
Diod. 12.

(c) In the 16th year of this War, being the 91 Olympiad, and the time of the Truce, the Athenians invaded Sicilie, to the relief of the Egeians and Leontins, against the Syracusans; over which Expedition, Alcibiades, Nicias, and Lamachus were made Generals; but Alcibiades being accused of sacrilege in his absence, was commanded home about it; whereupon he fled to the Lacedemonians, and perswaded them to send ayd to the Syracusans: In which Voyage Gylippus was sent General; by whom the Athenians, who hitherto had proceeded to their hearts desire in every thing, were vanquished both by Sea and Land, and fell wholly into his hands. In this conflict the most valiant Commanders, Demesthenes and Nicias, fell under the sword's dint. This fell out the 19th year of the War, and the 413 before Christ.

The Sicilians
Conquest at
A. 413.

From this time the Declension of the Athenians fortune was observed; which nevertheless (d) Alcibiades recovered in all he might, when he was restored to his Countrey, having abolished the then Government or rule over the people, and constituted the Common-wealth among four hundred persons, which afterwards were five thousand.

(d) Thucyd.
1. 8.
Diod. 13.

(e) At last the Athenians were totally routed at the bridge of Egos, by the two Generals, Aracus and Lysander, and the very City came into their hands, and so the War ended in the beginning of the 28 year, the 16 day of the moneth Munychion, which falls about the 18th of April. The war therefore continued 27 whole years, even until the Athenian subjection. (f) But Xenophon will have it to last till the Autumn following, in which the Sun declined its wonted course, which fell upon the 404 year before Christ, being the first of the 94 Olympiad, the third day of September. But if he reckons it to have come to passe the ninth Olymp. following; so it falls to be the next after that, which he reckons most appositely to be the 93, in the beginning of his first book.

(e) Corn. Nep.
& Plu. in
Lysan.
Diod. 13.

The Athenian
bondage.
(f) Xen. 2.
Hellen. p. 270.
Græc.

The War began the 34 year of Artaxerxes Longimanus his reign, (for he dyed the seventh year of the War, as we find by (g) Thucydides, when he had reigned 40 year,) and ended in the latter end of the first, or beginning of the second of Artaxerxes Memorickus, as appears by (h) Diodorus.

(g) Thucyd.
1. 3. p. 287.

(h) Diod. 13.

During this same War, as Diodorus testifies in the 22 year thereof, the Egeians, who came to the aid of the Athenians, robbed them of all they could, and so fled to the Carthaginians, who sent out Hannibal the son of Amilcar with a strong party. He spoiled Selinunte, and destroyed Himera. Against him Hermocrates the Syracusan in his banishment made strong opposition; but he having secretly got into Syracuse the first year of the 93 Olympiad, together with his accomplices, was put to the sword, amongst whom Dionysus (that afterwards in the last year of the Peloponnesian War was posselt of the Sovereignty) was, but escaped. (i) But Dionysus Hukitarnasus writes, That Callia being President in the third year of the 93 Olympiad; (who began his rule the 4309 year of the Julian Period,) (k) Dionysus compassed the Sovereignty

(i) Lib. 7. Init.
(k) Diod. 13.
Zeno. 2.
E. 111.

raignty amongst the Syracusans, by the same wife that Pappistratus had before used amongst the Athenians.

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CHAP. X.

Of all the Moral Occurrences transferr'd from the end of the Peloponnesian War, to the reign of Phillip King of Macedon.

After the (1) Athenians were subjugated by Lysander, the management of Athens was committed to 30 Governours, who, intruding too imperiously upon the people, were deposed by Tyrastulus, and the Athenians restored to liberty the fourth year of the 94 Olympiad, and the fourth year after the City was taken. In which very year, Cyrus the younger son of Darius the brother of Artaxerxes Atmenon, being made President of Asia by his father, he, encouraged by the assistance of Greece, and especially Lacedemon, warred upon his brother, and was slain in a battle. The Grecian Auxiliaries being brought from ten, to five thousand, (2) Xenophon amongst others being a Commander amongst them, most strangely escaped through Armenia and Paphlagonia, and the very Army of the King, in the first year of the 95 Olympiad.

(1) Xenoph.
1. 2. E. 111.
Diod. 13. 14.

In the mean time, Pharnabazus and Tissaphernes being made Governours of Asia by Artaxerxes; the Lacedemonians joyned with Pharnabazus against Tissaphernes, by whom Conon the Athenian was made Admiral.

(2) Xenoph.
in libro
"Aracas
Chion. ad
Macedonem.

Agessians likewise, when he was made President of Asia, behaved himself very valiantly; (3) but when Tissaphernes the King was slain, a peace being concluded with the Persians, the Bæotians, Athenians, Corinthians, and Græcians conspiring against the Lacedemonians, he was call'd home, and fought the Bæotians, and came off with equal successe. This, Diodorus sayes, happened the second year of the 96 Olympiad.

(3) Diod. 14.
Xenoph. 4.
E. 111.
Plut. in Agess.
Cor. in Agess.

After this, the Lacedemonians grew weaker and weaker. They were utterly routed also by the Persians at Gnidum, under their General Conon, at what time the Sun declined its wonted course, as Zoroophon and Plut. in Ages. tell us. This fell out the 4320 year of the Jul. Per. the 14 day of August.

The most famous Generalls of this time, were, at Athens, Iphicrates, Chærias, Thrasybulus, Timotheus; amongst the Thebans, Pelopidas, and Epaminondas, a man not onely honourable for his learning, but also most illustrious for his valour, and Justice, who stirred up his Thebans to take in hand the sovereignty of Greece. For he quelled the Lacedemonians whilst they sought to recover their decayed lustre, more by treachery then valour. Phæbidas being sent General against the Corinthians, (4) by a wile posselt himself of Cadmea, a Fort of the Thebans, and constituted Tyrants there, the third year of the 99. Olymp. as Diodorus takes it. But at the end of the 4th year, by the advice and contrivement of

The famous
Commanders
of the
Athenians.

(4) Xenoph.
Hell. 5.
Diod. 15.
Plut. Pelop.
Just. 6.
Cor. Nep. in
Pelop.

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Pelopidas, they recovered not onely their liberty, but their Fort. Alter, the Cities of *Greece*, all joyning their forces, were wholly bent against the *Lacedemonians*, the *Athenians* being the Ring-leaders, but *Artaxerxes* made war upon the *Egyptians* who had revolted. And, lest his Armies should any longer be detained in *Greece*, commanded that they should all lay down their arms, and return to their wonted liberty, and that all the Forts should be disgarrisoned; which whosoever should dissent from, he would account as foes. To this proposall of peace, all *Greece* gladly adhered, except the *Thebans*, whom *Epimanondas* had preoccupied with a fear of danger in joyning therein. But this concord amongst the *Grecians* lasted not long. For soon after the war broke out again, and grew more violent then ever. The *Thebans* took up arms against the *Athenians*, and to satisfy an old grudge, destroyed *Platea*. Then went they against the *Athenians*, and overcame them at *Leuctra*, in *Boetia*. (although they were their greater in number) under the conduct of *Epimanondas* their Generall, in which conflict, *Cleombrotus* perished. (c) This (as *Diodor.* tells us) happened upon the second year of the 102. Olymp.

The battle at
Leuctra.
(c) Xen. Hel. 6.
Cor. Nep. in
Epam. vide l.
10. de Doctr.
Temp. c. 32.

After this, the *Lacedemonians* began to grow contemptible, and were again sadly foyled by the *Arcadians*. Furthermore, the *Thebans* under their Generall *Epaminondas*, invaded *Laconica*, and laid siege to *Sparta*. The *Lacedemonians* send for aid to *Athens*, but *Epimanondas* (do they both what they could to hinder him) pillaged the field of the *Lacedemonians* again. At length in the third year of the 103 Olymp. the *Lacedemonians* were reconciled to the *Thebans*, by the means of the *Persian* King. Then they converted the dint of their weapons against *Alexander Phraas* the Tyrant, against whom *Pelopidas* fighting, was slain whilst the Victory was on his part. Again, the *Thebans* being requested to the aid of the *Mantineans* (who stood off from the rest of the *Arcadians*) took up arms under the command of *Epimanondas*. (f) He engaged in the last conflict at *Mantineia* with the *Lacedemonians* and *Arcadians*, where he came off Conquerour, but so wounded, that soon after he died, the second year of the 105 Olymp.

The year following (g) *Agésilauus* died in the 84 year of his age and the 41. of his reign in *Cyrenica*, as he returned out of *Egypt* from the aid of *Tarhon* their King, who had revolted from the *Persians*.

(h) But in this mean while *Dionysius* was busy in the war in *Sicilia*. Nor had he more to do to defend himself against foreigners, than his own countrymen the *Carthaginians*. He often quelled the insurrections of the *Syracusans*, advantaged by the assistance of the *Lacedemonian* power, and had many a sore dispute with the *Carthaginians* constantly; who (under the command of *Imilcon* their Generall) whilst they besieged *Syracusa* (making havoc of all that came in their way, not sparing the most holy things) were struck with a very sore plague, so that what by this

Pestilence

(f) Diod. 16.
Xen. 7. Cor.
Nep. in E-
pam.

The death of
Epimanondas.
(g) Diod. 15.
Plur. Agel.
Cor. Nep.
in Agr. Xe-
nop. in Encom.
Agel.
(h) *Dionysius*
(the father)
the Tyrant.
Diod. 15.

Pestilence, what by the *Syracusan* Navy, and the Army of *Dionysius*, they were utterly vanquished both by Land and Sea, in the first year of the 96. Olymp. (as *Diodorus* testifies). But they for all this, again invaded *Sicily*, and at last made a peace with *Dionysius*, who afterwards when he would have renewed the war, (i) eyed of a surfeit whilst he was preparing his Artillery, and after he had heard himself proclaimed twice Victor in the *Leanean* games at *Athens*. (k) He reigned 38. years, began his sovereignty the 25. of his age, and died in the beginning of the 103 Olymp. the year before Christ, 368, and his son who bore the same name succeeded him in the Throne, (l) against whom, *Dio* the son of *Hipparinus* (whose sister *Aristomache* was wife to the former *Dionysius*) by the guidance of two pack-Pedlers, went out of *Greece*, and (taking the opportunity of the Governours absence) possessed himself of *Syracusa*. Who having Garrisoned the Castle, when he saw he could bring the *Syracusans* to no conditions, sailed into *Italy*. In the interim, *Dio* was butchered by the *Zacynthian* Mercenaries, (m) in the third year of the 106 Olymp. *Dionysius*, the tenth year after his ejection, recovered *Syracusa*, being the second of the 108. Olymp. At last *Timoleon* the *Corinthian* petitioned thereunto by the *Syracusans*, deposed *Dionysius*, and sent him to *Corinth*, where he kept a private School of boyes till he was very old. This came to passe the second year of the 109 Olymp. the year before Christ 343.

About the time these things were agitated, *Timoleon* having abolished all the reliques of Monarchy, gave the *Carthaginians* a signal overthrow, the seventh day of the Month *Thargelion*, which falls upon the 26 of *May*, the latter end of the 4th year of the 110 Olymp. and so having appeased *Sicily*, spent the residue of his daies there in peace, and quiet.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Sociall and Sacred war in Greece, and of the exploits of Philip of Macedon.

The Sociall war in *Greece*, broke out in the third year of the 105 Olymp. (a) in which the *Byzantians*, *Rhodians*, *Coans*, (a) *Diod. 16.* and *Cbians*, together with *Mausolus* Prince of *Caria*: conspired together against the *Athenians*. *Chabrias*, the Generall of the *Athenians* perished in the war, the very same year, and in the 4th year that war was terminated.

(b) About this time, another war (which they called *Sacrum*, or the Holy, arose. The *Amphibryones* (which were certain Judges or Counsellours, elected out of all parts of *Greece*) imposed a mulct upon the *Lacedemonians* and *Phocenses*; on the one, because they held *Cadmea*, one of the *Cadmeans* Fortresses; on the other, for

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

(i) Diod. 15.

(k) Clk. Tufe.

(l) Diod. 16.
Corn. Nep.
& Plur. in Di-
one.
Dionysius the
younger.
Dio.

(m) Diod. 16.
Plur. in Dio-
Nep. in Dio.

Timoleon.

Plur. & Corn.
Nep. in Ti-
mol. Diod. 16.

(b) Diod. 16.
Pausan. Phoc.
P. 318. Just. 3.
Orat. 3. c. 12.

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Jul. Period,
unto 4430.
Phoenician
War.

(c) Philo d:
Provid. apud.
Euseb. 8. d:
P. 20. Evang.
P. 251.

for that they had inchoated upon some holy or dedicated land. *Philomelus* stirred his *Phocenses* to the spoiling of the Temple at *Delphos*. When the City was thus tainted with sacrilege, they were presently engaged in another Broyl with the *Locrians*, and the *Thebans*, wherein they expiated that heynous fact, with the utter ruine and slaughter of their whole Nation. In which it is most remarkable what (c) *Philo* in *Eusebium* writes, That whereas there was a Law, that whosoever should rob the Temple, or her money or Ornaments, should either be precipitated, or drowned, or burnt, three chief Captains of the *Phocenses*, who were partakers in this sacrilege, perished by these three severall deans; for first *Philomelus* being conquered by the *Thebans*, cast himself from a Precipice, and so died, as *Diod.* tells us, in the third year of the 106 Olymp. After him, *Onomarchus* was thrown into the waters by his own souldiers, and so drowned, the fourth year of the same Olymp. The third was *Phyllus*, who, the year following, was burnt alive in the Temple at *Abus*, although *Diodorus* and others say, he died of a Consumption. This was accomplished by *Philip* King of *Macedon*, to whose aid the *Thebans* flock'd, and the *Phocenses* had supplies from both *Lacedaemon*, and *Athens*. Yet all the Cities of the *Phocenses* except *Abus* which was clear of the sacrilege, were levelled with the Ground. This war began, as *Diodorus* reckons, in the second year of the hundred and sixth Olympiad, the three hundred ninety and ninth year from, or after, the foundation of *Rome*, and ended the very beginning of the tenth year of it in the latter end of the second of the hundred and eighth Olympiad; of the Julian Period, the four thousand three hundred sixty eighth, although (d) *Pausanias* will have it to begin whilst *Agarhocles* was Praetor at *Athens*, and in the fourth year of the hundred and fifth Olympiad, and to expire in the beginning of the hundred and eighth Olympiad, *Theophilus* being President, being two years before *Diodorus* his account, but I think it safer to content to the opinion of *Diod.* For (e) *Demosthenes* in his *Orat. de Ementit. Legat.* testifies, that in the very same year the Cities of the *Phocenses* were demolished by *Philip*; the *Pythian Games* were celebrated, (f) which (by reason of their great mourning) the *Athenians* omitted the sending of their *ambassadors*. (i. e.) their sacred Legats, and that the (i) *Pythian Games* ended in the latter end of the second year of the tetraeterick Olympian sports.

This Victory established *Philip* in the favour and great opinion of the *Grecians* in general, and at last in the sovereignty it self. He was the son of *Amyntas*, and being a Pledge at *Athens*, lived some time with *Epaminondas*, under whose discipline onely, his Acts afterwards sufficiently expresse how much he improved. (g) His three Brothers (of which *Perdiccas* was the last) being dead, he ascended the Throne the second year of the hundred and fifth Olympiad. The same

(d) Paus. Phoc.
p. 313.

(e) Demosthen.
ἐπι τὰ φη-
ται.

(f) Vide l. 1.
Doct. Temp.
c. 83.

(g) Diod. 16.
lib. 8.
Philip of Ma-
cedon.

year having vanquished the *Athenians* at *Metton*, he made peace with *Amphipolis*, that so he might with the more facility, subjugate his next neighbours. Then he Conquered the *Peonians*, and *Illyrians*; which done, he took *Amphipolis*, and having Conquered three Kings of the *Thracians*, *Peonians*, and *Illyrians*, he brought the *Olynthii* into his subjection by Policy; that is to say, bribes and deceits in plain English, in the beginning of the hundred and eighth Olympiad, in which very year the *Phocenses* being utterly expunged, he put an end to the Warre called *Sacrum*, or the Holy Warre, to which he came as an assistant, and General, at the intreaty of the *Thebans*.

(h) In the third year of the hundred and ninth Olympiad, after the death of *Arymbas*, King of the *Molossi*, he dethroned *Axid*, the son of *Arymbas*, and the Father of *Pyrrhus*, and set *Alexander*, the Brother of his Wife *Olympias*, in his place.

When he had opposed *Byzantium*, he was deterred from that enterprize, when he saw the *Athenians*, and other *Grecians* agree together against him, and therefore he concluded a peace with the *Athenians*, the hundred and tenth Olympiad; Which being broken, the third year after, he had a conflict with the same *Athenians*, and the *Boeotians* at *Cheronea*, and having the Victory, prosecuted it very moderately, and by the advice of *Demades*, renewed the peace and friendship with the *Athenians*. (i) After the Victory at *Cheronea*, he gave this testimony of a very moderate and sober mind, that he commanded that every day he should be put in mind of his frail condition, and to that very end he appointed a Boy, who should daily, before he left his Chamber, proclaim these words to him; *Philip thou art but a man*. At last being made General for the *Grecians* against the *Persians*, whilst he was preparing himself for the Warre, in the very height of the sport, in the Games which *Agis* set up in *Macedonia*, he was (k) stabbed by *Pausanias*, a Yeoman of the body to him; it is uncertain whether set on by his Wife *Olympias*, or his Son *Alexander*, which fell out in the beginning of the ninety first Olympiad, the year before Christ, three hundred thirty six. He reigned twenty four years.

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Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

(h) Plut. Pyrr.

(i) Aelia. l. 5.
Var. c. 15.

(k) Diod. 16.
lib. 8. c. 9.

CHAP. XII.

The most memorable Transactions in the Roman Affairs, from the beginning of the Peloponnesian War, to the death of Philip, that is, from the 373, to the 418 year of the City-Account.

(a) Liv. 4. &
Flor. l. 1. c. 12.
Eutr. 1.

Several Wars were waged at Rome, from the beginning of the Peloponnesian War, to the death of Philip. (a) For they had to do not onely with the *Æqui* and *Volscei*, but also with the *Veians*, whose City they besieged and kept at the Leaguer ten years together. When it was, that it came first into use to make Tents of Skins to defend themselves from the sharpness of the Winter-storms. They began the siege the 349, and the City was taken by *Camillus* the Dictator, the 358th year of the City-Account. The same *Camillus* reduced the *Falisci* to the Roman Empire, (not to much by force, as by the opinion he gained amongst them by his singular Justice) the 360 year from the foundation of Rome.

(b) Liv. 5.
Flor. l. 1. c. 13.
Plut. Cam.
Eutr. 1.

(b) But Rome her self, that famous Conquerers, had almost been brought to nothing by the *Galls*. Who, when in the 363 year they had besieged *Clusium*, and the Romans had sent the three *Falci* Legates thither, they, (contrary to the Laws of Nations) when they had once appeared in the front of the Army, forsook *Clusium*, and fled to the City.

At the first onset those Romans that stood to it were routed, and fled to *Alia*; and at last the City was taken, set on fire, and the Capitol (into which the flower of the City had betaken themselves) beset, and *Manlius*, being absent, had been taken by the enemy, but for the gagling of certain Geese at their approach; which awaked *Manlius* and the rest, who came together thither, and forc'd the *Galls* down a precipice from the Capitol. In this mean time, *Camillus*, who was banished, and at *Ardea*, was restored home, and while he was absent, elected Dictator. He, when he came, rally'd the Roman forces, and repell'd the *Galls*, and clear'd the Coasts of them within eight miles of the City.

After this, the Dictator, *Camillus*, perswaded the Romans from a phansie they were very earnest in, of leaving the ruines of Rome, and invading the *Veians*, (but with very much ado) and brought them to repair the ruines of their own Country. But *M. Manlius*, taken with the splendour of the Capitol, from which he had the surname, *Capitolinus*, being puff'd up with arrogance, he was induced, through his own ambition, and the favour he had with the people, to propose to himself, and go about the means of compassing the Sovereignty to himself; but being taken in this project, was precipitated from the (c) *Tarpeian* rock, (the very place he had had in charge to defend) the 370 year after the City was built.

(c) Liv. 16.
Plut. Cam.

(d) Liv. 6.
Flor. l. 1. c. 16.

(d) At length a great difference grew between the *Patricii* and the

the common people. For *C. Licinius*, and *L. Sextius*, Tribunes, made a law the 377 year of the City, That the Commons should have the election of another Consul; which when the Senate opposed most violently, the Tribunes would suffer no Officers of State to be created: (e) By which means Rome became an Anarchy for the space of five years, and at last the Plebeians prevailed in the 387 year of the City; and the year following, the common people made their first Consul, *L. Sextius*.

(f) In the 392 year of the City, there happening a great opening or gaping of the Earth in the midst of the Forum, and the Oracle commanded, that the best thing the Romans had, should be dedicated to it. Whilest all men wondered what this should mean, *M. Curtius*, an excellent young Souldier, and notably valorous, all armed and mounted on horseback, cast himself into it e jaws of the gaping earth, accounting, That no virtue more became a Roman, than valour and courage, nor was a greater good.

After this, they went to War with the *Tiburians*, the *Tarquini*; and *Falisci*, but most hotly the 398 year of the City, when the *Falisci* and *Tarquinians* fighting with fire-brands, and casting Serpents in the front, to the great terrour of the Priests, were conquered by *Fabius* Consul, and had conditions of peace granted to them both for 40 years, in the 403 year of Rome.

With the *Galls* also they had to do more than once. Whilest they stood in battalia, *M. Valerius*, Tribune of the host, at the age of 23 years, Pichier'd a certain bravado of the enemy, who stood challenging and inticing the Romans to battle, and slew him by the help of *Corvus*, in the 405 year of the City; whence he took the surname *Corvinus*; and the year following, for his singular deserts, was made Consul.

But none of these Wars proved more tedious and virulent, than the *Samnian*, which the Romans took upon them at the request of the *Campani*, the 411 year of the City. For they being vanquish'd by the *Samnians*, put themselves under the protection of the Romans, by a League of fealty, and so engaged the Romans in that War, (d) which lasted 70, or 71 full years, although the *Samnians* were often that while conquered, and often entred into League with the Romans; as in the 413th year they (e) renewed their hostility against the Romans; but the year following were conquered again by *Cos. Torquatus* and *Decius*, one of whom struck his son with an Ax, for that he had engaged in fight without commission; the other engaged himself for the Army, and they committed themselves to his fealty and protection; but soon after, viz. the 460 year, they rebelled, and were then clearly eradicated.

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

(e) Liv. 7.
The first Consul of the People.

(f) Liv. 7.
Orat. 3. c. 1.

M. Curtius.

The Samnian War.
Liv. 1. 7.
Flor. l. 1. c. 16.
Eutr. 2.

(d) Liv. 31.

(e) Liv. 8.
Flor. l. 1. c. 14.
Orat. 3. c. 9.

CHAP. XIII.

The famous wits of those Times.

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.(a) Diog. in
Plat. ex Apol.
P. 46.

THE (a) most fam'd for ingenuity and wisdom, in Greece, amongst the Philosophers, were *Plato*, who was born the first year of the 88 Olympiad, the 7th day of the month *Thargelion*, *Aminias* being President, who was also called *Epaminon*, which was in the 3556 year of the World, (for this year the Magistraship of *Aminias* expired a little before the beginning of the Olympiad) and dyed the first year of the 108 Olympiad, under the rule of *Theophilus*, the 406 year of the City-account, the 348 year before Christ, it being then the 81 year of his age. He began to hear *Socrates* his Lectures when he was twenty years of age; upon which account he could be his hearer not above eight years; for *Socrates* dyed the first year of the 95 Olympiad, when *Plato* was but 28 years of age.

(b) Diog.

(b) *Speusippus* his sister's son succeeded *Plato* in his School, who dyed the second year of the 110 Olympiad; *Lysimachus* then presiding, so that he kept that School about eight years. (c) *Tertullianus* says, this *Speusippus* being taken in adultery, dyed for it. Him *Zenocrates* succeeded for the space of 25 years.

(c) In Apol.
c. 46.(d) Diog.
Laert.

(d) *Aristotle*, that founder of the Sect of the *Peripateticks*, (as *Apollodorus* in *Diogenes* conceives) was born the first year of the 99 Olympiad, the 384th year before Christ, being younger than *Plato*, about 43 years, whom he began to learn of, in the 17th year of his age, was an auditor 20 years, and dyed when he had arrived to 63, being the third year of the 114 Olympiad; in which year also *Demoisthenes* descended the stage of this World.

(e) Vide l. 2.
de doct. Temp.
c. 6.

(e) *Eudoxus Cnidius* was famous the 103 Olympiad, as *Diogenes* tells us, who by the general account of that Age merited the crown amongst Astronomers.

(f) Diog.

(f) *Xenophon*, that support of *Platonists*, was illustrious at this time, not onely for his skill in Philosophy, but for his exquisite Souldier-ship. He, together with his brother *Cyrus*, the 4th year of the 94 Olympiad, whilest *Zenocrates* presided, being the year preceding the death of *Socrates*, undertook an Expedition against *Ariaxerxes*; and having put a period to the War, brought back the *Greek* Auxiliaries into *Greece* in safety. He departed the Scene of this world at *Corinth*, the first year of the 105 Olympiad, in the time of *Callidemides* his Magistraship, in which very year *Philip* began his reign over the *Macedons*, which falls in with the 3625 year of the World.

(g) Gellius,
l. 15. c. 23.

(g) This Age also was not a little famous for illustrious and most exquisite Historians, amongst whom *Thucydides* was the chief, concerning whom, that place of *Gellius*, in the eleventh book of *Pamphylus*, is most worthy taking notice of. *Hellanicus in initio belli Peloponnesiaci*, &c. (i.e) *Hellanicus* in the beginning of the *Peloponnesian*

ponnesian War had lived 60 years. *Herodotus*, 53. & *Thucydides*, 40.

Philistim the *Syracusian*, a familiar acquaintance of both the *Dionysius's*, left this life the 106 Olympiad, in a conflict at Sea which he had with the *Syracusians*, in behalf of *Dionysius minor*, or the less, as we have formerly related out of *Diodorus*.

Theopompus the Scholar of *Isocrates*, and *Ephorus* the *Cumean*, who was descended from *Ulysses*; *Ctesias* also the *Cnidian* Physician, who flourished in the time of the younger *Cyrus*: But *Isocrates*, that Master of Eloquence, was born the 86 Olympiad. *Lysimachus* presiding four years before the *Peloponnesian* war, and the 3548 year of the World, as *Dionysius* and *Plutarch* relate it, in his Life. He left this life the same year that the *Athenians* received that signal overthrow at *Cheronea*, in the time of *Cheronidas* or *Chyronidas* his President-ship, the 3646 year of the World.

Amongst the Poets of this Age, the most famous were *Aristophanes* the Comick about the *Peloponnesian* war, *Eupolis* and *Cratichus* also, two other Comicks, were not obscure then; neither *Philoxenus Cybereus*, *Timotheus*, *Telstes*, *Dithyrambicks* or Poets of *Bacchus*, flourished then also; as *Diodorus* records it in his 14th book. And *Dionysius* the major Tyrant, writ his Tragedies about this time.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Alexander the Great, and his time, with many Acts by him performed; of the death of Darius; the fall of the Persian Empire; and the death of Alexander.

(a) **A**lexander the son of *Philip*, for his high achievements, was surnamed *Great*. He was born the 106 Olympiad, the 328 year of the City, the 3628 of the World, and 356 before Christ, according to *Diodor*. *Plutarch* also adds, it was upon the 6th day of the month *Hecatombion*; on which very day, he tells us, *Philip* received three most welcome messages when he had taken *Potidea*; the first was, the victory *Parmenion* had over the *Illyrians*. The second, that he had the prize in the Olympick games, by the swiftnesse of his horse; and the last, the news of his son's birth; all which 'tis possible might fall out the same month *Lous* or *Hecatombion*; but they were never brought to his year the very same day. Likewise the Olympick Agones were celebrated in the *Plenilunium* or full of the Moon of that month which answers to *Hecatombion*, unless perchance the first month of the *Elidenses* happened that year to precede the *Attick Hecatombion* or *Lous*. *Rupertus* in his 9th book, de *victoria verbi Dei*, in the 11th Chapter of it, (out of what Author I know not) delivers, That *Nectanebus*, a certain Inchanter, whilest the Olympick games were at the height of agitation, turned himself into the

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.(a) Diod.
Plur. in
Alexand.
Arria. Curr.
Vide l. 10. de
Doct. Temp.
c. 32.
& Paral. pag.
856.

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
nro 4430.

shape of *Ammon* or Cornuted *Jove*, and by that means begat *Alexander*.

I.'s past controversy, that the same night *Alexander* entered the stage of this life, the Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus* was on fire, from which proceeded that saying of *Timaeus*, That it was no wonder that *Diana* whilst she was present at some part of the *Olympick Sports*, should be absent from her Temple. Which (b) *Cicero* commends as an acute phantise; but *Plutarch* justly despiseth it, as silly and disingenuous.

(c) *Alexander* was committed to the Tutorship of *Aristotle* at the age of 15, and in the 20th of his age, and the 418th of the City; his father *Philip* being slain, he began his reign; (d) *Pythodorus* being then President at *Athens*, who was also called *Pythocemus*.

In the very same year *Darius Codomanus*, the last of the *Persian* Kings, was crowned. Against whom, *Alexander*, by the general vote of *Greece*, besides the *Lacedaemonians*, was elected General. But the *Greeks*, like fickle-headed people as they were, whilst (e) *Alexander* was at war in *Thracia*, revolted from him. When he heard this, he made all speed with his Army towards them; and having reconciled himself to the *Athenians*, and some others, upon their fair deport, bent his Forces against the *Thebans*, who stood most stiffly against him, and having taken their City by force, utterly destroyed it the 15 day of the month *Bordromius*, which fell upon the fourth day of *Obober*, in the second year of the 111 Olympiad, as I conceive, (f) 90000 of the *Thebans* being put to the sword, and 30000 captivated; the children were all led captive, except the Hosts of *Philip*, who when he was a boy, was pledg in that City, and the off-spring of the old Poet *Pindar*, whose house only *Alexander* left standing in the whole City.

From thence passing the *Hellepont*, he arrived in *Asia* the 3650 year of the VWorld, the third year of his reign, as (g) *Zosimus* tells us. He had then in his Army 30000 foot, & 4500 horses; with which so small number, but old experienced and hardy Souldiers, he destroyed and abolished the *Persian* Empire. The first Combat happened to be at the River *Granicus* in *Phrygia*, where the *Persians* were vanquished, and almost all *Asia* became the Triumph of that victory, being pestered every where with the Greek Colonies, whilst *Aemmon*, in the mean time, the best Commander *Darius* had, harrassed the Islands.

(h) The second conflict was at *Isum*, a little before which fight, *Alexander* fell dangerously sick, but by the skill of a Physician of his father *Philips*, he soon recovered: at long running the *Persians* were worsted, although their Army consisted of no lesse than 400000 foot, and 100000 horse. The Tents of *Darius*, with his Mother, Wife, and Children, fell into the hands of *Alexander*, who treated them most courteously and vertuously. This happened the 333 year before Christ, the 3651 year of the World;

and

(h) Curtius,
1.3.

(g) Zoz. 1.

(f) Aelia. 13.
Var. 6. 7.

(e) Diod. 17.
Aia. 1. Plut.
Just. 11.

(d) Arianus
init. 1. 1.

(c) Diog.
Laert. in A. 117.

(b) 1. de Nat.
Deor.

and the year following, being the first of the 112 Olympiad, *Alexander* arrived in *Phoenicia*, (i) which when he was wholly possit of, saving *Tyre*, he sent thither Heraulds to perswade them to peace; but the *Tyrians*, contrary to the Law of Nations, put them to death, and cast them into the Sea. He was sorely provoked by this affront, and presently laid strict siege to the City, railed great bull-works against it, and used all military engines and force to the storming of the City: When they within, what through despair of pardon, what by being out of all hopes of, and from the *Carthaginians*, whose Ambassadors by chance were then there, and resolv'd them of that matter, stood it out the more resolutely, but at last were vanquished by plain force the seventh month after the siege was layd, when he commanded that they should all, except those that took sanctuary at the Temple, be put to the sword, and their houses set on fire, but 15000 of them were saved by the *Sidonians* of *Alexander's* Army, and carried to *Sidon*. There were six thousand men of war slain in the City; 2000 that escaped the sword, were crucified along the Sea-shore. The City was taken (as (k) *Arianus* tells us, *Anicerus* being chief Magistrate, (who is named *Niceratus* by *Diodor*.) the 332 year before Christ, in the month *Hecatombeon*, which falls much about the Solstice. *Diod.* writes, That *Hephestion* gave *Balonymus* for a King to this City, descended indeed of a royal stock, but by poverty become a gardner in the Suburbs of it. (l) But *Curtius* tells us, That before the captivity of *Tyre*, *Abdolominus* was not onely made King of this City, but of *Sidon* also. After this, *Alexander* subdued *Gaza* by force of Arms.

About this time, coming to *Jerusalem* he was entertained by *Jadduas* the Priest there. He sacrificed in the Temple, and bestowed many gifts upon the *Jews*; professing that he had an Apparition in *Macedonia*, in the very same garb that the high Priest came to meet him in, who advised him to go on with the *Persian* expedition, and promised him the Victory.

Afterwards he went to *Egypt*, and visited the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon*, and in his return thence, built *Alexandria*. At length he became Victor in the last battle, at *Arbella*, with *Darius*, in the second year of the 112 Olymp. the 331 year before Christ, and the 423 of the City, in which battle, *Plutarch* further recounts, *Darius* had ten hundred thousand souldiers in his Army, which Author (as also *Arrianus*) places the building of *Alexandria* before the sacrifice he made at the Temple of *Ammon*; But *Curtius*, *Diodor*, and *Justin*, conceive it to be after.

Upon this account the year of the World, 3653, and the 331 year before Christ, was the very year wherein *Alexandria* was founded. In which very year also the utter rout of the *Persians* at *Arbella*, or *Gaugamela*, put a period to the *Persian*, and gave beginning to the *Macedonian* or *Grecian* Empire. Which year is thought to be the sixth year of the reign of *Alexander*, and so much after the death of his father *Phillip*.

Darius

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
nro 4430.

(i) Diod.
Curt. 4.
Arianus
Plut. Just.
1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

(k) Lib. 2.

(l) Curt. 1. 4.

Joseph. 1. 11.
cap. 9.

Diod. 1. 5.
Curt. 4.
Plutarch.
Alex. Just. 21.

Plin. 1. 2.
c. 90.

The last and utter break-neck of the *Persian* Empire and *Darius*.

Anno 4186
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

Darius with much ado escaped out of the fight, and by the swiftnesse of his hories heels, frustrated the pursuit of *Alexander* after him, and having rallied his forces, and joynd in battle again, was by *Bessus* the commander of the *Babrians* basely butchered, the next year after the overthrow at *Arbella*. In the mean while, *Alexander* being possessed of *Susiana*, he spoiled *Persepolis* the head of the Nation, and burned the Kings Palace therein to the ground.

Nor was *Antipater*, *Alexanders* Generall, lesse fortunate in his contest with the *Lacedemonians*, wherein *Agis* the King lost his life.

In the East, *Alexander* got more victories then he marcht paces, every where as he went. He brought under his subjection all *Hycania*, the *Paropomisades*, the Inhabitants of *Caucasus*, the *Indians* when he had first conquered their King, and taken him prisoner, and after them divers Nations and Provinces far and wide. The first year of the 113 Olymp. *Bessus* was delivered up to him and he gave him condigne punishment for his treachery to his Lord and Master *Darius*. By this he was so puffed with his high success, that not able to bear so great fortune, he began to forget his humane state, and would be accounted the son of *Jupiter*.

Then by flattery, luxury, and excesse, his disposition was quite altered into immane cruelty, infomuch that he put many friends to death, who had deserved very well both of him and his father *Philip*. Amongst these, he too rashly brought *Parmenion*, a most valiant Captain, and his son *Philotas*; and slew *Clitus* with his own hands at a Banquet. About two years before his death, he lost *Hephestion* his chief friend, whose death he took to heart out of measure, and most womanly; whose body he commanded to be carried to *Babylon*, and there to be interred with great solemnity. And would needs have him accounted a god, as *Lucian* tells us in his book, *De Calumnia*.

At last in the thirteenth year of his reign, that is, when he had reigned twelve compleat years and seven Moneths, he died at *Babylon* of a disease he had contracted by his intemperance in drinking, or (as some think) by poyson, in the beginning of the thirty third year of his age.

CHAP. XV.

The most remarkable occurrences transacted in the East and in Greece from the death of *Alexander* unto *Pyrrhus* his time.

(a) Diod. l. 18.
De 17. apud
Phor. cad. 82.
Cür. l. 10.
Arrian. de re-
bus post, Alex.
ebicum gestis
apud Phor.
Cod. 82.

After *Alexanders* death, in regard he would nominate no successor, there grew up almost as many kings as there were Governours and Captains belonging to him: but *Perdiccas* at first had the command of almost all, for that *Alexander* upon his death-bed, gave him his ring: and afterwards their minds changing,

Arideus,

Arideus, son of *Philip* by *Philinna* a *Thessalian*, and a Concubine of his was made ritular (and had very near been indeed) King, and took to himself, and had given him the name of *Philip*; and *Perdiccas* was appointed his vice gerent: then were the Sattapæ's and Prefectures all distributed into Principalities, and assigned; to *Ptolemy* the Son of *Lagus*, *Egypt*; to *Laodemon* the *Asiatican*, *Syria*; to *Philotas*, *Sicilia*; to *Python*, *Media*; *Paphlagonia* to *Eumenes*, with *Cappadocia*, and the outer Provinces; *Pamphilia* to *Antigonus* with *Lydia* and *Phrygia* the Greater; *Caria* to *Cassander*, *Lydia* to *Antigonus*, *Purygia* the lesse to *Leonatus*, *Thracia* to *Lysimachus*; *Macedonia* to *Antipater*; the upper Provinces of *Asia* to those who were then Governours of them. *Seleucus* was made commander of the Horse of his companions. *Craterus* at this time had been sent by *Alexander* with 10000 choise and tryed Souldiers in *Cilicia*, to whom, together with *Antipater*, was *Gracia* appointed.

This while, the *Grecians* hearing of the death of *Alexander* were every where in a tumult. In the first place the *Athenians*, who under their Captain *Leosthenes*, called the *Greeks* to liberty; overthrew *Antipater*, and besieged him at *Lamia*, a Town of *Thessaly*, whence it was called the *Lamian* war, which began the first year after the death of *Alexander* (b) but the year following, when *Craterus* joynd his forces with *Antipater*, the *Athenians* were foyled at *Cranon* in the Moneth *Metagisition*, which falls even with our *August*; and in *Boedormion*, that is *September*, they received the Guard of *Macedonians* against *Mamychias*.

(c) But *Perdiccas*, desiring to bring all things in the East to himself and his command, in order to his suppressing the Governours and commanders, he resolved to begin with *Ptolemy*. Against whom he led a most strong Army, but by his pride having alienated the affections of his Souldiers, in the passing of *Nilus* they conspired against him and slew him the 322 year before *Christ*. But *Eumenes* a friend to *Perdiccas*, a little before had a conflict with *Craterus* and *Neoptolemus*, and came off Victor, which two being both conquered and slain, the one with his own hands, for this cause both *Eumenes*; and *Alcetas*, *Perdiccas* his brother; were voted enemies, and all things else were disposed and ordered by *Ptolemy* and *Antipater*, under whose jurisdiction the Principality of *Antigonus* then was, *Antigonus* by that means being sent against *Eumenes* and *Alcetas*, overthrew them both in *Pisidia*. *Antipater* died whilst *Polyspercon* was tutor of King *Arideus*, and his wife *Euridice*, and his son *Cassander* Chiliarch; with which fortune being not content, he fell over to *Ptolemy* *Polyspercon*, recalled *Olympias* the Mother of *Alexander* to *Macedonia*, from *Epirus*; whither she had fled for fear of *Antipater*. She, when she was restored, put to death *Philippus* *Arideus*, and his wife *Euridice*, and many other Princes that were friends to *Cassander*. (d) *Diodor.* says this fell out about the three hundred and eighteenth year before *Christ*, who assigns six years and four Moneths to the reign of *Arideus*.

Anno 4185.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

The Successors of *Alexander*.

The *Lamian* War.
(b) *Auct. Cir.*
& *Plut.* in *Demost.*

(c) *Diod. Dex.*
Cor. Nep. ac
Plut. in *Eum.*

(d) *Diod. 19.*

At

Anno 418.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

(e) Diocl. 12.

(f) Plur. Phoc.
Cor. Nep.

(g) Cor. Nep.
N. Plur. in
Eum. Diocl. 12.

(h) Plur. in
Demet.

At the same time *Cassander* had to do with *Polyspercon* in *Gracia*, and *Eumenes* (one that held with *Polyspercon* and *Olympias*) with *Antigonus* in *Asia*. The Athenians came into the hands of *Cassander*; who took away their popular Government, and constituted *Demetrius Phalerius* over them. This *Demetrius* was the Scholer of *Theophrastus*, whose parallell for Eloquence and Philosophy that age could not produce. This mutation of State-affairs happened in the Praetorship of (e) *Archippus*, in the third year of the 115 Olympiad, a little before which *Phocion* being a condemned person, was lit on by *Polyspercon*, and sent to *Athens*, (f) where he was executed by the Athenians (as the manner was) with a potion of wild Hemlock. *Cassander*, the first year of the 116 Olympiad, having got possession of *Macedonia*, sent *Olympias* out of the World, and took *Thessalonice* the sister of *Alexander* the Great, to his conjugall bed.

(g) *Eumenes* having a long while tyred out *Antigonus* in *Asia*, was at last betrayed into his hands by his old souldiers called *Argaspidi* or silver-shielded, and put away by him the tenth year after the death of *Alexander* the Great. From this time *Antigonus* growing very much in power and wealth, together with his son *Demetrius*, who was surnamed *Polyorctes*, waged war against *Cassander* and *Ptolomey*; both of them pretending to restore the liberty of the *Gracian* Cities, which *Cassander* had infringed. The greatest part of them, by the help of his son *Demetrius*, *Antigonus* restored to their own Laws and priviledges. In the first place, the 15th year after they had been brought under by the *Lamian* war, he removed the Garrison from *Athens*, and restored the City to its former immunities the 307. year before Christ. In which year not onely they two, but all the rest of *Alexanders* successours took to themselves both the name and port of Kings, Immediately upon this, in the 24th year after the death of *Alexander*, the 301. year before Christ, and the last of the 119 Olymp. when the extraordinary power of *Antigonus* and *Demetrius* was become formidable to all the rest, *Lysimachus*, *Cassander*, and *Seleucus* joynd their forces, (to the number of 74000 foot; of horse, 10500; and 120. Chariots) against them two, whose armies consisted of 70000 foot; and 10000 horse, and 75 Elephants: which all met, and fought at the very Town of *Phrygia*. *Antigonus* was conquered, and died in the battle, and *Demetrius* fleeing into *Gracia*, was kept out by the Athenians. (h) But a little after having recruited his forces, he made against *Athens*, and took the City after a years siege, and deposed *Lachares* (who ruled as King there) in the first year of the 121 Olymp. Then appeared the Kings great clemency, who behaved himself so courteously towards them (who, being conquered, could expect nothing but the utmost) that after some verball reprehensions, he restored unto them, not onely their liberty, but all things else that were theirs, and having placed a Garrison there, bent his forces against the *Lacedemonians*, whom with their king *Achidanus*, when he had conquered, and was preparing

paring to besiege *Sparta*, he was encouraged to make for *Maceon*, (1) for that lately *Cassander* had died (to wit, the third year of the 120 Olymp.) and left three sons which he had by *Thessalonica*, the eldest of which named *Phillip*, having reigned but one year now the other two, *Antipater* and *Alexander* were at ods about the Kingdome, which was the ground of fresh hopes to *Demetrius*. *Antipater* the son in Law to *Lysimachus* King of *Thrace* (for that he saw her something more inclined to his brother *Alexander* then to him) slew his mother, she begging her life of him by those her breasts he had been nourisht by. *Alexander* therefore desired aid of *Pyrrhus*, who, upon that condition, received part of *Macedonia* into his power. At this time also came *Demetrius*, whom also *Alexander* had sent for, who, having expell'd *Pyrrhus* and *Antipater*, and slain *Alexander*, got the whole possession of *Macedonia*, the third year of the 121 Olymp.

(k) But when he levied a great army consisting of two hundred thousand foot, and twelve thousand horse, with a Navy of five hundred ships, for the regaining of *Asia*; *Seleucus*, *Lysimachus*, *Ptolomey*, and *Pyrrhus*, with one consent prepared for to oppose him. Being expell'd *Macedonia*, and terrified with the defection of other of his Cities, he is forc't to yield himself into the hands of *Seleucus*: who voluntarily gave his daughter *Stratonice* to Wit to his Son *Antiochus*, because he was so desperately in love with her, that thereby he was in danger of his life, and with him the third year after, he most ingloriously died by his intemperance and Luxury, being the third year of the hundred twenty-third Olympiad.

(l) Not long after, these three Conquerours died. *Ptolomey* the son of *Lagus* having transfered the Kingdome to *Philadelphus*, his son, left this life the first year of the hundred twenty and fourth Olympiad. *Lysimachus* the third year of the same Olympiad, the two hundred eighty second year before Christ, past into *Asia* against *Seleucus*, and there in a fight died the seventy fourth of his Age. And *Seleucus* in his seventy seventh year (the last of *Alexanders* associates in war) about seven Months after, distressed by the cunning and treachery of *Ptolomey Ceraunus*, the brother of *Philadelphus*, lost the Kingdome of *Macedonia* (which he had taken from *Lysimachus*) and with it his life. *Demetrius* being dead, his posterity reigned in *Macedonia*, untill the time of *Persens* the son of *Philip*, of whom we shall speak more hereafter.

And these are the chief Kingdomes that after *Alexander's* death rose out of his ashes, and which are numbred four by *Daniel* the Prophet, shadowed under obscure figures, The Chief of them were *Ptolomey* the son of *Lagus*, in *Egypt*; *Seleucus* in *Babylonia*, and *Syria*; *Cassander* in *Macedonia* and *Gracia*, and *Antigonus* in *Asia*: all which (as also did *Lysimachus* in *Thracia*) assumed the Title, Badges, and Port of Kings; in the second year of the 118 Olympiad, (c) as we find by *Diodorus*, the year before Christ 307. In emulation of whom, the Tyrant *Agathocles* (who then

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

(i) Jul. 16.
The death
of Cassander.

(k) Plur. in
Pyrrho. & De-
metrio.

Demetrius his
death.

(l) Jul. 17.
Paul. Phoc.
33. Dexip.
apud. Euseb.
in Collec. Gr.
p. 49.

The four
Dominions of the
Greeks.
(m) Dan. 7. 6.

(c) Diocl. 12.

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

The Ptolemy
Kings of
Egypt.

chanc'd to be in *Africa* at war with the *Carthaginians* took upon him also the honour and title of King. At last, *Antigonus* being subdued, the whole fell into the power of the three Dominions, to wit, that of *Egypt*, *Syria*, and *Macedonia*: to which that of *Pergamus* was added, which took its rise, and was founded in the reign of *Lysimachus*.

The Dominion or Kingship of the *Ptolemy*s in *Egypt* continued along in the direct line of Posterity, from *Ptolemaus* the son of *Lagus* the very founder of it, (or, as *Pausanias* in his *Atticks* tells us, of *Philip* the father of *Alexander* the Great, who although he had the title of King but the eighteenth year after the death of *Alexander*, yet his Kingdom or reign is reckoned from the very year wherein *Alexander* dyed. From this time therefore began the *Ptolemy*s to reign in *Egypt*. For they have fourty years attributed to them by *Eusebius*, and all the rest,) and reach't from the 3660 year of the VWorld, to the 3699. For in this very year he substituted his son *Ptolemy*, surnamed *Philadelphus*, King in his life-time; which son was born unto him by *Berenice* his Wife.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Agathocles, Pyrrhus, and divers Expeditions of the Gauls into Græcia.

(a) Diod.
l. 19.

ABOUT the same time (a) *Agathocles* reigned in *Syria*, very meanly born, the son of *Carcinus* a private Citizen of *Belgium*, of whom he learnt the trade of a Potter. He got to be Tyrant in *Syracusa* the fourth year of the 115th Olympiad, the 3667th year of the VVoeld; which place he continued in for about twenty eight years, through most strange variety of fortune. (b) Having often conquered the *Sicilians*, he had to do also with the *Carthaginians*, by whom at the River *Himera*, being worsted in the third year of the 117 Olympiad, unadvisedly conveying his Forces into *Africa*, he there required the destruction of his Forces to the Victors. *Cyrus* makes this Expedition of the *Syracusans* into *Africa*, and the siege of *Carthage* contemporary; in which account he is out no less than two and twenty years. The year wherein *Agathocles* passed into *Africa*, is noted for a most remarkable Eclipse of the Sun, by *Diodorus* and *Josin*, which happened at *Syracusa* about eight of the clock in the morning, of the 15th day of August, the 4404th year of the Julian Period, the 310 year before Christ. The *Carthaginians* being reduced to very great extremity, sacrifice their children to *Saturn*, and recall their General *Amilcar* from *Sicilia*. But he having besieged the *Syracusans*, is taken by the very besieged, and put to death. (c) At last, *Agathocles* taking Sea against the *Britannians* in the 4th year of the 122 Olympiad, the 229 before Christ, is poisoned by his Nephew *Agathocles*. (d) *Diodorus* in his excerpts of the last Edition calls him *Agatharchus*.

(c) Diod. 20.
& in Ed. l. 21.
Jus. 23.

(d) Excerpt.
Vale. p. 27.

(e) The various fortune of *Pyrrhus* was no less stupendious, but his virtue as a lawful Prince much more illustrious, who being the son of *Eacidas*, the son of *Arybas*, who was born Prince of the *Stolus*; and being depell'd from his Country under *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, who had married his siter *Didamia*, had the very rtements of his martial discipline. For in that famous conflict, wherein *Demetrius* with his father *Antigonus* was overcome; he was one being yet a very youth. Afterwards by the affinity and furtherance of *Ptolemy Lagidas*, and his wife *Berenice*, he regained his Kingdom, whose beginning (f) *Velleius* attributes to that year, wherein *Q. Fabius*, and *P. Decius Mus*, were Consuls, which is the 459 year of the City-account, and the 3689 year of the World. In which very year being intreated in ayd into *Macedonia*, to *Alexander* the son of *Cassander*, he requires his part of it. Whence being depuls'd by *Demetrius Poliorcetes* for some years, partly by himself, partly joyning his Forces with *Lysimachus*, *Ptolemy*, and *Seleucus*, he made war upon him, and for his reward enjoyed *Macedonia*, indeed, but not above seven moneths. Immediately after being called to the ayd of the *Tarentines* into *Italy*, he warrs in vain upon the *Romans*. And likewise attempting *Sicilia*, he was beaten as well thence, as out of *Italy*, and so return'd home. Then again he gets possession of *Macedonia*, having ejected *Antigonus* the son of *Demetrius*. Lastly, being called to the ayd of *Cleonymus* of *Sparta*, the son of *Arcus* into *Peloponnesus* against *Antigonus*, he dyed at *Argos* the first year of the 127 Olympiad, and the 272 year before Christ, in the 23 year of his reign, as it appeareth, in that he began to reign the 459th of the City, and the 295 before Christ. He had a very sad Auspicious that very night that he entered *Argos*, A Bird sitting upon the point of his Spear; as *Eliazus* writes.

(c) A dispatch also of the *Gauls* into *Thrace* and *Greece* happened into the same space of time. It is described by *Pausanias* to be threelfold. First of all, *Cambauls* being Captain, they pierced even into *Thrace*; with whose wasting being contented, they returned home. Secondly, their Army being divided in three parts, some came to *Thrace*, *Corethrius* being Leader, others to *Pannonia*, *Brennus*, and *Achibore* Leaders; the rest *Bolgus* carried into *Macedonia* and *Illyricum*. The *Macedonians* daring to resist this man, do receive a great slaughter. The valour of one chief one, *Sajbenes*, raised up the affairs of *Macedonia*, being past hope; who beat back the *Barbarians*, triumphingly rejoycing in victory, and drove them out of the borders of *Macedonia*; and by that desert obtained the Kingdom. (a) *Polybius* writeth, That four Kings, *Ptolomey Lagidas*, *Lysimachus*, *Seleucus*, and *Ptolomey Ceraune*, dyed within the 124 Olympiad. Wherefore the murder of *Ceraune* shall be truly reckoned to the fourth year of that Olympiad going out, of the World 3704.

The year following brought a third breaking in of the *Gauls* into *Greece*, *Brennus* and *Achibore* being Generals, whose Army consisted

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

(c) Plur. in
Pyrrho. Dio.
dori Eclor.
Justinus, l. 16.
& seq.

(f) Velleius,
lib. 1.

(c) Book 10.
of Hist. of
years, ch. 16.
The breaking
in of the
Gauls into
Thrace and
Greece.
Pausan.
Phoc. p. 225.
Jus. b. 34.
Dextr. in Coll.
of Scal.

(a) Polyb. 2.
p. 128. &
155.

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period.
unto 4430.

Pausan. Phoc.
fol. 335.

consisted of 152 thousand footmen, twenty thousand and four hundred horsemen; unto every of which horsemen, were adjoynd two servants, who should succeed their dead masters: which *στρατηγία*, or certain number of Souldiers, they called *αυτομαχοι*, or a twice-horsing. For the French or Gauls did name a horse, *μικρο*, laith *Pausanias*. So there were, sixty and one thousand horsemen, and two hundred more. They are first overcome at *Thermopylae*, then at *Parnassus*, whither they had broken thorow, for obtaining and spoiling the Temple of *Delphos* sake. *Brennus* himself, many wounds being received, drinking down new wine more largely, voluntarily ended his life. That calamity of the Gauls is noted by *Pausanias*, *Anaxicrates* being chief Ruler, in winter-time; this was in the second year of the 125 Olympiad before Christ 279.

Again, the following year, *Democles* being Pretor of *Athens*, the Gauls poured forth themselves into *Asia*, as the same *Pausanias* sheweth: But *Polybius* writeth, That in the same year the remainders of the Gauls invaded *Thrace*, *Comanotorium* being their Captain, and required tribute from the *Byzantines*.

Polyb. 4.
p. 313.

CHAP. XVII.

Things done by the Romans from the year of the City Built, 419, unto 472.

WHILE in the East, and Greece, all things were, by *Alexander the Great*, and his succeeders, through Wars and Tumults, in a hurly-burly, Italy suffered no less storms of weapons; in which the Roman valour exercised it self unto the dominion of the world.

(a) The War with the *Samnites* was beyond the rest, of a long continuance, and very dreadful, (b) of which I have made mention above; the which in this space of time was most sharply carried on with some slaughter, in the mean time, and disgrace of the Romans; but with a great, and, which is the top of all, the last of the *Samnites*, who being at last subdued, in the year of the C. B. 482, made an end of War, in the 71 year, as we have already said; to wit, from the year of the City 411, unto 481. (c) In which space, the *Caudine Furca*, or gallows made of the trunks of Trees, were made noble by the disgrace of the Romans, in the year of the City 433, the 4th after the death of *Alexander the Great*, when the Roman Army yielded to their enemies, and, with both Consuls, was cast under the yoke. But that disgrace, the year following, *Pappus* repayed with a greater overthrow of the *Samnites*, and like disgrace, a most valiant Commander in that Age: besides whom, many others also are reckoned up by *Livy*, (d) who might be equal to *Alexander*, if (as the report was) he had come into Italy. (e) Another *Alexander* King of *Epirus*, Uncle of the Great, being sent for into Italy, by the *Tarentines*, when as

(a) Liv. 9.
Eutrop.
The War with
the Samnites.
b. ch. 12.

(c) Liv. 9.

(d) Liv. 9.

(e) Liv. 9.
Just. 12.
Orat. 3. ch. 11.

he had oftentimes fought valiantly against the *Samnites*, *Bruttians*, and *Lucanes*, a peace being made with the Romans in the year of the C. B. 422, was at length slain by the *Lucanes* at the River *Acheront*, in the year of C. B. 428, the third of the 113 Olympiad, *Alexander* the Great surviving.

(1) With the Gauls also a fight is renewed one time after another; whose divers in-breaking, I will briefly touch at, out of *Polybius*, and the Roman Annals. The thirtieth year after that they conquered Rome, not far from the *Colline*, or little hill-gate, a great slaughter being made on both sides, they were scarce turned away, *Servilius Ahubala* being chosen Dictator, was the cause of that Tumult, in the year of C. B. 394. In the 12th year after, which was of the City 405, they were again slain by *Camilius*; at which time *Valerius Corvina* overcame the provoking Gaul by the help of a Raven or Crow. After thirteen years, they make a Peace and League with the Romans, in which they remained 30 years. Therefore a little before the 45th year of C. B. the Gauls on this side the *Alpes*, with those beyond the *Alpes*, and *Etruscians*, destroyed the fields of the Romans. Thence those of this side the *Alpes* being returned with a great prey, about this very prey do fight with swords among themselves. The 4th year after, they being joyned together with the *Samnites* and *Etruscians*, a battle being joyned, they slew the Roman Legion, of which *L. Scipio* Propretor was chief. At which time another fight flaming, and the left-wing of the Army now giving back; *P. Decius*, Consul, avowed his head, and brought forth a victory by his own death, in the year of C. B. 459.

(2) Ten years after these things being slidden away, the *Senonian* Gauls being again called forth by the *Lucanes*, *Bruttians*, *Samnites*, and *Etruscians*, besieged *Aretius*; and *L. Caelius* the Pretor being overcome, they slew thirteen thousand of the Romans. Which overthrow, the Consul *Dolabella* straightway revenged, and the Gauls being put to flight, their City *Sena* being taken, he brought thither a plantation. The *Boians* being much troubled at the misery of the *Senones*, and conspiring with the *Etruscians*, make fight at the Lake of *Vadimo*; in which all the *Etruscians* for the most part were slain, very few of the *Boians* escaped. That happened in the 471 year of the City. But the following year, the *Boians* being again by the Romans utterly overthrown, intreated peace, and a league, the third year before *Pyrrhus* came into Italy.

(b) Moreover, the *Paleopolitans*, where now is *Neapolis*, daring to bring War on the Romans, in the third year, which was of C. B. 428, were by *Publius* the Proconsul subdued.

So, 12 people of the *Etruscians* being stirred up for the destruction of the Roman name, in the year of C. B. 442, (c) were overcome in the year 444, by *Fabius* the Consul, in a great battle, in the which were slain, or taken, to the number of 60 thousand of the enemies.

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period.
unto 4430.

(b) Polyb. 2.
p. 106.
Liv. 2.
Wars begun
with the
Gauls.

(a) Polyb.
p. 107. & 108.
Eutr. Epit.
Liv. 13.

(b) Liv. 3.

(c) Liv. 9.
Flor. 1. c. 17.
Orat. 3.
ch. 21.

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

CHAP. XVIII

Of Men excelling in Learning.

(d) Diog. in
Aristot.
(e) The same
Author in
Diog. the
Cyn.

AT Athens, after the (d) death of *Aristotle*, who dyed in the third year of the 114 Olympiad, *Theophrastus Eresius* governed the School of the *Peripateticks*; when as two years before, *Diogenes* the Cynick departed out of life, (e) to wit, in the same year: (wherein also *Alexander* the Great dyed) almost ninety years of age.

(f) Diog. in
Xenocrate.

(f) *Xenocrates*, Master of *Plato's* sect, when he had been chief over it five and twenty years, to wit, from the second of the 110 Olympiad, and *Lyssimachus* chief Ruler, dyeth in the third year of the 116 Olympiad. (g) Also *Polemo* the hearer of *Xenocrates*; *Crates* of *Polemo*; and *Crantor* of *Sola*, of him; likewise *Arcefilas* the hearer of *Crantor*, was the author of a middle Univerfity, of *Pitana*, a Town of *Eolis*, who was accounted famous in the 120 Olympiad.

(a) Idem.

Diog. in Epi-
curus.
Zeno the
Stoick.

In the third year of the 109 Olympiad, *Epicurus* was brought forth to light; he dyed in the second year of the 127 Olympiad, being 92 years old. *Zeno* the founder of the sect of the *Stoicks*, before the Schollar of *Crates*, beautified that same Age; whom *Eusebius* sheweth to have dyed in the 129 Olympiad. Likewise *Demetrius Phalereus* the Schollar of *Theophrastus*, no lesse noble in the ability of governing the Common Wealth, than of Philosophy and Eloquence. He was chief Governour of *Athens* 10 years, as saith *Diogenes Laertius*. (b) But he began in the third year of the 115 Olympiad; in which year, *Cassander* conquered *Athens*. But in the second year of the 118 Olympiad, *Demetrius Poliorcetes* obtaining, he fled into *Egypt* unto *Ptolomy* the son of *Lagus*, (c) who dying, and being by *Ptolomey Philadelphus*, banished, and pining with grief, he perished with the biting of an

(b) Diog. 18.
Plut. in Phoc.

Aspe about the first year of the 124 Olympiad. (d) *Timocharis* was famous in the knowledg of Astronomy about the 121 Olympiad.

(c) Diog. in
Demetr.

(d) Ptolem. 7.
ch. 5.

But *Demosthenes* overcame the rest in the famousness of a name, (e) who in the third year from the death of *Alexander*, the same in which *Aristotle* yielded to Nature's destiny in the Island *Galaxaria*, whither he had betaken himself for fear of the *Macedonians*.

(e) Plut. in
Demosth.

Menander the Comical Poet is declared to have dyed, *Philip* being chief Governour; as it is in an old note or writing, seeing he was born in the third year of the 109 Olympiad, *Sofigeneas* being chief Ruler: So he dyed, being fifty years of age.

(f) *Timon*

(i) *Timon* a *Sicilian Tauromenite* in the time of *Agathocles*, wrote a History, by whom being driven out of *Sicily*, he vindicated himself in a phrase of writing, the which he is said to have used the more intemperate against him. (g) But on the contrary, *Callias* of *Syracusa*, because he had been moved by the same Tyrant, with great benefits in his History, shamefully flattered him.

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

(f) Died. in
collecl. of Va:
lef. p. 258.

(g) The same.
(h) Tarian.
with Euf. of
Pramp. in 289.

(i) Joseph.
Antiq. ch. 3.
Theoph. to
Autol. 3.

But *Alexander* the Great reigning, (h) *Berosus* the *Egyptian*, and under his Successors, *Ptolemus Lagida*, and *Philadelphus* (i) *Manetho* of the City of *Diospolis*, Historians, are remembred.

The End of the Third Book.

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