

Anno 4431.
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unto 4713.



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

The Fourth Book.

Containing an History of memorable affairs from the Year of the Julian Period 4431. to 4713.

CHAP. I.

Occurrences in the Roman state, from the Account of the City, 472. to 536. and chiefly concerning the Epirotick, first Punick, and Gallick Wars.

The Romans now began to redeem their liberty from the Greeks, obtained by their courages and powers, which began to be debilitated, and therefore Italy and Africk will yield greater subjects for History then the Orient which is the cause of our first beginning with the Roman History.

(a) Epit. Liv. 13. Plut. in Pyr. Europ. 2. Flor. l. i. c. 18. Orol. l. 4. c. 4. Just. 24. Died. in Eclo.

(a) The people called Tarentini as soon as the Roman Army removed thence, in the year from the foundation of the City 472. fell injuriously upon the Roman Legats, for lucre sake, and thereby provoked the Romans, not because they had any such strength, whereby

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whereby they might possibly make good their affront, but passionately by Grecian levity incited thereunto, for which L. Amilius Barbula overcame in battail the Tarentines, Samnites, and Salentinians, which so intraged them, that they procured Pyrrhus to their aid who in the year of the account of the City 474. drew his Army into Italy, and waged a war with the Romans, which continued six years, when the Romans first met with them they retreated, Leinius being their leader, surpris'd not so much with the Army as the unwonted sight of their Elephants. Pyrrhus at the request of C. Fabricius, released the prisoners without any rancke at all. Presently peace was endeavoured by the Embassy of Cineas, which took no effect, blind Appius working against it, twice they joynd in battell with the Romans, it being uncertain whether tide had the greatest losse, then called by the Syracusians against the Pœni, where things succeeded not according to his desire, he returned into Italy. In the year of the City 479. he was overcome, spoiled of his Cattles, and being driven out of Tarentum, returned into Epirus, after he had warred six in Italy, and the Pœni.

(a) Pyrrhus being quite chased away, the Tarentines, Brutians, and Carthaginians, who contrary to their league assisted in this War, overcome in fight, submitted to the Roman authority and power, and obtained quiet and liberty in the year from the foundation of the City 482, in that which went before (b) Ptolemy Philadelphus, was united, or associated himself to the Romans.

(a) Epit. Liv. 14. Orol. 4. c. 3.

(b) Eutr. 2.

(c) The Pirenian, Selentinian, and lastly of all the most grievous war the (d) Punick followed, which was first begun in the year of the City account 490, the eleventh year after Pyrrhus returned into Epirus.

(c) Flor. l. c. 19 (d) Polyb. 1. Epit. Liv.

(e) The cause of the first Punick war, was the ambition of both Cities, and their mutual suspected and formidable power. The Maritimi offered affronts to Hiero King of the Syracusians and ally of the Carthaginians, who (f) in the year of the Olympiad, 126. the second was first made Governour by the Syracusians, and after saluted King the fourth Olympiad, 127, he made war against the Mamertini, who dwell in Messana: These implore the Roman aid, having begun to fight against the forces brought into the Island by Hiero, and the Carthaginians; the fortune of that war was long doubtful, the Carthaginians prevailing at Sea, and the Romans upon the land, who at last in the fourth year of the war, in the year of the City, 493, obtained the art of Sailing and fighting at Sea, better then formerly. But that being again and again laid aside, and taken up, they at last had the upper hand. In that war, Attilius a Prince or Duke, commeth to be remembered with the first or chief; who, the forces of the Carthaginians being broken in a Sea and land battell, when as he would not grant peace to them desiring it, but on unequal terms, was overcome by Xanthippus, a Captain of the Lacedemonians, and taken in the battell with 15 thousand souldiers, 30 thousand being slain, in the year of the City 500. lacking two. He afterwards being sent to Rome by the Carthaginians,

(e) Polyb. 1. p. 13. & 169. Epit. Liv. Flor. 2. c. 2. Eutr. 2. Appian. Orol. l. 4. c. 7. (f) Polyb. 1. p. 8. Pausan. Eliac. 2. p. 189.

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(b) Polyb. b. 1.
p. 65. App. in
Pun. Died. in
Collect. p. 75

(b) Polyb. 1.
p. 38.
(c) Eutr. 3.
Plur. in Numa
Orof. 4. ch. 11.

(d) Polyb. 2.
p. 101.

(e) Polyb. 2.
p. 109.
Flor. 2. ch. 4.
O of. 4. ch. 13.
(f) Cic. 2. Uni-
versity questi-
ons.

(g) Polyb. 3.
p. 113.
Eutr. 2.

(h) Eutr. 2.

(a) Diodor.
Ecel. 25.

Carthaginians, that he might treat with the Senate about the exchanging of Captives, he interceded that that might not be done; and of his own accord returned to *Carthage* unto a most certain execution. *C. Dailium* first got a Sea-victory of the *Romans*, in the fifth year of the war. *C. Lutatius* the latter, in the 23. and last year, in which Victory he warred with the *Carthaginians* at the Island *Egus*; with whom peace was granted on these conditions, That they should yield up all the Islands that lay between *Italy* and *Africa*, and should pay for 20 years, two thousand and two hundred Talents. That was done in the year of the City built, 513, before Christ, 241. A greater danger at home took hold on the *Carthaginians*, having finished a foreign war. For the hired souldiers, of which sort, the *Carthaginians* made very much use, required their payes, and the rewards of warfare, which thing, the treasury being exhausted, could not be performed. Therefore robbing and killing throughout *Africa*, and largely wasting all things, it could hardly be stopped. (b) At length, after three years and four Months, they put an end to that war. (c) In the year of the City 519, which very seldom happeneth at *Rome*, the Temple of *Janus* was shut, wars being every where appeas'd; But a little after, new stirs arising, it was opened. The *Ligurians*, *Sardians*, *Corfiens*, being subdued. And then a war being begun with the *Illyrians*, and Queen *Tenta*, in the year of the City 524, the third year after, was finished, and then, Embassadors, Messengers of Conquest being sent thorow *Greece*. (d) The *Corinthians* received the *Romans* into the fellowship of the *Isthmians*.

(e) Moreover, there was a fearfull in-breach of the *French* or *Gauls*. The *Insubrians* and *Bojans* by reason of the *Picene*-field or land taken away from the *French Senones*, and divided by the field law (l) by *Flaminius*, Tribune of the Communalty (which law was given forth in the 522 year of the City, the *French* beyond the *Alps*, *Gafates*, (so they called *Mercenary* souldiers) being called to them, fought against the *Romans*. Against whom the *Romans* mustered, which is scarce to be believed, (g) 700000 footmen, 70000. horsemen. The *French* were often overcome, and their Army led over *Padus*, especially in the 530 year of the City built; and the *Insubrians* were tamed, (h) and *Viridumur* King of the *Gafates* being by *C. Marcellus* the Consull slain, gave from himself rich spoils, (a) Unto this war *Hiero* King of *Sicily*, who a little before the beginning of the *Panick* or *Carthaginian* war being overcome by the *Romans*, had passed over into the parties and friendship of the conquerours, sent a very great store of bread-corn, the price whereof, when the war was ended, he received.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

The second Carthaginian war.

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(b) Polyb. 2.
Liv. 1. Dec. 5.
Flor. 2. ch. 5.
Plur. Fab. &
Marc. Appia
Orof. ch. 14.

Then another war with *Carthage* followed, (b) in the four and twentieth year from the end of the former, the which indeed was lesse in space of time, but so more dreadfull in the cruelty of slaughters, saith *Florus*, that if any one compareth the losses of both people, the people that conquereth, is more like to the conquered. There was the same cause of the war, as of the former, desire of Masterdome; and in the *Carthaginians* an impatience of bondage, because they being overcome, had (as I have said) already the four and twentieth year yielded to the weapons of the *Romans*. *Hannibal* the son of *Amilcar*, put under the chief torch unto this flame, of that *Amilcar* who being Generall of the *Carthaginians* in the former war, had received with grief the conditions of peace; and who, things being composed in *Africa*, in the year of the City (as is gathered out of (c) *Polybius*) 517, being sent into *Spain*, had taken *Hannibal*, being nine years of age, along with him; when as he had first commanded him to swear at the Altar, that he would never be in friendship with the *Romans*. *Amilcar* being about nine years after slain; *Hastdrubal* his son in Law was put in his room, who sent for *Hannibal*, and after eight years, being slain, had him for his successour, of the City 534. when he had began about the seven and twentieth year of his age by which account, he seemeth to be born in the year of the City built, 507; before Christ 247. Therefore presently, as soon as he is made chief Commander, he subjected to himself all *Spain* within the River *Iber*. (d) Hence after seven moneths, great forces being raised up, he took *Saguntum* an associate City of the *Romans*. All the *Saguntines*, help being in vain looked for of the *Romans*, partly by the sword of the Enemy, partly by their own hand, were slain. Thus the second *Carthaginian* war was moved, the which beginning in the year of C. B. 536. (e) *P. Cornelius Scipio*, and *T. Sempronius Longus*, being Consulls, had an end in the seventeenth year, *M. Servilius Geminus*, and *T. Claudius Nero*, being Consulls of the City built, the year 552. *Hannibal* had in his army, as *Polybius* writeth, of footmen, 90 thousand, of horsemen twelve thousand. *Livy* declareth diversly concerning the number. At the first onset, both Consulls are overcome, *P. Cornelius* at *Ticinum*, *Sempronius* at *Trebeia*. The following year of the City built, 537, a greater slaughter is received at the Lake *Thrasimene*; when in the mean time, *E. Fabius Maximus*, being made Pro-dictator by the people, however by delaying, upheld the business. (b) But the most cruell destruction of all happened in the year of the C. B. 538. at *Canna*, through the rashness of *Terence Varro*, another Consull. In that fight were slain of the *Romans* 40000. Neither yet, their courage being unbroken for that calamity, they would

(c) Polyb. in
the beginning
of b. 1.
Corn. Nep. in
Hannibal.
Pliny of fa-
mous men.

(d) Liv. 21.
Polyb. 3.

(e) Liv. 30.

(a) Polyb. 3.
p. 189. Liv. 21.

(b) Polyb. 3. p.
264. Liv. 2.
Appian. Flor.
and others
quoted.

would not redeem those that were taken in the *Cannian* battell, (c) Then *Marcellus* the Confull besieged *Syracusa*, which City, after the death of *Hiero*, which fell out in the 539 year of the C. B. had fell away from the fellowship of the *Romans*, in the year of the City 540. which the industry of one man defended from his fierce assault. That man was *Archimedes*, who being an excellent master of the Heaven and Stars in that age; but in the inventions of Engines and warlike works, much more famous, mocked all the preparations of the *Romans*, with a very light matter. Therefore at length, scarce in the third year, of the City 542, could *Syracusa* be taken. At which time it is delivered, *Archimedes*, his mind being earnestly bent on those studies unto which he had been given, and thinking nothing of those things which were carried on by this tumult, being by an unknown Souldier, and in vain, enquiring who he was, slain; *Marcellus* to have taken great grief from his death, who had commanded the Souldiers breaking into the City, that they should preserve his life; and to have taken care for his buriall.

This misery of the *Syracusans* put an end to Kingly rule in *Sicily*, the which, that *Hiero* of whom we have made mention a little before, had restored; and had by courtesy and clemency made of a Tyrannical a just one, and acceptable to the common people; when as he took nothing as chief to himself, from so great dignity, besides care, and liberality. But he reigned 54 years, beginning from the 485 year of the C. B. the sixty before the first *Carthaginian* war, who entering, being overcome by *Appius* the Confull, he fell off from the fellowship of the *Carthaginians* unto the *Romans*, and continued in their friendship (a) nigh fifty years. (b) He had a son, *Gelo*, of the same manners, who died before his father in the fiftieth year of his age, and he left *Jerom*, begotten from *Nereis* the daughter of *Pyrrhus*, King of the *Epirotes*, heir of his Grandfathers Kingdome, the which he came to in the 539 year of the City, *Hiero* being dead, being in the 15th year of his age. But as he was of a very bad disposition, running out into all kind of wickednesse and cruelty, by the conspiracy of his own subjects, he is the same year killed.

In the mean time *Levine* the Pretour crushed *Philip* king of *Macedonia*, having made a fellowship with *Hannibal*, waiting for an advantage against *Italy*, and constrained him, his Navy being of his own accord burnt, to betake himself into his own *Macedonia*, in the year of C. B. 542. But in *Spain*, *P.* and *Cn. Scipios*, brethren, who had hitherto stopped up the passage of *Hannibal* unto his brother *Hannibal* into *Italy*, and had performed many things valiantly there, the Army being overthrown, they both fell, (d) *L. Marcus* a Roman Knight, being chosen, (in fear, a Captain by the voice of the Souldiery, supported a decaying State. Under whose conduct, in one night and day, two camps of the enemies were vanquished, and slain of the enemies 37 thousand, the which happened in that year of the City 542. (e) And at the same

same time *Tarentum*, besides a Castle, being taken by *Hannibal*, and *Capua* besieged by the *Romans*; (f) from the which, that *Hannibal* might turn them away, he bends to *Rome*. But a sudden tempest arising suddenly, drove back this man from its walls and sight. And then *Capua* being delivered to the *Romans*, whose Priests took away their own life by poison; the Senators being beheaded, the City was reduced unto a Lieutenantship.

(g) *P. Scipio* was the son of that *P. Scipio*, whom we have mentioned to have been slain in *Spain*; who after that Spanish overthrow, all being affrighted, being four & twenty years old, he professed himself to carry his commanding power into *Spain*, and thither he was sent for a Consul, in the year of the City 543. (h) There very great things being done, and *Hasturubal* the son of *Gisco*, and *Mago* being overcome, in the 5th year after he had come, cast out the *Carthaginians* from all *Spain*. Thence he went forward into *Africa*, he joyned friendship with *Syphax* of the *Masilians*, and then with *Masaniſſa* of the *Masulians*, Kings. These things were done in the year of the City 548, the third year from the overthrow of *Marcellus* the Consul; (a) who in the year 546 some prosperous battles being made with *Hannibal*, he being compassed about by the layings in wait of the same, is slain. (b) But the following year *Hasturubal* the brother of *Hannibal*, who had come with a new Army into *Italy*, before he could joyn himself together with his brother, was by two Consuls, *Claudius Nero*, and *Livy Salinator*, with his Army overthrown. *Hannibal* was then in *Apulia*; against whom *Nero* the Consul had opposed himself. *Livy* had Camps in *France* on this side the *Alps*, against *Hasturubal*. The letters of *Hasturubal* being intercepted, *Nero* came privily, *Hannibal* not knowing it, having measured over all *Italy* in six dayes space, unto the Camps of his co-partner, with part of his Army; and his enemies, as hath been mentioned, being overcome, returned unto his standing Camps, before that *Hannibal* thought him to have departed; 56 thousand are reported to be slain of the enemies in that battel; taken, 5000, and 400. The head of *Hasturubal* being cast by *Nero* before the standing places of the *Carthaginians*, was a sorrowful token unto *Hannibal* of the received laughter.

(c) But *P. Scipio*, that he might call back *Hannibal* from *Italy*, determined to transport the War into *Africa*; the which at length in the year of the City 549, in which he bare the Consulship, he attempted. But in the beginning, seeing that thing was accounted rash counsel, there was nothing neither of money nor Souldiers publicly supplied; So none but a voluntary Souldiery being mustered, and money received upon borrowing, and gathered by intreaty, first being Consul, unto *Sicily*; thence, being Pro-consul in the year of the City 550, the fiftenth of the War, he came with a Navy into *Africa*. (d) In which year, the image of the Mother *Licea* being brought from *Pessimum* in *Phrygia*, from the Oracle, unto *Rome*, by *P. Scipio Nasica* the son of *Cn.* which young man,

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(c) Polyb. 8.
p. 51, & fol.
Liv. 3. Dec. 4.
Plur. Mart.
Archimedes.
(d) Liv. Dec. 3.
b. 5.

(c) Polyb. in
Collect. of Va.
l. p. 10. &
b. 1. Hist. p. 16.

a) Liv. b. 4.
Dec.
b) Polib. in
Collect. of Va.
l. p. 13. Liv.
b. 4. Dec. 3.
Paul. El. 2.
Justin. 28.
c) Liv. 3. Dec. 4.

d) Liv. 3. Dec. 5

e) Liv. 3. Dec. 5

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(f) Liv. 3.
Dec. 9.

(g) Livy in
the same
place
Val. 3. ch. 7.
Plin. of fa-
mous men.
(h) Liv. 3.
Dec. b. 6.
Polyb. 11.
p. 638.

(a) Liv. 3.
Dec. 7.
Plur. Mart.
(b) Liv. in
the same
place.
Polyb. in the
beginning of
b. 11.

(c) Liv. 28.
Appia.

(d) Liv.
Plin. of fa-
mous men.
Herodian.
b. 11.

man the Senate had dedicated as a most excellent or very good man, it was received.

Hafdrubal the son of *Gisco* is set by the *Carthaginians*, a Captain, against *Scipio*; who had espoused *Sophonisba* the daughter of *Masanissa*. But the people of the *Carthaginians*, her father, and the betrothed man being absent, joynd her openly unto *Syphax*, who being taken in love of the Maid, waited their fields, that they might bring him over from the friendship of the *Romans* unto their own. With which wrong *Masanissa* being much moved, gave himself wholly to the *Romans*; and afterwards brought great help to beat down the *Carthaginians*.

Syphax and *Hafdrubal* came suddenly upon *Scipio*, besieging *Utica* with 100000 armed men, whose Camps the same day were destroyed, 40000 being slain, six thousand taken; and both again, their Armies being renewed, were overcome in another battle, *Syphax* was by *Lalim*, and King *Masanissa* taken alive.

When as *Masanissa* had carried away *Sophonisba* his Wife, being blamed by *Scipio*, he sent poison unto her, wherewith she brought death on her self. (a) *Hannibal* being called by the *Carthaginians*, leaving *Italy*, in the 16th year of the War, of the City 551, he returned into *Africa*; (b) his companions that would not follow, what being slain, what being brought into bondage, and a peace being in vain attempted by discourse together, he having joynd in battle, is by *Scipio* overcome; after him *Vermina* the son of *Syphax*, who had come for ayd to the *Carthaginians*. *Scipio* made conditions of peace with the *Carthaginians*, the Senate and people of *Rome* being the author; *Hannibal* fled away to *Antiochus*.

(c) The War was ended in the 17th year, of the City 552, *M. Servilius Geminus*, and *T. Claudius Nero* being Consuls, and the following year peace being granted to the *Carthaginians* by the Senate; and *Scipio* was carried triumphing into the City, (d) and in that triumphing *Syphax* was led, a little after dying at *Tybur* in prison. But (c) *Livy* tells, that he dyed before the triumph,

(1) and was advanced with an open Funeral. Where also he affirmeth *Polybius* to think that which I have said. This King, he saith, to have been led in the triumph, *Polybius* an author, in no case to be despised, delivereth; which rehearsing of the most excellent historian, seemeth unto me to be too straight, and nothing copious.

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Liv. Appian.
Flor. &c.

(a) Liv. 3.
Dec. 10.
App. &c.
Polyb. 15.
(b) Diod. in
Coll. of Va-
lef. p. 290.

(c) Liv. 3.
Polyb. 15.
(d) Polyb. 16.
p. 733.

(e) In the end
of book 10.
Dec 3.
(f) Valer.
Max. b. 5.
ch. 1.

CHAP. III.

Of the first beginning of the Achæans, the enterprises of *Pyrrhus*, and his death, and the original of the Kings of *Troy*, and the *Parthians*.

Furthermore, in *Greece* and the Eastern parts, these things chiefly appertain to history. The Common-wealth of *Troas* and *Peloponnesus* did by degrees close into one, (a) whose foundations were laid in the 124 Olympiad, about the time *Pyrrhus* went over into *Italy*; when the *Dymæans*, *Patrensiens*, *Tritæans*, and the *Pharæans*, were agreed, to whom all the rest for the future betook themselves. These at the first appointed one Scribe and two Prætors for the publick. When 25 years were expired, they were content to make choice of one only Prætor. He was wont to be made so about the appearance of the seven Stars, (b) as *Polybius* our Author reporteth, and *Marcus Cerynensis* the chief of all the Prætors, is by him betrayed. In whose fourth year *Aratus Sycinnius* being 20 years of age, began to be famous for what he had done. Wherefore in the last year of that Olympiad, arose this Common-wealth in the year before Christ 281, in the year of the City 471. In the following year *Pyrrhus* went over Sea into *Italy*. The *Lacedemonians* being perplexed with sedition at home, came to be governed by *Pyrrhus*. *Cleomenes* after 60 years and ten months dyed in his Kingdom, as *Diodorus* witnesseth, when *Demetrius Phalereus* was Prætor at *Athens*. He is the fourth of the 117 Olympiad. (c) This man begat two sons, *Acrotatus*, who dying before his father, left a son called *Areus*; and a younger son, whose name was *Cleonymus*. When they were at variance about his succession, the Senate preferred *Areus* before *Cleonymus*: him they studied to entice by fair speeches, honours, and preferments, nor to be advised against the Common-wealth. For amongst other things, he being sent unto *Tarentum* against the *Lucæans* and *Romans* with ayd, overcame the *Lucæans*. He vanquished *Tarentum*, which had fallen off, in the year of the City built 451, in the second year of the 119 Olympiad, as (d) *Diodore* is author. After the City of the *Salentine* being taken by the *Romans*, *Aimilius* Consul being Captain, in the year 452, being put to flight with his Navy, he comes to the *Patavine* shoares ravening the prey; where his Navy being very badly entertained, the fifth part of it scarcely returned home, as *Livy* (a) writeth, who nameth not this King of the *Lacedemonians* aright. But he, after many years, being both mindful of the repulse, and also provoked by a new injury, because *Acrotatus* the son of *Areus*, had suddenly snatched away *Chelidonis* his Wife, called forth *Pyrrhus* into *Laconica*, (b) in the same year, wherein he having returned out of *Italy*, had taken possession of *Macedonia*, *Antigonus* being driven out; which is the 481 of the City built. Therefore the following year, an inroad being made into *Laconica*, he took the City

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(a) Polyb. 22.
p. 129.

(b) Polyb.
inir. 5. p. 350.

(c) Diod. 20.
Pausan. in
Lacon. p. 87.
Plur. in Ag. &
Cleo. See
b. 10. of doct.
of times, ch. 5.

(d) Diod. 26.

(a) Liv. 10.

(b) Plur. in
Pyrrhus,
Justin. 25.
The death of
Pyrrhus.

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City almost void of defenders. But being driven out through the valour of the Townsmen, he contendeth at Argos: which City having entred into, and fighting against Antigonus, a tyle being by a woman dashed on his head, he was slain, in the entrance of the 127 Olympiad; That is the 272 year before Christ, unto which, from that year wherein Cleonymus was cast off from the Kingdom, which was before Christ 309, about seven and thirty years come between.

(c) Strabo.
b. 13. Paul.
Attic. p. 7.
The Kingdom
of Pergamus.

(c) At the same time, in which the Cities of the Achaïans began to be reduced into one body, at Caycus, a River of Pergamus, a Town of the greater Phrygia, the foundations of a new kingdom were laid. About the 124 Olympiad, in the last year of Ptolemy Lagides, Philarete, an Eunuch, high Treasurer, taking grievously from Lyfimeachus the death of his son Agathocles, whom, his father of false crimes, by his Wife Asinoe, being accused, had taken away by poyson, fell off from him, and was chief of a new royal authority at Pergamus. This man had two brethren, Eumenes and Attalus, who also succeeded in the Kingdom: but Attalus first took on him the Kingly Title, as saith Strabo. The last was Attalus, nephew of the former Attalus, who dying, appointed the people of Rome his heir, in the year of the City built, 621. So the Kings of Pergamus reigned about 152 years.

The begin-
ning of the
Parthians.

The Kingdom of the Parthians, that was afterward strivingly ambitious with the Roman, whose founder was Arsaces, began at the same time, in which the first Carthaginian War flamed in the West. But by reason of the disagreement of the Ancients concerning its beginning, it is uncertain.

(d) Just. 41.

(d) Justine indeed makes mention, that the first falling away of the Parthians happened in the first Carthaginian War, L. Maelim Vulso, and Attilius Regulus being Consuls, Seleucus reigning, whose discord with his brother Antiochus gave a lack of punishment to that falling away. Those Consuls possesse the 504th year of the City built, before Christ 250, in which year Antiochus, [i. e. the] that is, the God, the third of the Seleucidain race, the father of Seleucus Callinicus. Unto Seleucus were born, Seleucus Ceraunus, who after his father Callinicus dying in the twentieth year of his reign, reigned three years: and Antiochus the Great, who succeeded his brother Callinicus. Justine, who saith, the Parthians fell off from Seleucus the great grandchild of Antiochus Soter, understood not Callinicus, but his son Ceraunus, whose brother Antiochus was. In which, he is wondrously deceived. Seleucus Ceraunus began his reign in the second year of the 138 Olymp. In the first year of the Olymp. following, he dyed; for he reigned three years. Therefore the beginning of him agreeth with the year of the City 527, which is the 15th from the peace made with the Carthaginians; and from the Consulship of Vulso and Attilius, the four and twentieth. Moreover, Eusebius ascribes it under Antiochus the god, to the 133 Olympiad, two years after the Consuls mentioned by Justine.

Justine's
Error.

(.) But

(a) But Strabo writeth, Arsaces to have fled, Callinicus reigning, which agreeth well enough with Eusebius. Appian saith, the Persians to have fallen off at that time, wherein Antiochus the god (that would be so called) being dead, Laodice kills Bernice another of his Wives; whose death her brother Ptolemy Evergetes desiring to revenge, went into Syria, & even unto Babylon. These things were done in the very first year of Seleucus Callinicus, a little after the death of Antiochus the god. Wherefore we do believe, that the beginnings of the Parthians were laid under Callinicus, and in the first of his reign, about the 246th year before Christ. For (b) Arrian with Photus, is author, that Arsaces, with his brother Teridates, slew Phercules, Lieutenant (from Antiochus the god) of his Country, for the chastity of either of them tempted or tried by him. Whence, even Antiochus the god, as yet living, or a little after his death, that thing is very likely to have happened.

Ann. 4431.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(a) Strabo the
13. Appian, in
the end of
Syr.

(b) Arria, in
Ptolemy.
Phot. in
book 58.

Hence forward, the Princes of the Parthians took their name from Arsaces, even as from Caesar and Augustus, the Roman Emperors, were called Augustuses and Caesars. The royal command of these, remained unto about 472 years; from the year before Christ 246, unto 220 years after Christ, and even to the fifth of the son of Alexander Mammæas; (a) In which year, Artaxerxes by birth a Persian, Artabanus King of the Parthians being slain, passed over the top of their affairs unto the Persians.

(a) Herodian.

Theodotus also, Governour of the Babilians, is (at the same time wherein Arsaces) made the founder of a new Kingdom. Which very thing was of very small continuance, and yielded it self into the title of the Parthians.

CHAP. IV.

What things were carried on in Greece, and through the East, from the year before Christ 252, unto 219, and the beginning of the second Punick Warr.

THE Common-wealth of the Achaïans (c) in Peloponnesus, through the valour of Aratus Sicyo, grew up with great increase. This man in the twentieth year of his age (which is reckoned both the eleventh year of the former Carthaginian War, and from the Common-wealth of the Achaïans founded, the one and thirtieth, (d) that is, the 4th year of the Lieutenantship of Marc Ceryna) attempted to wrest the Greek Cities, which for the most part were at that time held by Tyrants, from theirs, and also from the Macedonian yoke. Of which thing, he made a beginning from his Countrey, the which being endowed with liberty, (Nicoteles the Tyrant being driven out) he joynd to the Council of the Achaïans, in the 253 year before Christ, of the City built 501. But when more than 500 banished persons returning unto Sicyo, required their goods, Aratus going into Egypt, wrung out

(c) Polyb. 2.
p. 130.
Plutar. in
Aratus.
Paulan. Cor.
51.

(d) Polyb. 2.
p. 130.

R

150

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Jul. Period,
unto 473.

(e) Plur. in
Aratus.
(f) Polyb.
Plur. Paulan.

150 talents from *Ptolomey Philadelphus*, wherewith he might satisfie them. The eighth year after, he was first made Prætor; and (e) a year coming between, he again took the same Office: by which, (f) a garrison being thrown out of a Castle of the *Macedonians*, over which *Perseus* the Stoick was chief, he freed *Corinth*; which example prevailed in many or most Towns, who followed the same fellowship. But that time happened before the last victory of the *Romans* over the *Carthaginians*, as *Polybius* sheweth, in the twenty second year of the former *Carthaginian* War; of the City, 511.

(a) Plur. Ag.
& Cleomen.

(a) A little before, or about the same time, a tumult arose at *Lacedæmon*, *Agis*, and *Leonidas* reigning, the one wherof was of the family of the *Eurionides*, or *Eurionides*, the sixth from that *Agæplus* the Great, who had in times past done famous things against the *Barbarians*. *Leonidas* was sprung from the stock of the *Agides*, or *Euristhenides*, which excelled the other in worthinesse, born of his father *Cleonymus*, which son of the abovesaid *Cleomenes*, being put after *Arcus*, the son of *Arrotatus* his brother, I have (b) shewn above, *Pyrrhus* to have brought into *Laconia*. *Agis* not as yet in the twentieth year of his age, desiring to restore the fallen discipline of *Lycurgus*, he attempted to do it by new obligatory writings, and dividing of their fields; whom when the chief men of the City, and amongst them the other King or Ruler, *Leonidas* withstood; neverthelesse he persisted in his enterprise, having gotten *Lysander* a *Lacedæmonian* Magistrate, an assister of his counsells, by whom *Leonidas* being required for judgment, the Kingdome being impealed, and conferred on *Cleombrotus* his son in law, he setled himself a suppliant in the Temple of *Minerva*. Afterwards, new *Ephori* or *Lacedæmonian* Magistrates succeeding, and citing *Lysander*, and other favourers of *Agis* to declare the cause: both the Kings come into the assembly with a guard of friends, they reduce the *Ephori* into order: for these, when they do ordain others of their own parties, and also *Agæplus* a most large husbandman, but wrapped or covered in debt; who therefore was a worker on *Agis*, that before the law for the ground, he should set forth new obligations to mitigate the common people. When *Agis* had yielded to his council, when it came unto the dividing of the fields, *Agæplus* was diligent to mock or deceive, and wrangle by wonderful cratts, which thing estranged the minds of the Citizens from *Agis*. Therefore by the conspiracy of his enemies, *Leonidas* is call'd back from banishment, and is restored to the Kingdom. *Agis* and *Cleombrotus* being suppliants, fly together unto the Temple of *Minerva Chalciæca*. *Cleombrotus*, through *Chelonis* his Wife, the daughter of *Leonidas*, his life being by request obtained, changeth his soyl; and thither *Chelonis* followed her husband, her father in vain restraining her. *Agis* being laid hold on by the *Ephori*, and condemned for his life, ended his life with an halter: and with the same punishment *Agistrata* his Mother, and *Archidamia* his grandmother were dissolved; his brother

(b) Ch. 4.
The History
of Agis.

ther (c) *Archidamus* escaped death by flight, who a little after being call'd back again by *Leonidas*, and taken into the fellowship of the Kingdom, he being dead, (a) *Polybius* sheweth, to have tied again for fear of *Cleomenes*, and by him at length to be slain. *Agistis* the wife of *Leonidas*, was constrained to marry her son *Cleomenes*, being as yet a child: whom, after the example of her former husband, the more vehemently inflameth to follow after the same enterprises, being stirred thereunto of his own accord. That calamity of *Agis* happened about the finishing of the first *Punic* War, and the Castle of *Corinth* possessed by *Aratus*.

Leonidas a little after having finished his life, *Cleomenes* reigned about the year, as we think, before Christ 235; of the City built, 519, a young man of a great courage, but hot, and cruel, and especially stout in War. Who, the *Achaians* flourishing in strength and rule, and all *Peloponnesus*, with their Captain *Aratus*, flying, he often overthrew in battel; when as the *Lacedæmonians* had parted away from their league, the which they had hitherto openly maintained, unto the fellowship of the *Ætolians*, with whom they had warr. For the *Achaians*, that which they had always desired, that they much more about this time did prosecute by the Author *Aratus*, that of all the Cities of *Peloponnesus*, they might make one Common-wealth. Which thing the Kings of *Macedon* hearing, they either had placed in most of them cruel Lords; or did confirm those that were already appointed by themselves with their safeguard. In the beating down these by any force, in bringing those by any free-will into a common covenant, *Aratus* performed a diligent endeavour; and to perfect that thing, he much prevailed by industry and counsel. Therefore *Antigonus Gonatas* as yet living, the son of *Demetrius Polioctetes*, besides other Towns, he joynd *Sycis* and *Corinth* (the Tyrant being cast out from thence; from hence, the garrison of the *Macedonians*) unto the covenant of his own Countrey-men. But then *Gonatas* being dead in the third year of the 134 Olympiad, of the City built 512, and *Demetrius* his son, who dyed (ten years being finished) in the year of the City 522, before Christ 232; he brook all his endeavour for the freeing of *Greece*. At what time, he first of all loosed *Ætica* from the yoke of the *Macedonians*; *Diogenes*, who was chief over it, being allured to betray it, with great rewards. And then the *Argivi*, *Hermionenses*, *Philiassi*, and others, the cruel Lords yielding themselves of their own accord, for fear of Treason, and applying themselves to the common league of the *Græcians*. Against whose so prosperous affairs, the *Ætolians*, and *Cleomenes* King of the *Lacedæmonians*, objected delays: they, through envy and craftinesse; he, through open force and weapons: whereby he often, as we have already said, overcame and put to flight *Aratus* and other Commanders of the *Achaians*. Which war, as he order'd it by his own advice, not at the direction of others, made him, which thing he long since thought, that the *Ephori* being taken away, he might challenge all the authority and command un-

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Jul. Period,
unto 473.

(c) Plur.
(a) book 5.
p. 385.

The deeds of
Cleomenes.

(b) Polyb. 2.
& Plur. in
Aratus.

Things done
by Aratus.

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Jul. Per. od.
unto 4713.

to himself; and he declared the old discipline of his house, in the tenth year of his reign, of the City of Rome 528, or next following. After that, being loosed and free from home-bred fear, he wholly bent himself on the *Achaick* War. When the *Achaians* saw themselves unfit for the undergoing this war, *Aratus* being already weary and languishing, and great slaughters being received from *Cleomenes*, that same man, or *Aratus*, being the author, they had regard unto the help of the *Macedonians*. *Antigonus*, by surname, *Δεσπότης*, that is, one about to give or profit, reigned over *Macedonia*. Which name he obtained from this, because he said he would give sundry times one after another what was asked of him. This man governed the kingdom for *Philip* the son of *Demetrius*, from the year before Christ, 232; of the City 522, the 137 Olympiad entering, to wit, a little before the passing over Rome into *Illyricum*, as (a) *Polybius* saith. Therefore *Aratus* requirerth the fellowship of *Antigonus*, with his Citizens, when as hitherto they had made use of the friendship of *Ptolomey*; which new Covenant they joynd in, by a great hire of the Town or Castle of *Corinth*, from which they parted to the *Macedonian*, and straightway renounced both by Sea and Land the same Captain of the Greek name. There came into the (b) communion of that league, the *Macedonians*, *Achaians*, those of *Epirus*, the *Phocians*, *Boetians*, *Arcadians*, *Thessalians*. *Cleomenes*, *Antigonus* breaking in with great Armies, when he met him at the *Isthmus* or narrow creek of land, being affrighted at the revolting of the *Grecians*, went back to defend his Countrey. So the *Macedonians*, no man forbidding them, came to *Peloponnesus* in the year of the World, 3761, of the City, 531, in which the second year of the 149 Olympiad began; and in the year following they conquered many Towns. *Cleomenes* in the mean time not loytering, who took *Megalopolis* at unawares, and utterly overthrew it, because the Citizens had refused to enter into fellowship with him, although they should be vagabonds in their Countrey, *Philopomenus* thus periwading, (a) who was then thirty years of age. Last of all, in the year of the City 533, before Christ 221, in which the 4th year of the same Olympiad began, a (b) battel being pitched or joynd, at *Selasia*, a Town of *Laconia*, *Cleomenes* was overcome by *Antigonus*: when as this brought out twenty thousand, the other thirty thousand into the battel, *Cleomenes* having slipt out of the battel, sailerth over Sea to *Ptolomey Euergetes* into *Egypt*, leaving *Lacedemon* empty for defenders against *Antigonus*: To the which he coming, restored to it its liberty, and all its ancient rights. The next day he being certified, that the borders of *Macedonia* were invaded by the neighbouring *Barbarians*, he hasts thither as speedily as he could. In his passage he was present at the *Nemean* sports; by whom he was received with great acclamations, and all kind of honour by the *Greeks*. But as soon as he came to *Macedonia*, the *Illyrians*, and other *Barbarians* being put to flight, his body long ago being taken with a consumption, he deceased, and left

(a) book 2.
P. 131.

(b) Polyb.
P. 279.

(a) Plur. in
Philop.

(b) Polyb. 5.
Plur. in Ag.
& Cleom.

left the Government to *Philip*, who afterward warred against the *Romans*. That happened in the 533 year of the City, of the World 3763, in which the 4th year of the 139 Olympiad is numbered; the mentioning of the *Nemean* pastime perswadeth it, which about the end of the third Olympick year, and near the Sunstead, was wont to be begun, (c) as we have shewn elsewhere.

Cleomenes being very honourably, and lovingly received by *Ptolomey Euergetes*, he a little after dying, he came into suspicion with *Philopator*, the succeder of *Euergetes*; who from the counsel of *Sofibius*, by whose authority the Kingdom was ordered, kept him in custody, making haste into *Greece*; out of which he at length breaking with a few, and their swords being drawn, he running thorow the whole City, and in vain calling to the *Alexandrians* for liberty, laid hands on himself; (d) in the third year after he came to *Egypt*, the (e) sixteenth of his reign being finished. For presently after the death of *Cleomenes*, *Polybius* (f) witnesseth, *Cælosyria* was betrayed by *Theodotus* to *Antiochus*; which happened in the 535 year of the City built, the second of the 140 Olympiad. After this manner the beginning of *Cleomenes* is affirmed, the which we have ascribed to the second year of the 136 Olympiad, of the City 519. For from that time, to the year of the City 535, full sixteen years do run between.

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(c) Notes to
Jul. P. 323.
&c.

Polyb. 2.
P. 155.

(d) Polyb. 4.
P. 304.
(e) Plur. Ag.
& Cleom.
(f) book 9.
P. 385.

CHAP. 37.

Of the wars of *Antiochus the Great*, and the fight of *Ptolomey Philopator* at *Raphia*; the famous deeds of *Achæus*.

IN *Syria* the riot and cruelty of the Princes had miserable issue; *Antiochus* the Nephew of *Seleucus Nicanor*, had *Laodices* the daughter of *Ptolomey Philadelphus* to wife, as (a) *Appian* telleth; and by her he had two sons, *Seleucus Callinicus*, and *Antiochus Jeraces*; and when both Kings waged very great Wars between themselves, at length they came unto these conditions of peace, That *Bernice* the other daughter of *Philadelphus* should marry *Antiochus*, *Laodices* being either refused, or accounted in the place of a Concubine. And then *Philadelphus* being dead, in the year of the City, 507; before Christ, 247, *Antiochus* overcome with love, calls *Laodices* back again, who fearing the unconstancy of her husband, took away his life by poyson. Then *Bernice*, and her son, as yet an Infant, being slain, she carried up her son *Seleucus* to the Kingdom. This *Bernice* was Aunt to him whom (b) *Polybius* sheweth was slain by *Ptolomey Philopator*.

(c) *Ptolomey Euergetes*, who succeeded *Philadelphus*, being brought into *Syria*, revenged the death of his sister, with the slaughter of another: Neither being content with that fruit of his victory, he over-ran a great part of *Asia*; & being call'd back by an home-bred tumult,

(a) *Appian*, in
the end of
Syr.
Jerome at the
end of 11.
ch. *Dan.*

(b) book 5.
P. 382.

(c) *Jerom.*
Polyb. 5.
P. 423.

Anno 443.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(d) Jerom.
(e) b. 2. p. 5.
(f) Jul. b. 30.

tumult, he obtained Syria, which I think was *Cæles*, by his Souldiers; (d) but he left *Cilicia* to *Antiochus Jeraces*: He dyeth in the 26. h year of his reign, of the World 3763, wherein the third year of the 39 Olympiad ended. But (e) *Polybius* is author, that he deceased in that Olympiad, who also, he saith, was dissolved by a dictate. But (f) *Justin* affirmeth him to be taken away by the parricide of his son; on whom, he writeth, the surname of [*Philopator*] or lover of his father, was imposed by a mock.

(g) Polyb. 5.
p. 380.
Jul. 30.
(h) Polyb. 5.
p. 380. Plat.
Ag. & Cleom.
Jul. 30.

Therefore in that year, which I have set, *Ptolemy Philopator* began to sway the Scepter in *Egypt*, (g) who presently slew his brother *Magus*, and *Berenice*, as *Polybius* sheweth, (h) and gave himself wholly over unto g'uttonies and luxury. The which he did so much the more freely, because he thought security to be gotten for him both at home and abroad for a long time. For both his brother, and others that were near to him being killed, he brought terror to his own kindred; and *Antigonus* of *Macedonia*, and *Seleucus* of *Syria*, Kings, being dead, in their places came *Antiochus* and *Philip*, almost as yet children, from whom he then feared nothing on himself.

(a) App. Syr.
The beginning of *Antiochus* the Great.

(a) For there being a fit opportunity, *Seleucus Callinicus* being dead, who reigned twenty years; and his son *Seleucus* his successor, after an unhappy fight with *Ptolemy Energetes*, being killed by the lying in wait of his friends, *Antiochus*, the brother of *Seleucus* the son of *Callinicus*, was called from *Babylon* to take the Kingdom, almost a child, the 139 Olympiad entering, of the City built, 530; who for valiant deeds done, and not a little part of the Empire being recovered, he obtained the name of *Great*. For this man's beginning was tumultuous, and exercised or full of action; his Lieutenants of Provinces falling off from him through contempt of his age. (b) First *Atolo* Governour of *Media*, and *Alexander* of *Persia*, his brother, shake off the yoke; unto which counsel the fear of *Hermias Caris*, a most wicked man, who could do all things with the King, chiefly enforced them. These, *Antiochus* being vexed a few years, that is, not full three, according as we have gathered out of *Polybius*, and his Captain *Xenæus* being overcome and slain, many Cities being vanquished, at length being overcome by the King himself, they prevented deserved punishment by a voluntary death. And in the same year *Hermias* endeavouring wicked attempts against the life of the King, he commanding, he is by lying in wait slain, which was the year of the City built, 533, the very same year, wherein we have related in the former Chapter, also *Cleomenes* King of *Sparta*, to have been overcome by *Antigonus*.

Achaus usurps the Kingdom.
(c) Polyb. b. 4.
p. 271. & 314.
(d) Polyb. 4.
p. 59.

(c) When *Seleucus Ceraunus* (as hath been spoken) was slain, *Achaus* his neer kinsman having revenged his death, recovered by War whatsoever was on this side the Mountain *Taurus*, and despising *Antiochus*, took the kingdom to himself; (d) At which time *Molo* being subdued by war, *Antiochus* beat *Artabazanes*, a noble Lord, in the very year of the City which we have mentioned, 533, in the

the 4th year of the 139 Olympiad; (c) and after two years from the death of *Seleucus*, the younger brother of *Antiochus*. But before that *Antiochus* moved against *Achaus*, he first agreed to attempt *Cælesyria*; (a) which Province the *Egyptians* held of old, and had wont to make more of the possession of that, than even of *Egypt* it self, because the situation of that is very fit against the Kingdom of *Syria*. Therefore in the year of the World 3765, of the City 535, the third year before the *Raphian* fight, (c) which *Polybius* sheweth, he led an Army into (c) *Cælesyria*, and first vanquished *Seleucia*. After which things, *Theodotus*, an *Etolian* by birth, the Lieutenant of *Cælesyria* under *Ptolemy*, partly through despising of this man, partly because he had the good will of his Governours, suspected toward him, fell off to *Antiochus*, and delivered that Province unto him. (d) *Ptolemy* being privily furnished with a great provision of war, proceedeth against *Antiochus*; whom (e) their ensigns being pitched over against each other at *Raphia*, a Town of *Phœnicia*, he overcame. Seventy thousand footmen, five thousand horsemen, with seventy and three Elephants, are (f) writen to have been in the Army of *Ptolemy*. *Antiochus* numbred sixty two thousand footmen, six thousand horsemen, an hundred and two Elephants. (g) The left wing of *Ptolemy* was scattered by the right of *Antiochus*; the left wing of this, by the others right: the four-square Army or wings restored the fight on both sides: in which the Souldiers of *Antiochus* in the last field gave place. Of these, almost to the number of ten thousand are lost, with three hundred horsemen. Of *Ptolemy's* Souldiers, a thousand five hundred footmen, seventy horsemen. This is that combate, of which the third book Apocryphal of the *Maccabees* in the beginning mentioneth; which moreover relateth a bold deed of *Theodotus* of *Syria*, a Traytor, when breaking into *Ptolemy's* Tent before the fight, with two men, he by chance not being found, he killed another for him; the which also (h) *Polybius* hath committed to memory. The third of the *Maccabees* addeth, That *Arfinoes*, the sister of *Philopator*, was present at that battle, and the Souldiers of *Antiochus* making strong resistance against them, she quickned her Souldiers to battle, when her hair being spread abroad in rowes or order, the tears ran down, and promised to every Souldier two pounds of gold, thereby it came to passe, that the *Egyptians* were uppermost in the battle, in the same year they fought at *Raphia*; (i) *Polybius* is author: in which year the *Romans* were overcome by *Hannibal* at *Thrasumenum* in *Etruria*, the third year of the 140 Olympiad, and he sheweth that (a) same thing to have happened in the Spring-time; at which time also the *Romans* contended at *Thrasumenum*. Moreover, the wane of the Moon went before the same fight, as (b) *Polybius* writeth; which by the reckoning above, happened on the 536 of the year of the City, before Christ 218, in the Calends of September.

(c) *Philopator* knew not how to make use of such a victory gotten

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Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(c) Polyb. 4.
p. 315.
(a) Polyb. 5.
p. 380. & 428.
Jul. 30.
(b) book 5.
p. 409.
(c) Polyb. 5.
p. 402. & 405.

(d) Polyb. 3.
p. 407. & 7.
Sec.
(e) Polyb. 5.
p. 422.

(f) Polyb. 4.
p. 421.

(g) Polyb. 5.
p. 420. & c.

(h) book 5.
p. 425.

(i) book 5.
p. 422.

(a) p. 421. &
431.

(b) book 5.
p. 420.

(c) Polyb.
p. 428. Jul. 30.

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period,
unt 4713.

(d) 3 Mac. 1.
Ptolemy is for-
bidden to en-
ter into the
secret place.

ten beyond hope and desert, who if he had joyned unto torture, courage, and industry, he might have spoyled *Antiochus* of his kingdom. Now he being contented to recover what he had lost, granted a peace unto *Antiochus* asking it; as also he stayed three months in *Syria* and *Phœnicia*; (c) in which time while the Jews had sent to give him thanks, he came to *Jerusalem*, and there sacrifices, of right, being celebrated, he tried to enter into the very innermost holier place, or holy of holies of the Temple; The which while he desireth to attempt, they in vain resisting him; he being by an hidden power cast on the earth, his body being dissolved or weakened, and his voyce hindered, he is carried away by his guardians, being filled with fear and amazement; and from that moment he departed thence, raging and threatening. He being returned unto *Alexandria*, whatsoever there was of the Jewish Nation throughout *Egypt*, he commandeth to be divided into Companies, and to be brought away bound in fetters to *Alexandria*, and to be inclosed in a circle; then Elephants to be brought into the place, that he might expose them to be bruised by their teet, in the sight of all the people. Unto this spectacle, when he had oftentimes appointed a certain day, as often as it came, his remembrance was taken away by God; in all of that which he had decreed, neither could he at any time execute the things determined. Therefore his hatred being suddenly changed into pity, and afterward into love of the Nation, he let them all go; and after that behaved himself more fairly and liberally towards them; than any of the Kings hitherto. Moreover, he suffered them, that they might inflict punishment on the forsakers of the Country Religion of their kindred. *Philopator* having dispatched these cares; by and by returned unto his ancient manners, and having forgotten kingly Majesty, and all shame, he spent dayes and nights in whoredoms and mischievous deeds. For *Eurydice* his sister being slain, and the same a wife, he is ensnared by the flatteries of *Agathoclea* an harlot, and he yielded himself wholly to her, his brother *Agathocles* being joyned, and his Mother *Oenanthes* unto them, by whose will all things, the greatest and least were handled or ordered.

(a) Polyb. 5.
Pag. 415, &c.

(b) Polyb.
P. 420.

(c) Polyb. in
the end of b. 5.
p. 447.

(a) But in *Asia*, which is on this side *Taurus*, *Achaem* in the mean time, while *Antiochus* contends with *Ptolomey* about *Cælosyria*, endeavoured to confirm and spread his kingdom as largely as he could, bringing daily wars on the neighbouring Kings, and Cities. (b) Whom *Attalus* King of *Pergamus* not sluggishly resisted, even the *Gaules* of *Tessaglia* being hired out of *Thracia* for Auxiliaries; to whom afterwards drawing back from the warfare, and that because the Moon, their Camps being pitched, had left shining upon *Megistum*, a River of *Mysia*, they holding it for a religious observation, he gave leave to depart, in the third year of the 140 Olympiad, of the City 536. For in that year the Moon was darkned in the Calends of September. The same *Gaules* afterwards abundantly wasting all things, (c) *Prusias* King of *Bythinia*,
not

not far from *Hellespont* or the *Grecian* Sea, killed every one, in the year of the City, 538.

(d) *Antiochus* (things with *Ptolomey* being composed, and *Cælosyria* being lost) turned the weight of his War on *Achaus*; whom also being besieged at *Sardis*, through the treachery of two *Cretians*, he reduced into his power, and ended his lite by extreamest tortments, in the year of the City 539.

(e) About the same time, wherein *Antiochus* being overcome at *Raphias*, did prepare War against *Achaus*, the City of the *Rhodiens* was shaken with a great Earthquake, whereby a great part of the Walls and Ship-docks being cast down, the great *Colossum* or Image of *Rhodes* decayed or fell. Which losse, the large liberality of Kings and Cities toward them a little after repaired. *Colossum* lay many years on the ground, (f) untill *Mauria* King of the *Saracens*, *Rhodes* being taken, sold it to a certain Merchant, about the year of Christ 653. This Statue was 70 cubits in height; and (g) *Pliny* writeth, that it was prostrated by the Earthquake the 56th year after that it was made by *Charetes* the scolar of *Lysippus*; few could grasp his thumb; his fingers were bigger than many images; made in twelve years of 300 talents of brass. This ruine *Eusebius* bringeth into the second year of the 139 Olympiad: *Polybius* (as I have said) into the seventh from it.

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period,
unt 4713.

(d) Polyb. 5.
p. 444. & b. 6.
p. 556. & book
8. p. 522.

(e) Polyb. 9.
p. 428.

(f) The *Colo-*
ssus of
Rhodes.

(g) book 34.
ch. 6.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Social war against the *Ætolians*, Philip King of Macedonia being made Captain; and of the famous Deeds of the same Philip.

Antigonus, who from his liberal promises was surnamed *[Adon]*, being called by the *Achaians* for ayd against *Cleomenes*, he being overcome, he (a) made peace with all *Greece*; amongst other of whose conditions that was one, That the *Ætolians* should not enter into *Achaia* with an Army. *Philip*, a little while after, almost a child, succeeded this man, having finished his life; (b) for he had not yet exceeded the seventeenth year; (c) of a great towardnesse, and an excellent example of the number in that Age, to accomplish many works and great things: which also both the comelineffe of his speech, and a certain kingly beauty of his whole body did commend. But a little after, by the acquaintance of wicked persons, (d) especially of *Tarentinus Heraclidas*, & licentiousness of detestable acts, he overthrew those so many good things of Nature, and the hopes of men concerning him. The (e) *Ætolians*, the age of this King being despised, when it long since grieved them for their publick peace, because they were accustomed, otherwise, to live by robbery, and to take preys on every side, made a beginning of troubling the peace, from the sacking of *Messenia*, which was now in their fellow-
ship.

(a) Polyb. 4.
p. 272. & 276.

(b) Polyb. in
the same.
p. 274. & 294.
(c) Polyb. 4.
p. 339.

(d) Diod. in
the Collect.
of Valf.
p. 191.

(e) Polyb. 4.
p. 271. & 287.

Anno 4437.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(i) Or this,
see Diad. Col-
le& Valef.
p. 278.
(g) Polyb. 4.
p. 281.

The sociable
War.
(h) Polyb. 4.
p. 295. & 298.

(i) Polyb. 4.
p. 305.

Great Riots
even, where
the Olymp.
entring.

(a) In the
end of the
second book,
&c. p. 271.

(b) Polyb.
b. 4. p. 338. &c.
Plut. Arat.

(c) Polyb. 8.
p. 519. Plut.

(d) Plut. in
Arat.
(e) Polyb. 8.
p. 519.

The death of
Aratus.
(f) Polyb.
b. 4. p. 297. &
442.

ship. (f) *Dorimachus* and *Scopas* were chief; to whom when *Aratus* and the *Achaians* had declared in vain, that they should forbear their weapons and wrongs from the borders of the *Peloponnesians*, the matter is brought unto a War, the 139 Olympiad going out, which was the year before Christ 220, of the City built, 534. (g) The first battle between them was fought at *Caphys*, a Town of *Arcadia*, wherein the *Achaians* were overcome. The *Aetolians* (a greater boldness being taken thereby) robbed all *Peloponnesus*. Against whom *Philip* is called forth by the common consent of the *Companions*, into whose number the *Megarians* are received, he proclaimeth a War against them, which was called, A Social, or fellowly War, begun (h) from the first year of the 140 Olympiad, before Christ 220, of the City built 534, when *Aratus* was Prætor of the *Achaians*. In the same first year (i) of the Olympiad, but before Christ 219, the Spring now in the prime, that is, about, or a little before the rising of the seven Stars; at which time the Prætors of the *Achaians* entered into their Office; *Aratus* the younger, the son of *Aratus*, being put into his father's place, *Philip* attempted to fight against the *Aetolians*: while at the same time *Hannibal* fits himself for the siege of the *Saguntines*; the *Romans* move war against *Demetrius Pharius* Prince of the *Illyrians*, *Æmilius* the Consul being chief Commander; who a little after being overcome, betaketh himself unto *Philip*. Then, *Lycargus* being made King presently after the death of *Cleomenes*, a League being made with the *Aetolians*, vexed the *Achaians*. The *Rhodians*, *Prusias* King of the *Bythina* being joynd to them, contend against the *Byzantines*; because they being compelled to pay tribute to the *Gauls*, they imposed certain customs on Merchants. The *Synopians* defend themselves with a garrison of *Rhodians* against *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, watching an advantage against their City. Those so many beginnings of Wars, (a) *Polybius* observeth to have happened in the same first year of the 140 Olympiad; and he sheweth the cause of them to be, for that then new Princes almost of the whole known world, came to their Kingdoms and Empires.

The Social-War *Philip* ordered unto the third year, having (b) made much use of *Aratus*, whom, when being moved at the reproaches of his Governours, he had somewhat estranged from him; by and by, as soon as indeed he knew what a man he was, he had him in the greater esteem. (c) But the same man again being brought to envy, he took care to kill him by poyson, about the year of the City built, 541; the 4th of the 141 Olympiad; (d) a little after the Ships of *Philip* being burnt by the *Romans*, and (e) about the besieging of the *Syracusans*, begun by *Marcellus* in the year of the City 542: wherefore, in the 62 year of his age beginning, *Aratus* dyed, which was the fifth from the end of the Social-War. (f) For in this year of the City 537, the third year of the 140 Olympiad ending, it was finished, peace being made with the *Aetolians*: when as a slaughter of the *Romans* be-
ing

ing heard of, *Philip* desired to sayl into *Italy* to the Lake of *Thrasimenum*, and to take part with the *Carthaginians* of victory. (g) Therefore being carried into *Illyricum* with a Navy, he being suddenly beat back through fear of the *Romans*, he left off from his enterprize. Afterward in the year of the City 559, he entered into a League with *Hannibal*; whereby he brake forth into open War with the *Romans*, in the year of the City built 540, in which the Coasts of *Illyricum* being tryed, (a) by *Marcus Valerius Lesinus*, he being much affrighted, his Ships being drawn away or burnt, he came to *Macedonia* by Land. *Levinus* makes an agreement with the *Aetolians* against *Philip*, in the (b) year of the City 542. With these and King *Attalus*, the *Romans* fight against the *Macedonians* and their *Companions*; whereof the chief were the *Achaians*. (c) *Philopomenus* the Prince of these was famous in that Age; by whom *Machanidas*, a Tyrant of the *Lacedæmonians*, was driven to *Mantinea*, about the year of the City 548; (d) whom *Nabis*, a far more cruel one than him, received. But when things were neglected by the *Romans* in *Greece*, because they were busied in a domestique war with the *Carthaginians*, at length the *Epirotes* coming between, a peace was made between them and *Philip*, and the *Companions* of them both; in the year of the City 549.

(e) Things in *Europe* being appeased, *Philip* bends his mind to possess *Egypt*. A fit opportunity, *Ptolemy* departed this life in the year before Christ 204, of the City 550. *Ptolemy Epiphanes* his son of four years of age being left. Therefore *Philip* entered into counsel with *Antiochus*, of invading his kingdom. But the *Alexandrians*, *Agathocles*, the Protector or guardian, and his sister *Aganoclea* being taken away, sent Embassadors to *Rome*, who granted them safeguard. *Antiochus* in the mean time recovereth *Cœl-Syria* and *Phœnicia*. And then *Onias* the High Priest, with very many Jews, flyeth into *Egypt*, where, under *Philometor*, he afterward at *Heliopolis* built a City.

CHAP. VII.

Of Men excelling in wit, who lived from the 125 Olympiad, to the 1433 or from the year of the City built 474, unto 554.

Chrysippus the Stoick, the Scholar of *Cleantes*, was in this time famous. *Diogenes* writeth him to have dyed the 143 Olympiad, 73 years of age, so about the beginning of the 124 Olympiad, he came forth into light. *Strato Lampiscenus* of the School of the *Peripateticks*, was chief after *Theophrastus* 18 years, *Diogenes* being witness. Wherefore when he began to teach in the 123 Olympiad, as (a) the same *Diogenes* sheweth, about the end of the 127 Olympiad he dyed, *Lycus* succeeded *Strato*, (b) and held the School 40 years, but he lived 74 years. *Lacydes*, a *Cyrenian*, an author
of

Ann. 443.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(c) Diog.

(d) Suidas.

The Life of
Aratus,
Liv. the Poet.

of a new University, began to teach (c) in the 4th year of the 134 Olymp. and held the School 26 years.

Eratosthenes, a man endued with divers kind of learning, and surnamed [*Beta*], because he kept the seconds in every kind of Science or knowledg; he was born in the 126 Olymp. and being 80 years old, he ended his life with want; saith *Suidas*.

(d) Amongst Poets, *Callimachus*, a *Cyrenian*, was made famous in *Greece*, *Ptolemy Philadelphus* reigning.

And also *Aratus*, who flourished under *Antigonus Gonatus*.

But at *Rome*, *Livius* a Poet, in the year of the City built 514, first taught a Comedy. *Nævius* deceased in the 144 Olymp. at *Rome* placeth him in the Chronicle of *Eusebius*.

But the following Olympiad *Plautus* dyed, the same being author, in the 554 year of the City.

Quintus Ennius was born in the year of the City built 515, he innobled the same Age.

CHAP. VIII.

The famous Deeds of the Romans against Philip King of the Macedonians, Antiochus of Syria, and Perseus of the Macedonians, in like manner Kings.

(e) Liv. b. 31.
Flor. 2. ch. 7.
Plur. in Flam.
Justin. 30.
Eur. 4.

The Macedonian War.

(a) Polyb. book. 16.
p. 735. Plur. in
Flaminius.

(b) Polyb. book 7.
p. 702.

(c) Polyb. Eccl. 9 Plut. in Flam. The error of Florus.

The (e) second *Punic*-War being finished, the *Macedonian* war succeeded with King *Philip*; which being begun almost ten years before, saith *Livy*, was laid down in the third year. Indeed almost thirteen years before, the 540 of the City, *Philip* began to be vexed by *Levinus* the *Prætor*; but in the year of the City built 549, they returned into agreement. Peace being granted to the *Carthaginians*, the War with *Macedon* was taken up afresh; which was proclaimed in the 554 year of the City. Both the old injuries of *Philip* drove the *Romans* to that thing, and also a new annoyance of their Associates, especially of the *Athenians*, who being much wasted by the King, had fled together to the *Romans*.

(a) *Philip* made a beginning of waging War from the siege of the *Abydeni*; whom he cast into that despair, that after the manner of the *Saguntines* they rushed on death. At length, in the fourth year after it was restored, of the City 557, it was ended by *Titus Quintium Flaminius*, *Philip* being overcome at *Cynoscephala* in *Thessaly*. (b) *Polybius* relateth, and out of him *Plutarch*, That eight thousand of the *Macedonians* were slain, five thousand taken. The price of the victory, was the liberty of *Greece*; the which being declared by the voyce of the publisher at a solemn pastime of the (c) *Isthmians*; so great an out-cry delivered it self with applause, that *Crowes* fell down on the earth, flying over the race: *Florus*, not through a light error, affirmeth that to be done at the *Nemean* or *Achaian* games, being five years sports. For neither was the game of the *Nemeans*, five yearly; and *Polybius* and *Plutarch*

Arch do affirm this to have happened in the *Isthmians*. (d) Moreover, in the *Nemeans*, freedom was pronounced to the *Greeks* called *Argivi*, alone.

(e) *Lucius* the brother of *Titus* at the same time received the *Atarnans*, being discouraged or overcome unto an yielding or surrenderer.

(f) After that, *Titus Quintius* moved War against *Nabis*, a Tyrant of the *Lacedemonians*: but *Argos* being freed, he granted him peace. So of the *Grecian* Cities, *Sparta* alone is left in bondage; the which in the 562 year of the City built, *Philopomenen*, *Nabis* being killed by him, joynd unto the fellowship of the *Achaians*.

A few years after the *Macedonian* War, war was waged with King *Antiochus*; who, (g) *Syria* being recovered, and *Scopas* the Captain of *Ptolemæus Epiphanes* being overthrown, he had now began to be fearful unto the *Romans*. Against whom *Hannibal* chiefly stirred him up, (h) who fearing the same enemies, had fled to him in the year of the City built 559. The Embassadors also of the *Ætolians*, who were now estranged from the fellow-

ship of the *Romans*, brought no small moment thereto. (i) *Antiochus* being by these things enforced, a peace being composed with *Ptolemy*, unto whom he gave *Cleopatra* his daughter in marriage, and in the name of a dowry he granted him *Cælo Syria* and *Judea*. He brought war on the *Romans*; the which being undertaken in the 562 year of the City built, held full three years. For in the year of the City 564, *Lucius Cornelius Scipio* being Consul, coming into *Asia* with *Publius Cornelius Africanus* his brother, an Embassador, by this man's counsel chiefly, he overcame *Antiochus*. (a) *Livy* relateth, That fifty thousand footmen, four thousand horsemen were slain in one battel. Peace being granted to *Antiochus*, with other conditions, as also that, that he should yield up all Countreys which were on this side the Mountain *Taurus*.

(b) *Antiochus* being overcome, straightway the *Ætolians* are raised by *Fulvius* the Consul, in the year of the City built, 565; and in the same year the *Gallo-Greeks* were subdued by *Cneius Mallius*, another Consul.

In the 149 Olympiad, three notable Commanders dyed, *Publius Scipio*, *Hannibal*, and *Philopomenes*. *Pullius*, a day being set by the (c) *Petilian* Tribunes, of taking the money from *Antiochus* for peace granted, he sent back *Liternus* into *Campania*. His brother *Lucius* was condemned of robbing the common Treasury. But (d) *Pullius* in that Julian year dyed, which began the 570 of the City; in which year, *Publius Claudius*, *Lucius Porcius*, were Consuls before the Censureship of *Marcus Cato*, which, the same being Consuls, he performed. *Hannibal* a year or two after, (e) for Writers do differ, being demanded of *Prusias* King of *Bythnia* for death, ended his life with poison. (f) In the year of the City 571, *Philopomenen*, Captain of the *Achaians*, being taken by the *Mædesians*, was slain; when indeed he had compelled the *Lacedemonians*

Ann. 443.
Jul. Per. od,
unto 4713.

(d) Livic, b. 34.
(e) Liv. 33.

(f) Liv. 25.
Polyb. Eccl. 22. Plut. in Philop.

The War with Antiochus. (g) Polyb. book 16.

(h) Liv. b. 33. at the end. Corn. Nep. in Hann.

(i) Liv. 34. &c. Flor. 2. ch. 8. Appian. Syr. Jul. 31. Furr. 4. Orof. 4. ch. 10.

(a) Livy, book 37.

(b) Livy, b. 38. Flor. 2. ch. 9.

The death of P. Scipio, Hannibal, and Philopomenen. (c) Livy in the same place.

(d) Livy about the end of b. 39.

(e) Livy in the same Corn. Nep. in Hannib.

(f) Livy in the same P. ut.

Anno 443 t.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(c) Polyb.
Coll. Legat.
52. & 53.

demonians, falling off from the fellowship of the *Achaians*, being naked of Walls and Laws, to endure the yoke.

(g) The death of this man, *Lycortas* the Prætor of the *Achaians* revenged; and restored the *Messenians* and *Lacedæmonians* into the council or agreement of the *Achaians*. For both, but these especially, very hardly obeyed, trusting in the power of the *Romans*, who suffered the fellowship of the *Achaians* to grow together against their will.

In the mean while, *Philip*, being rather beaten back by the *Romans* in the former fight, than overcome, wholly employed himself about the provision of a new War; who (h) seeing he had two sons, *Perseus* the elder, and *Demetrius*, and this man very acceptable to the *Romans*, with whom he had lived some years, as a pledge in War, a grudge arising between them both, he put to death *Demetrius*, being suspected through the friendship of the *Romans*, and his brother's reproaches, the 150 Olympiad, in the year of the City built 574.

(i) Therefore in the year following, which is reckoned the second of the 150 Olympiad, of the World 3802, of the City built 575, *Perseus* the last King of the *Macedonians* began, the forty first from *Caranus*, who first reigned there. This King being heir of his father's hatred against the *Romans*, and counsel, waged war against them; which in the 4th year ended as well in the slaughter and slavery of him, as of the whole *Macedonian* Empire, in the first year of the 153 Olympiad, of the City built 586. The (a) General of the *Romans* in that battle, was the Consul *Æmilius Paulus*, wherein were slain in battel of the *Macedonians* to the number of twenty thousand, taken eleven thousand. No more than an hundred of the *Romans* fell. That famous victory and fall of the *Macedonian* Kingdom, was in the decrease of the Moon; the which the day before that day, wherein they contended, happened on that night, which came between the 4 and 5. of the *Roman* September, which in the Julian Calender was the middle between the 21 and 22 of June. That cannot agree on another year, than what was 168 (b) before the Christian account of the World 3816. Therefore in this very year the *Macedonian* Empire was put out by the *Romans*, in the 11th year of King *Perseus*; For so many *Livie* assigneth; *Eusebius* one less, whom also before, we have followed; now, we prefer *Livie* before him.

An addition to the *Romans* of the *Macedonian* War and victory, was *Gentius* King of the *Lyrans*; who being led into the fellowship of danger by *Perseus* through deceit, yielded matter unto *Lucius Anicius* the Prætor, of the *Lyrans* triumph, whom in the same year he carried away: concerning which *Perseus* of the *Macedonians*, *Æmilius* writes. Each King going before the Chariot of his conqueror, in the year of the City 587; *Macedonia* and *Illyricum* departed into the form of a Province.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Jewish Affairs, and miseries, which they suffered under Antiochus Epiphanes, and of the dispatches of Epiphanes into Egypt, and of the Temple of Jerusalem defiled by that King.

WHILE *Europe* and *Asia* is shaken through *Roman* weapons, also foreign and likewise domestique storms were hurtful to *Judea*. (d) *Antiochus* the Great, when he would rob or spoyl the Temple of *Jupiter Belus* among the *Elymeans* in *Susiana*, he was by the *Parbarians* slain, as *Strabo* telleth, in the second of the 148 Olympiad, of the Greeks 126. *Seleucus Philopator* his son succeeded him. Who reigning, *Onius* the third of that name held the high-Priesthood, a holy man, who (a) freed *Heliodorus* one of the Senators of *Seleucus*, being sent to rob the Treasury of the Temple, and scourged by Angels, and half dead, by his prayers.

(b) *Seleucus* having finished twelve years of his reign, and being slain by the lying in wait of *Heliodorus*, as *Asopian* writeth, *Antiochus Epiphanes* was put in his place, in the (c) year of the Greeks 137, which is the first of the 151 Olympiad, of the City of *Rome* 578, before Christ 176, as is gathered by a sure account of the Grecian years.

By that King, all holy and profane things at *Jerusalem*, and throughout all *Judea* were trodden and trampled under foot. His first fury set upon the Priesthood of the Nation; *Onius*, a man most worthy to be praised, (as I have said already) was high-Priest. (e) *Jason* his brother, a destructive and wicked man, bought the high-priesthood of *Antiochus* with a great summe of money, as appeareth, about the very beginning of his reign, who brought in Heathenish customes to *Jerusalem*. *Onius* departed to *Antiochia*.

About the same time *Ptolemy Philometor*, the son of *Ptolemy Philopator*, and *Cleopatra* the sister of *Antiochus* reigned at *Alexandria*; whose beginning fell into the year before Christ 181, of the City built 573, the 4th year of the 150 Olympiad.

(f) *Ptolemy Euergetes* was brother to this man, *Cleopatra* sister, all of a weak age. For that cause, things were ordered by Tutors, *Ealaus* their nourisher, an *Euruch*, and *Lexaus*; who daring to require *Cælofrya*, which *Antiochus* held, being recovered by his father, they stirred him up against them, otherwise watching an advantage against *Egypt*; the governing of which Kingdom, by a *Jscenders* right, he challenged to himself, under the name of neer nesse of kin. For he both sent *Apollonius* his Captain, for that thing's sake into *Egypt*, and by the chief men of the Kingdom, as (g) the writing saith, was frustrated of his desire. But then going unto *Jerusalem*, he is with the greatest honour received of *Jason*; and thence went away into *Phœnicia* to build a Navy, which it cometh to have fallen out in the 139 year of the Greeks, of the City 580.

Anno 443 t.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(d) *Strabo*,
book 16,
Jug. b. 31.
See to. b. of 1
doctr. of times,
ch. 45.

Heliodorus
scourged.

(b) *App. in*
Syr.

(c) 1 *Mach.*
1. 11.

(e) 1 *b. Mac.*
ch. 4.

(f) *Jerome*
on *Dan.* 11.
Luc. 42.

The War of
Antiochus
with *Philome-*
tor.

(g) 2 *Mac.*
4.

(h) *Livy* b. 40.
Polyb. *Eccle.*
50.

(i) *Liv.* b. 45.

Perseus the
last King of
the *Macedo-*
nians.

(a) *Livy* b. 44.
Velleius 1.
Pl. 1. in *Æmil.*
Iust. b. 33.
Flor. 2. c. 12.
Evar. b. 4.

(b) *Jul. Cir.*
4646.

Anno 4431. Jul. Period, unto 4713.

(a) Polyb. in Embas. 71, & 72. (b) Jerome on Daniel. (c) Diod. in Collect. Valer. p. 330.

(d) Liv. 44.

(e) Euseb. Chr. in the former part. p. 54. (f) Liv. 44.

(g) Liv. 45.

(h) 1 Mach. 12.

(a) Regist. Capit.

(b) Liv. 42.

580. While therefore both Kings with great provision on both sides prepare War, they (a) sent Embassadors to Rome, by the which they accused one another: Neither in the mean time, the Egyptians delaying, bended (b) Antiochus sloathfully toward Egypt. There, between Pelusium, and the Mountain Casius, a fight is begun, (c) wherein the Egyptians being overcome, might have been blotted out by killing, unless Antiochus himself riding between the ranks of his Souldiers, had commanded them to spare the slaughter, and to take them alive: by which humanity he profited more than by arms. For presently he obtained Pelusium, and afterward all Egypt.

(d) Philometor, this slaughter being received, being despised of his Subjects, and being driven out of Alexandria by his younger brother Euergetes, was received by Antiochus, who through an honest shew of reducing him unto the King, brought war on the Alexandrians; by whom Euergetes, who also was called Physcon, was declared King. The (e) Greek Collections of George Monk, which Scaliger fathers upon Eusebius, say, Ptolemy Philometor to have reigned onely eleven years, and then to be overcome by Antiochus, and to be driven from his Kingdom. But (f) Livy, to whom we rather give credit, sheweth Philometor not to be cast out by Antiochus, but by his younger brother: but Antiochus, which I said but now, to have made war with the younger brother, through pretence of bringing back the elder; and being conquerour at Pelusium in a Sea-fight, to have besieged Alexandria. Therefore Ptolemy and Cleopatra sent Embassadors to the Senate: Wherewith the Patriots being moved, they commanded out of hand Caius Popilius, with two others, to go to Alexandria, to make the Kings friends between themselves. (g) Antiochus, the walls of Alexandria being in vain attempted, Philometor being left at Memphis, and other places in Egypt delivered unto him, left the strong garrison of Pelusium, and from thence went away into Syria, and came to Jerusalem. There he robbed the Temple, made a slaughter, and brought great mourning on the Jews. The (h) Scripture witnesseth this to have fell out, in the 143 year of the Greeks, in these words; And Antiochus turned, after he smote Egypt, in the hundredth and forty third year, and came up to Israel. Which year of the Greeks runneth into the five hundredth eighty fourth year of the City built, of the hundred and fifty second Olympiad, the third, and it had (a) Aulus Mancinus, and Aulus Atilius Serranus, Consuls. But the year following, of the City 585, is noted to be when Quintus Marcus Philippus II. and Cneius Servius Capio were Consuls, which was the 144 year of the Greeks; that their error may be manifest, who ascribe that battel of Antiochus with the Egyptians, between Casium and Pelusium, to Philip II. and Capio Consuls, against the credit of the writing. Moreover, the beginning of this War, which was moved by the Egyptians for Cœlesyria, was in the year of the City 582, Popilius Consul, and Publius Aelius being Consuls, (b) as Livy sheweth, who sheweth plainly in the year following,

following; Publius Licinius Crassus and Caius Cassius Consuls, this war to have been already enforced.

(c) A little before that, Antiochus desired Egypt, that is, after three years space from the High Priesthood being gotten, and so in the year of the Greeks 142; Jason the High Priest sent Menelaus unto Antiochus with moneys. But he bought the High Priesthood of the King, by an agreement of three hundred talents more than Jason payed. But when he performed not his promise, he was removed from the Priesthood, his brother Lyfimachus being his successor, or rather given for a Vicar to him. For the Greek writings say, Menelaus to have left his brother Lyfimachus successor of the Priesthood. (d) But the Latine say, Menelaus to be removed from the Priesthood. Neither that to be done against his will, the following History doth demonstrate. For a little after he killed Onias a most holy man, and the lawfull High Priest, who had shut himself up in the Sanctuary of Apollo, being drawn out by deceit through the endeavour of Andronicus; whose death Antiochus bewailing, condemned Andronicus to lose his head. And then Menelaus returning to Jerusalem, moved Lyfimachus to rob the holy treasury. But in the very wicked act, Lyfimachus was oppressed and grieved. Menelaus being complained of to the King, through favour and corruption got the better, his accusers being slain. Concerning these two brethren, it is not a vain question, whether it no they were of the stock of Aaron, in which power alone the right of the Priesthood was, or of another Tribe, especially of Benjamin: because the (a) writing nameth Menelaus to be the Brother of Simon; Moreover the same is (b) witness, Simon to have been of the Tribe of Benjamin. Josephus maketh them both the brothers of Onias and Jason, the which also we embrace, but the word of [brother] may be referred to some affinity.

In the mean time, Philometor fearing the lying in wait or treachery of Antiochus, confirmeth a peace with his brother and sister, at which their agreement, Antiochus being offended, prepareth war against them both in the 144 year of the Greeks. The Ptolomies send three Ambassadors to Rome, for the obtaining of help. These setting forward from Rome, came to Alexandria in the Moneth of March, as thou mayest gather (d) out of Livy (which then happened about our December; the which that decrease of the Moon doth shew, which before the Macedonian battel happened in the Moneth September, which then possessed June, as we have minded in the 8th Chapter) but a little or just after the victory of the Romans over King Perseus, that is, after the Summer of the year before Christ, 168. of the City 586, of the Greeks 145. But there they beat back Antiochus, busily employing himself in the siege of the City, and swelling with a Sea victory gotten at Cyprus, with their authority alone. For (e) Pompilius, one of the Ambassadors, delivered a Table to him, stretching forth his right hand, containing the decree of the Senate: which being read

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(c) Mach. 4. 27.

Wicked High Priests of the Jews.

(d) In the same place v. 9.

Holy Onias is killed.

(a) 2 Mach. 4. 25.

(b) 2 Mach. 3. 4.

Joseph. b. 11. ch. 8.

Sec. 10. of Doct. of times ch. 50.

(d) Book 45.

(e) Polib. Ed. 92.

L. v. 45. Valer. Max. b. 6. ch. 4. Just. b. 35. Vell. 1. Pompilius Ambassador as. fights Antiochus.

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read thorough, when *Antiochus* had said, he would consider, his friends being brought together, what should be done by them; the Ambassador drew a line about with a rod which he held, and commanded him, before that he went off that Circle to give an answer, which he might carry back to the Senate. With which boldness of speech the King being affrighted, answered that he would be in the power of the Senate. Thus by the word and power, or Authority, of one Ambassador, the land and Sea-armies of *Antiochus*, were driven away from *Ægypt*.

Antiochus being deceived of this hope of possessing another's right or title, and being mad with fury came unto *Jerusalem*, especially (t) having heard, that *Jason* (a false report being spread abroad of his death) had moved arms against *Aleuelaus*, and had taken the City. For that thing he being angry with the Jews, by a promiscuous slaughter, and burning flame, *Jerusalem* being walled, (.) he defiled the Temple; and filled all places with Idols, and abominable devotions, after two years from the former coming, on the fifteenth day of *Chilleu*, which fell into *November*, (i) Moreover he forced divers Citizens with cursed punishments, to renounce with an oath their Country-Religion. He being returned to *Antiochia*, delivered *Eleazer*, (a) and seven brethren, with their mother, because they refused to eat of Swine-flesh, against the command of God; to be sundry ways tormented to death.

(f) 2 Mach. 5.

(g) The profaning of the Temple.
(h) 1 Mach. 1. 30. & 57.
Joseph. b. 12. ch. 1.

(a) 2 Mach. ch. 6. & 7.

CHAP. X.

Of the affairs of the Jews, from the profaning of the Temple, unto the death of Simon; where, of Judas Macchabeus, and the Kings of Syria.

Antiochus wickedly going on to the destruction of the Jewish Nation, and holy things, (b) *Mattathias* of the stock of *Jacob* High Priest, one of the Kings guard being killed, who forced the people to prophane customs, runs away out of the Town *Modin*, and a company of Jews being gathered together, he despised the kings threatenings. He dying in the year of the *Greeks* 146, or the City built 587. He encouraged five sons which he had, most valiant men, to defend their liberty. The chief of these were, *Judas* surnamed *Machabæus*, *Jonathas* and *Simon*, who one by one were chief among the people.

(c) The first *Judas Machabæus*, some prosperous battels being made with the Captains of *Antiochus*, he going into *Persia*, purged again the Temple, and restored divine worship, which had been hindered for three years; that happened in the hundred fourth eighth year of the *Greeks*, the 25th of *Chilleu*, which runneth into *November*.

(d) In

(b) 1 Mach. 2. see b. 10. of the D. S. of times, 10.

Judas Machabæus.

(c) 1 Mach. 3. & 4.

Cap. 10. An Account of Time.

(d) In the mean time, *Antiochus*, while he imitated the example of his father's sacrilege, in robbing the Temple of *Diana*, which was in *Ælymais*, by the concurrence of the Town-men he being cast out, went away into *Babylon*. But in the journey, a falling off of the Jews being heard of; being mad with grief and anger, he fell into a grievous disease, and horrible pains of his bowells, and his body being consumed with worms, requiring pardon of his wickedness from God in vain, he died a wretched death (e) in the year of the *Greeks* 149, of the City built 590. when he had reigned eleven whole years.

Lyfias the Orator being diligent about it, his son *Antiochus Eupator* succeeded him. Who to bring help to his friends, who were besieged in a Tower by *Judas*, he led an Army to *Jerusalem*, and besieged it, the year of Sabbaths or Rest running on; of the (a) *Greek*, 150; before Christ, 163. Lastly, peace being made with the Jews, he being taken within the City, contrary to promise, their walls being overturned, goeth to *Antiochia*; when as now *Judas* was carried up by the consent of the people unto the High Priests Office.

(b) For *Josephus* and *Eusebius* relate, that he was in that office three years space. By this account, about the 149 year of the *Greeks*, in which *Antiochus* dyed, from the Captain of the people he was made High Priest.

(c) Two years after, of the *Greeks* 151, *Demetrius Soter* the son of *Seleucus*, who was the brother of *Epiphanes Antiochus*, in times past given by his father a pledge to the *Romans* for *Antiochus*, when as *Epiphanes* being dead, he required himself to be let go in vain, he ran away privily out of the City into *Syria*, and *Antiochus Eupator*, and *Lyfias*, by his command being killed, he began to reign being twenty and three years old, as (d) *Polybius* writeth, and *Appian*. To this man (e) *Alcimus*, coming of a Priestly stock, a destructive man, obtained the High Priest-hood. But *Judas* most sharply resisted him, who also, the Kings Army being scattered, he slew his Captain *Nicanor*, the 151 of the *Greeks* going out, on the thirteenth day of the Moneth *Adar*, which falls into the year before Christ 161. (g) About these times, Ambassadors being sent to *Rome*, he entered a league, and into fellowship with the *Romans*: At length in the year of the *Greeks* 152, when *Demetrius* had sent *Bacchides* and *Alcinius*, with 20000 footmen, and 2000. Horfemen against the Jews, (h) *Judas* being forsaken by his Souldiers, guarded no more then with eight hundred, he was bold to begin, or commit himself to battell; The which when he had undergone a whole day, he died a glorious death. A man second to none in Godliness and warlike valour: *Jonathas* his brother succeeded him, who was chief about eighteen years. But *Alcimus* while he demolisheth the work of the Temple, a disease being inflicted on him from God, he perished in the hundred fifty third year of the *Greeks*.

Moreover *Demetrius*, that he might make the *Romans* his friends, he

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(a) 1 Mach. 6. & b. 3. ch. 9.
The death of *Antiochus*.

(e) In the same place, v. 6.
Antiochus Eupator.

(a) 1 Mach. 6. v. 25. & 53.

(b) Joseph. b. 12. ch. 17.

Demetrius Soter.
(c) 1 Mach. ch. 7. Polyb. Eccl. b. 1. 4.

(d) Polyb. Eccl. 107. App. Syr. (e) 1 b. Mach. 7. v. 49. & 2 Mach. 14.

(g) 1 Mach. 8.

(h) 1 Mach. 9. The death of *Judas*.

(i) B. 10. Doct. times, ch. 50.

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a) Polyb. Ecl.
125. & foll.

b) Polyb. Ecl.
125. App. Syr.

c) 1 Mac. 10.
Just. 35.
Joseph.
Jonathas the
High Priest.

d) 1 Mac. 10.
Just. 67. & ch. 11.
Demetrius Ni-
canor.
The Ptolomies
Kings.

e) In the same
v. 19. Epit.
Liv. 52.

(f) The Col-
lect. Euseb. 62.
p. 54. Poib.
Eccio. 113.
117.

(g) Just. 38.

he sent *Leptines* and *Isocrates* a Grammarian bound, of whom, the one had killed *Cneius Octavius*, an Ambassadour come from Rome, unto *Antiochus Eupator*, in the 150 year of the Greeks, he had proved the fact, in the 152 year of the Greeks, as is gathered out of *Appian* and (a) *Polybius*. He expelled *Ariathes* King of *Cappadocia* his Kingdome, being hired by an agreement of a thousand Talents from his brother *Olophernes*, who going to Rome the Senate decreed that both brethren should reign together. Moreover three Kings being stirred up against him, *Ptolomy of Egypt*, *Anulus of Asia*, and, whom I have named, *Ariathes of Cappadocia*; *Prompalus*, a certain young man of a desperate fortune, being by the same, suborned or set forth in honour, who should report himself to be begotten by *Antiochus*, he is thrust down from the Kingdome. (c) For he naming himself *Alexander*, by surname *Balam*, in the 160 year of the Greeks, raised arms against *Demetrius*, and after two years space took away from him his Kingdome and life, *Jonathas* the High Priest of the Jews, being reconciled unto him, straightway he married *Cleopatra* the daughter of *Ptolomey Philometor*, a woman born for the destruction of Syria, and the family of *Seleucus*. So he being carried up to the highest power beyond hope and desert, while he lived a destructive life in his Pallace in riot, and sloath; (d) *Demetrius Nicanor*, the son of *Demetrius Soter*, coming out of *Crete* in the 165 year of the Greeks, sets upon him. Also *Ptolomey Philometor* sailing into Syria, and being received with great solemnity by his son in law, by a notable treachery he took from him the Kingdome, with his daughter *Cleopatra*, whom he appointed to *Demetrius*. From thence joyning in battel with *Alexander*, he forced him to fly into *Arabia*: where (e) being beheaded, he also received punishment for the old injury against *Demetrius Soter*, in the 167 year of the Greeks, of the City of Rome 608. Three dayes after, *Philometor* died of a wound, his brother *Euergetes* being left his successor: with whom there had been a grudge. For (f) when both had lived at *Alexandria* six years, from the 12 of *Philometor* to the 17th, the kingdome being afterward divided, in the 18th year of *Philometor*, 150 of the Greeks, *Lybia* and *Cyrenia* fell by lot to *Euergetes*, with which he being least of all contented, made his complaints to the Senate of Rome; who decreed *Cyprus* to be given unto him, as *Polybius* is Author, and *Eusebius* in his Chronicle. *Philometor* being dead (g) *Euergetes* being sent for from *Cyrene*, reigned at *Alexandria*, deformed in his countenance, and the stuffing of his belly more like a beast than a man, who in the very day of Marriage, which he had joyned with *Cleopatra* his sister, and sometime the wife of his Brother, he killed a little one the son of them both, in the very mothers arms or embracing. Neither afterwards held he the Kingdome with lesse cruelty. So that his Citizens being embittered, he was compelled to fly into *Cyprus*, with the daughter of his, and the same sister of *Philometor*, the which, her mother being divorced, he had joyned to himself, being first ravished in wedlock.

wedlock. There he having heard, that his images were cast down by the *Alexandrians*, he sent a son which he had begotten of *Cleopatra*, to her, divided in pieces.

(d) *Demetrius* being in the mean while vexed with sedition by the *Antiochians*, he restrained them by a Garrison of Jewish Soldiers. But when he was hated of all, *Diodotus* surnamed *Tryphon*, who had bin a guard-man of *Alexander Balam*, appointed *Antiochus* his son, who was brought up with *Emalibuel*, or *Malcus* King of *Arabians*, King; and endeavoured to get *Jonathas* as on his side, in the year of the Greeks 168; at which time also *Jonathas* renewed fellowship with the *Romans* and *Spartans*. In the following year (b) *Tryphon*, loving tyranny, that there might not be any delay, through *Jonathas*, unto his counsels, him being taken by lying in wait, he slew, in whose place *Simon* his brother, was made Captain of the people and chief Priest. Who entering into a League with *Demetrius*, he got liberty from him, (c) in the 170 year of the Greeks, of the City 611, from which time the years of *Simon's* chief Priesthood, began to be reckoned. The same man also vanquished *Gaza*, and the Tower of *Jerusalem*, the which also he fortified, and afterwards dwelt there.

Demetrius, that he might get help against *Tryphon*, went into *Media*, as saith the writing; but (d) *Justine* witnesseth him to have gone thither to besiege the *Parthians*; by whom he was taken and used kindly: so that *Phraates* the King gave him his daughter *Rhodogunes* in marriage.

Demetrius being taken, *Tryphon* slew *Antiochus* a pupil, or not under his father's power, and took the Crown, which he held untill about the third year, (e) *Josephus* being author; although *Appian* saith, he reigned one. Whence there is a conjecture, that, in the 1 Mac. ch. 14. the Expedition of *Demetrius* after the death of *Antiochus* the brother of *Alexander*, in that, the Writer not to have observed the order of time, but of declating.

While these things are done, (a) *Antiochus Sidetes* the son of *Demetrius Soter*, the brother of *Nicator*, came into Syria, and being sent for by *Cleopatra*, the Wife of his brother married her, and killed *Tryphon* in the 174 year of the Greeks. He afterwards (b) waged War with *Simon* by *Cendebaus* his Captain, who was overcome by *Joannes* the son of *Simon*.

The treachery of *Ptolomey* (he was the son in law of *Simon*) confounded the prosperous affairs of the Jews, who slew his father-in-law with two sons, being received to a Feast. But *Joannes*, surnamed *Hircanus*, the son of the same *Simon*, escaped; who after that was chief among the Jews 31 years. (c) That slaughter happened on 177 year of the Greeks, in the eleventh month *Schebat*; which was the year of rest, begun in the year of the World 3848, from the account of the City 618, as the *Seleucides* had wont to reckon. But the Jews, from the month *Nisan*, from the which *Schebat* is numbred, the eleventh. And hitherto the holy History proceedeth.

Antiochus

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(a) 1 Mac. 1.
Joseph. b. 13.
ch. 9.

(b) 2 Mac. 12.
Simon High
Priest.

(c) 1 Mac. 134.
41. See 10 b.
doctr. times,
ch. 52.

(d) Just. b. 56.
& 38.
App. Syr.

Demetrius taken by
the Parthians.
(e) Joseph. b. 12. ch. 13.

(a) Just. 56.
Joseph. in the
same place.

(b) 1 Mac. 16.

Simon high
Priest slain.

(c) 1 Mac. 16. 14.
Joseph. b. 1.
ch. 15.
Euseb. 8.
of Prap.

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(e) Joseph.
b. 13. ch. 16.

Antiochus Sidetes, in the fourth year of his reign, (saith (e) *Jsephus*, in the fourth of *Hircanus*, encompassed *Jerusalem* with a most straight siege, to wit, in the year of the Greeks 178, before Christ 135, and at the Feast of *Tabernacles*, seven dayes truce being granted; he so anger'd *Hircanus*, that he requested peace of him on equal terms.

CHAP. XI.

The famous Deeds or Affairs of the Romans, and divers Wars, the Achaick, Punick, 3 Macedonick, 3 Numantine, the Slavish War.

THE *Macedonians*, after *Antiochus* the Great, being by the other War tamed, and their Kingdom reduced into the form of a Province, none afterwards was ashamed to serve the *Romans*. Therefore people and kings, emulating one another, gave themselves over unto the obedience of those, and from those they took the Umpires or judgments of peace and war between themselves. (f) Of Kings, two, before others, endeavoured to allure their favour, *Eumenes* of *Asia*, and *Prusias* of *Bythinia*, who was (g) surnamed [venator] or hunter, one whereof being suspected of hidden favour toward *Perseus*, that he might purge himself, he sent his brother *Attalus* to *Rome*; the which his brother shewing that he had remained faithful, was most acceptable unto the Senate; who lest he should ask the kingdome privately for himself, he was affrighted from it by *Stratius* a Physician, whom *Eumenes* had given to him a companion in that counsel. That, *Livy* sheweth, was done in the 587 year of the City.

(a) *Prusias*, who being joyned in affinity with *Perseus*, had nourished or taken neither part, he coming to *Rome* with his son *Nicomedes*, after a servile manner he flattered the Senators, so that he called them, in saluting them, gods, that were preservers from danger, and named himself their bondman made free. The same King departing from *Rome*, he left his son to be brought up, in the same year of the City.

But *Eumenes* King of *Pergamus* being dead, about the year of the City 596. For he reigned full forty years, seeing he had left a son, *Eumenes* as yet of a weak age; the Kingdome procured *Attalus* his brother a guardian for him 21 years. (b) With whom the year following, when *Prusias* waged war; which was in the year of the City built 601, by the command of the *Romans* it was appeased.

The *Rhodians* very greatly feared the anger of the free people of *Rome*, and truly they had deserved it. (c) For they had been diligent for *Perseus*, and dared proudly, not so much to persuade them to peace, as to command; also they had added threatenings, that they would account them for enemies, by the which it had

had continued, that there could not be a peace made. Therefore *Perseus* being overcome, it wanted but little, but a War should have been decreed against them. The which by the most humble intreaties they had turned away, *Lycias* and *Carias* being taken away from amongst them.

But two people, not with a single damage of their affairs, but with the destruction of their Cities, purged away the hatreds of the *Romans*, the *Achaians* and *Carthaginians*. The former, many being partly allured into one body of a Common-wealth; partly Cities, being constrained by force, were the most mighty of all *Greece*. The same compelled the *Lacedemonians* against their wills (their Walls and Laws being taken away) into the same society, as we have already above mentioned. With whose company, the Senate being very much moved. When it had not once interposed between the endeavours of the *Achaians*, and lest their wealth should be too much, endeavoured to draw them asunder, (a) at length in the year of the City built 606, of the world 3836, it sent Embassadors into *Greece*; who commanded them to rent asunder not onely the *Lacedemonians*, but also *Corinth*, *Argos*, *Heraclea*, and the *Orchomenian Archadians*, from their body. They uttering these things, *Cristolaus* chiefly stirring them up, so great a sedition arose on a sudden, that they killed all strangers, especially the *Lacedemonians*; and they had not spared even the Embassadors themselves, but that their flight had prevented their force. For which causes, a War is proclaimed against them, in the 607 year of the City; and first of all, they are overcome by *Metellus* the Prætor in two battles at *Thermopylus*, and in *Phocia*; in one whereof *Cristolaus* was Caprain; in the other *Dionis*: at length in the same year, which was of the City 608, by *Lucius Mummius* Consul, all *Achaia* being brought unto a surrender, *Corinth* it felt the head of the Nation, was burnt with fire. Then by the sentence of ten Embassadors, the Council of *Greece* being taken away, and the form of a tribute written down, it was appointed, that a Prætor should be sent every year to declare the law. (b) From which time all *Greece* took the name of *Achaia*, as *Pausanias* is witness.

Corinth being on a flame of fire, from the gold, silver and brass being melted, and mingled one among another, the chance found out that kind of most pretious brass, which they called *Corinthian*, wonderfully praised by the Ancients. (c) The destruction of that most noble City, *Pliny* that thing elegantly witnessing, happened in the third year of the 158 Olympiad, of the City 608, before Christ 146.

(d) The same year also gave an end to the third Punick War in *Africa*, with the fall of *Carthage*. The colour for this Warr was gotten from King *Masaniſſa*, whom the *Carthaginians* had beaten back by arms, invading their borders; and the cause being brought to the *Romans*, by their judgment they had been fined in Land, moreover and in money. But the *Romans* under any pretence had

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The Achaick
War.

(a) Polyb.
Ecl. 142.
Paus. Ach.
Just. 14.
Oros. b. 5. c. 3.
Flor. b. 2. c. 16.
Velleius, 1.
Epic. Liv. 52.

Corinth over
thrown.

(b) See *Plin.*
b. 8. Ep. the
last, and our
notes to the
35 Ep. Jul.

(c) *Plin.* b. 33:
ch. 2.

(d) *Flor.* b. 2
ch. 45. *Epic.*
Liv. 52. *App.*
Lybian
Eutr. 4.
Oros. 4. ch. 23.
The third Pun-
nick War, and
Carthage over-
thrown.

(f) Polyb.
Ecl. 93.
Liv. b. 45.
Epic.
(g) *APP.*
Mith.

(a) Polyb.
Ecl. 97.
Livy 45.
App. on Mith.

(a) Polyb. 5.
Ecl. 128, 135.
136. *APP.*
Mith. *Epic.*
Liv. 50.

(c) Liv. 44.
Polyb. Ecl.
80. & 99.

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had decreed utterly to blot out *Carthage*, especially *Marcus Cato* the Censor urging it, who was wont to add this, in the Senate, unto all his speeches. Therefore in the year of the City 605, the *Carthaginians* begun to be besieged by two Consuls, *Manilius*, and *Censorinus*, when they had yielded themselves to the *Romans*; which same thing, the *Uticenses* had done, in vain. They being commanded out of hand, their City being beaten down, to seat themselves ten miles from the Sea, being turned into madnesse and despair, they resisted beyond their strength; untill in the 4th year in the same, as I have said, in which *Corinth* was destroyed, by *Publius Cornelius Scipio* Proconsul, who being begotten by *Paulus Aemilius*, was adopted for the son of *Scipio Africanus*, *Carthage* was taken, set on fire, and utterly overthrown. About, or a little before the beginning of the War, *Masaniſſa* King of *Numidians*, almost for sixty years (they are the (a) words of *Eutropius*) being a friend of the people of *Rome*, in the year of his life 97 dyed, leaving 44 sons. By whose desire *Scipio* being sent by *Manilius* the Consul, received the last breath of him dying, and divided his kingdom amongst his sons.

(a) Eutrop. 4.

(b) Vell. inir. b. 2. Flor. 1. 3. ch. 17. Orol. 1. 5. c. 4. Epit. Livy 52.

The *Viriathick* War.

(c) See Sigon. Fall. (d) Cic. in *Lalius*.

The *Numantine* War.

(e) App. Epit. 55. of Spain, &c. Flor. 2. ch. 18.

(a) Epit. 55. Front. b. 3. App. Eutr. 4. Plin. of *Illustrat.* men.

(b) About the same time the *Lusitanians* in *Spain* grieve the *Romans* with a foul slaughter; *Viriathus* being Captain; who being suddenly made from a hunter, a robber; from a robber, a Captain and chief Commander, often overcame the Army of the *Romans*. That was memorable among other slaughters, wherein, in the year of the City built 608, as *Appian* writeth, he slew *Vetilius*, the Prætor being taken, his Armies being scattered. *Orosius* witnesseth of the year; but he reports *Vetilius* to have escaped by flight. Neither was he alone overcome by *Viriathus*: but others besides, of which the (c) *Annals* have made mention. Against whom first of all *Caius Lalius* the (d) Prætor, in the year 609, excellently fought. Afterwards *Quintus Fabius Maximus Aemilianus*, Proconsul, the warlike discipline being renewed, overcame the same man. Then *Quintus Fabius Maximus Servilianus* Consul, the brother of the other, forced, scattered and put him to flight, into *Lusitania*, in the 612th year. But when he being compassed about by *Viriathus*, might have been suddenly taken, to him, much desiring peace, he yielded on equal conditions. But that being lightly regarded, *Quintus Servilius Cæpio* in the year 614, suddenly setting upon *Viriathus*, his Embassadors being corrupted, slew him by deceit, it being a greater disgrace of the people of *Rome*, than worth their labour.

For a much more cruel War rose up in *Spain*. (e) For the *Numantines* when they had received the *Segidenſes*, their Companions, having escaped out of the hands of the *Romans*, being commanded by *Metellus* the Pro-consul, to yield them up in an humble manner, to lay down their arms to him, they refused to do either. Thereupon, although unequal in number and riches, they valiantly resisted the *Romans* some years; (a) The Army of *Marcus Popilius*, Proconsul, being beaten by them in the year of the City 616, and

and also in the following year thirty thousand of the *Romans*, their Captain *Mancinus* being Consul, were scattered by four thousand *Numantines*; the which disgrace, a more shameful peace followed. But the Senate would not have it confirmed. Therefore in the 618 year of the City built, *Mancinus* was given to the *Numantines* by that law, which he himself moved. But the *Numantines* received him not. (b) At length, *Scipio* being Captain, who had rooted out *Carthage*, the *Numantines* were overcome and put to flight; and being besieged within their own City with the utmost despair, they were constrained to dye. So none being left alive, (for all of them killed themselves together) *Numantia* is made equal to the ground in the ninth year after they had fallen off from the *Romans*; which same year is numbered by (c) *Eutropius* the fourteenth from *Carthage* being overthrown; but of the City built 621. So (d) *Florus* is to be interpreted, who saith, *Numantia* without a Wall, without Towers, situated by the River *Durius* on a little hill, meanly high, with four thousand *Spaniards*, to have alone withstood an Army of 40000 for 14 years; which cannot be understood of *Numantia* alone; but so, as that the War of *Viriathus* with the *Romans* must be comprehended together with it.

Anno 443.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(b) Epit. 59. App. &c. *Numantia* overthrown.

(c) Eutrop. 4.

(d) Flor. b. a. ch. 10.

The *Achaians* and *Carthaginians* had not yielded unto the *Roman* Generals, when (e) *Macedonia* was the third time by them taken; the which *Andriscus* a certain man of the lowest condition representing himself for *Philip* the son of *Perseus*, had possessed, in the year of the City 605. Who in the year 606 was overcome by *Quintus Cæcilius Metellus* the Prætor, 25 thousand of his Army being slain. From thence the surname of *Macedonicus* was put upon *Metellus*.

(e) Flor. b. a. ch. 14. Eutr. 4. Epit. 49.

The *Macedonian* War.

While the *Romans* are busied in *Spain*, with the *Spanish* and *Numantine* War, a *Servile* or slavish Tumult arose in *Sicily*, in the year, (f) as *Orosius* thinketh, of the City 619. *Fulvius Flaccus*, and *Calpurnius Piso* being Consuls, a certain (g) *Syrian*, *Eunus* by name, a frantic rage being feigned, while he boasts of the Ceremonies of the *Syrian* goddess, he stirred up servants unto liberty and arms, as it were, by the command of the gods, as saith *Florus*. Hence great Armies being gathered, even to seventy thousand, and four *Roman* Prætors being overcome; at last in the fourth year, of the City 622, by *Publius Rupilius* Consul, he was put to flight.

The *Servile* War.

(f) Orol. b. 6. ch. 6. (g) Flor. b. 3. ch. 10. Epit. 59. Valer. Max. b. 2.

CHAP. XII.

What Men were accounted famous in the praise of Wit, from the 145 Olympiad, to the 162; or from the year of the City 564, to 622.

Cæcilius a Comical Poet, Insuher Gællus, and the chamber-fellow of Ennius, was accounted famous in the 150 Olympiad, of the City 574, as Jerome writeth in his Chronicle.

Ennius dyed, being seventy years old, Cæpio being Consul, and Philip the second time, of the City 585, Cicero being author, in his book of old age.

Ten years after, that is, of the City 595, Terence the Comical Poet, did his duty to Nature; it is witnessed in his life.

Also Pacuvius, and Accius were made famous; of whom the one is said by Jerome to have flourished about the year of the City 600; the other, 601.

Of Philosophers, three especially adorned that Age, Diogenes the Stojick, Carneades the Academick, and Critolaus the Peripatetic, who were sent Embassadors from Athens to Rome, that they might require the fine of five hundred talents to be forgiven to the City, for the wasting of (b) Oropus which it had made, the Syrians condemning them; to whom the judgment of that cause had been granted by the Senate: The time of that embassage is delivered with wonderful disagreement of Authors. Gellius, book 17, relateth those to have come to Rome under the second Punic-war; and maketh Ennius later than their coming. Which I think to be false. For Ennius dyed, as hath been said, in the year of the City of Rome 585. But Cicero (2. of Academicks) assigneth that embassage to Publius Scipio, and Marcus Marcellus, being Consuls, which is the year 585. But Pausanias in his Achaicks, under the (c) 603 year of the City, sheweth them to have come. For he writeth, Menalcidas bearing the Lieutenantship of the Achæians; a little after that embassage, Oropus to have been spoyled by the Achæians; and not long after, Metellus to have led an Army against Andristus.

In the same space of time, Hipparchus the Prince of Astronomy lived, whose first observation of the Equinoctial of Autumn, agreeth with the year of the World 3822, of the City 592, as (a) Ptolemy is Author. But the last of the Spring Equinoctial falls into the year of the World 3856, of the City 626. Wherefore the Lunar or Moon Eclipses, which Ptolemy sheweth out of Hipparchus in the end of the fourth book, whereof the first runneth into the year of the World 3783, of the City 553, do not seem to be marked with the eyes of Hipparchus himself; but to be taken by others. For the space between from this eclipse, unto the last Equinoctial found out by Hipparchus, is of years, 74.

Attalus also lived in that Age, not an ignoble Grammarian;

nor

nor ignorant of Astronomy, (b) who hath illustrated or made plain Aratus with Commentaries.

CHAP. XIII.

The wars of the Seleucian and Egyptian Kings, and of the Jews, from the year of the World 3854, which was of the City 624, unto the year of the World 3865, of the City 665.

Antiochus Sides in the ninth and last year of his reign, (for so many he reigned, as Eusebius is witness in his Chronicle) led an Army against the Parthians, under a pretence of recovering his brother Demetrius, as (.) Appian sheweth; but Justine sheweth a far differing cause. Joannes Hircanus went together with him with aids of Jews. Phaores King of the Parthians sends Demetrius into Syria, to possess the kingdom with a Parthian defence; and in the mean time sets upon Antiochus at unawares, who being forsaken of his souldiers, was slain, saith Justine. Appian affirmeth him to be killed with his own hand. But many think him to be that Antiochus, of whom mention is made in the (d) Epistle of the Jews at Jerusalem unto the Egyptians. Where Antiochus is said to be slain in the Temple of Nanea, when he would have robbed its moneys. It may be, that the Victory being lost, he desiring with the remainder of his army to fly upon that prey, and being shut in, brought death on himself. This thing happened, as is gathered from his beginning, and the space of his reign, in the year of the Greeks 183, of the world 3854. about winter, as Justine sheweth.

(a) Hircanus being a little before dismissed as appeareth, from Antiochus, his death being heard of, he vanquisheth some Towns, and among these Garizim of the Samaritanes, where he overthrew their Temple, built two hundred years before, in the time of Alexander.

Demetrius the second time enjoying the kingdom of Syria, held that four years, untill being hated of all, and overcome by Alexander Zebinas, whom Ptolemy had sent to the Syrians desiring a king, was by his Wife Cleopatra slain, bearing it unworthily that he had married Rhodogunes, as (b) Appian is Author. Justine affirmeth, when he went to Tyre by the command of the Governour, he was slain going out of the Ship, which happened in the year of the World 3859.

Unto Demetrius were born of Cleopatra two sons, Seleucus, and Antiochus Grypus. Unto Antiochus Sides, by the same, Antiochus Cyzicenus. Seleucus, because he had taken the Crown without his Mothers bidding, was by her struck thorow with a Dart or Arrow, saith (c) Appian. Grypus married Gryphina, others call her Tryphæna, the daughter of Ptolemy, he slew Alexander; his mother drinking poylon to him, he compelled her self to drink it, in the fourth

V. 2

year

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unto 4713.

(b) Paul. Ach.
p. 216.
Cic. 2. Acad.
Gell. b. 7.
ch. 14. &
b. 17. ch. last.

(c) In the same year causabon thinketh that to have happened, in his Synopsis to Polyb.

(a) Prol. 2.
See b. 4. of Doct. Times, ch. 26.

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unto 4713.

(b) Mispag. b. 1. to Phazou, of Agat.

(c) App. Syr. Just.

(d) 2 Mach. ch. 1.

Hircanus High Priest.
(a) Joseph. b. 23. ch. 17.

(b) App. Syr. Just. 39. See b. 10. of Doct. of times ch. 45.

(c) App. Syr. Just. 39.

W
Anno 4431.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(d) Joseph. b.
13. ch. 21.

(c) Just. 37.

(f) See 10. b.
of Doct. times,
ch. 46.

Ptolomey King
of Cyrenians.
(a) Just. 39.
Epit. 70.
Jul. obl.

year of his reign. For he reigned twelve years, as *Eusebius* writes in his Chronicle. But *Justine* telleth, that he reigned eight years peaceably after the death of his mother, and indeed he added seventeen other years, in which he contended with continuall hatreds with his brother, as (d) *Josephus* sheweth, who writeth that he reigned 29. years.

Moreover *Ptolomey Euergetes* was the father in law of *Grypus*, whose wickednesses, and loose life, we have before sharply touch'd; and he, (c) his sister *Cleopatra* being reconciled to him, which was a great wonder, at what time he did favour *Antiochus Grypus* against *Alexander Zebina*; dying about the year of the World 3767, of the City built 637; as the (f) race of the Kings of the *Egyptians* sheweth; he left the kingdom to his wife *Cleopatra*, the daughter of *Cleopatra*, his sister, and sometimes wife; and to that child of his, which she should choose. His children were 2, *Ptolomey Lathurus*, and *Ptolomey Alexander*; and besides these, a third born of an Harlot, *Ptolomey Appio*, to whom his father granted by will the Kingdom of the *Cyrenians*, (a) *Justine* being Author, who departing this life, about the year of the City built, 657. made the people of *Rome* his heir.

Cleopatra was more inclined toward her son *Alexander*: but being compelled by the people to chuse the elder; before she gave him the kingdom, she took away *Cleopatra* a most dear wife and sister to him, and for her she commanded him to marry the younger *Seleucus*. *Cleopatra* married *Antiochus Cyzicenus*, which, *Antiochia* being by *Grypus* taken, by the command of her sister *Gryphina*, the wife of *Grypus*, she is slain in the Temple. Neither much after, *Cyzicenus*, *Gryphina* being likewise slain, celebrated his wives funeral. The death of *Cleopatra* seemeth to have happened in the thirteenth year of *Grypus*, of the City 642, to wit, after those eight peaceable ones, which I have above mentioned out of *Justine*. But of *Gryphina*, the year following.

(b) Just. 39.
Euseb. Chr.
Paus. Attick.
P. 7.

(b) In *Egypt*, *Cleopatra* the mother, expelled *Ptolomey Lathurus*, and for him appointed *Alexander* king, in the 654 year of the City, the 170 Olymp. entring, as is gathered out of the Chronicle of *Eusebius*, and the race of the *Egyptian* Kings. He being driven out, held *Cyprus*, and warred with *Alexander* king of the *Jews*. But *Cleopatra* persecuting him with an implacable hatred, fled from *Judea*, and at length was killed by her son *Alexander*, in the year of the City 664. Therefore this man being cast out by the *Alexandrians*, after he had reigned ten years, he also in the year of the City, 665. by *Chereas* a Ship-master, or Pilot, is slain. But then *Lathurus* being called back again, he afterwards finished eight years. This is that *Ptolomey*, the eighth from the son of *Lagus*, whom *Pausanias* calls *Philometor*, or lover, or beloved of his Mother, affirming that he was so called by a mock, because his Mother troubled him with more than step-mothers hatred. Which thing he hath put upon some of the writers of the Annals, who have passed over that declaration of *Pausanias*, unto the sixth *Ptolomey Philometor*. (c) In

(c) In the mean time things chiefly flourished under *Hircanus* the High Priest; when as the power of the *Seleucians* being consumed with father-killing hatreds, and mutual slaughters, by little and little was waxen old or forgotten. Therefore *Hircanus* stretched forth the borders of his power or title, longly and largely. He compelled the *Idumeans*, being by war subdued, to receive Jewish customs, with Circumcision, (a) *Josephus* being witness. Neither yet used he a Crown, or a kingly name, (b) the which his son *Aristobulus* first appointed; who, the High Priest-hood being performed thirty and one years, succeeded his Father, a curled and wicked man. For he killed both his Mother, and youngest brother, the other three he kept in bonds, in the year of the City 651. his Wife *Salome*, or *Saalina*, made *Alexander* one of the brethren of her Husband, an obtainer of his desire, or partaker of the kingdom, and of his wedlock. Who killed one of his brethren employing himself about new matters; the other being contented with a private life and rest, he retained. The same man was hated of the *Jews*, and tossed to and fro by their hatreds and factions; whom likewise he cruelly was revenged of. For he slew no lesse than fifty thousand of them in six years. (c) He waged often wars, for these things, with *Ptolomey Lathurus*, and *Demetrius Eucerus* and others, and through the interchangeable course of fortune, his rule being nevertheless enlarged, he drew it out unto twenty and seven years, as *Josephus* Writeth.

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(c) Joseph. b.
13. ch. 7.
Hircanus.

(a) Joseph. 13.
ch. 19.

(b) Joseph. in
the same
place.

The first King
of the *Jews*,
after times of
the *Macchabees*.

(c) Joseph. b.
3. of Exc. ch.
3. & 4.

CHAP. XIV.

The *Romane* affairs from the year of the City built, 621. to 662. Especially the seditions of the *Gracchians*, the wars of *Marius* with the *Cymbrians*, and *Teutons*: And also the *Jugurthine* war.

THAT I may touch at the *Romane* affairs, which fell into that time; *Attalus* the son of *Eumenes* (his Uncle *Attalus*, who after the death of *Eumenes*, took care of the Kingdom as a *Guardian*, ending his life) having reigned five years, and dying about the year of the City built 622. as is (d) gathered out of *Strabo*, he appointed the people of *Rome* his heir: the which *Aristonichus*, the son of *Eumenes* by an Harlot, taking grievously, he invaded *Asia*, and overthroweth the Army. Afterwards by the *Consull Perperna* he was put to flight in the year 624, the remainder of which war, *Marcus Aquilius* *Consul*, in the year following finished. Which year was lamentable through the death of *Scipio Africanus*, and *Numantinus*, who not without suspicion of a lustfull disease given him by his wife, was found dead in the bed, as *Velleius* writeth. *Asia* being made the *Romans*, saith *Justine*, with its riches, it passed over its vices also to *Rome*. In which year, *Attalus* made the people of *Rome* his heir, a cruel sedition arose at *Rome*. (b) For

(d) Strabo b.
13. Vell. b. 2.
Flor. b. 2.
ch. 20.
Eutr. 4.
Orof. 5. ch. 10.

Anno 443.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

The sedition
of those of
Gracchus.

(b) Liv. Ep.
58. Vel. 2.
Flor. 3. ch.
13. App. 1.
Civil.
Plur. in Grac.
(c) The same
Flor. b. 3. ch.
15.
d) August. b. 3.
of the City,
ch. 24.

(e) The Allo-
brog.

The Colony
of Narbo.
f) Vel. ch. 1.

g) Afcen. in
Corn.
Tac. of Ger.
maners.
(i) Cæfar 1.
Comment.
Epic. Liv. 75.
Flor. 1. 3. ch. 3.
Juft. 3^d.

(A) Epic. 63.
Orof. b. 3.
ch. 19.
(b) Plur. Mar.
Epic. 68.
Orof. 5. ch.
16. Flor. in
the place cit-
ed Eur. 5.

(b) For *Tiberius Gracchus* the Tribune of the people (a Law for land being made, that none should possess more than fifty Acres of Ground) when he had taken away the office from *Octavius* his companion withstanding him, and moreover would have the money of King *Attalus* among the people, and also ambitiously sought for the Tribuneship on the year following, the Senators being by that thing moved, *Publius Cornelius Nasica* being the Author, in the Capitoll, in which he had betaken himself, was slain.

After the death of *Tiberius*, (c) *Caius* his brother following the same sect, by *Opimius* the Consull, in the year of the City built, 633, he was overcharged, and with him, *Fulvius Flaccus* one of the Councell, straitway *Opimius* exercised a most cruell examination, in the which three thousand men were slain, as (d) *Augustine* sheweth.

The *Romans* fought first in *France*, with the people beyond the *Alps*, in the year of the City built 629. (e) The beginning was caused by the *Salvians* and *Allobrogians*, whom *Fulvius Flaccus*, the same who after four years, as I have said, was slain with *Caius Gracchus*, tamed in war. But in the year 633. *Fabius* Consul finished the *Allobrogian* War. who overcame *Bituitus* King of the *Averni* in battell, 120000 of his army being slain at *Isara*, the King himself coming to *Rome* to satisfy the Senate, he was committed into custody at *Alba*. Then also *Narbon* in *France*, was made a Province, and a Colony, or Plantation, was brought unto *Narbo*, as (f) *Valerius* teacheth in the 636 year of the City.

Afterwards the *Romans* had almost a continuall strife with the *French*, by whom they received many and great slaughters. The *Cimbrians* and *Teutonians*, were a terrour above others; who, *France* and *Spain* being compassed, when as they desired *Italy*, and had not by request obtained ground from the Senate, they scattered *Marcus Silanus* the Consull, in the year of the City 645, as appeareth out of (g) *Afcenius*. In like manner in the year following *Scarrus* another Consull is overcome by the *Cimbrians*. (h) *Tacitus* being Author, by the *Tigurine Helvetians* (i) *Lucius Cassius*, Consul in the year of the City 647, in the borders of the *Allobrogians*; which thing is manifest out of *Cæsar*. But more memorable than the rest was the calamity of *Quintus Cæpio*, of him who being Consull, *Tolosa* being robbed among the *Tethysagi*, took away 110000 pound weight of Gold, five Millions in pound-weight of silver, as *Justine* writeth, which was done in the year of the City built, 648. (a) But in the following year, the Proconsull, with *Caius Manilius* Consull, purged away the theft by the slaughter of the *Romane* Army. It is manifest that there was slain of the *Romans* in that battell, and of their companions, 80 thousand, of slaves and drudges 60000. The command of *Rome* was repealed from *Cæpio*.

(b) At length by *Marius* the fourth time Consull, the *Teutons* and *Ambrones* being almost all killed, 200 thousand being slain, seventy thousand taken, in the year of the City 652. The same Consull

Consull in the year 653, with *Catulus* the Proconsull, he cut down the *Cymbrians* breaking in through *Noricum*, a hundred and twenty thousand being slain, sixty thousand taken.

Unto so many Victories *Marius* heaped up the victory gotten in the war with (c) *Jugurtha*. For in the 643 year of the City, as is gathered out of *Salust*, a war was taken up with *Jugurtha* King of *Numidia*, (d) because he had spoiled *Hiempsal*, and *Adherbal* the sons of *Micipsa*, the Nephews of *Masanißa*, and his fathers brothers sons, of their Kingdom and life. But when he had vanquished the *Romans* for some years, rather by Gold than by weapons, first of all being broken by *Metellus* Consull, a commander of the ancient rigour: last of all by *Marius* the Consull, in the year of the City built 647. and in the year following he being Proconsull, beaten down, through the Treason of *Bocchus* King of *Mauritania*, unto whom he had fled, he came into the power of the conquerour, whose triumph being honoured, he was killed in prison. Afterwards the frequent and most foul tempests at home interrupted the prosperous course of the *Romane* rule abroad, the beginnings of which sprung from the Tribunes, (e) *Saturninus*, a field law being made, that what land *Caius Marius*, the *Cymbrians* being driven out of *France*, had gotten, should be divided among the people, *Metellus Numidicus* resisting him, he punished with banishment, and at length by *Caius Marius* the sixth time Consull, in the year from the building of *Rome* 654, he was slain. *Metellus* the year following being called back from banishment.

(f) After this man *Lucius Drusus*, a Tribune of the common people, when to recover the ancient honour with the Senate, he would passe over judgments unto them, the which *Caius Gracchus* had communicated with horsemen, he took away the same field-Lawes, and gave hope to his fellows of obtaining the City, the which, when he could not perform, he runs into the harred of all, and was privily thrust thorow with a Sword, in the year of the City six hundred sixty three.

CHAP. XV.

The last Affairs of the Seleucians in Syria, and their downfall; and also of the Ptolemics in Egypt.

THE Kingdom of the *Seleucian* Kings in the East through riot and discord, by little and little came to ruine, *Antiochus Grypus* is killed by the lying in wait of *Heracleon*, in the 45 year of his age, of his reign 29, saith (a) *Josephus*, who imputeth all that time to his reign, wherein others reigning, he was surviving; because in the mean time, he ruled in some part of *Syria*. For the Chronicle of *Eusebius* assigneth twelve years alone for his reign.

Anno 443.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

The victory of
Marius over
the Cymbrians.

(c) Plur. Mar.
(d) Salust
of the Jugurthian
War.
Plur. Mar. &
Sylla.
Epic. 62.
Eur. 4.
Orof. 5.
ch. 15.

(e) Epic. 69.
App. 1. of
the City.
Plur. in Mar.
Orof. 5.
ch. 17.

(f) Epic. Liv.
71. Flor. 3.
ch. 27.
App. 3. City.
Orof. b. 5.
ch. 28.

(a) Joseph.
15. ch. 21.

reign. He therefore, about the 658 year of the City dyeth, (b) four sons being left, *Seleucus, Antiochus, Philip, Demetrius Eucerus*, as *Josephus* is Author: *Seleucus* succeeded his father, who killed his Uncle *Antiochus Cyzicenus*, in the year 659; he (c) in the year following being by *Antiochus Pius* the son of *Cyzicenus*, driven away at *Mopsuestia*, by a civil sedition was burnt alive.

(b) b. 10. of Doctr. of Times, ch. 45.
(c) *Joseph. & App. Syr.*

Antiochus Pius took to Wife *Selene*, which had first married his father *Cyzicenus*, and his uncle *Grypus*, and of her he begat *Antiochus*, surnamed *Asiaticus*. The same man deprived the son of *Grypus, Antiochus*, of his Army and life. But *Ptolemy Lathurus* carried on *Demetrius Eucerus* to the Kingdom. Thus at the same time there were many Kings in *Syria*; untill the *Syrians* through the weariness of so many civil Wars, and Parricides, called *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, at that season very mighty, thereunto: who, as (d) *Justine* writeth, held *Syria* quietly 18, but as *Appian*, 14 years. (e) He being overcome, *Lucullus* in the 686 year of the City built, saluted *Antiochus Asiaticus* King of *Syria*. Wherefore 18 years being withdrawn from 686, the 669 of the City is gathered, wherein *Tigranes* began to reign in *Syria*; and so *Antiochus Eusebes* reigned about nine years.

(d) *Just. 40.*
(e) *Appian.*

Pompey in the year of the City 688, *Tigranes* being received upon surrender, or made to yield, took away *Syria* from *Antiochus Asiaticus*. Therefore they reigned in *Syria* from the beginning of *Seleucus* the first, unto the beginning of *Tigranes* 228 years, to the last year of *Asiaticus* 247 years.

In *Egypt*, *Ptolemy Lathurus* dyed, in the year of the City built 623, in which *Lucius Sulla* made (a) *Alexander* the son of the brother of *Alexander Lathurus* King of *Egypt*. But he after 19 dayes being killed by the *Alexandrians*, another of the same name, and his Cousen-german obtained the Kingdom; the which we (b) shew in another work. And this man about the year 689 being driven away by his Subjects, departed unto *Tyre*, where he also dying, appointed the people of *Rome* to be his heir.

(a) *Cic. of the field-law, l. 1. & 2. Tiog. Pomp. 39. App. b. 1. Civil.*
(b) book 10. of Doctr. of Times, ch. 46.

After this King, (c) *Ptolemy [Auletes]* so called, from the study of Pipes, followed; a stranger from the stock of the *Ptolemies*; who being guilty to himself, both of his own birth, and of the will of *Alexander*, bought the fellowship and friendship of the people of *Rome* with an infinite summ of money; by reason of which, he burthening the *Egyptians* with cruel Taxes, by their agreement he is driven away in the eighth year of his reign; of the City 697. Therefore he began in the year about 690. He being absent, the *Alexandrians* carry away the Scepter unto his eldest daughter, and compell her to marry *Cybio-sabas*, a filthy and obscure man of *Syria*, whom the Queen, a few dayes after slew. And then the married *Archelaus*, a Priest of the *Comani* in *Pontus*. *Auletes* two year after, of the City built 699, is, at the command of *Pompey*, restored by *Gabinus*. He took away his daughter with her husbands; all which things (d) *Strabo* hath delivered to memory. This King seemeth to have done his duty to nature in the 703 year

(d) b. 17.

year of the City; the which (e) *Cælius* writing unto *Cicero* sheweth. Therefore he reigned 13 years.

(f) *Ptolemy* surnamed [*Διβρατος*] that is, *Bacchus*, the son of this King, first with his sister *Cleopatra*; by and by, she, as it seemeth, in the year of the City 706; being driven away, held the Kingdom alone; (g) in which time *Cæsar* came into *Egypt*; *Ptolemy* his sister being cast out, that he might drive her from the entrance of the kingdom, was ready with an Army; the which is manifest out of *Dion*, to have been the 706 year. (h) Moreover, in the year following, he fighting against *Cæsar*, fell, and left the kingdom to his sister *Cleopatra*.

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(e) b. 8. Epist. Fa. ep. 7.

(f) Vide 10. de Doct. Temp. c. 45.

(g) App. 2. Civ. Dion. 42.

(h) *Hircan.* of the Alex. War.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Social War, the War with *Mithridates*, of *Sylla* and *Marius*; the *Sertorian War*; the *Servile War*; the Conspiracy of *Catiline*.

THE *Romans* (a) almost at that time, waged two most hard and fearful Wars; whereof the one happened in *Italy*, the other without *Italy*. That was called the Social or *Marsian*, because it was first stirred up by the *Marsians*. For all the Latines, and most people of *Italy*, taking it unworthily, that they, who were partakers of all labours and dangers, should be shut out from the fellowship of Government and Honour, they endeavoured, the City through *Drusus* being vainly hoped for, to get that by weapons, which they could not by right. And first of all, at the time of the Latine holy-dayes or Solemnities, they endeavoured, in the year of the City 663, to kill both the Consuls, *Philip* and *Cæsar*: the thing being discovered, they fell off openly. They killed *Quintus Servilius* Proconsul, *Fonteius* the Embassadour, and all the *Romans* of *Asculum*. After these things they fought with a diverse event. The chief honour of victory *Cneius Pompeius Strabo*, the father of the Great *Pompey*, first of all the Embassadour of *Publius Rutilius* Consul, obtained against them, in the year of the City 664, in which, a breaking out being made out of the Town *Firrum*, he drave back the Latines besieging it, and chased them to *Asculum*, and then the Consul, in the year 665, wherein he took *Asculum*, reduced the *Vestini* and *Peligni* unto a surrender, and triumphed over them. Also *Lucius Sylla*, the Embassadour of *Lucius Cæsar*, Consul, in the year 664, many and the greatest battels being dispatched with the greatest praise, obtained the Consulship in the year 666; and in that, pursued the remainders of the war. (b) *Appian* writeth, in that War the free-men were first called to an oath.

(a) App. Civ. Epist. 71. Flor. 3. ch. 18. Plur. Syll. Eutr. 5. Orat. 5. ch. 18.

(b) App. Civ. l. Macrobr. l. Sac. ch. 11.

(c) Vell. 2. App. Mithr. Ep. 76. &c. Flor. 3. ch. 5.

Eutr. 5. Orat. 5. ch. 19.

The War with *Mithridates*.

(c) The other War was undertaken against *Mithridates* in *Asia*, who drew his beginning from the Kings of the *Persians*, and is numbered the sixteenth from *Darius* the son of *Hystaspis*, (for so it must

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(b) b. 10. of
Doctr. of
Times, ch. 45.
(c) Joseph. &
App. Syr.

reign. He therefore, about the 658 year of the City dyeth, (b) four sons being left, *Seleucus, Antiochus, Philip, Demetrius Eucarus*, as *Josephus* is Author: *Seleucus* succeeded his father, who killed his Uncle *Antiochus Cyzicenus*, in the year 659; he (c) in the year following being by *Antiochus Pius* the son of *Cyzicenus*, driven away at *Mopsuestia*, by a civil sedition was burnt alive.

Antiochus Pius took to Wife *Selene*, which had first married his father *Cyzicenus*, and his uncle *Grypus*, and of her he begat *Antiochus*, surnamed *Asiaticus*. The same man deprived the son of *Grypus, Antiochus*, of his Army and life. But *Ptolemy Lathurus* carried on *Demetrius Eucarus* to the Kingdom. Thus at the same time there were many Kings in *Syria*; untill the *Syrians* through the weariness of so many civil Wars, and Parricides, called *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, at that season very mighty, thereunto: who, as (d) *Justine* writeth, held *Syria* quietly 18, but as *Appian*, 14 years. (c) He being overcome, *Lucullus* in the 686 year of the City built, saluted *Antiochus Asiaticus* King of *Syria*. Wherefore 18 years being withdrawn from 686, the 669 of the City is gathered, wherein *Tigranes* began to reign in *Syria*; and so *Antiochus Eusebes* reigned about nine years.

Pompey in the year of the City 688, *Tigranes* being received upon surrender, or made to yield, took away *Syria* from *Antiochus Asiaticus*. Therefore they reigned in *Syria* from the beginning of *Seleucus* the first, unto the beginning of *Tigranes* 228 years, to the last year of *Asiaticus* 247 years.

In *Egypt*, *Ptolemy Lathurus* dyed, in the year of the City built 623, in which *Lucius Sulla* made (a) *Alexander* the son of the brother of *Alexander Lathurus* King of *Egypt*. But he after 19 dayes being killed by the *Alexandrians*, another of the same name, and his Cousen-german obtained the Kingdom; the which we (b) shew in another work. And this man about the year 689 being driven away by his Subjects, departed unto *Tyre*, where he also dying, appointed the people of *Rome* to be his heir.

After this King, (c) *Ptolemy [Auletes]* so called, from the study of Pipes, followed; a stranger from the stock of the *Ptolemies*; who being guilty to himself, both of his own birth, and of the will of *Alexander*, bought the fellowship and friendship of the people of *Rome* with an infinite sum of money; by reason of which, he burthening the *Egyptians* with cruel Taxes, by their agreement he is driven away in the eighth year of his reign; of the City 697. Therefore he began in the year about 690. He being absent, the *Alexandrians* carry away the Scepter unto his eldest daughter, and compell her to marry *Cybio-saitas*, a filthy and obscure man of *Syria*, whom the Queen, a few dayes after slew. And then she married *Archelaus*, a Priest of the *Comani* in *Pontus*. *Auletes* two year after, of the City built 699, is, at the command of *Pompey*, restored by *Gabinus*. He took away his daughter with her husband; all which things (d) *Strabo* hath delivered to memory. This King seemeth to have done his duty to nature in the 703 year

(a) Cic. of the
field-laws, l.
& 2. Trog.
Pomp. 39.
App. b. 1.
Civil.

(b) book 10.
of Doctr.
Times, ch. 46.

(c) Strabo 17.
Clem. Alex.
Strom. Euf.
Chr. Epiph.
of moneths.
Chr. Alex.

(d) b. 17.

year of the City; the which (e) *Celsus* writing unto *Cicero* sheweth. Therefore he reigned 13 years.

(1) *Ptolemy* surnamed [*Delphicus*] that is, *Bacchus*, the son of his King, first with his sister *Cleopatra*; by and by, she, as it seemeth, in the year of the City 706; being driven away, held the Kingdom alone; (g) in which time *Cesar* came into *Egypt*; *Ptolemy* his sister being cast out, that he might drive her from the entrance of the kingdom, was ready with an Army; the which is manifest out of *Dion*, to have been the 706 year. (h) Moreover, in the year following, he fighting against *Cesar*, fell, and left the kingdom to his sister *Cleopatra*.

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(e) b. 8. Epist.
Fa. ep. 5.
(f) Vide 10.
de Doctr.
Temp. c. 45.
(g) App. 2.
Civ. Dion. 42.
(h) Hircan.
of the Alex.
War.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Social War; the War with Mithridates, of Sylla and Marius; the Sertorian War; the Servile War; the Conspiracy of Catiline.

THE ROMANS (a) almost at that time, waged two most hard and fearful Wars; whereof the one happened in *Italy*, the other without *Italy*. That was called the Social or *Marsian*, because it was first stirred up by the *Marsians*. For all the *Latines*, and most people of *Italy*, taking it unworthily, that they, who were partakers of all labours and dangers, should be shut out from the fellowship of Government and Honour, they endeavoured, the City through *Drusus* being vainly hoped for, to get that by weapons, which they could not by right. And first of all, at the time of the Latine holy-dayes or Solemnities, they endeavoured, in the year of the City 663, to kill both the Consuls, *Philip* and *Cesar*: the thing being discovered, they fell off openly. They killed *Quintus Servilius* Proconsul, *Fonteus* the Embassadour, and all the *Romans* of *Asculum*. After these things they fought with a diverse event. The chief honour of victory *Cneius Pompeius Strabo*, the father of the Great *Pompey*, first of all the Embassadour of *Publius Rutilius* Consul, obtained against them, in the year of the City 664, in which, a breaking out being made out of the Town *Firmum*, he drave back the *Latines* besieging it, and chased them to *Asculum*, and then the Consul, in the year 665, wherein he took *Asculum*, reduced the *Vestini* and *Peligni* unto a surrender, and triumphed over them. Also *Lucius Sylla*, the Embassadour of *Lucius Cesar*, Consul, in the year 664, many and the greatest battels being dispatched with the greatest praise, obtained the Consulship in the year 666; and in that, pursued the remainders of the war. (b) *Appian* writeth, in that War the free-men were first called to an oath.

(c) The other War was undertaken against *Mithridates* in *Asia*, who drew his beginning from the Kings of the *Persians*, and is numbered the sixteenth from *Darius* the son of *Hystaspis*, (for so it must

(a) App. Civ.
Epi. 71.
Flor. 3. ch. 18.
Plur. 3yll.
Eutr. 5.
Oros. 5. ch. 18.

(b) App. Civ.
I. Macrobr.
I. Sat. ch. 11.
(c) Vell. 2.
App. Mithr.
Ep. 76. &c.
Flor. 3. ch. 5.
Eutr. 5.
Oros. 5. ch. 19.
The War with
Mithridate.

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(d) App. in
Mithr. ch. 149.
Græcol.

(a) Epit. 74.
see Sigon.

(b) Epit. 74.
Appr. Mithr.
Plur. Syll.
& Pomp.
Flor. 3. ch. 5.
Eutr. 5.
Orat. 6.
ch. 2.

(c) Vell. 1.
App. 1. Civ.
Plur. Syll.
& Mar.
Flor. 3. ch. 22.
Eutr. 5.

The factions
of Sulp. Trib.
of the com-
mon people.

The Marian
banishment.

(d) Vell. 2.
Plur. in Sert.
Ep. 96. Orat. 5.
ch. 23.

(a) Plur. Syll.
App. 1. Civ.
Vell. Flor. 3.
ch. 22. Orat. 5.
The Civil
War of Lepi-
dus.

must needs be read (d) with Appian) ἐκκαθάρσεν τὸν ἐν Δαφνίαις τὸν Τάραν, not as is commonly read [ἐκκαθάρσεν] the eighth from that Mithridates, who a little after the death of Alexander, fell away from the Macedonians; although Appian had thought him the sixth before him. The War arose from thence, because Mithridates, Ariathes King of Cappadocia, the husband of his sister being killed by lying in wait, then his son of the same name, possessed the Kingdom; and afterward he being driven away by an unjust possession, he had expelled (a) Ariobarzanes given unto the Cappadocians by the Senate; whom indeed Lucius Sylla Proprætor restored in the year of the City built, 660.

(b) After these things, Ariobarzanes from Cappadocia, Nicomedes from Bithynia, being through the endeavour of Mithridates, expelled, by the decree of the Senate; they recovered their kingdoms; the which Mithridates taking grievously; and moreover, being provoked by Roman weapons, invadeth Cappadocia and Bithynia, puts to flight the Roman Armies, kills all the Italians at an appointed day, reduceth Macedonia, Thracia, Greece, and Athens into his power or title. Against this King Sylla, the Consul going, in the year of the City built 668, taketh Athens. The Captains of Mithridates being overcome, brings him to conditions of peace, That he should yield up, or depart from Asia, Bithynia, and Cappadocia.

(c) For a Civil War came on, the which also brought delays on Sylla, the Consul setting forward. For before this time, in the year of the City 666, Marius, although stricken with old age, burning with a desire of waging the Mithridatick War, thro' Caius Sulpitius the Tribune of the common people, he had taken away that Province of Sylla, and had passed it over unto himself or them. For which thing Sylla being much moved, possesseth the City, and Sulpitius being slain, he puts Marius to flight. But he being absent, Cinna the Consul in the year 667, much troubling the Common-wealth, by Octavius, his Companion in office, being driven out of the City, Marius, Carbo, and Sertorius being joynted unto him; the Armies being divided into four parts, he assaults his Country. That being taken, many Citizens are slain; Marius the year following was quenched by a disease.

A peace being made with Mithridates, Sylla being returned into Italy, in the year 671 he finished a Civil War, Carbo, Norbanus, Marius the younger, and others being vanquished; and a Dictator in the year 672 was proclaimed, and he likewise took away very many of the Marian parties by banishment.

(d) Quintus Sertorius in the year 671, his parties despairing, goes into the farther Spain; where he underwent War for some years, with the like valour and industry.

(a) Sylla, when he had resigned himself of the Dictatorship in the year 675, he dyed in the year following of a lowzie disease, being 60 years old. After whose death Lepidus the Consul attempting destructive counsels of revoking his Acts, he is put to flight by Catulus his fellow-Consul, in the year of the City built 676.

676. But in that year that followed, he coming unto the City with an Army, he being overcome by the same Catulus and Cneius Pompeius, fleeth into Sardinia, where he dyed of a disease. The same Pompey being sent into Spain against Sertorius, that he might succour Metellus, he advanced not very much. But he being overcharged by the treachery of his own Souldiers, the other easily received the Province, in the year of the City built 682.

In the mean time, the War with Mithridates (Sylla as yet living) waxeth new again; the which was waged by Lucius Murena, in the year of the City built 672, as the (b) Epitomy of Livy teacheth. After the death of Sylla, when as the King had made a league with Sertorius, and had possessed himself of Bithynia by Arms; the which Nicomedes dying in the year 679, had left unto the people of Rome. Lucius Lucullus Consul, in the year 680, going thither, by most prosperous battels made at Land and Sea, he constrained Mithridates first to fly into Pontus, and thence by and by into Armenia to Tigranes, in the year of the City built 683. So Pontus being subdued, he overcame in battle both Kings, going together with two hundred thousand footmen, sixty thousand horsemen, in the year 685; the which (c) Phlegon witnesseth, assigning that to the fourth year of the 177 Olympiad. About these times, Tigranocerta the head of Armenia, and also Nisibis, very great Cities, were taken. But at last, Lucullus being forsaken by his Souldiers, he was forced to yield up the fruit of so many labours and victories unto Cneius Pompeius, in the year 688. Pompey, a Law being made, in the year which I have said, by Cneius Manilius Tribune of the common people, he undertook a War with both Kings, he commanded Tigranes, being brought to a surrender, to be contented with Armenia alone. While he followed after Mithridates, he added the Iberi, and Albanes to the Roman Empire, in the year of the City 689. Lastly, Mithridates being beaten on every side, in the year 691, things being desperate at home, thinking of a flight into France, being very much affrighted through the failing or falling away of his son Pharnaces, and his Army, he took away his own life. Which account of Times, is manifest out of (a) old Historians, and yearly Registers.

Thus the Mithridatick War was ended in that year wherein Cicero was Consul, of the City 691, the which (b) Florus affirmeth to have remained 40 years. More, Appian in his beginning of Mithridates; but in the end 40: so many Eutropius. But Orosius, but 30 hath given, from the year 662, unto 691, wherein Cicero was Consul: But in the year, as I have above mentioned, 660, Sylla Proprætor restoreth Ariobarzanes, against Mithridates. Thence to the Consulship of Cicero are full 32 years. Appian reckons the moving of Mithridates from the 173 Olympiad, which began in the year of the City built 666; in which year, the matter was brought into an open War, and Sylla sailed into Greece. By this account, six and twenty, not forty, shall the years be thought or reckoned.

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The Mithridatick War put to an end.
(b) Vell. 2.
Epit. 72.
Plur. Luc.
App. 1. Civ.
Dio. 33.
Eutr. 6.

(c) Vell. 1.
Plur. Cic.
Dio. 37.

The Law of Manilius.

(a) Dio. 36.
Plur. Pomp.
App. Mithr.

(b) Flor. 3.
ch. 5.
App. begin.
of Mithr.
Eutr. 6.
Orat. ch. 6.

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(c) Vell. 1.
Epir. 96.
Flor. Crafs.
Flor. 3. ch. 10.
Eutr. 6.
Orof. 5. ch. 24.
The Spartan
War.
The Pirate
War.
(d) Plur.
Pomp. Epir.
99.
(e) Sull. in
Cataline
War.
Cic. in speech
of Catil.
Dio. 36.
Jof. 14. ch. 8.
Plur. Cic.
Ep. 102.
Flor. 4. ch. 1.

He lived, as the same *Appian* writeth, 68 years, or 69; he reigned 57. *Eutropius* thinks he reigned 40.

(c) The War with *Mithridates* being in a flame, a Servile war was blown together, in the year of the City 681, *Spartacus Oenomas*, and *Crixus*, cut-throats, the School of *Lentulus* being broken up at *Capua*, and not a little company of loose fellows being gathered together, they more then once scattered the Roman Armies; and at length by *Crassus* the Prætor, and *Pompey*, they were put to flight, in the year 683.

Also (d) *Pirates*, who being stirred up or procured by *Mithridates*, troubled all Seas, and Coasts. *Pompey* in the year 687, in a short time brought under, having gotten an extraordinary power from the *Gabian Law*.

(e) While the Roman Empire is enlarged abroad by *Pompey*, almost the head of the Empire was overthrown by the conspiracy of wicked Citizens; who, *Catiline* being Captain, *Lentulus* Prætor, *Cethegus* and other Senators joyned to them, had conspired of the death of *Cicero* the Consul, and of setting on fire, and robbing the City. But the watchfulness of the Consul disappointed the endeavours of these men. *Catiline* being cast without the walls, runs away to provide an Army; punishment being taken on *Lentulus* and the chief of the Conspirators, the very Consulship of *Cicero* going out in the year 691. The year following *Catiline* being overcome by *Petretius* the Embassadour of *Antonius* Proconsul, he fell in fight.

CHAP. XVII.

What things happened under *Hircanus* and *Aristobulus*; and how their liberty being lost, they were brought back into the power of the Romans.

See b. 10. of
Deft. Times,
ch. 54.

(a) Joseph.
Ant. b. 13.
ch. 24.
Hegef. 2.

(b) Joseph. in
the same b.
13. ch. 23.

THE Common-wealth of the Jews, through the ambition of the Princes and Civil discords, was brought into the utmost destruction. The first, as hath been said, in that Nation, *Aristobulus* of the *Hasmoneans*, usurpeth a Kingdom, the son of *Juanes Hircanus* high Priest, the Nephew of *Simon Machabeus*, who when he had reigned one year, had (a) *Alexander Jannæus* his brother, heir of the Kingdom and Priesthood, in the year of the City built 650, the first of the 169 Olympiad, who of *Salomes*, or *Alexandra*, or *Saalina*, before the wife of *Aristobulus*, begat two sons; *Hircanus*, more desirous of peace and rest, than of war; and *Aristobulus*, a man of a cruel disposition, and greedy of rule: and in the year of the City built 766, dying, he touched at the 27th year of his reign, as, *Josephus* being Author, is manifest. (b) *Salome* after the death of her husband, ordered the Kingdom nine years, and left the chief Priesthood to *Hircanus*, and lived 73 years. *Aristobulus* in the 9th year entring from the death of *Alexander*, falling off from

from his Mother, attempts to possess Cities by force. She being dead, in the third year (c) saith *Josephus* of the 177 Olympiad, *Horrensus* and *Meillus Creticus* being Consuls, (this is the year *Varronian*, of the City 685, wherein the third year of the Olympiad ended, and the 4th began,) *Aristobulus* moveth war against *Hircanus* high Priest. But straightway a peace being composed, the Priesthood fell out to *Hircanus*, the Kingdom unto *Aristobulus*. A little after, (d) *Antipater*, an *Idumean*, a moneyed-man, rents *Hircanus* from that agreement, and desirous of new things, by whose persuasion *Hircanus* fleeth privily unto *Aretas* King of the *Arabians*, until *Jerusalem* being taken by *Pompey* in the 179 Olympiad, *Cicero* and *Antonius* being Consuls, which is the year of the city 691. *Hircanus* received the chief Priesthood: But from that time, *Jerusalem* began to pay tribute to the Romans, and many Cities, which hitherto had been tributaries to the Jews, a chief ruler of their own being allowed them, the nation it self was reduced within its old bounds. (a) These things *Josephus*.

Which change of things is, to be accounted as it were a certain hinge before the eyes of the Jewish History, which ariseth afterwards. Therefore *Hircanus* bare the chief Priesthood twelve years, from the year of the city built six hundred seventy six, in which his Father *Alexander* died, even until the year six hundred eighty eight. For in this year he seemeth to have fled to the King of *Arabians*, although (b) *Josephus* saith, *Aristobulus* bare the High Priests office three years, and as many months after *Hircanus*, until *Jerusalem* was taken by *Pompey*, which by (c) the same Anctour is delivered, to be taken in the 691 year of the city built, on the third Month.

Pompey led away *Aristobulus*, with his son *Alexander* and *Antigonus*, and as many daughters to Rome. *Alexander* slipping away privily, ceased not to raise a tumult against *Hircanus* in *Judea*, until he had expelled him, (e) whom *Gabinus* restored, in the year of the city built six hundred ninety eight, who also appointed five Law-Sessions in *Judea*. *Gabinus* *Aristobulus* escaping out of bonds, and making a disturbance in *Judea*, he sent back to Rome. Who being loosed out of prison by *Jul. Cesar* in the year of the city built, seven hundred and five, was taken away by poison. But *Alexander*, by the command of *Pompey*, was smitten by *Scipio* with an hatchet. At length (f) *Antigonus*, *Asinius* and *Domitius* being consuls, which is the year of the city built seven hundred and fourteen, by the help of the *Parthians*, gave his Uncle *Hircanus*, having cut off his ears, to be led away by the same Barbarians. This breaking in of the *Parthians*, *Dio* brings into the year, which I have said, that therefore *Josephus* after *Jerusalem* being taken by *Pompey*, rightly reckoneth twenty four years to *Hircanus* the High Priest. But in the year seven hundred and seventeen, *Herod* by the endeavour of *Sofus*, the city being vanquished, quenched *Antigonus*, of which thing a little after. From those things it is manifest, that the Roman Empire was incredibly enlarged by *Pompey*.

Ando 4431.
Jul. Period.
unto 7713.
(c) Joseph. b.
14. ch. 1.

(d) Joseph. 1.
ch. 2.
Hegef. 1. ch.
24.

(a) Joseph. b.
14. ch. 8.

(b) b. 20. ch.
6.
(c) b. 14. ch. 8.

(e) Joseph. b.
14. ch. 10.

(f) Joseph. in
the same b.
ch. 19.

Anno 443 1.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

The praetic of
Pompey.
(g) Plin. 7.
ch. 26.

pey, an infinite of people being added to it. So that in a (g) speech or Oration, he gloried, He had taken in *Asia* (understand the Lesse) the farther most of Provinces, and had restored half of the same unto his countrey.

CHAP. XVIII

Of the Civill war of Pompey and Caesar.

THe whole World being now almost tamed; the fortune of the *Roman* Empire had come unto that state, that it could neither enlarge it self any farther, nor consist in that degree which it held. Therefore when there could be no force through the utmost attempts, for the overthrowing of this, at length it consumed it self by its own wealth. The which misery the ambition of Princes, and civill discord procured thereby, brought upon it.

(a) *Caius Caesar* by the City Praetorship, having gotten the Province of *Lisitania*, in the year of the City 693, and things in the same place being famously managed, obtained a triumph. But he put the sure hope of this, after the honour of the Consulship, the which while he earnestly sought in the year of the city 694, at the same time *Pompey*, *Lucullus* interrupting his acts, which he would have had made established decrees by the Senate, joynd himself with *Caesar* and *Craffus*, and other chief ones. So *Caesar* obtained the Consulship in the year 695, wherein he also approved or confirmed *Pompey's* acts through the Senate, and divided the *Campanian* land, among very many citizens, and eased the common Farmers of the Knight order, desiring an abatement of a third part of their rents. A daughter of *Julia* being appointed for *Pompey*, he married *Calpurnia* of *Pison*. When as by these Arts and infinite bounty, he had gotten the favour of all ranks of men unto himself, he got the *French* Province, the which from the year of the city 696, he began to Govern, and ruled nine years, as (b) *Suetonius* is Author: In which space of time he reduced all *France*, which is contained by the *Pyrenean* Alps, the Rivers of *Rhene* and *Rhodane* or *Roan*, and imposed on it every year the debt or title of a Stipend or Subsidy: he also, first of the *Romans*, provoked the *Germans* beyond *Rhene*, a bridge being laid over *Rhene*. He also was present with the *Brittains*, whither none before had pierced. Among these things, in the year of the city built 698, he made such an agreement with *Pompey* and *Craffus*, that the Province of *France* was continued unto him, *Pompey* enjoyed *Spain*, *Craffus*, *Syria*, by lot, and the *Parthian* war, to which (c) he going in the year 699, in the third year from thence, he most miserably perished with the greater part of his Army. After that slaughter, the *Parthians* rushing into *Syria*, *Cassius* honourably beat back.

(a) *Craffus*

(a) *Craffus* being dead, when neither *Pompey* could bear his equal, nor *Caesar* any more a Superiour, a civill war arose. Those of *Pompey's* party working that that *Caesar* (the time being fulfilled) should part with the Province and army. Moreover, those of *Caesar's*, endeavouring the same thing as *Pompey* did, at last in the year 705, *Caius Claudius Marcellus*, and *Lucius Cornelius Lentulus*, Consul, (b) the Senate decreed, that before a certain day *Caesar* should dismiss his army: *Antonius* and *Cassius* interceding in vain, are constrained to flee unto *Caesar*; who hastening with his Army to the city, so affrighted *Pompey* and others, that without delay, the city, and after that, all *Italy* being left, they sailed into *Greece*. *Caesar* going into *Spain*, overcame *Africanus* and *Petorius*, and brought their Army unto a surrender. In his return he vanquished *Masilia*, and entered into the first Dictatorship, the (c) which indeed he held four times, and last of all, alwaies.

In the year 706, *Pompey* being overcome by *Caesar* in the *Pharsalian* fields, went away into *Egypt*, and there by the command of *Ptolomy* is slain, in the 59th year of his age. The same most dangerous battell being finished, when *Caesar* the year following had come to *Alexandria*, he granted the Kingdome of *Egypt* unto *Cleopatra* and her brother. The year following he overcame *Scipio* and *Cato* in *Africa*, with King *Juba*. *Cato* at *Utica* brought a voluntary death on himself. The year that followed this, of the City built 708, gave a beginning to a most excellent thing, the correcting of *Calendars*, and the year: the which *Caesar* in this year gathered; from whence the *Julian* years went forward. The beginning of which hath wont to be drawn from the Calends of *January*, of the year of the City 709. When by a most great and hard war, he had overcome the sons of *Pompey* the following year, which is of the City built 710, is numbred the second of the *Julian* setting forth, by the conspiracy of *Brutus* and *Cassius*, and other he was thrust thorow in the very Senate, in the fifty sixth year of his age, as saith *Plutarch*. Wherefore he was born in the year of the city built, 654. *Caius Marius* the sixth, and *Flaccus* being Consuls.

The civill war of *Caesar* and *Pompey*, both other wonders or signs foretnewed, and also a (a) fearfull Eclipse or failing of the Sun, which happened in the year of the World 3933, which went next before the *Julian* year, in which the civill war was begun. But it happened on the seventh day of our *March*, nine digits or inches after noon, of which sign *Dio Lucan*, and *Petronicus* are to be understood. Beside these shakings of weapons; with which the whole World was shaken, others less, rose up at *Rome* in the mean while. (b) *Clodius Pulcher*, or the fair, being passed over from the Senators, unto those of the common people, and made a Tribune of the common people, punished *Cicero* with banishment, in the year of the city 696, because he had condemned with death noble citizens, the companions of *Catiline*, the cause not being shown, the which misery he bare more gently, than for the other worthinesse

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

(a) Suet. in
Jul. Plur. in
Pomp. & Caesar
Flor. 4. ch. 1.
Dio. 46. & foll.

App. 2. Civil.
Eur. b. 6.
Ofol. 6.

(b) Cas. 1.
Civ. The Civ.
vill war of
Pompey and
Caesar.

(c) b. 10. of
Doctr. time,
ch. 97.

(a) Plur. Cas.
Dio. 37. App.
2. Civ. Vel. 2.
Suet. Cas.
Flor. 4. ch. 1.
Epir. 109.
Eur. 6. Ofol.
ch. 15. & foll.
The deeds of
Caesar.

(b) Suet. in Jul.
ch. 25. See Ca-
sar.

(c) Plur. Cras.
Dio. App.
Parth.

(a) b. 10.
Doctr. times;
ch. 18.
An Eclipse of
the Sun.

(b) Dio 39.
App. 2. Civ.
Plur. in Cic.
Clodius calls
out Cicero.

of

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period,
unro 4713.
(c) Plat. in
Cat. & Crat.
D. o. 39.

of his life. But in the year following, he is by the endeavour of Pompey, and Lentulus Confull, called back, and received with the greatest honour. The same *Clodius* the people of Rome adjudged to Cyprus, to possess which, *Cato* being sent, *Ptolomy*, King of that Island, his moneys being cast into the Sea, prevented the reproach by a voluntary death, in the year of the city built 698. (c) The Senate decreed the Prætorship unto *Cato*, being returned to Rome without assemblies of election; Which honour he would not make use of, desiring rather to obtain that by the lawfull voices of the people, but his hope deceived him. For by the faction of Pompey and *Crassus*, he went without that office which he desired, and *Vatinus* was preferred before him. After that, *Trebonius* the Tribune of the common people working, they obtain, *Crassus*, Syria, Pompey, Spain, for five years. France being prolonged to *Cæsar* for three years space. *Crassus* went in his Confullship into the East, in the year of the City six hundred ninety and nine.

d) Plat. Pomp.
Dio 40. Vell.
b. 2.

(d) Affectation of honour, moreover, waxing hot in the assemblies of Elections, and the suiters in white garments filthily confounding all things, when as there had been an intervall of Government a long time, at Rome; *Cneius Pompey*, after a new manner, neither hitherto heard of was created Confull without a partner in the same office: in which Magistracy, he both most severely pursued an examination of other faults, and also of the death of *Clodius*, whom *Attilo* in the same year killed, and therefore he went away into banishment.

CHAP. XIX.

Of Men Excelling in Learning which that Age brought forth, from the Tear of the City, about 622, unto 710.

(a) See Miscel.
out Exer. to
Julianus. ch. 8.

CArneades (a) with great commendation of Wisdome flourished in Greece before others, by country a Cyrenian, a standard-bearer of University men. Of whose death it is a wonder that old Chronologers have delivered so uncertain, yea false, things. For *Apollodorus* with *Diogenes* in his chronicles, affirmed him to have died in the fourth year of the 162 Olymp. into which the 626 year of the City falleth, (b) in which time it is delivered to memory, the Moon to have failed of light. But it may be gathered out of *Cicero* that he deceased long after that time; with whom (in his first of an Oratour) *Antonius* saith, when he went into Asia, Proconfull, he met with *Carneades* the Academick at Athens, who after his country manner, was contrary to all of the sect in disputing. That year of the Proconfullship of *Antonius* was from the building of the city 652. *Marim* 4. and *Catulus* being Confulls. Therefore *Carneades* was yet a liver in that time. (c) Whom we read to have increased his age unto ninety years.

The death of
Carneades.
(c) Cic. 4.
Acad. Val.
Max. 8. ch. 7.

Metrodorus

(d) *Metrodorus* also, a Sceptick Philosopher, and famous Orator; and endued, as also *Carneades*, with an excellent memory, lived in the time of *Mitbridates*, and *Tigranes*: with whom he was in friendship.

Also (e) *Geminus* a Mathematician lived about the six hundred seventy seventh year of the City, as we have shewn out of *Geminus* himself.

But at Rome, and in Italy, as it were the glory of Learning being passed over with the Empire, many more in that age excelled in learning. Orators indeed also many, nothing inferior to the old Greek, as *Marcus Antonius*, as *Lucius Crassus*, and many others, whom (i) *Cicero* reckons up, and among the rest *Hortensius*. But one darkened the brightnesse of all Latines, and Greeks in the fame of Eloquence, *Cicero*, unto which also he joynd the Grace of Philosophy. This man was born in the 600 fourty eighth year of the City, the third of the Nones of January, as (g) *Gellius* saith, in which year, nine Moneths after, Pompey was born, who, (a) *Pliny* is witness, was born the day before the Kalends of October, most large honours being born in the Commonwealth, whose parent and builder, *Caesare* being quenched, he deserved to be called; he died in the sixty fourth of his age, in the Triumviral or three men's, banishment, of the City built 711.

That I may be silent of *Cæsar*, who may be numbred up among the most learned and Eloquent, but that he had rather spread the bayes of his rule and triumph than wit. *Marcus Terentius Varro* obtained the chief in that age, of learning. There was also another of the same name, a Poet, *Publius Terentius Varro*, born in the Village *Attaces* in *Narborny*, (b) in the year of the City 672.

Also *Lucius Cælius Antipater*, a writer of History, about the year of the City built 630. to wit in the time of the *Gracchi*. Likewise (c) *Caius Crispus Salsus*. Of the Greeks, *Diodorus Siculus*, as by his book appeareth. Also *Didymus* the Grammarian of Alexandria (d) surnamed *Chalcenterus*. But Poets in repute, were, *Turpilius* a Comickall, and *Lucilius* a Satyricall Poet; who, *Jerome* saith, died about the year of the City built 651. And also *Tullius Quintius Atta*, a writer of Gown-matters, died in the year of the City built 676. as the same sheweth. Moreover, *Lucretius*, (e) who about the year of the city built 700. brought death on himself, 44 years of age. *Jerome* affirmeth *Catullus* to have been born in the 668 year of the City. In the (f) seventeenth year after, the year of the City 684, *Virgil* the Prince of Poets was born, in the Ides of October, *Virgilius* also was famous under *Jul. Cæsar*, in the knowledge of building, or Architecture: the which appeareth by his writings.

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period,
unro 4713.

(d) Strab. 13.
Cic. 2. of an
Orat.
(e) b. 2. Doct.
times, ch. 6. &
in notes on
Geminus. p.
411.

(f) b. of famous
Orat.

(g) Gell. b.
15. ch. 28.
(a) Plin. b. 37.
ch. 2. Vell. b. 2.
Plur. Cic.

Cæsar.

Two Varros:

(b) Jerome
Chron.

(c) Valer.
Max. 1. ch. 7.
(d) Suidas.

(e) Jerome
Chron.

(f) Phleg.
with Phoc.
Cod. 9. Don.
in the life of
Virgil.

Y

CHAP.

CHAP. XX.

What things happened unto the Roman Affairs, from Cæsar's death, unto the Actian Victory.

Cæsar dyed, as I have made mention above, in the year of the City built 710, the second Julian year, the Ides of March; which year indeed, the Sun was of an unusual paleness, foul, and wan, (g) as *Pliny* writeth, and *Virgil*; yet no other eclipse or failing of the Sun was in that year, as we have (h) taught in its place. (i) Cæsar being slain, *Antonius* Consul, so moved the people by a feditious speech, that they burnt his body openly, and threatned sword and faggot to the houses of the Citizens. After the tumults being appeas'd, he repeals the Dictatorship; Cæsar's will being made void, he attempts many things through force and Tyranny. *Octavius Cæsar*, born of *Accia* the daughter of his sister *Julius*, and adopted by the will of *Julius Cæsar*, when he was despised by *Antonius*, he gathereth an Army of old Souldiers, and opposeth himself to his Tyranny. *Antonius* obtaineth the Province of *France* from the people by force, whose passage to it, *Martina* being possessed, *Decimus Brutus* shuts up; therefore in the same place by *Antonius* he is besieged.

(a) *Hirtius* and *Pansæ* being Consuls, in the year of the City 711, *Cicero* founding the Trumpet, a War is undertaken against *Antonius*, being judg'd an enemy, and *Octavius* is joyn'd unto both Consuls, with a Proconsular power, being about the (b) twentieth year of his age. There is made a fierce and cruel battle at *Actina*, (c) wherein the Prætorian Souldiers dyed every one. But *Antonius* is overcome, and *Brutus* freed of the siege; nevertheless both Consuls were slain.

(d) Which things, while they are carried on in *Italy*, in the very year of *Rome* built 711, *Dolabella*, when he came into *Asia*, *Trebonius* being laid hold of at *Smyrna*, an examination being first had for two dayes with stripes and torments, punished him of his head. (e) *Cassius* (a great Army being got together, or made up, unto twelve Legions, one legion 6200 foot, and 730 horse-men,) forced likewise *Dolabella*, being besieged at *Laodicea*, to death.

(f) In *Macedonia*, *Brutus* lying in wait for him, killed *Cæus Antonius* the brother of *Marcus*; and he got him a strong or stout Army. (g) After that, lest it should climb higher, the Senate appointed by little and little, to gather *Octavius* into an order or degree of dignity; the which he obtaining, agreeth with *Antonius* and *Lepidus*. So [*Triumviri*,] or the three men, are made for the setting in order the Common-wealth the 27 of November: who, the *Roman* Empire being three manner of wayes divided, they banished very many Citizens. Among these, *Mar. Tull. Cicero*, who going about to take his flight into *Greece*, while he stood

still a little while, his head being cut off by *Popilius* a Centurion, whom he had defended in the cause of his head, he dyeth the 7th of Decemb. the 64 year of his age. (a) In that banishment; many, and on both parts memorable examples, are set forth; and (b) *Pelleius* writeth, There was toward the banished men the greatest faithful dealing or ayd of their Wives; indifferent, of the freemen, some, of the servants; of their sons, none. The Epitome of *Livy* relates, That there was 130 names of Senators. (c) The same year of the City built 711, gave a beginning to the most noble Town of *Lugdunum* or *Lyons* in *France*, the Authour *Munatius Plancus* Proconsul; at the meeting together of the Rivers *Arar* and *Rhodane*.

But the year following, *Octavius* and *Antonius* contended in battle with *Marcus Brutus*, and the chief of the Conspirators, in *Thessaly*, at the City of *Philippi*, with an uncertain event. (d) For both the right wings of the Armies overcome, and the Camps were robbed on both sides. But *Cassius*, who was in that wing which was beaten, supposing the whole Army to be scattered, felt death to himself of his own accord. *Brutus* being overcome in another battle, he also ended his life with his own hand, living the seven and thirtieth year, saith *Velleius*. Moreover, none of the stabbers of *Cæsar* was living more than three years space; and all were taken away by a violent death, as saith *Suetonius*; some killed themselves with the same dagger, with which they had stabbed *Cæsar*.

(e) After the victory *Antonius* went into *Asia*, *Octavius Cæsar* into *Italy*. This *Cæsar* had war against *Lucius Antonius* the brother of the *Triumviri*, and his Wife *Fulvia*, a woman of a manly courage; and *Lucius* being driven out of the City, and judg'd an enemy, and shut up in *Perusia*, he forced to a surrender. (f) In the mean time, the *Parthians* being stirred up by *Labienus* of *Pompey's* parties, break into *Syria*; in the year of the City built 714, whom, in the following year, *Ventidius* (they being afflicted with a most great slaughter, their King being slain,) expelled, and recovered *Syria*.

(g) The brother of *Cneius Pompey*, commanding the Sea with a Navy, troubled it with robberies. *Cæsar* going against him, in a Sea-fight being overcome, put him to flight, in the year of the City built 718. In the same year *Lepidus*, who had pass'd over from *Africa* into *Sicily*, having put off the Government, he granted to live a private life. But (h) *Sextus Pompey* betaking himself unto *Antonius*, was by his command killed, being 40 years old. When as the same *Antonius* a little before, a dispatch being undertaken against the *Parthians*, had received a great slaughter.

(a) At last, *Antonius*, when he had given himself wholly unto *Cleopatra*, *Octavia* the sister of *Cæsar* being forsaken, he proclaimed war against him, and at length he was overcome by a Navy at *Abium*, a Promontory of *Epirus*. *Cæsar* had more than 400 ships, *Antonius* about 200, but of a huge bulk, that they yielded the shew

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(g) *Plin. b. 2.*
ch. 30.
Virg. b. 1.
Georg.
(h) *b. 10.*
Doctr. of
Times, ch. 63.
(i) *Plur. An-*
ton. Dio. 24.
Ge. App. 3. &c.
Epic. 1. 7. &c.
Vell. 2. Cic.
Phil. 1.

(a) *Plur. in*
Ant. and Brut.
and *Cic.*
Dio. 45. &c.
App. 3. Civ.
Epic. 117.
Flor. 4. ch. 5.
(b) *Vell. 2.*
(c) *App. 3.*
Civ.

(d) *Dio. 47.*
App. 3. Civ.
Cic. Phil. 11.

(e) *App. 4.*
Civ.

(f) *App. &c.*

(g) *Plur. Cic.*
App. Dio.
Vell. &c.

The *Trium-*
viri.

The death of
Cicero.

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Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(a) See *App.*
4. *Civ.*
(b) *book 2.*

(c) *Dio. Stra-*
bo. Jerom.
Chron.

The War of
Brutus and
Cassius.
(d) *Epic. 123.*
Dio. 47.
Plur. Brut.
App. 4. Civ.
Flor. 4. ch. 6.

(e) *Dio. 48.*
Epic. 127. &c.
Plur. 4.

(f) *App. Parth.*
Flor. b. 4.
ch. 9.

(g) *App. 5. Civ.*
Dio. 49.
Epic. 18. &c.
Flor. 4. ch. 8.

(h) *App. in the*
end Civ.
Flor. 4. ch. 10.

(a) *Epic. 132.*
& 133. Dio. 50.
Plur. Ant.
Flor. 4. ch. 11.

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Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

The Asian
Fight.

of Castles and Cities walking thorow the Sea. The astonished tumult of *Cleopatra*, otherwise a doubtful fight turned unto the destruction of *Antonius*. Who fleeing, being followed by *Octavius* into *Egypt*, and besieged at *Alexandria*, slew himself; whom straightway *Cleopatra* following, that she might not live at the will of the Conquerour, an Asp being put to her, perished.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Roman Affairs, from the Asian Victory, unto the birth of Christ; and also of Learned Men, who lived, Augustus Caesar enjoying the affairs.

- A**ntonius and *Cleopatra* being dead, *Egypt* was reduced into the form of a Province, in the 294th year after the posterity of *Lagus* ruled in it. (b) *Caesar* in the 725 year of the City built, made three Triumphs, the *Dalmatian*, *Asian* and *Egyptian*, in the same moneth (c) of August. After which, whether in earnest or feignedly, he deliberated with *Agrippa* and *Mecenas*, of laying down the Empire. The first perswading it, the latter affrighting from it; when he had determined to follow the counsel of this, nevertheless he declared to the Senate of resigning the Empire; and by this (d) cunning he brought it to passe, that it was confirmed unto him by the Senate and people, in the year of the City built 726.
- (e) *Cornelius Gallus* a Knight of *Rome*, Lievtenant in *Egypt*, for his proud boldness being condemned to banishment, killed himself in the year 728, when *Augustus* waged war some years by his Captains, with the *Cantabrians* and *Asturians*, from the year 729, to 735, in which they were tamed by *Agrippa*; (f) who indeed being returned, refused to make a triumph offered to him. *Phraates*, King of the *Parthians*, in the year 734, restored the *Roman* Ensigns taken away from *Craesus*.
- (a) But he had two friends in estimation above others, *Mecenas* and *Marcus Vispanius Agrippa*. The one being contented with the degree of a Knight, dyed in the 38 Julian year, a singular refuge of learning and all learned men. *Augustus* made *Agrippa* his son in law, his daughter *Julia* being given him in marriage, which he begat of *Scribonia*, of whom were born *Caius* and *Lucius Caesar*. *Agrippa* a posthume, or born after his father's death, *Agrippina* married to *Germanicus* the son of *Drusus* the son of *Livia*; and *Julia*, whom *Emilius* married. Moreover, *Augustus* took away (b) *Livia*, whom he had no off-spring, when as she had brought forth by whom he had no off-spring, when as she had brought forth by *Nero*, *Tiberius*, who afterwards reigned, and *Drusus*, who perished in *Germany*, in the (c) Julian year 37, *Agrippa* (d) being now dead in the Julian year 34. Moreover, *Caius Caesar Agrippa*, and *Julia*, was born in the Julian year 26; but *Lucius* in the (c) *Tiberius* year 29.
- (b) Dio. 51.
(c) Macrob. Satur. 1. ch. 12.
(d) Dio. 51. & 53. Sueton.
(e) Dio: ibid.
(f) Dio. 54.
(a) Dio. 55.
(b) Dio. Sueton.
(c) Dio. 55.
(d) Dio. 54.

(c) *Tiberius* in the 40th Julian year, obtained the power of a Tribune for five years (pace, *Armenia* being committed unto him, in the following year he departed into the Isle of *Rhodes*; where fearing the ill will of his sons in law, he sat down seven years. The chief cause of his separating, was the hatred of his Wife *Julia*, who spent her life in all kinds of detestable wickednesses. Whom being found out, *Augustus* in the 44 Julian year, banished for the infamy of this thing.

The Age of this Emperour, was fruitful of great Wits. Among the Greeks *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus*, who delivers that he lived, *Augustus* being Emperour, who famously, in brief, handled History; and *Nicolaus Damascenus*, who likewise was dear to *Augustus*, and *Herod* in a few things. Of the Latines, *Cornelius Nepos*, the son in law of *Atticus*. (f) *Salust*, who dyed four years before the *Asian* battel. *Marcus Porcius Latro*, famous in the faculty of speaking, through the wearisomnesse of a double quarrane Ague, he brought violence on himself in 40 (g) year of *Augustus*. In Asia (h) *Hybreas*, an Orator, flourished under *Antonius* and *Cleopatra*. (i) At *Rome*, *Hyginus*, a Grammarian, by surname *Polybista*. Also the most famous Poets of the whole Age lived in great number. (l) *Virgil* (*Sentius Saturnicus*, and *Lucretius Cinna*, Consuls) in the year of the World 3965, before Christ 19 years, in the year of the City built 684. *Pompey* and *Craesus*, Consuls, before Christ, the seventieth, of the World 3914. (a) *Horace*, *Censorinus*, and *Gallus* Consuls, dyed the 57th year of his age turning. For he was born, *Cotta* and *Tarquatus* Consuls, in the year of the City built 689, the sixth of the *Ides* of *Decemb.* he dyed, *Censorinus* and *Gallus* Consuls, of the City 746, 5 *Calends* *Decemb.* in which same year also *Mecenas*, but he departed in the twelfth after *Virgil*. Also *Tibullus* and *Propertius*, writers of Elegies or mournful Verses, and the equal of them, *Ovid*, who was born, *Hirtus* and *Pausa* being Consuls, to wit, in the year as he hath sung,

wherein, by equall destiny,
Both Consuls fell, by Anethony.

He (b) ended his life in banishment at *Tomos*, a City in *Pontus*, in the year of Christ 17, of the City 770, of his age, 60.

CHAP.

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Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

Tyberius en-
dubed with the
Tribune
power.

(e) Sueton.
Vell. 2.
Dio. 55.
Men excell.
ing in Learn-
ing.

(f) Jerome
Chron.

(g) Jerome
Chron.

(h) In the
same place.

(i) In the
same place.

(l) Jerome
Chron.

(m) *Dona* in
the Life of
Virg.

(a) The Life
of *Horac.*

(b) In the
same.

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unto 4713.

CHAP. XXII.

The History of Herod.

See b. 10. of
Doct. Times,
ch. 65. and
b. 11. ch. 1.
&c.

FOR the searching out the Birth of CHRIST the Saviour, the History of Herod is altogether needfull; whose beginning, and the years in which he reigned, we will set down in this Chapter.

This man was the son of Antipater an Idumaean, therefore he also an Idumaean by birth, not an Ascalonite; which thing (c) Africanus with Eusebius, from the report of some, hath delivered. We rather believe (d) Josephus, who maketh this man an Idumaean; the which as 'tis more likely to be true, so that is least to be reproved, because all the ancient Fathers almost, do say Herod to have been a stranger. For the Idumæans are reckoned strangers, that is, born of another stock, not as from Jacob, although following the same Religion with the Jacobites, they were by profession Jews, not by stock. But of begetting and Nature we treat, not of Faith and Religion, when we seek concerning a Native and a stranger, as in that controversie of Herod. Antipater in that disagreement of brethren, of which we (e) have spoken before, adhered to Hircanus, and was appointed by Julius Caesar Solicitor of (f) Judæa, who presently made his son Herod Lieutenant of Galilee, about twenty five years old, not fifteen, as (g) Josephus is deceived. From the sixth year after, Herod was set over Cælosyria by Caesar, in the year of the City built seven hundred and seven. For in this sixth year Caesar appointed Legions of Souldiers over Syria, (h) Hirtius being Author; after the fight at Philippi, he (i) obtained a Tetrarchy with his brother Phasaelus, from Antonius, in the fifth Julian year. After that, the Parthians being stirred up in Judæa by Antigonus the brother of Aristobulus, for the bargain of a thousand talents, Herod fleeth unto Antonius; through whom, he was beyond hope, made King of Judæa by the Senate. (a) Calvinus and Pollio being Consuls, in the sixth Julian year, the 185 Olympiad entring. For with that purpose he had come to Rome, that he might ask the Kingdome for Alexander the Nephew of Aristobulus his Wives brother. He being returned into Judea, with Antigonus the brother of Aristobulus, he strove more than two years. At length, Sosus the Captain of Antonius bringing help, he besieged and took Jerusalem, wherein Antigonus had shut himself, in the third moneth in a day of fasting. (b) Dio writeth, it was the Sabbath day; Josephus, the year of Sabbaths; Agrippa and Gallus being Consuls. This year of the World is necessarily numbred by us, 3947. Julian, the 9th. Of the City, seven hundred and seventeen. Therefore Dio is to be corrected,

(c) Euseb. 1.
hist. ch. 7.

(d) Joseph. b.
14. ch. 2.
See Lit. of
Doct. Times,
ch. 5.

(e) Chap. 17.

(f) Joseph.
14. ch. 5.

(g) book 14.
ch. 17.

(h) Hirt. of
Alex. War.
(i) Joseph. b.
14. ch. 23.

(a) Joseph. b.
14. ch. 26.

(b) Dio. 49.
Joseph. 14.
ch. last.

who assigneth him to Claudius and Norbanus Consuls, that is, in the 8th Julian year. But the Character of the year of Sabbath reproveh him of falshood. Antigonus being bound to a stake; and beaten with rods, a little after was smitten with a hatchet, as Dio and Josephus report.

Thus the chief rule of the Hasamoneans ceased, after the year, saith Josephus, 126; the which is most true. For Judas first was made chief Priest of that stock, in the year of the World 3820, of the City 90; from which, the hundred twenty sixth is the 717 year of the City.

Hence it appeareth, there was a two-fold beginning of the reign of Herod; one from the sixth Julian year; the other from the 9th: in the former, he was declared King by the Senate; in the latter, he reigned alone, his fellow-suiter being taken away. Moreover, (d) Josephus writeth, That from the former beginning, Herod enjoyed the Kingdome for thirty seven years; from the latter, thirty four; and the same man bringing some of his years to remembrance, in about (e) six places, he draws them from the latter.

Herod married Mariamnes in the third year after he had been declared King by the Romans; that is, in that very year, where in Jerusalem was taken, (f) Josephus being witness; whose (g) brother Aristobulus he made high Priest in the eighteenth year of his age: And the same man he straightway stined in a fish-pond, because he seemed to be most acceptable to the people. The same in the War against Caesar, followed Antonius his parties, he being overcome, first Hircanus the grandfather of Mariamnes being killed, he goeth to Rhodes (h) unto Caesar, by whom he was courteously used: and by his authority, and a new decree of the Senate, the Kingdom was confirmed unto him. When as he returned to (a) Jerusalem, he slayeth Mariamnes his wife, and also her mother Alexandra.

(b) In the eighteenth year of his reign, which is the twenty eighth Julian, he began to repair the Temple at Jerusalem, even from the foundations, as Josephus writeth, or appointed to mend it.

(c) Last of all, being carried forth with a greater madnesse every day, the sons which he had begotten of Mariamnes, young men of a famous towardnesse, Alexander and Aristobulus being accused of false crimes by their brother Antipater, he killed, a few years before his death, which falls into the fourth two Julian year, if we believe Dio and Josephus; whereof the one writeth, Herod to have reigned thirty four years from the 9th Julian year, wherein Antigonus was slain. (d) But Dio from the Julian year fifty one, Lepidus and Aruntius being Consuls, saith, Herod the Palestine being accus'd by his brethren, beyond the Alps, was lifted up again by Augustus, and the Tetrarchy given to a Province. This can be no other than Archilaus, who, Herod being dead, obtain-

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period.
unto 4713.

A double be-
ginning of
Herod.

(d) Joseph.
17. ch. 10.

(e) book 15.
ch. 7. 12. 13.
14.

b. 16. ch. 9.
b. 17. ch. 10.

See b. 11. of
Doct. of
Times, ch. 11.

(f) b. 14.
ch. 27.

(g) Joseph.
15. ch. 3.

(h) In the
same b. ch. 10.

(a) In the
same b. ch. 11.

(b) In the
same b. ch. 14.

(c) In the
same b. 16.
ch. last.

(d) Dio. 47.

Anno 4431. Jul. Period, unno 4713. (e) Joseph. b. 18. ch. 15. b. 17. ch. 8. & 15.

ed the Tetrarchy of of Judæa by request from Augustus, and was cast out from the same in the tenth year. Nine whole years being deducted from 51, the 42 Julian year is left, wherein Herod dyed, (e) whose death, an eclipse of the Moon went before, Josephus being witness; which in the same year is beheld March 13. almost the third hour from Mid-night.

The End of the Fourth Book.

THE

Anno 1. of Chr's, to the 34.



THE Latter Section or Division OF Dionysius Petavius, Jesuite, OF THE Account of Time.

The Fifth Book.

Containing Years from the first of CHRIST, to the Thirty fourth.

CHAP. I.

Of the death of Augustus Cæsar, and the Government and death of Tiberius Nero. And also of the Birth and Death of CHRIST; and the things which happened in those first Christian times.

IN the year of Christ 14. at Nola in Campania, Augustus dyed, on the fourteenth of the Calends of September, in the year of his age 76. when he had lived 56. years from the first entrance into office: from the death of Antonius, forty and three, full: A Prince most excellent, and needful for the Roman Commonwealth. Which, labouring with too much happiness, nor capable of its own fortune, but running headlong into ruine, he supported; and both with the best Laws, and also riches, and all plenty of things, he so furnished it, the City it self also being adorned with stately works, that he might rightly be called, the second builder

Sueton. August. 100. Dio 56. Augustus.

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