

Anno 304 of Christ, to 337.



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

The Sixth Book.

W Herein are contained the Tears from the 304 of CHRIST, unto 491.

CHAP. I.

Of Constantine Chlorus, and of his son Constantine; of Licinius, and of the wars that were between them; and of the original of the Accounts of Times.

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Dioclesian and Maximian laying down their dignity, and embracing a private life; that same year and day, were Julius Constantius Chlorus, and Galerianus Maximinus Armentarius, from Cesars, honoured with the title of Augustus; and Emperours, as (a) Idatius saith. Of whom the first contented himself with France and Britain, and the (b) last possessed all the other Dominions of the Empire: which when he could

(a) Idatius in fast. (b) Eutrop. l. 10. Victor. Scho. & in Cef. Orof. 7. c. 25. Zon.

could not rule and govern well alone, he divided the care of it with two more, viz. Severus and Galerius Maximianus both Scythians: the last being his own sisters son, whom he had also created Cesars. (c) In the same time when Constantinus was called Cesar, that was in the 305, or 306. year of Christ, Italy is committed to Severus, and the East to Maximinus, and Maximianus went into Scythia.

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Constantius Chlorus enjoyed the dignity of Augustus a year or two only, as most do say, and he died in York of England, he was of a meek and civill nature, and liberall, he did not suffer any persecution to be inflicted upon the Christians; yea rather of all those of his company, the Christians were preferred before the others.

(d) Eutrop. l. 10. Victor. Schor. Euf. 1. de vita Const. et in Chron. Orof. 7. c. 25. Zonar.

To him fled Constantinus his son, who as a pledge lived in Bononia or Galliaricum, fearing Maximian's treachery; and his father embracing him, died in his arms at York, in the year 306. when Chlorus and Armentarius were Confuls the sixth time, as (a) Socrates saith.

(e) Euf. 1. de vita Const. Sozo 1. c. 7. Victor. Zona. (a) Socr. l. c. 1.

In this year did Constantinus begin to rule, although he was then contented with the title of Cesar, yet the year following he received the title of Augustus of Maximian, whose daughter he had married, he was then 32 or 33 years old, the which we shall better understand from his death hereafter, he was then born about the 273 year of Christ, of Helena Bithyna, whom (c) many say to have been a Concubine, and (d) Ambrosius saith that she was a victualling house-keeper; others say that she was his legitimate wife, but born of low degree, (e) Zonaras leaves it in doubt what she was.

(b) Pancr. Conf. ce Max. dicitur. (c) Hier. Chro. Zosim. l. 2. Orof. 7. c. 25. Chr. Alex.

But Maxentius, Hercules's son, as soon as Constantinus's Images were brought to Rome, was immediately created Emperour by the Prætorian bands, who at the first for to obtain the favour of the people, seemed to favour the (g) Christians, and moderated the persecution, but soon after he weltered himself in all sort of cruelty, and wickedness: (h) Against him Maximian sent Severus Cesar; who being forsaken of his own Souldiers, fled to Ravenna, Galerius going to Rome with his Army, and in vain having exhorted Maxentius his son in law by Ambassadors, to deserve the Empire rather by prayers and love, then by Arms, he being cowardly and unworthily forsaken of his Army, fled into Scythia, where he created (i) Licinius Cesar in the 307 year of Christ: (k) where by Hercules having raised his hope of recovering, what he had forsaken against his will, he returns to Rome from Lucania: He desires Dioclesian then living at Cornuntum in Pannonia (and not Cornutum in Celtica, as (l) Zosimus wrongfully saith) or as Victor Salon, by letters to help him, but he refused. Then having apprehended Severus in a perjury, and bringing him back from Ravens, he brought him in the habit and condition of a prisoner, and in the way going to Appium a mile from the City, he caused him to be strangled, as Idatius asserts: Hercules plotting some

(d) Ambro. de fund. Theod. (e) Zona. To. 3.

(f) Eutrop. 10. Victor. Euf. 3. hist. 14. et de vita Const. (g) Euf. 8. hist. c. 14. Oprati. l. 2. (h) Viâ. Sch. Eutrop. 10. Zosim. 2.

(i) Eutrop. 10. Vict. Sch. (k) Eur. 10. Vict. Epist. Orof. 7. (l) Anon. Zof. 2. Vict. Sch. Orof. ibid.

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(m) Pareg.
Const. et Max.
Eutrop. 2.
Zosim. 2.
(n) Hier. chr.
Ida. Fast. Vict.
Sch.
(o) Eutrop. 10.
(p) Eutr. and
others.

(q) Euf. 8.
Hist. c. 17.
(r) Euf. and
Idat. fal.
(s) Verus in-
scr. nummi a-
pod Baro.
(b) Euf. 1. de
vita. Const. c.
2. 2. & 9. Hist.
c. 9. Zosim. 2.
Vict. sch. Eutr.
10.
(c) Zosim. 2.
Eutrop. 10.

(d) Euf. 8. hist.
c. 9. & 10.
Zosim. 1. 2.
Eutrop. 10.
Vict. Sch.
Orof. 7. c. 18.

(e) The same
Authors.

(a) Anonym.
Zosim. 2. Euf.
1. de vita.
Const. &c.

treachery against *Maxentius* his son, he is driven out of *Rome*, and flyeth into France to *Constantine*, to whom he had given his daughter (m) *Fausta* in Marriage when he created him *Augustus*.

Then in the 308. wherein *Herculius* had been Confull ten times, and *Armentarius* seven, (n) *Licinius* being created Emperour at Carnutum in November, as *Idatius* writes, The Commonwealth began to be governed (o) by four *Augustus's*, by *Constantine* and *Maxentius*, sons of two *Augustus's*, by *Galerianus Maximianus*, and *Lucinius* both persons of themselves raised up to dignity: (p) *Herculius* in the three hundred and tenth year of Christ, as he plots some wicked design against his son in Law *Constantine*, he is discovered by *Fausta* his daughter, and flying to *Marseilles*, there he suffereth for his treason, *Idatius* tells when: (q) *Galerius Maximianus* the year following, died of a foul disease the (r) eighth time he was Confull: whom *Maxentius* (a) his son in law did reckon and number amongst the gods.

(b) In the year three hundred and twelve, *Constantine* having seen the Apparition of the Croffe in Heaven, and being animated against *Maxentius*, and being gone over the Alps, having beaten his commanders, and their Armies unto *Verone*, he overcame him not far from the City: who hastily stealing away through the Bridge that he caused to be layed over the River (c) *Tiber*, being smothered in the fall of the Bridge, and so drowned, he died: his head was carried up and down in *Rome*, and in *Africk*, as *Naxarius* hath said in his Panegytricks.

Things being ordered and well settled in the City, going into Germany, he marrieth his sister, (d) *Constantia* to *Lucinius* in *Milain*, in the three hundred and thirteenth year of Christ, and in that same year *Galerius Maximianus*, that great murderer of Christians, having foolishly and indiscreetly taken up arms against these two Emperours, being beaten and routed in *Schythia*, by *Licentius*, he flyeth into *Asia*, and there in *Tarfus* of *Cilicia*, he was consumed by an horrid disease: Neither did these two Princes continue long in amity and friend-ship: (e) for they, as they were the fourth time Confulls, as *Idatius* relates, in the year of Christ three hundred and fifteen, having broken their league and friendship, they fought first near *Cibalis* a Town in *Pannonia*, where the *Lycinians* were defeated, routed and put to flight. At length being reconciled, and having concluded a peace, they of new divided the Empire between themselves, in the mean time *Dioclesian* died at *Salona* the third of December, as *Idatius* saith.

(a) In the three hundred twenty fourth year, *Licinius* having again taken up arms against *Constantinus*, accusing him to have broken into another mans dominion (although necessity had forced him to beat back and destroy those who spoiled and invaded the *Goths*, *Thracia*, and *Moestia*) he received a very great overthrow near *Hadrianopolis*, the ninth of July, as *Idatius* observes; having

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35 thousand slain of his Army, which consisted of 150 thousand foot Souldiers, and 15 thousand horsemen; then flying to *Byzantium*, he is also beaten by Sea; and lastly, being overcome in a field-battle near *Chalcedon*, he came into his Conquerour's hand; of whom having obtained his life by the interposition of his Wife, *Constantine's* sister; and being sent away to *Theſsalonica*, in the (b) year following being 325, he was put to death in the City, for plotting a new design. And thus ended these Intestines and Civil Wars.

Domestical troubles attended and received *Constantine*, having achieved his Martial Exploits to the terror of his enemies, (c) *Crispus Caesar* his son by his first Wife *Minervina*, a youth of an excellent beauty and rare nature, being brought into suspicion of having attempted incest with his Mother-in-law, he is put to death at *Pola* in *Istria*, as (d) *Amnianus* writes; but (e) *Zosimus* saith, that it was at *Rome*; and (f) *Idatius* saith, That it was in the year of Christ 326. But God did not delay it long, before he avenged the innocent; because the next year was *Fausta* (which had accused wrongfully her son in law) put to death; which being deprehended and convinced of falsehood, by *Constantine's* command was smothered in a hot bath.

(g) *Byzantium* was built up again by *Constantine* the Emperour, and was enriched by the spoyles of almost all the world; inso-much, that it became equal to *Rome*, and received the name of its builder, as well as his Imperial Throne and Court. *Idatius* records, that it was dedicated the 5th of *May*, in the year 330. Now the Law being there brought and established, and insculpt in a pillar of stone; *Socrates* saith, that he commanded it to be called *New Rome*.

(h) The *Sarmatians* after this being subdued, and distributed into several places of the Roman Empire, the 4th year after, which was the 337th of Christ, on a Whitsunday, *Constantinus* dyeth in the Suburbs of *Nicomedia*, where most of the Antients affirm, that he was baptized a little before his death. (i) With whom Cardinal *Perron* of late did agree. But (k) *Eusebius* of *Nicomedia* asserts, That *Constantine* was baptized soon after the Convocation of the *Nicæan Synod*.

It's ordinarily thought, That the (l) Inditions had first their original in *Constantine's* time, and that in the 6th year of his Empire, being the 312 of Christ: but I think, that those who are of that opinion, are in a dream, and speak not truly; for they alledge not one fit witnesse: (m) *Ambrose* makes mention of it in these words; Now the Indition beginneth in the moneth of September. (n) And it is called in *Theod.* book, *The Valerian Indition*; Ancienter Authors than these, worthy of faith, cannot easily be found: And whence this word *Indition* came first, and what is its own proper notion, it's not clearer then before. Learned men agree amongst themselves in this, That *Inditions* are nothing else but Customs and Tributes, whose Canon or Modell was declared every

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(b) Idat.
Licinius's
death.

(c) Crispus is put
to death.
(e) Orof. 7.
c. 28.

(d) Amm. 14.
(e) Zof. 2.
(f) Idat.
Fast. Hieron.
Chron.

(g) Hieron.
Chron.
Zof. 2. Socr.
1. c. 15.
vide 11. de
Doct. Temp.
c. 42.

(h) Hieron.
Chron. Anony.
Idat.

(i) Perron. in
Resp. p. 39.
(k) Euseb. 4.
de vita Const.
Hier. Chron.
Ambr. Ora.
in fun.

Theod. Socr.
Theod. Socr.
(l) See b. 11. of
Doct. Times,
ch. 39. &c.
(m) In Epist.
ad Episc.
Emilise.
(n) Leg. 9.
Cod. de In-
dul.

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every year; but why he was pleased, that they should end 15 years after, and why first at what time they were begun, there being many conjectures of divers persons, none sufficiently probable is alledged. Now the use of these Indictions is threefold, for one is in September, and is called *Constantinopolitane*; another is in the 8th of September, and is called *Cæsarian*: which of them two is the ancientest, I am not yet well resolved. The third is called *Pontifick* or *Roman*, and is affixed to the Pope's bulls, and takes its beginning in *January*, following the two former Epoches.

CHAP. II.

Of the Affairs of the Church which came to passe in the time of Constantine the Emperour; of Maximian's Persecution; of the Schism of the Donatists; of the heresie of the Arrians; and of the Nicæan Synod; and also of those Persons eminent in Piety and Learning.

THE Persecution commenced by *Dioclesian*, and continued after him and *Herculus* against the Christians, was propagated and increased by *Galerius Maximianus*, and by *Galerius Maximinus*; but *Constantine* who ruled France, did not onely abstain from shedding Christian blood, but also had the Christians in great esteem. Above the others, did (a) *Maximinus* rage in the East, putting an infinite number of Christians to Martyrdom; Excellent and renowned persons, were *Pamphilus*, a learned Elder of *Cæsaria*; and *Procopius*, who suffered in the same City. *Peter* Bishop of *Alexandria*, who excluded *Arrius* from the Communion by reason of his Schisms: (b) *St. Potamiæna* of *Alexandria*; *Lucian* of *Nicomedia*, &c. (c) Also was foread abroad a most pernicious and detestable book under *Pilate's* acts by *Maximinus's* command, wherein many wicked and horrid things were contained of Christ; And *Maxentius* raged as much at Rome. But *Constantine* the Victorious, did put a stop and period to the Persecution; under whose protection and favour the Christian Religion was propagated and enlarged, even farther then the Roman Territories.

After this *Licinius* (d) being become an enemy, from a friend and Protector: he made not a few Martyrs also, amongst whom 40 Souldiers of an excellent and commendable valour are reckoned, who were starved of cold in *Cappadocia*; *Basil* Bishop of *Amasia*, and others: when *Licinius* was slain by *Constantine*, then did the Christians enjoy peace.

Whilest this Tyrant rages with fire and sword against the Christians, the inward and domestick troubles did also afflikt the Church; for its said, That two schisms and heresies had their rise under the beginning of *Constantine's* and *Maxentius's* Empire; The schism of the *Donatists* in *Africk*, and the schism of *Meletian* in *Egypt*. The first arose upon these causes.

(a) *Lucilla*

Cap. 2. An Account of Time.

(a) *Lucilla* was a woman of *Chartages* in Spain, mighty and factious, who being reprehended by *Cecilian* the Arch-deacon, sought the occasion of revenging her self: It happened, that *Mensurinus* the Bishop of *Chartage*, being called to Rome by *Maximian*, he commended the Vessels to the care of the Elders: Who being dead, *Cecilian* was ordained in his place by *Felix Aprungitanus*, who asking of these Elders that that was left in their hands, they refused and opposed his communion, and to them joynd her self *Lucilla*. And this was the first original of the *Donatists*, who had their name from *Donatus*, of the black houses, the chief Author of this schism, by whom was *Majorinus* ordained, although that they had rather to have their denomination from the other *Donatus*, who succeeded *Majorinus*: (b) *Maxentius* being taken away, when the *Donatists* did petition *Constantine* against *Cecilian*, whom they affirmed to have been ordained by *Felix the Deliverer*. The Emperour committed the cause to *Melebiades* the Pontiff of Rome, and to some other Bishops, of whom three were French, by whom in the year 313, the *Donatists* were condemned, with their grand-Leader *Donatus*, as Hereticks and Schismaticks. But they again troubling *Africk*, and condemned again by *Alian* Proconsul, they appeal to the Emperour, by whose command their cause was again examined by a Synod at *Arelas*, and the sentence was given in *Cecilian's* behalf, in the year 314, *Volusianus* and *Amanus* being Consuls; but notwithstanding this, having again appealed to *Constantine*, being commanded first to come to Rome, then to *Millan*, there they were at last condemned, and punished by banishment, but *Constantine* afterwards recalled and pardoned their banishment.

The other was the Schism of *Meletians*. (c) The Author of it was *Meletius* Bishop of *Lycopolis*, who being degraded by *Peter* Bishop of *Alexandria*, for divers crimes, and for having offered sacrifice to Idols, fell off from him; this business was broached at the same time wherein that of the *Donatists* was.

Out of this faction came (d) *Arius*, an Elder of the *Alexandrian* Church, who spread abroad an ungodly and blasphemous heresie against the Son of God, for which being cast out of the Church, he sought for his advocates and defenders, *Eusebius* Bishop of *Nicomedia*, and another Bishop of *Cæsaria*, with divers others, the which burning, when *Constantinus* could not restrain and quench it by letters, nor by his Embassadour *Hosius*, at length he ordained a Synod to be convoked at *Nicca*, in the year 325, wherein were present 318 Bishops.

By this Synod is condemned *Arius's* heresie, and the Controversie about the Paschever is determined. (a) *Arius* and eight other that were of his party, by the consent of the Bishop of *Nicca* were again admitted to the faith, as (b) *Hieronymus* writes; *Arius* upon the condition not to return into *Alexandria*, (c) whose books indeed *Constantinus* gave out an Edict, that they should be burnt, (d) and that they who maintained his opinion, should be called *Porphyrians*.

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(a) Op. 1.
Aug. 1. Con.
Parm. et in
brevi & alibi
tom. 7. part. 1.

The history of
the Donatists.

(b) Op. 1.
Aug. Ep. 8.
1. 2. 165. and
in severall
other places.
vide tom. 1.
Conc. Gall.
and Euf. 10.
hist. c. 5.

(c) Athan.
Apol. 1. 2.
Soer. 1. Soz. 1.
Theod. c. 9.

(d) Athan.
passim. Soer. 1.
2. Soz. 1. 25.
Theod. 1. c. 30.
Eph. hær.
69.

(a) Athan.
Apol. 3.
(b) Hieron.
con. Lucif.
(c) Gelaf. 1. 2.
c. 36.
(d) Soer. Trip.
2. c. 15.

(a) Euf. hist.
Martyrs under
Maximinus.

(b) Pallad.
Lauf. c. 1.
(c) Euseb. 9.
hist. c. 4.

(d) Euf. in
vita. Conf.
Chro. Soer. 1.
c. 8. Oros. 7.
c. 22.

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(e) Theod.
l. 15. c. 20.

(f) Athan.
Apol. 2.
Soct. 2.
Theod. Suff. l.
25. Ruff. l.
Athanasius's
Troubles.

(g) Ruff. l. c. 8
Soct. l. 17.
Soz. 2. 24.
Ambr. de
fund. Theod.
Paul. epist. 2.
Sever. Sulp.
l. 2.
(h) Euf. 3. de
vita Const.
(i) Ibid. &
Theopha.
Cedrenus.
(k) Ruff. l. 1.
c. 9. Soct. l.
c. 25.
Theo. l. c. 23.
Soz. l. c. 23.
(a) L. 1. c. Cod.
Th. de Episc.

(b) Euf. 3. de
vita, c. 61.
Soz. 2. c. 32.

(c) 7b. 1.
Conc.

(d) Soct. l.
c. 10, 11.

Porphyrians. Now *Athanasius* Deacon to *Alexander* Bishop of *Alexandria* turned upon himself the hatred of all the *Arrians*, because he had prosecuted the action more vehemently than any other. (e) And five months after this Synod, *Alexander* dying, he was ordained in his place; Neither could it ever be obtained by prayers nor threats from him, that *Arianus* might have the liberty to return into *Alexandria*. By reason of this being vexed by the Calumnies of the *Melitians* and *Arians*; (f) at length, he was condemned in the year 335, of false crimes, and being come to the Emperour into *Constantinople*, being suspected by him, by reason of his enemies new machinations and false accusations, he is sent prisoner to *Treveris*, in the 336 year of Christ. *Arim* having by all means possible endeavoured to obtain the favour and communion of *Alexander* Bishop of *Constantinople*, as he hastened to the Church, he ended his life with an infamous death.

(g) *Helena*, *Constantine* the Emperour's Mother, found the cross of Christ in *Jerusalem*, (h) and erected two Cathedral Churches, and *Constantine* built a most magnificent one, with the very City.

Sapores persecutes the Christians in *Persia*, and puts to Martyrdom *Acepisma*, (i) *Aithales*, and many more, whom the Emperour endeavoured to moderate and mitigate by letters. (k) Again, *Fruventius Tyrius*, a Philosopher, propagated and divulged the Christian faith in the *Indies*, and being ordained Bishop by *Athanasius*, he returned thither the 327th year of Christ, at what time the light of the Gospel, by the means and labour of a certain bond-woman, began to shine amongst the *Scythians*. Now that the Christian concernments might go on prosperously, this godly Emperour provided the Christians with many good laws, (a) whereof this was very remarkable, viz. That Bishops should give their sentences in causes and Judgment, it was enacted the 314th year of Christ; he also by another Law granted immunity to the Clergy, (b) then he did forbid the Heretick's Conventicles, and commanded their Churches to be pulled down, and to be confiscated to the Catholicicks.

(c) Then Synods, kept in several places, did establish the Christian discipline, especially that at *Ancyra*, wherein *Basilium* Bishop of *Amasia*, who suffered Martyrdom by *Licinius*'s command, was present; and that held at *Gangria*, not certainly known what year.

And that Age was not lesse abounding with persons of holiness, and deep Learning, besides those whom here and there we have mentioned, most of them who were in the Nicean Synod are commended for men of excellent and admirable piety, as *Nicholaus* the Bishop of *Mira*, (d) *Spyridio* of *Trimitum* in *Cyprus*, *Eustalium* of *Antioch*, *Paphnutius* of *Thebes*, and infinite number of others; also *Rheticus* the *Augustodinian*, was also esteemed amongst the Learned, who together with *Melchiodes* was granted to the *Donatists* by *Constantine*, to be their Judge. *Hieronymus* reckoneth amongst these,

these; *Arnobius*, who of a Rhetorician and Gentile, became a Christian in the 20th year of *Constantine*; but I think that he was long before this time; for he is said to have set out books against the Gentiles; for a certain token that he had embraced the Christian faith, and it appears by his books, that he writ them to the persecutors of the Christians; Then in his second book he testifieth, that it was 1050 years after the first building of the City, which by *Vare*'s account falls upon the 297th year of Christ, a little before *Dioclesian*'s persecution. *Arnobius* questionlesse writ under *Dioclesian*. But *Laſtantiuſ*, the most learned man of his time, *Crispus Cesar*'s Master, lived after him; (e) but so poor, that oftentimes he wanted things needful, as *Hieronymus* saith. Amongst the Poets, *Juvenius* a Spanish Elder was most excellent; and *Publius Optatianus Porphyrius*, who dedicated to *Constantine* his panegyrick of a pensive Artificer's letters. *Nazarius* and *Patara* were esteemed rare Orators in *France*, living at that time.

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(e) Hier.
Chron.

CHAP. III.

Touching the sons of *Constantine* the Great, and their Successors, and chiefly of *Constantine* and *Gallus Cesar*, *Vetranius* and *Magnentius* the Tyrants, and of the *Persian Wars*.

From the 337 year of Christ, to 361.

Constantine left three sons, whom he had by *Fauſta Maximian*'s daughter, heirs of the Empire, who also divided the Empire amongst themselves, *France* and all what was on this side the *Alpes*, fell to the lot of his eldest son (a) *Constantine*; and *Rome*, *Italy*, *Africa*, *Sicilia*, and all the other Islands, *Scythia*, *Thracia*, *Macedonia*, and *Greece*, to *Constans*; and the second brother *Constantinus* had for his lot all *Asia*, from the *Sea Propontides*, and all the East, with *Egypt*.

(b) *Constantinus* their father had two brothers, *Constantius*, *Julian*'s Father, and *Dalmatius*, some call him *Anabalianus*, he had two sons, *Dalmatius*, who was created *Cesar* in the year 335, as *Idatius* saith, and also called *Censor*, as (c) *Socrates* relates, and *Anabalianus* or *Annibalianus*, whom *Constantine* had established King of the Kings, and people of *Pontus*, therefore doth (d) *Ammanius* call him King.

A sudden sedition after *Constantine*'s death, embroyled them all in blood, and wars, by the commotion or dissimulation of the Emperour *Constantin*. With them *Opratus*, invested with the title of *Patricius*, newly and first invented by *Constantine*, and *Ablanuis* the Governour, were slain in the Judgment-Hall: Then the son of *Constantinus Constantinus*'s brother, the brother of *Gallus* and *Julian*, writing to the *S. P. Q. Ath.* hardly escaped. *Gallus* who was sick,

(a) Victor;
Zosimus 2.
Ruf. l. c. 15.

(b) Soct. l. 2.
c. 1. Zof. 2.
Victor. Eur.

(c) Lib. 1.
c. 27.

(d) Amm.
l. 14.

The bloody
beginnings of
Constantine's
sons.

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and

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(c) Eur. 10.
Sac. 2. c. 5.
Zosim. Victor.
Idat.
Constantine the
younger is
slain.
Then Con-
stantius.
(a) Socr. 2. c.
4. Sozo. 4. 1.
(b) Idem.

(c) Idat. Juli-
an. Orat. 1.
& 2.

(d) ViSor.
Socr. 2. c. 31.
Soz. 4. c. 7.
Oros. 7. c. 29.

(e) Idat. Socr.
1. 2. c. 31. Zof.
Viā. Eur. &c.

Gallus Caesar.
(f) Amm. 14.
Idat. Socr. 2.
c. 34. Viā.
Eutrop. 10.
Zof. 2.
(g) Julia.
Orat. 3. &c.
Amm. 15. Zof.
3. vide Ep. Jul.
ad S. P. Q. A.

Julian is crea-
ted Emperour.
(i) Amm. Hier.
Chr. Idat. Zof.
Socr. 1. 3. c. 1.
&c. sup. cit.
Constantius's
death.
(k) Viā. Epi.
de Const.

and Julian by reason of his tender age (for he was then but five years old) during the fates and destinies of these horrid murders, these three brothers obtained the Empire, who were not in unity and peace long together: (e) For four years after their fathers death in the year of Christ 340. Constantinus raising wars against his brother Constans, and breaking into his territories, he was slain near Aquileia. Constans himself, ten years after, being the beginning of the 350th year, as we may gather from (a) Idatim, is slain by Gaision, Magnentius's General, near to the Pyrenees in Helens castle being then 30 years old, as Hieronymus writes in his Chronicles, although Aurelius Victor gives him but 27 (b) whose death being known Petranus Commander in chief of the forces in Pannonia, near Murfa, and Nepotianus son of Constantius's sister possesseth themselves of the Roman Empire, he in May, and this in June, and (c) Vetranus eight Moneths after, upon the eighth of January, being reduced to order, lives privately again: Nepotianus eight and twenty dayes after was suppressed by Magnentius's Army: but after that upon the fourth of October (d) next, there was a very hot and bloody fight between them in Pannonia near Morfa, where Constantius's Army being beaten at the first encounter, became at last victorious, and in this fight was the Roman power much weakened by the loss of an infinite number of people: this was done in the 351 year of our Lord, (e) two years after being the 353, Magnentius despairing of all, killed himself near Lyons in France, the third of August: Decentius his brother died the 15 of September amongst the Senoucs.

(f) Gallus being created Caesar in the year 351, and established over the East Countreys by Constantius, and abusing that great power committed into his hands by his cruelty and lust, being called back by Constantius, he was put to death in Scythia by his order. (g) Julian his brother having been preserved by the sudden arriving of Eusebia, Constantius's sister, and sent to Athens to study, afterwards in the year 355 he was invested with the dignity of Caesar, and married to Helena the Emperours sister, and made Deputy of France, whereto being come he performed many gallant exploits against the Germans, the French and Alemans: he sent Connodorus King of the Alemans bound to Rome: Whose prosperous successe Constantius envying, he endeavoured to draw away the souldiers from him, and to transport them into the East against the Persians: (i) but the souldiers saluted Julian in Paris by the name of Emperour, as Constantius was a preparing war against the Persians, which being somewhat ended or rather delayed, as he was hastning against Julian, intending to be revenged of him, he died the third of November at Mopsucrenes near Tarsus. (k) Victor saith that Constantius died in the 44 year of his age, and of his Empire 39, and that he was Augustus 24. times. Eutropim writes that he died in the 45 year of his age, and 35 of his Empire. But Ammian gives him but few dayes besides the forty years of his life and Empire. He was Baptized a little before his death by

him an Arrian Bishop, as (a) Socrates saith. Indeed its true that (b) Lucifer Bishop of Calaris did warn him by Athanasius and other his companion-Bishops, to seek after the wholesome Baptism, and receive it.

In the time of his Empire Nisibis was thrice besieged by Sapor, as Rufus writes. (c) First soon after Constantines death, in the year 338. it was beleaguered almost two Moneths, when Constantius was at Antioch, where he was healed of his disease by (d) St. Spirido the Bishop of Trimitunth. Secondly in the year three hundred and fifty, when Constantius left the East, to follow Magnentius; for he being departed, (e) Julian asserts that Sapor did again assault it, and this siege lasted four Moneths, and was raised by the prayers of Saint James the Bishop, there being sent a great Army of Gnats amongst the Barbarians, which drove them away, and put them to flight. Thirdly, when Julian was Caesar, and had subdued the French, the Salians and the Quades; and when Constantius required of him two legions of Souldiers to send thither: and so Nisibis (as it appears) was besieged in the year three hundred and sixty, when Lucilianus defended it most valiantly, as (f) Zosimus (g) saith.

W
Anno 337
of Christ,
to 361.

(a) Socr. 1. 2.
c. 46.
(b) Lucif. 1. 1.
Pro. 5. Ach.
(c) Hieron.
Chron.
(d) Metaph.
12. Sept.

(e) Julia O-
rac. 1. Theod.
2. Hist. c. 30.
and in Philo-
theus.

(f) Zof. 3.
(g) Zof. 3.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Ecclesiastical affairs, during the time of Constantius, and of the severall Councils; of Athanasius's Persecutions, and of the most eminent persons for Holinesse and Excellent Genius.

Grievous and lasting troubles did attend the Church infected with heresies during Constantius's Empire: for the Arrian perfidious Heresy, which for the fear of Constantius had been suppressed, now began again to lift up its head. One of the causes of so great an evil was a woman, Constantia by name, which had married (g) Licinius. Dying, she recommended to her brother Constantine the Emperour, a certain Elder infected with the opinion of (h) Arius, whom he had in great esteem afterwards; and as he died, he committed him his Will, and having delivered it into Constantius's hands, he was no lesse esteemed by him then by his father: wherefore as he had perswaded Constantinus to recall Arianus, so at last he prevailed so with Constantius that he professed himself a strong upholder and preserver of that heresy, and on purpose to spread it abroad he mixt many other things with it.

Then the care and thoughts of all the Arrians were bent to the destroying of Athanasius: on whom at that time the Catholick Concerns did relye: (a) But Constantine the younger sends him from France, (b) where he had remained two years and four Moneths, back into Alexandria with very honourable and commendable Letters in the year of our Lord 338. But Eusebius of Nicomedia and others troubling him; Pope Julius warned them both

(g) Ruf. 1. 1.
c. 11. Socr. 1.
1. c. 26. Soz.
1. 1. c. 38. and
c. 34. and 1.
2. c. 1. Theod.
2. c. 3.

Constantius
propagates
Arianus's He-
resy.

(a) Athan. A-
pol. 2. Theod.
1. 2. c. 1. Socr.
1. 2.

(b) Theod. 1.
2. c. 1.
Athanasius
brought to
question.
to

Anno 337
of Christ,
to 361.

(c) Athan. A-
pol. and Ep.
ad Orth. Socr.
1. 2. c. 10. Zof.
1. 3. c. 10. The-
od. 2. c. 4.
The Council
of Sardis.

(d) Idem. and
Sulp. 2.

(e) Socr. 2. c.
20. Sez. 3. c. 10.

(f) Exrat. apud
Hilar. in frag.
(g) Sulp. 2.
Socr. 2. c. 27.
Theod. 2. c. 5.
Soz. 4. c. 2.

A grievous
Persecution
for the cause
of Athanasius.

(a) Athan. &c.
citat. vide
Anim. nostras
ad Epiph.
Hær. 73.
(b) Amm. in
fine l. 21.

to come before him to decide the controversy, but the Eusebians shifting, and putting off their appearing, and Athanasius having appeared, and stayed in Rome a year and a quarter, in the year 341. he returned into Alexandria: (c) But the same year was held a Council at Antioch, for to dedicate Constantines Cathedral Church, wherin Athanasius being ejected, in his place was ordained, Gregorius Cappadox, who possessed that place, having committed a great murder, Athanasius being secretly escaped, and gone to Rome, whether Paul, Bishop of Constantinople, and other Catholick Bishops, being expelled by the Arians, had retired themselves as to a sure place of refuge: (d) And for their cause, by the command of Constant and Constantius, was a generall Synod assembled at Sardis, in the year 347. By which the Arians retiring and hiding themselves, Athanasius was restored to his office, and all the other Bishops also, and the Hereticks being condemned, the Articles of Faith concluded at Nicene, were here ratified. (e) At the same time the Arians convoke a Conventicle at Philippis in Thracia, which they also called by the name of Sardis, where they forbade the Word of *Consubstantiall* evermore to be heard, (f) and sent their decree to them in Africa. But then Constantius being forced by Constant's threatening letters, commanded Athanasius to return into Alexandria: (g) But Paul being re-entered into Constantinople, and soon after call out again, and brought to Cucusum, he was put to death by the Arians, and soon after this is also Athanasius turned out; And Constantius by all means possible seeking and endeavouring Athanasius's destruction, partly by force partly by threatnings he compells them to condemn him, and be punished partly by prison, partly by banishment, those who disowned and spoke ill of this wickednesse. Eusebius of Verfelles, Disciple of Millan and Liberius the Pope are banished, who two years after, for desire of recovering the See of Rome, subscribes Athanasius's condemnation: but Osius of Cordubia, having constantly resisted and opposed it, at last, wearied out by sufferings and tortours, he assented also to it.

In the midst of all this, Athanasius being narrowly prosecuted to death, by the divine providence and protection, at last escaped.

(a) Now the Arians were making again new Articles of Faith, such as they had done within Eleven or Twelve years.

Never at any other time were Synods of Bishops more frequent then under this Emperour, the which (b) Ammianus an Heathen writer hath not ably observed as by his own words we may here see. *Confounding (saith he) the absolute and simple Christian Religion with superstition, in the searching of which, with more perplexity then gravity in the composing of the same, he stirred up many dissensions, which being dispersed abroad, he maintained and fomented by contention of words, so that he cut off the sinews of the thing carried about, whilest he endeavourerth to draw to his will the whole Ceremony of it, by multitudes*

of Bishops riding far and near as publick labouring beasts to the Synods, as they call them: (c) Now the chiefest that were held by the Hereticks, are reckoned to be these, viz. That of Syria in the year 351. Wherein Photinus Marcellus, Anciranus's Disciple, (d) often brought into Judgment afore and condemned, at length he was reduced into order, Basilium chiefly prosecuting him, (e) And that of Arimina, and also that of Seleuca, both held at the same time in the three hundred fifty ninth year of Christ; wherein perfidiousnesse was strengthened by the fraud and impiety of the Arians.

Other Heresies besides that of Arius broke forth, as that of the Semiritanians, who professed the Son of God, to be not of the same substance of the Father, but of a substance like to it, of the Marcellians, who revived (f) Sabellius's opinion: of the Photinians, who presumed to say that Christ was onely a meer man: of the Macedonians, or Pneumatomachians, who put the Holy Ghost in number of things created. (a) Also the Heresy of the Anomeans, or Eunomians, from Eutius Syrus, and his Disciple Eunomew: who asserted the Son to be different from the Father, (b) then of the Audianians and Arians; of whom Epiphanius, Theodoretus, and others do speak.

The persons illustrious for their holinesse that dyed in this Age were chiefly these, Paul the first Hermite, and Antonius the Monk: Hieronymus in his Chronicles writes, That in the 19 year of Constantius, dyed Antonius the Great; the which (c) Gregory of Turin hath followed; the which year in Scaliger's Edition is ascribed to the fourth year of the 283 Olympiad in Pontatena, to the first year of the 284 Olympiad, and to the 359th year of Christ; but the 19th year of Constantius began in the 355 of Christ, Arbitianus and Lollius being Consuls; whence it may be, that Antonius dyed the year following 356 in January. (d) He was 105 years old, therefore his birth falls upon the 250 year of Christ, Decius then possessing the Empire, and persecuting the Christians, as Hieronymus's Chronicles do relate.

Paul was older then Antonius by 23 years; yea Hieronymus in Paul's life relates, that Antonius was 90 years old when Paul dyed, in the 113 year of his life; by this account, this Paul was born about the 227th, or 228th year of Christ, and dyed the 340, or 341, and lived in the hermitage 90 years.

Nevertheless, Hieronymus speaks somewhat confusedly about Paul; for he saith, That Paul, at that time when Antonius came to him, that he had already led an heavenly life for the space of 115 years, and that in the 15th year of his life, for to escape the Persecution, he hid himself in a cave, which doth not well agree together. If he had lived 113 years in the desert after Decius's persecution, he would be said to have dyed the 363d year of our Lord; after the death of Constantius and Antonius, and had lived 128 years, or Antonius, who lived after him 15 years, dyed in the year 378; which is altogether absurd.

Anno 337.
of Christ,
to 361.

(c) Hilar. de
Syn. Socr. l. 2.
c. 29. Socr. l. 4.
c. 6.
Animadv. ad
Epiph. Hær.
73.

(d) Vide ap-
pend. hujus
operis.

(e) Athan. de
Syn. Sever. 2.
Socr. 2. c. 29.
Soz. 4. c. 16.
Ruff. l. 1. c. 21.
Theod. 2. c. 18.

(f) Epiph.
Theod. de
Hær. Aug. de
Hær. Sever. 2.
(a) Epiph. Hær.
76. Soz. l. 2.
c. 35.

(b) Epiph. Hær.
70. & 75.
Paul the first
Hermite, and
Antonius.
(c) Lib. 1.
Hist. Franc.
c. 38.

(d) Athan. in
vita ejus,
Hier. Chron.

Anno 361
of Christ,
to 363.

(c) Epiph.
hær. 30.

At that time did flourish St. James Bishop of Nisibis; Eusebius of Antioch ejected out of his Office by the Arrians for his faith, in the year 340. Hilarius of Pictavene 355, banished by Constantius, (c) Josephus Comes, of a Jew became Christian; Eusebius of Vercelles, Paulinus of Treverenes; And for deep Learning are praised Eusebius of Casarea, who dyed in the 340th year of Christ, Victorinus the Rhetorician, and Donatus the Grammarian, Hieronymus's Schoolmaster.

CHAP. V.

Of Julian, and of his Deeds.

Anno 361 of Christ, unto 363.

(a) Julian ad
S.P. Q. Ath.
Ann. 15.
Zof. 3. Socr.
3. Theod. 3.
Soz. 4. Sulp. 2.
Orof. 7. c. 10.
(b) Idat. Fast.
Socr. 2. c. 34.
(c) Ann. 2. 1.
& 22.
Socr. 3. c. 4.

(a) Julianus, his Cousen-german Constantius being dead, alone governed the Empire in the year of our Lord 361, having already obtained of Constantius the title of (b) Cesar, ever since the 8th of November 355; and having been entituled Augustus by the Souldiers, in the 36th year in the City of Paris; as soon as he alone enjoyed the whole Empire, he either put to death or banished all Constantius's friends; (c) he opened again the Temples of the Idols, and having renounced all the Sacraments of the Christian Faith, he was consecrated High Priest by prophane ceremonies; then being gone against the Persians, in the year 362, being in Antioch, and mocked there by the people, he made a Satyrick book in his own vindication, that he entituled, *Mispogon*.

(d) Ann. 24.
& 25.
Zofim. 1. 3.

(d) After this in the 363 year, the third of March, having led his Army against the Persians, having somewhat prosperously pursued the War, he foolishly rejected the honourable and reasonable conditions of peace offered to him by the King of the Persians. At length, by his own indiscretion, his Navies being burnt up that went along with the Army to supply them with victuals, and all the provision that was in them being stopt upon the River, and he himself intercepted by the Persians, and being in want of all things, he dyed in the midst of the fight; but it's uncertain who shot his Arrow at him, in the (e) 26 of June, of the 363 year of Christ, of his own age 31, having governed the Empire after Constantius's death one year and seven moneths. (f) It is said, That as he dyed, he took some blood out of his wound into his hand, and cast it up towards Heaven, with these words, *Now hast thou overcome, O Galilean*.

(e) Socr. 5.
c. 21.
Theod. 3.
c. 25.
(f) Theod. 3.
c. 25.

(g) Hieron.
Chron.
Ruff. 1. c. 32.
&c. Supr. cit.

(g) Under this Emperour the Christian's Persecution was rather a flattering and inticing, then a forcing and constraining persecution, to make them to worship Idols, and sacrifice to them; for he fought against the Christian Faith by hidden and fly arts and practises: he advanced none but Heathens to places of public

lick employment; he forbad all Authors but Heathens, to be taught in the Schools: He suffered Prelates and Bishops of divers heresies to live at their own will and fancy, intending by it, that they should not live peaceably and quietly amongst themselves: yet he put some to death, as amongst others, Artemius the Governour of Egypt Augustal, who, under pretext of other crimes, being brought to Antioch, and accused with the constancy of his faith, to have presumed to blame and speak ill of the Emperour, was slain (a) the 20th of September.

Anno 361
of Christ,
to 363.

(a) Martyr.
Rom.

(b) Now Julian having by his Edi& recalled all them that had been banished; Athanasius being returned into Alexandria, he convoked a Synod in the year of our Lord, 362, wherein it was decreed, That all the Bishops that had been turned out of their Offices; should again enjoy their places. Lucifer Calaritanus soon after came into Antioch, divided them into three factions; for some were called Eusebians; so called from that great Eusebius, who was ejected out of Antioch by the Arrians; some, Meletians, from Meletius, infected by the Arrians company, who hated the Catholicks; and thirdly, some, Arrians, over whom was Euzoius. Therefore Lucifer being come thither, he ordained Paulinus, Eusebius's Presbyter, Bishop for the Catholicks; so that there were three Bishops in that City. After this Eusebius of Vercelles being come thither, disapproved what Lucifer had done; whereupon he being offended, and having taken it ill, that all those who had been dispossessed of their Offices, should repossesse and re-enjoy them again, he broke off from the communion of the Catholicks; and this was the first schism that was amongst the Luciferians.

(b) Socr. 3.
c. 7. 8. 9.
Theod. 1. 3.
c. 4. 8. 5.

The Luciferian
Schisma.

(c) Now at the instant request of the Arrians, Julian commanded Athanasius to be turned out of Alexandria, who being by the subtle counsel of his persecutor, persecuted to death, at last escaped their hands. (d) This same Emperour being petitioned by the Donatists, restored them to their former estate. (e) Again, he either commanded or suffered the Gentiles to exercise all sorts of villanies and cruelties against the Christians, without punishing them for it. Amongst other things, when those of Alexandria butchered (f) Georgius, who had been put in Athanasius's place, he contented himself to reprehend them mildly. Upon whose death Athanasius seeing the place void, returned to it; whom Julian commanded again to be turned out.

(c) Ruff. 1. a.
c. 34.
Socr. 1. 3. c. 9.
Theod. 3.
Soz. 3.
(d) Opra. 2.
(e) Socr. 1. 3.
&c.

In this Emperour's time were these persons of great fame for their Learning, (a) Prohæresius the Sophist, a Christian, who by reason of Julian's Edi&, That no Christian Doctors should teach Schools, gave off keeping of School of his own free will; although Julian had excepted him by his own name, being then 85 years old, as it may be gathered out of Eupanius; and Aimerius also, a Sophist, Prohæresius's emulator, as Suidas writes; also (b) Themistius the Philosopher, Libanius the Sophist, Oribasius the Physician, Maximus the Philosopher, and Eccebius.

(f) Ann. 22.
Julia. Ep. 10.

Persons of
fame.
(a) Hier.
Chron.
Euseap.

(b) Aut. cit. &
Suidas.

CHAP. VI.

Of Jovian, Valentinian, and Valens.

Anno 363 of Christ, unto 378.

(c) Amm. 25.
Ruff. 2. c. 1.
Soer. 3. c. 24.
&c. Soz. 6.
Theod. 4.
Viâ. Eut. 10.
Zofim. 1. 3.

Jovian, born at (c) *Sigidon* in *Pannonia*, was saluted Emperour by the suffrage and common consent of the Souldiers, the 5th of July, the 363 year of our Lord, as *Idatius* writes. A man of an admirable proportion of body, yet of a more excellent mind for piety and goodnesse, who suddenly brought the Souldiers from the superstitious worship of the Heathens, to the true Christian Religion; And set out an Ediâ, That all the Idols Temples should be shut up, and the sacrifices utterly abolisht, having concluded a peace more for necessity then for honour, with *Sapor* King of *Persia* for 30 years, by which he yielded *Nisibis*, and the most part of *Mesopotamia*, he established the Roman estate. But as he was returning to *Constantinople*, he dyed at *Dadastane*, in the Territories of *Galatia*, of a surfeit, or of the smell of Prunes, or by the fall of a new roof, the 11th of March, the 33 year of his age, and the eight moneth of his Reign.

(d) Athan. ad Jovia.

(d) He being an embracer and professor of the Christian faith, he required *Athanasius* to give him a rule and Canon of the same; and he rejected the *Arrians*, cunningly coming and creeping to him; who being met together in the Nicene Council, are said by (e) *Socrates* and *Sozomenus* to have made a form of it, *Meletius* being their chief Leader, and the *Arcians* giving their voyces to it: But *Hieronymus* relates in his Chron. that they by a common decree established *homousium*, that is, the word *Consubstantial*, to be nullified; and the word *anomœum*, that is, *Unlike*, to be allowed and approved: That is to say, they approved and confirmed the opinions of the *Macedonians* and *Semiarians*.

(e) Soer. 2. c. 25.
Soz. 6. c. 4.

(f) Amm. 26.
Zofim. sine. 3.
& in 4. Victior.
Soer. 4.
Theod. 4. c. 6.
Ruff. 1. 2. c. 2.

(f) *Jovianus* being dead in the very same year of Christ 364, *Valentinian* the next day after Bissextile was elected Emperour at *Nicea*, having shun'd the bissextile, as Ominous, as *Ammianus* writes, he under his Father *Gratian* governed the second Fencing-School of *Cybalis*, a City in *Pannonia*; but *Julian* removed him out of that dignity, because of his constant mind in the Christian Religion, who the same year intituled his own brother *Augustus*. In *Constantinople*, the 4th of April, (as *Idatius* saith,) (a) having committed the East to his charge, he goeth himself into the West, he was indued with many ornaments of virtue; but he exceeded most in the love of Justice, infomuch, that sometimes he exceeded in punishing of vices, he had an admirable face, and an excellent genius, he was learned and experienced in divers Arts, he was wonderfully temperate, and yet more worthy of praises for his constancy and integrity in the Christian faith, and that much the more, because his brother did renounce it to his great defame. He waged

(a) Amm. 30.
Viâ.
Valentinian's noble qualities.

waged wars against the *Alemans*, the *Quades*, and the *Saxons*, besides other Nations: The *Quades* or *Sarmats* at length waisting the borders, when as he was a preparing an Army against them, and that they had sent their Embassadors to him in way of submission, being somewhat extraordinarily passionate against them; being suddenly taken with an Apoplexy, he dyed the 15 of December in *Pannonia*, in *Brigiton's* Castle, as *Idatius* saith, (b) in the 55 year of his age, and the 12th of his Empire. He left his son *Gratian*, already made *Augustus* afore, to succeed him in the Empire. And (c) *Valentinian* his other son by *Justina*, six dayes after was invested with the same honour at *Acincum* in *Pannonia* by the Souldiers.

Anno 363 of Christ, to 378.

(b) Amm. 30.

(d) Amm. 26.
Zofim. 4.
Soer. 4. c. 3.
& 5.
Soz. 6. c. 8.
Theod. 4. c. 12.
Them.
Orat. 9.
Orat. 7.
(e) Amm. 27.
vide Jernam.
(f) Amm. 31.

(d) *Valens* at the very beginning of his Empire, envying and hating *Procopius Silex*, *Julian's* kinsman, because he had possessed himself of the Government of *Constantinople*, he subdued him in *Phrygia*, in the year 366, and put him to a cruel death the 6th of June; (e) Then he had continual Wars with the *Goths*; whose King asking peace of him, obtained it in the year 369. But in the year 379, he courteously and civilly entertained him and *Fritigermus*, when they were expelled out by the *Hunns*, (f) and fettered them in *Thracia*, with the *Goths* there. They afterwards being stirred up by *Lupicinus's* covetousnesse, rose up against the *Romans*.

(g) And *Valens* himself at length fighting against them near *H Adrianopolis*, and being wounded with a dart, was burnt with *Tugurium*, the Town whither he had retired himself the 5th of August 378, by the *Barbarians*, as *Idatius* witnesseth: he dyed; being almost 50 years old; and having governed the Empire 14 years, and some four moneths. *Ammian* records, That his manners and disposition were indeed tempered with some virtues, but with many more vices, especially of wrath, cruelty, and envy; which were the more violent, by reason of his impiety towards God, and the poyson of that contagious heresie of the *Arrians*.

(g) Hieron. Chron. Anm. 31.
Zof. 4.
Soer. 4. c. 38.
Soz. 7. c. 49.
Ruff. 1. 2. c. 13.
Orat. 7. c. 3.
Theod. 4. c. 36.

(a) He shewed a notable testimony of his cruelty in the year 370, in which many were put to death by his command, because it was said, That he enquiring by curious arts, Who should be his successour; and that the first part of his name was thus shewed to him, *THEOD*: (b) Whereupon *Theodosius* the elder, the Father of *Theodosius*, afterwards Emperour; is thought to have been put to death in *Asia*, having been baptized. A very unworthy reward for all his good services and deserts from the Commonwealth; for amongst others, he had subdued *Firmus* the Tyrant, who spoiled and destroyed *Africk*, with a great Army of *Moores*, and had followed and pursued him so close; that at length he killed both him and his brothers.

(a) Amm. 16.
Zofim. 4.
Soer. 4. c. 19.
Soz. 6. c. 33.

(b) Hier. Chr. Orat. 7. c. 33.

CHAP. VII.

The affairs of the Church worthy of memory under those Emperours, and the persons of fame for their Piety or for their Learning.

Anno 363
of Christ,
to 378.

(c) Theod. 4.
c. 13. Hier.
Chron. &c.
Valens Perse-
cutes the
Church.

AT this time the Catholick interest was in the East in great troubles under an Arian Prince. (c) For *Valens* was infected with the Heresy of the Arians by reason of his familiarity and acquaintance with them; he vexed continually them that adhered to the Nicæan opinion and doctrine, chiefly after he was baptized by *Eudoxim* the usurper of the Bishoprick of Constantinople, in the very design of his Gothick expedition; and he going before he swore both that he never would forsake that impious opinion, and that he would oppose and pull down with all his power all the professors of the contrary opinion: and he performed both according to his promise; for he stirred up a cruel and bloody Persecution, wherein were many Bishops banished, and Catholicks of other ranks; the rest were afflicted divers wayes, not a few suffered very deep. (d) The Macedonians and Semiarians having made a confederacy together, sent Embassadours to the Pontiff of Rome, and many of them having approved the Articles of Faith, concluded in the Nicæan Synod, were re-established, and particularly *Sebastenus Eustathius* a subtil and crafty Arian.

(d) Socr. 4. c.
4. & 11. Basil.
Ep. 54.

(a) Bas. Ep.
195. Socr. 4.
c. 7.

(a) The Emperour disliking this their condescension, he would have an assembly of his own to be held at Nicæa, by whom *Enomocem* the Prince of the *Anomocans* was created Bishop of *Cizicum*, *Eleusius* being ejected, but afterwards he was turned out by the *Cyzinians*.

(b) Socr. 4. c.
13. &c.
Soz. b. c. 14. &c.

(b) After *Eudoxius's* death in the year 370. the Catholicks having substituted *Evagrius*, and the Arians *Demophylus*, *Valens* removed them both: the Catholicks afterwards being vexed and oppressed by the Arians, they sent eighty Ecclesiasticall persons to complain to the Emperour, whom *Modestus* the Governour by *Valens's* command, being embarked, and in the middle of the Sea, consumed both by fire and water. (c) Above all others, he hated the Monks, and by an edict forced to be listed for souldiers; yet notwithstanding all this, God was not wanting to his Church in this turbulent and distressed estate of hers; for he opposed to the Hereticks many rare and excellent persons, both for their godliness, and for their learning: Amongst them were these two, *Basilius*, and *Gregorius*, most eminent, who came as it were out of the Wilder nesse to succour the Catholick party. *Valens* doth in vain oppose *Basilius* created Bishop of *Cæzarea* in Cappadocia, in the year three hundred and seventy, whose son *Galates* for his fathers fault, is punished with death, and *Gregorius* ordained Bishop of the *Sasimans* dyed. After *Nazantium* at this time did also flourish that other *Gregorius* Bishop of *Nissene*, and brother to *Basilius*, whom *Valens* deposed out of his office, as also *Meletius* of *Antioch*; *Euse-*

Basilius and
Gregorius.

(c) Idem. et
Naz. in Euc.
Basil. & Ep. 20.

bius of *Samos*. (d) But intending also to dispossesse *Athanasius*, fearing that the Alexandrians would rise in an uproar, he desisted from his enterprize, but he being dead, and *Peter* being by the Catholicks ordained in his place, *Valens* commanded *Lucius* an Arian to be preferred to it, and *Peter* to be shut up in Prison. Hereupon the estate of the Church was very sad, which by the slaughter of the Catholicks, the ravishment of Virgins, and also by the turning away of the Monks; the banishment of some, and the tearing of others into factions, *Lucius* found. *Athanasius* died, as (e) *Socrates* saith, under the consulate of *Gracian* II. and *Probus* which was the year of our Lord three hundred seventy one, having been an officer of the Church forty six years in the time of her great changes and alteration; At that time (f) when *Mauvia* Queen of the Saracens, offered peace to the Romans upon that condition, that *Moses* that holy Hermite might be given for a Bishop to her Nation, who being brought into Alexandria, would never suffer *Lucius* to give him the imposition of hands, and at last obtained to be consecrated by a Catholick Prelate: *S. Epiphanes* was also a great splendour to the Churches of the East, who began to enter into the Ecclesiasticall office in the year three hundred seventy five, as also (a) *Didimus* of Alexandria, who being blind ever since he was five years old, yet flourished in all sorts of learning.

Anno 363
of Christ,
to 378.

(d) Socr. 4.
Theod. 4.
Soz. 6.

(e) Socr. 4. c. 9.
Theod. 4. c. 2.

(f) Socr. 4. c. 36.
Soz. 6. c. 38.
Ruff. 2. c. 6.

(a) Hier. Chr.
Socr. 4. c. 25.
Ruff. 2. c. 7.

This great *Basilius* died in the beginning of the 379th year of our Lord in January; after whose death, in the ninth Moneth after, was convoked an assembly of Catholick Bishops at Antioch, wherein for to compose and quiet the dissensions of that Church, it was decreed by generall consent, that concerning *Paulus* and *Meletius*, that one of them being dead, the other should remain Bishop alone without any other: (c) And *Gregorius Nazianzenus*, is by the same Council sent to Constantinople, there to order the Ecclesiasticall estate.

(c) Socr. 1. f. c. 5.
Soz. 1. 7. c. 3.

In the West which *Valentinian* a Catholick Prince did govern, there was scarce any trouble occasioned by the Hereticks, onely that (d) *Auxentius* Bishop of Millain of the Arrian faction, under a pretence of Piety deceived the Emperour, who seeing *St. Hilary* a Pillar of the French Churches to be ready to dispute with *Auxentius*, commanded him to depart out of the City.

(d) Soc. Greg.
iple de vita sua
e) Hilar. con.
Auzen. Sulp. 2.

But there broke out a great schism at Rome, in the 367th year of Christ after the death of *Liberius* the High Priest. *Ursinus* being by a lawful consent and suffrage against *Damasus*, ordained Bishop, thence arose such a bitter sedition, that there were found in one day 137 dead corps in *Sicininus's* Cathedrall Church, as *Ammianus* witnesseth.

(f) Amm. 27.
Socr. 4. c. 29.
Ruff. 2. c. 10.

(g) Paul. in vi-
ta Ambr. Hier.
Chr. Ruff. 3. c.
11. Socr. 4.
c. 30.

(h) Greg. Tur.
1. c. 47.

(f) Then *Auxentius* Bishop of Millain being dead, *Ambrosius* is created in his place, a person of Counsell, in the year 375. eight dayes after he was Baptized. And in the same year is (g) *St. Martin* made Bishop of Turin in France. (h) Five years before this time, being the 370th year, died *St. Eusebius Verfelliensis*.

Anno 363. of Christ, to 378.

(i) Hier. Chr. (a) Hier. Chr.

sis, and Lucifer Calaritanus, who stirred up a Schism of his own name; (i) neither long after did also die Hilarius the Bishop of the Pictes, but (a) Optatus Bishop of Milevium in Africk, was then eminent, and confuted Parmenianus Donatus's succellour in a great and laborious volume of his own.

Palestine also in these times was adorned by St. Hilarie's piety who dyed about the 372 year of Christ, aged about eighty years, as Hieronymus writes upon his life, who then dwelt in Syria; and Ephrem that holy man and ornament of the Edeffean Church was also living about these times.

(b) Hier. Chr. Ruff. 25. c. 7. Paul. Laus.

(b) In the same Countrey of Palestine Melania Marcellus the Confulls eldest daughter, was in these dayes highly recommended for her piety and holinesse, although Ruffinus's acquaintance imbued her a litle with Origen's opinions.

(c) Vita. Them. ex ejus scriptis collecta 4. c. 32.

Amongst the Gentiles was (c) Themistius, surnamed Euphrades, in great esteem and repute for his learning, who from Constantins Empire unto Theodosius, and unto Arcadius, beginning, was accounted the Prince of Philosophy and Eloquence; and Amianus who warred under Valens, and Aurelius Victor do obtain the praise of great Historians.

(d) Sozo. 6. c. 25. Naz. Ep. ad Chelon.

In this intervall of time broke forth the Apollinarians Herefy, whose Author was (d) Apollinaris of Laodicea, whom Damasus the Pope condemned together with his Disciple Vitalis, in a Synod of Rome, in the three hundred seventy and third year of Christ.

Valentinian's Epock is approved. (c) Anm. 23.

Valentinian's Epock is remarked by that illustrious character of the year Bissextil, which is the three hundred sixty fourth year of our Lord as it appears out of (c) Amianus, and here ought to be a period of those times Chronology, which being compared with the books of the Confulls and Emperours of that age asserts the beginnings and endings of every one, as we have here set down.

CHAP. VIII.

What things came to passe during Gratian's, Valentinian's, the younger, and Theodosius's times; and of Maximus and Eugenius the Tyrants.

Anno 378. of Christ, unto 395.

Valentinian being Augustus, had two sons, Gratian who was born the fourteenth of May, in the year of Christ three hundred fifty and nine, as Idatius saith in his records; and Valentinian Junior, whom he begat of his Wife Justina (which had first married Magnesus the Tyrant as (a) Zosimus writes) the eighteenth of January, in the year three hundred sixty and six, by Idatius's accompts. Valentinian created his son (b) Gratian, Augustus,

(a) Zosim. 4. (b) Idat.

stus, at Amiens in France the ninth of September, Anno three hundred sixty seven. And Valentinian the younger, in the three hundred seventy fifth year, soon after his Fathers death by the generall voice of the Souldiers, was extolled to the same honour being but ten years old.

Anno 378. of Christ, 10 395.

(c) Anm. 30. Socr. 4. c. 31. Idar. (d) Anm. 27. Victor.

(d) Gratian was of an admirable Genius and propensity to all vertue and honesty, which was farther adorned by the excellent conclineffe of his body: he was a reasonable good Scholler, but he had no great skill to govern the publick, being wont to prefer Barbarian and raw Souldiers before the Romans and old ones:

(e) Zosim. 4. Socr. 5. c. 2. Soz. 7. c. 12. Theod. 5. c. 9. Vid. Orof. 7. c. 24. (f) Cap. 6.

(e) He, Valens being dead, when the Goths did over-run and spoil Thrace, and other territories of the Roman Empire, not being able to bear the whole burthen alone, after he had called Theodosius the son of that Theodosius which had innocently been put to death in Africa (f) as we here above have observed, our of Spain he made him his companion in the Empire when he was thirty three years old, as Victor writes, g) which was the three hundred seventy ninth year of our Lord, the fourteenth of February at Sirmium.

(g) Prosper. Chron. Idar. Marcell. Chr. Alex.

Theodose overcoming and defeating the Barbarians restored peace and quietnesse to those territories, and a while after received honourably Athanaricus their King, expelled by his subjects, flying to him in Constantinople, in the year three hundred eighty and one, and the same Moneth of January that he had come to him, being dead, his Funerals were celebrated as becomes the estate of a King: but Idatius records that the whole Nation of the Goths, together with their King submitted themselves the next year to the Roman Empire, to whom the Emperour assigned a countrey to inhabit; the which Synesius sheweth in Orat. de regno.

After this, Maximus took upon himself the Government of Britain in the three hundred eighty and second year, and having established his Court at Trivirum; he by Andragatius his General, killed by treachery and fraud Gratian, as he was forsaken of his Souldiers near Lions the eighth of September, Anno 383. therefore Gratian died in the 25 year of his age, whose death (b) Theodosius well revenged, and also restored Valentinian the younger into the Empire, who had been expelled out of Italy, c) and reconciled him with Ambrosius, and the Catholick Church, to whom both, having rejected his Mother, and the Arian faction, he wholly and constantly adhered: which was done in the 388, year of Christ, when by the speciall protection and providence of God the (d) 5th of August, he overcame and killed Maximus near Aquileia: his son Victor few dayes after was put to death by the Earl Argobastes, but Andragatius did precipitate himself into the Sea.

a) Sever. 2. Victor. Zosim. 4. Marcell. Socr. 5. c. 1. Soz. 7. c. 13

(b) Lar. Pac. Pnec. Ida. Marcell. Ruff. 2. c. 32. Socr. 8c. (c) Anabr. Ep. 57.

(d) Idar.

e) Theodosius was adorned and enriched with all the vertues becoming a Christian Emperour, and he was in no waies inferior to the Princes that went before, nor to them that came after him:

(e) Victor. Anbr. in fusi. Theod.

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of Christ,
to 395.

him: Admirably valiant in wars, and yet engaged in none but such as were needfull, indued with singular clemency and humanity, he was officious and courteous to all, yet he was somewhat too soon moved to anger though it was for some unworthy things but he was soon appeas'd again. This, *Ambrose* did witness in his Sermon at his Funerall.

(f) Paul in
vit. Ambros.
Ruff. 1. c. 8.
Theod. 5. c. 18.
Soz. 7. c. 14.

(f) He shewed a great testimony of this his disposition when he avenged himself of the Theſſalonians sedition: for when that people had killed *Botbericus* their Governour, the Generall of the Scythians Army: *Theodosius* revenged this fact by the death of many of their Citizens, even of those that were innocent: For this cause, comming to Millan, he was by *Ambrose* forbidden admittance into the Church, the which he did not onely bear patiently, but satisfying to the Pontific's injunction, he ordained a law, that all sentences given against Malefactors, should in their execution be delayed fourty dayes after; This seems to have been done Anno three hundred and ninety. (g) But he had pardoned the Antiochians, (who in a certain sedition of his wife *Flacilla*, had cast down the Images) in the year three hundred eighty eight by *Flavianus*'s intercession in his preparation for wars against *Maximus*, as *Lisimus* relates.

(g) Chryf.
Orat. 16. ad
Pop.

Not long after (a) *Eugenius* by the power of the Earl *Arbogastes*, usurped the Government in the year 391; and the year following, the said *Arbogastes* did kill *Valentinian* at *Vienna* in France: (b) *Epiphanius* saith, That he was strangled in his Palace on the first Sabbath day of May before Whitsunday, when *Arcadius* and *Rufinus* were Consuls, which of necessity was the 392 year of Christ, if he was 26 years and four moneths old: he was then catechized for his faith, and had required *Ambrosius* to baptize him, as he himself mentions in his speech at his funeral; for he had him in great reverence; and he elegantly set forth and left to posterity the excellent piety and rare vertues of this Prince.

(a) Zosim. 4.
Marcell.
Soz. 4. c. 72.
Soz. 7. c. 25.
Oros. 7. c. 5.
(b) Epiph. de
Ment. & Pond.
Idar. Fast.

(c) *Theodosius* put to death *Eugenius*, whom in the same year 394, he had conquered and taken prisoner, not so much by any humane power, as by the help of God who fought for him. *Arbogastes* killed himself. This was *Theodosius*'s last victory; for he dyed (d) the 395 year of our Lord, the 17th of January at *Millan*, having been Emperour 16 years, and having lived 50, as *Vistor* saith; *Socrates* gives him 60; and the *Alexandrian*'s Chronicles do attribute him 5. years more.

(c) Ruff. 2.
c. 35.
Theod. 4.
c. 24. Prosp.
Marcell.
Aug. 5. de
Civ. c. 16.
Oros.
(d) Vistor.
Soz. 3. c. 26.
Idar. Chr.
Alex. Theod. 4.
c. 25.
Soz. 7. c. 207.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Anno 378
of Christ
to 395.

The History of the Ecclesiastical Affairs, which came to passe during the time of these Emperours; an account of the Constantinopolitan Synod; the heresie of the Priscillianites; *Ambrose*'s Confessiō; Then the renowned Persons for Piety and Learning.

Anno 378 of Christ, unto 395.

Theodosius embracing with much love the Catholick Religion, and adorning of it: And the baptism which of his own free motion and desire he received, did yet more kindle his zeal; being fallen sick, he was baptized (c) by *Astholim* Bishop of *Theſſalonica*: (f) Therefore he made a Law against all hereticks, and commanded all to embrace that onely Catholick faith that *Damasus* the Pontiff of *Rome* did then professe. (a) Then being gone into *Constantinople* the 18th of December, in the year of Christ 380, he confiscated to the Catholicks, the Churches that the *Arrians* had possessed for the space of 40 years. (b) At what time when the *Arrians*, who were many in *Constantinople*, did labour and endeavour to draw and win *Theodosius* to themselves, and chiefly *Eunomius*, that notable and witty disputant, as he had a desire to hear him, his (c) godly and religious Wife *Flacilla* dissuaded him from it, together with the deed of a certain Bishop's discretion and homeliness, who having saluted *Theodosius* very honourably, called his son *Arcadius*, who sat by him, as if he had been an ordinary boy; at which the Emperour being much displeas'd, commanded him to be turned out of his presence? Then the Bishop said to him, What doest thou think, O Emperour, who art angry at me for having denyed thy son the honour due to him? Of what mind thinkest thou is God, when he seeth his Sonne despised by the Hereticks, and not honoured as himself. The Emperour well relishing this seasonable attempt of the Bishop, called him back, and had him in great estimation; and acknowledging his fault, he refused farther to hear the hereticks.

(c) Soz. 5.
c. 6.
Soz. 7. c. 4.
(f) L. 5. cod.
de her. & l. 2.
cod. de fide
Ath.
(a) Soz. 5.
c. 7. Idar.
Soz. 7. c. 12.
Marcell.
b) Soz. 1. 7.
c. 6.
c) Theod. 1.
c. 19.

(d) A little before this, *Gregorius Nazianzenus*, being gone thither for to foment and uphold the Catholick faith, was at first contemned and despised, but afterwards he came to great esteem; so that by the general suffrage of the people he was made Bishop, *Peter Alexandrine* giving his consent to it; but soon after having changed his mind, he advanced to the place, *Maximus* a Cynick Philosopher, *Theodosius* both for to maintain the profession of the *Nicean* Synod, and to confirm *Gregory* in his new dignity, he assembled at *Constantinople* a general (e) Synod of 150 Bishops, which condemned *Maximus*, and all his ordinations rashly done, and having approved the Articles of faith concluded in the *Nicene* Council, and made a decree and assertion of the Holy Ghost's divinity

d) Greg. Naz.
Carm. de vita
sua.
Ruff. 1. a. c. 9.
Soz. 1. 5. c. 6.
& 7.
Theod. 5. c. 8.
Soz. 7. c. 7.
Trip. 9.

(e) de qua
tom. 1. Cont.

Anno 378
of Christ,
to 395.

vinity against *Macedonius*; and according to this, *Meletius* being dead, *Gregory* apprehending that *Flavianus* would succeed him, resisted it manfully; whereupon that whole Diocefs would have fallen to *Paulinus*; but that it was so agreed, That whereas there were two Bishops of the Catholicks, to wit, *Paulinus*, and *Meletius*, that whoever of the two should first dye, the other should have the whole Diocefs alone.

Hence a great contest arising, and *Timothy*, *Peter's* successour and Prelate of Alexandria, by his command denying a Bishop to Constantinople, *Gregory* for peace and quietnesse layed down his dignity of his own consent. And *Nestarius* supplied his place, after this, every ones Dioceffe was limited, and the same rites and privileges were granted to the Bishop of Constantinople, as the Bishop of Rome enjoyed onely, being after him in dignity: but the Authority of the Roman Pontiffe forbid the ratification of this decree: And this was the second generall Synod held at Constantinople in the year 391. (a) in which year was held another Synod at Aquileia in Italy, where *Ambrose* was the President; but the Palladian, and the Secundian Councell condemned the Arrian Bishops.

(b) But in Spain, the new Heresy of the Priscillians breaking forth, which had adjoined it self to that of the Manicheans and others, almost about the same time was held a Council at Caesarea Augusta, in which *Priscilian* the Father of that Sect with some other Bishops, is put out, being himself a lay-man; those Bishops that by this Synod were condemned, made him Bishop of Abules, but *Idatius* and *Ithacius* both Bishops procured their banishment by *Gratians* edict: although soon after through their cunning and subtilty, they were again restored to their former dignities: After this, there was another Synod held at Burdingall, where *Priscillianus* was condemned, who appelling to *Maximus* the Governour, by his command having heard him at *Trevirum*, he was put to death with many others. *Ithacius* the Bishop and his adherents because they had intermedled themselves unlawfully in this bloody matter, were judged not fit nor capable to enter into the Communion of the Church, which came to passe the three hundred eighty fifth year of Christ; (c) but in the next year, *Ithacius* is absolved at *Trevirum* by a Synod of those of his well-wishers: with whom *St. Martin* who was come thither for to Petition *Maximus* for something, having at first refused to communicate with him, soon after, that he might obtain what he came about, he yielded to the Emperours intreaties, by whom being invited to a feast both he and his Wife entertained him very honourably.

(d) In the mean time *Ambrosius* suffering many unworthy things by *Justina*, *Valentinian* the younger's mother, a woman of the Arrian opinion, he by sacerdotall constancy resisted her weak practise. And at that time she brought the Reliques of the Saints, *Gervasius* and *Protasius*, which were shewed with great reverence, into the Temple of *Ambrosius*, whose worship he established with great

(a) Tom. 1.
Coacil.

The Sect of
the Priscillians.
(b) Sever.
Suppl. 1. 1. hist.
Prosop. chron.
Aug. de her.

(c) Sever. in
the life of
Martin.

(d) Paul. in
the life of
Ambrosius. & Ep.
13, 14. & 36.

great prodigies: as (a) *Ambrosius* himself doth witness, as well as (b) *Augustinus* who was present with him, by which things the ignorance (c) of *Molineus*, a Calvinian Minister, is convinced, who was consenting to this rashnesse; who not onely believed that the whole report, of the bodies that were found, was false; but also that that Epistle of *Ambrosius* did not belong to him, wherein he writes this very thing; than which nothing can be spoken of, more absurd. *Ambrosius* at length being sent Embassadour by *Justina* to *Maximus*, he reprehended an eminent Tyrant of Italy with like magnanimity, and opposed and rejected both his and the Ithacian company.

(d) *Theodosius* after *Maximus* death, commanded the Temples of Idols to be pulled down, their Images to be broken to pieces, and their ceremonies to be abolished: Amongst other was the famous Temple of *Serapis* demolished by *Theophilus* Bishop of Alexandria, who about the same time was very helpfull to the Church of *Antioch*: (f) for he restored *Flavian* their Bishop into favour with *Siricius* the Pontiffe of Rome, and brought him again into the Church-Communion, of which he had been deprived for countenancing and maintaining a Schisme after *Meletius* his death.

These times were adorned and enriched with some persons of great learning and piety, amongst whom was *Basilus* who died in January Anno 379. having exercised the office of a Bishop nine years, who in the year of our Lord 370. supplied *Eusebius* after his death, wherefore he was Bishop of *Cæsaria* eight years, and some Moneths, (g) as both the *Gregories*, *Nyssenus*, and *Nazianzenus* do assert; both a great Ornament of this same age: of whom, the first being *Basilus's* couzen German, suffered much for the Catholick faith under *Valens*, and by him was (h) banished some 8. years: And the other, one of *Basilus's* intimate friends, dyed in the year 389, as we may gather out of (i) *Hieronimus*: (k) *Socrates* seems to declare the time of *Basilus's* birth and death, who saith that a Synod was convoked at *Antioch*, for to settle the state of the Church after *Theodosius's* renunciation, the which *Nyssenus* in his speech concerning *Macrinus's* death, writes to have been the ninth Moneth after *Basilus's* death, and *Theodosius* was created *Augustus* the sixteenth of January, Anno 379, as the same *Socrates* asserts.

(a) *Amphilobius* Bishop of Iconium; *Gelasius* of Caesarea in Palestine, *Ambrosius* of Millan, *Theodore* of Mopsuestes, (b) *Exuperius* of Tolouse, *Simplisius* of Vienna, *Amandus* of Bourdeaux, *Mauris* of Anjou, were all accounted Bishops of great fame. Also (c) *Philasius* of Breux. But likewise (d) *John* an Anchorite in Egypt, were men of great piety; and *Theodose* the Emperour often took the Councell and advice of this man; So likewise was (e) *Arsenius*, who was sent by *Damascus* the Pontiffe to instruct the Emperours son, and having secretly retired himself from the Court, went to dwell in a Wilderness.

Also these Widdows were of a holy life and conversation, *Monica*,

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of Christ,
to 395.

(a) Ep. 53. &
54.
(b) L. 9. Conf.
(c) L. 7. Con.
Perron. cap. 11

(d) Aug. 5. cir.
c. 26. Prosper
de prom. 1.3.
c. 38.
(e) Ruf. 2. c.
29. Socr. 5. c.
16. Socr. 7. c. 19
(f) Ambr. Ep. 9.
Socr. 5. c. 15.
Theod. 5. c. 23.

Men of note,
Basilus.

(g) Nyfl. de S.
Macrina. Naz.
de S. Basil.
que est 20.
Gregorius Naz.
anz. et Nyssen.
(h) Nyfl. de
S. Macr.
(i) Hier. de
Script.
(k) L. 5. c. 5.

(a) Hier. de
Script. & histor.
cit.
(b) Greg. Tu-
ron. 2. hist.
Fran. c. 13.
(c) Aug. de
her.
(d) Aug. 5. ci-
vit. c. 26.
Ruff. 2. c. 32.
(e) Vitæ P. P.

Anno 395.
of Christ, to
408.

(f) Aug. 9.
Conf. c. 11.
(g) Hier. Ep.
Paul.

nica, Augustines Mother, (i) which died at the Gates of Tyber, Anno Domini 389, and of her age 56. And Paula the noblest of all the Women of Rome, (g) which having despised all her greatness and Riches, that she might wholly give her self up to Christ, travelled to Bethlehem about the year 384. as Hieronymus writes in her Epitaphy, who himself living in the same place filled the whole World with the fame of his great Learning and Piety.

In the same age was that Learned and Eloquent Symmachus, who being Governour of the City, petitioned Valentinian to restore and re-establish the Altar of Victory, whom Ambrosius opposed. Macrobius also lived under the Emperour Theodosius.

In the same age broke forth also some certain Heresies, as that of Jovinian, whom Syricius the Pope condemned in the year of our Lord three hundred and ninety, and that of Vigilantius, which both were learnedly confuted by Hierome. The madnesse of Origen's his followers, were great in those times, of which number were John Bishop of Jerusalem, Rufin Priest of Aquileia, Palladius the Galatian, whom St. Epiphanius, and Hierome confuted.

CHAP. X.

Touching Arcadius, and Honorius, and the chief things of their Times, and of Stilichon, Eutrop, Rufin, Radagaisus, Alaricus; and of the taking of Rome, and of the irruptions of the Barbarians, both into France, and Spain.

Anno 395 of Christ, unto 408.

Theodosius dying in the year of our Lord 393, as I have above said, he left two sons heirs of the Empire, Arcadius to whom he gave the East, and Honorius to whom he allotted the West, Arcadius was eighteen years old, (a) and Honorius eleven, if he was born at Ricimeris the fifth of September in the year 384. when Clearchus was Consull, his brother Arcadius having been created Augustus by his father the year before the seventeenth of February: (b) And Honorius in the year three hundred eighty and nine, Timasius and Promotus being Consulls, attained to the same honour: (c) some say that it was when Theodosius the third, and Abundantius were Consulls.

Arcadius soon after his fathers death, married Eudoxia, Eutrop making the match left he should marry Rufin's daughter: for then the power and dignity of these two Princes was great amongst the Romans, viz. of Rufin who then lived in Constantinople, and of Stilichon who lived in the West: Stilichon was a Vandal born, as (d) Orosius writes, who after (e) Theodosius's death, arrogating to himself

himself the Guardian-ship and Government of both the Empires, intended to go into the East; whom to hinder Rufinus with his Armies, stopped him the passages of Greece: then he stirred King Alaricus up to arms, whom Stilico put to flight, as he was a waiting and pillaging Greece, and sent his General Gainas of the Goths Nation with his bands to Arcadius. By whose means Rufinus had his head cut off by the Souldiers in the same year that Theodosius died, whom Claudius saith to have been born in Elusa a Town of Aquitania. Eutropius Spado with Stilichon were his Counsellours; but Eutrop fearing Stilichon, he caused him to be banished as an Enemy both to the Emperour and Senate, and procured to himself the friendship of (a) Gildo an Heathenish Earl whom Theodosius had established Governour of Africk, who having taken upon him the Title of a Tyrant King, and forbidden corn to be brought into the City, being routed and defeated by his brother Mastexzes, whom Sticho had sent with an army against him, he slayed himself; And not long after was Mastexzes, being returned into Italy, by Stilichon's command, cast headlong into the River by his souldiers from the bridge. (b) That Victory was obtained in Africk in the three hundred ninety and eighth year of Christ.

(c) In the year three hundred ninety and nine, when Manlius Theodorm and Eutrop Eunuchus were Consulls, Gainas the Generall of the Army of the Goths, having been taken and sent by Stilichon to Constantinople, he conspires against Arcadius with his Kinsman Trigibildus, having so agreed together that Trigibildus should publickly revolt, and that Gainas should be the Generall of his Army, and guide the whole design to the best advantage of both and so by Gainas practise was Eutrop slain, having been plundered of all the very year that he was Consull, and his memory was put out of the Roman Chronicles, he being taken out of the way, Gaynas resolves easily to stir up a tumult, and sedition, and openly to war against the Common-wealth. Whose Treason being found out, and his private design of seizing upon Constantinople discovered, he is judged an enemy by Arcadius; and is beaten chiefly by the help of Fravitta the Goth a Gentile, and his army; and dyeth in Thracia upon the latter end of the year 400, or at the beginning of the following, as the Alexandrine Chronicles do shew: Arcadius after this dyeth, having done nothing of remark and memory in the year 408. He was of a peaceable or rather sloathfull disposition, and too much addicted to his wife, which pleasuring and contenting with too great expences, he undid no lesse the Common-wealth then the Church. (e) Dying, he left the Protection of his son Theodosius to Jezdegirdus King of the Persians by his Testament, who taking the charge layed upon him, charged Antiochus, a man of deep learning with the tuition of the Pupill, and he declared that he would act as a publick enemy against those who should dare to plot and conspire against the child. Arcadius dyed in May, in the 31. year of his age.

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Anno 395.
of Christ, to
408.

(a) Zof. 5. Jor-
nard. Marcell.
Oról. 7. c. 36.

(b) Idat. Mar-
cel.

(c) Zof. 5.
Socr. 1. 6. Oról.
7. Tróf.
Marcellinus.
Gainas Eutrop.
pii Mars.

(d) Socr. 6. c.
23.

(e) Procop. 1.
Persic. init.
Agath. 1. 4. p.
132.

(a) Idat. Mar-
cel. Chron.
Alex.

(b) Chr. Alex.
(c) Próf. Mar-
cel.

(d) Oros. 7. c.
38.
(e) Zof. 4. Mar-
cel. Jor. n. de
reg. succ. c. 94.
Socr. 6. c. 1.
Rufinus c. 1.
eon. Ruf.
Eutrop.

HT

Anno 395
of Christ,
to 408.

(a) Zof. 5.
Prosper. Mar-
cell. in
Chron.
Orof. 7. c. 37.
Aug. 5. de
Civ. c. 23.
Jordanes.

(b) Zof. 5.
Orof. 7. c. 39.
Jordanes. de
reg. suo c. 96.
& de rebus
Ger. c. 10.
Miscel. l. 13.

(c) Zofim. 6.
Jordanes.
Marcell.
Stilicho's
death.

(d) Zof. 5.

(a) Prosp.
Chron.
Socr. 7. c. 10.
Soz. 9. c. 6.
Olymp. apud
Phoc. num. 80.
Orof. 7. c. 39.
Jordanes.
Marcell.

In the West, the many invasions and incursions of the Barbarians were almost the utter undoing of Rome and of the Roman Empire. (a) *Radagaisus* Prince of the Goths, with four hundred thousand of Souldiers, as *Zof.* records, or two hundred thousand, as *Orosius* and *Marcellus* do say, over-ran all Italy; he was the potentest of all the enemies the Romans had, and a most bitter enemy to the Christians. Which whole multitude, *Stilicho* by a wonderful successe, having shut them up in the mountains, defeated and kill'd, having taken and kill'd the General himself. *Prosper* saith, that this wonderful victory was obtained in the year of Christ 405; but *Marcellus* assigneth it to the year following.

(b) After him, *Alaricus* King of the Goths, of the *Balthick* Family, having wasted and spoyled Greece, and a long time remained at Epirus by *Stilicho's* command, who intended to draw and transport *Thracia* from *Arcadius's* dominion and rule, to *Honorius*, broke afterwards into Italy; whom to divert and hinder, *Honorius* granted him and his people to possesse and inhabit France and Spain, because he could no longer retain and keep those Provinces himself; whereunto *Alaricus* going with his men, *Saul* a Captain of the Gentiles, to whom *Stilicho* had committed an Army, unadvisedly assaulting the Barbarians upon an Easter day, is by them overcome. By which successe *Alaricus* being elevated in his mind, having drawn his forces nearer, and ransacked all Italy, he took Rome. (c) But *Stilicho* before this was already put to death by *Honorius's* command; but intending after *Theodosius's* death to take the whole Empire upon himself, and to create his son *Eucherius* (a Gentile, and cruel enemy to the Christians) Emperour; the sooner and better to bring his design to passe, he resolved to imbroyl all the Common-wealth; And therefore he undertook to stir up the Barbarians to invade and tear the Empire to pieces; for he brought the *Vandals*, the *Alans*, the *Suedes*, and the *Burgundians* into France and Spain, whither, *Prosper* in his *Chronicles* writes, that they advanced in the year 406; his affinity with the Emperour strengthened his courage, because he had married *Serena*, *Theodosius's* sister, and had by her two daughters, *Mary*, which soon after dyed, and *Theumantia* which he had married; but his secret practices and designs being discovered by *Olympius*, he is killed by *Heraclianus*, in the year of Christ 408, in *Ravenna's* Church being fled thither, who by that deed defeated, as it was bestowed upon him, the Government of *Africa*, as *Zosimus* saith; (d) then the year following, *Eucherius* is slain with *Seneca* his Mother. *Stilicho* being dead, *Alaricus* intending to enter into a league with *Honorius*, he was rejected by an indiscreet counsel. (a) Therefore at the example of the *Goths* and *Huns*, with great forces, together with *Athaulphus* his wives brother, he besiegeth *Rome*, and took it in the year of Christ 410; which having given to his Souldiers to plunder, he commanded them not to hurt or wrong any of them that fled into the Churches, and chiefly into the Cathedrals of *St. Peter*, and *St. Paul*. Six dayes af-

ter

ter departing from the City, and leaving to his brother *Athaulph* *Placidia* the Emperour's sister, he went to *Rhegium*, intending to go to *Scythia* and *Africa*; but there he dyed of a sicknesse, whose place his brother *Athaulph* supplying, having again plundered *Rome*, he carryed away along with him *Placidia*, and joynd her to himself at the Borough of *Cornelium*.

(b) Whilest this tempest rages in Italy, the like calamity oppressed *France* and *Spain*; the *Alans*, the *Vandals*, and the *Suedes* having wasted and plundered *France*, and being past over the *Pyreneys*, possessed *Spain*, (c) in the year of our Lord 409, the *Vandals* and *Suedes* obtained for themselves *Gallecia*; the *Alans*, *Lusitania* and the *Carthaginian* Province; and the *Silinges*, who were another Nation of the *Vandals*, made an Invasion into *Booitha*.

CHAP. XI.

The Ecclesiastical Affairs; and some of the most renowned Persons of that time; and of *St. Martin's* death; and something of *Chrysoftom's* banishment.

Ambrosius lived near three years after the most Christian Emperour *Theodosius*, as *Paulinus* saith, who ended his life on a Sabbath day, being the 4th of *April* in the year of Christ 397, *Cæsarius* and *Atticus* being Consuls; by which account he had officiated the Bishops Office two and twenty years, and near a quarter; for in the year 374, that is, the year before *Valentinian* dyed, *Auxentius* being dead, he is recorded by *Hierome* to have succeeded him in his Bishoprick; yet *Marcellus* saith, that *Ambrose* dyed in the year 398, when *Honorius* and *Eutychianus* were Consuls; but his opinion is refuted by the Annals of the Church.

(d) The other great Light of the West Countrey-Churches, dyed in the year 401, that great Prelate of *Turin*, *St. Martin*, born in *Sabaria* of *Pannonia*, who following *Hillaricus* into *France* from his banishment, having there lived an austere and retired life, was created Bishop of *Turin* almost at that time that *Ambrose* was established Bishop of *Millan*, namely, in the year of our Lord 375, A man to be admired far above all his Predecessors for piety, whom the Emperours themselves have had in great esteem, as amongst the rest *Maximus*, who feasted him, Anno 386, as he was come to him, in a feast that his wife the Emperesse had prepared, Who supplied the place of a waiter, and attendant at the table her self.

But *St. John* from a Priest at *Antioch*, being made Bishop of *Constantinople* after *Nebarius's* death which was in the year 397. the 27. of September as (b) *Socrates* saith, who relates, that *John* the 26 of February, in the year following, did sit in his Throne. Being advanced to that dignity, as he bitterly rebuked the corrupt life

Anno 395
of Christ,
to 408.

(b) Idem.
Orof. 7. c. 40.

(c) Idem.

Paul. in vita
St. Ambrosii.

The death of
St. Ambrose.

(d) Severus
in dial. Greg.
Turon. l. 1.
hist. Franc.
c. 16. & l. 10.
c. ult.

(b) Pallad.
in vita Chryf.
Socr. 6. c. 2.
Theod. 5. c. 14.
Soz. 8. c. 17.
etc.

and

Anno 397
of Christ,
to 408.

(c) Photius
Cod. 59.
Soer. 6. c. 15.
Soz. 7. c. 17.

(d) Soer. l. 6.
c. 18.
Soz. 8. c. 22.

(e) Soer. l. 6.
c. 19. & 20.
Soz. 8. c. 23.

Chrysoſtom's
death.

(a) Soz. 8.
c. 26.

(b) Soer. 6.
c. 12.
Soz. 8. c. 14.
The Origeniſts
ver. ed.

(c) Epiph.
Epit. ad Job.
Hier. Con.
Ruff. & Con.
Joan. Hier.

(d) Hier. ep.
ad Demetr.
& Aool. con.
Ruff. & Ep.
73. ad Pauſ.
& ad Marcel.
(e) Soer. &
Soz. cit.

and converſation of men, and eſpecially of the Clergy, and of the Princes, he drew the hatred and ill-will of many upon himſelf, and chiefly the hatred of *Eudoxia* the Empreſſe; which being reprehended by him, conſtrained and induced *Theophilus* of *Alexandria* to plead and diſpute againſt him in *Conſtantinople*, and for to condemn by a (c) tumultuous and abrupted Synod, that was held in the year of Chriſt 403, in the Suburbs of *Calchedon*, in a place called, *At the Oaks*. But there ariſing a great ſedition of people, and a ſuddain Earthquake, the Emperour being affrighted by it, cauſed him to be recalled; but the year following, becauſe he rebuked ſtill with the ſame boldneſſe both *Eudoxia*, and others, (d) being again condemned by her doings, he is baniſhed away the 20th of June, having refrained himſelf from the adminiſtration of his Office two moneths before, being about Eaſter. The Greek Hiſtories relate, That *Eudoxia* dyed three moneths after that *Chryſoſtome* had been ejected, being the 4th of October, Anno 404, there having fallen, four dayes before, hail of huge bigneſſe.

(e) *Arsacius* ſucceeded *Chryſoſtome* in the place, a man of no ſpeech nor learning; then he being dead 14 moneths after, *Atticus* a Monk of *Armenia* ſucceeded. In the mean while, *Chryſoſtome* being afflicted with many miſeries and griefs both in *Armenia* and *Iſauria*, the Catholick Biſhops labouring hard for him, and eſpecially *Innocentius* the Roman Pontiff, to whom he had appealed, and whoſe faith he had implored; he dyed at *Comanum* near *Euxines* bridge the 18th of December, in the year 407; he lived 52 years, and 8 moneths, and he ſate in the Biſhops ſeat 9 years, 6 moneths, and 20 dayes; ſo that he was born in the year 355, about March. (a) Thereupon *Innocent*, and with him all the Churches of the Weſt would have no communion with *Atticus*, and all the Churches of the Eaſt; untill that *Arsacius's* name being blotted out of the Diptycks, which are the Eccleſiaſtical Records, and *John's* name ſet down in his place.

(b) At the ſame time lived *Epiphanius*, a man highly recommended for his piety, he was Biſhop of *Salamina* in *Cyprus*, who together with *John Chryſoſtome* vehemently contended againſt *Origen's* opinions; for then began his errors to be queſtioned, which were ſpread, without any puniſhment, through the Monafteries of *Egypt*; but they had for their defender, (c) *John* Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, and *Rufinus* Prieſt of *Aquileia*, and *Palladius* a *Galatian*, from whom diſſered eſpecially *Theophilus* and *Hierom*. But *Theophilus* at a Synod that was convoked in the year 399, was the firſt that condemned the *Origeniſts*, and ſent the decrees of that Synod to *Anaſtaſius* the Roman Pontiff, who in the year 398 had ſucceeded *Siricius* in the Roman See; then (d) *Anaſtaſius* ſends circular letters both to *Epiphanius* and *John Chryſoſtom*, having condemned *Origenet*. (e) *Chryſoſtome* reſolving to conſider the matter more punctually, would by no means condemn *Origen's* books, notwithstanding *Epiphanius's* and *Theophilus's* perſwaſions and inſtances; and for this cauſe *Epiphanius* being diſpleaſed, departed from him; and both,

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as it reported, prophesied by the ſpirit of God, what ſhould befall one to the other.

At that ſame time flouriſhed alſo *Saint Aſterius* the Prior of *Amſea*, whoſe Learned Homilies, compoſed in the year of Chriſt four hundred, we have unto this day; And alſo *Theophilus* Biſhop of *Alexandria*; *Chryſoſtome* his enemy; a man indeed worthy of blame, for his great and immoderate covetouſneſſe, but of great learning, and *Hierome's* companion; who made *Simejus*, who from a Gentile Philoſopher, became a Chriſtian, Biſhop of *Ptolomaïs*, about the four hundred and tenth year of Chriſt, to wit, three years after *Chryſoſtome* his death, and *Theophilus* his reconciliation to his party, which was ſoon after his death.

(a) *S. Vigil* Biſhop of *Trent* when *Stilicho* was Conſull; ſuffered Martyrdom, as *Uſuardus* Writes, and as it appears, (b) *St. Porphyrius* Biſhop of *Gaza*, in the year four hundred; under *Arcadius* the Emperour, did abundantly ſhew his piety, miracles and labours that he ſuffered for the Faith of Chriſt. And *Severianus Gabalitanus*, as he was a learned man, ſo likewiſe by reaſon of his emulation with *Chryſoſtome*, deſerved leſſe eſteem in the memory of poſterity; but *Sta. Paula* hath deſerved an exceeding remarkable and excellent name, who dyed at *Bethlehem* the 404th year of our Lord, January the twenty ſixth, being fifty ſix years ſix moneths and eleven dayes old; whereof ſhe lived five years in *Rome* in her Religious deſign, and twenty at *Bethlehem*, as (c) *Hier. Ep. Hierome* teſtifieth.

Prudentius a Spaniſh Poet, did write about the ſamie time, being born when *Philippus* and *Salia* were Conſulls, in the year 348; as he himſelf (d) declares; and he compoſed ſome Verſes when he was 57. years old, and ſo he made *ad Aquileiam*, in the year 404.

Rufinus Prieſt of *Aquileia*, and a Monk; was of great renown for his Learning, firſt by his frienſhip with *Saint Hierome*; then more renowned for his offence, dyed, ſoon after that *Rome* was taken by *Alaricum*, as *Baronius* conjectures, at which time alſo *St. Marcella* the Widdow dyed, (e) as *Hierome* aſſerts.

Amongſt the Gentiles *Claudianus* was the Prince of Poets, a great ſtickler for *Stilicho*; but the chief Hiſtorians were *Zofimus*, and *Eſepianus*.

Anno 399
of Chriſt,
to 408.

(a) Martyr.
Rom. 26. Jun.
& Uſu
(b) Vita S.
Porphyr. apud
Sur. 26. Febr.

(c) Hier. Ep.
Paula.

(d) Prud. 24
Cathem.

(e) Hier. Ep.
16.

CHAP. XII.

What things worth memory came to passe under Theodose the younger, Honorius, and Valentinian the third, in both the Empires; and the violent assaults of the Vandals in Africk.

Anno 408. of Christ, unto 450.

After Arcadius's death, the Roman Empire remained under two Princes, Honorius had the West, and Theodosius possessed the East. (a) He was born the 10th of Aprill, in the year 401. and the year following declared Augustus, under the tuition of the King of Persia. Antiochus being his tutor, began to reign alone in the East; he had four sisters, Flacilla, Pulcheria, Arcadia, and Mary, of whom Theodosius called Pulcheria, Augusta, in the year, as Marcellinus agrees with the Alexandrian Chronicles, 414. And nor, as Theophanes saith, 411. And she is recorded to have been born in the year of Christ 399. (b) By her, Theodosius and his other sisters being instructed, they altogether, and onely advanced in piety and vertue, so that they differed in nothing from the Monks, and their Court was in a manner turned into a Religious house.

Theodosius, by the counsell of his sister Pulcheria, aged twenty years, married Athenais the daughter of Leontius the Philosopher, a woman of rare qualities and of exquisite beauty and comeliness of body, which he named Eudoxia, he had by her a daughter, which having also called Eudoxia, he married to Valentinian the third. (c) Theodosius governed the Empire unto the 450th year of Christ, in which year he dyed in the Moneth of August; having first recalled and restored his sister Pulcheria, which through the calumnies of his Wife Eudoxia, and of Chrysaphius the Eunuch he had degraded and rejected: During the time of this Emperour, the peace and tranquillity of the East, was scarce at all disquieted by wars, except by some few broils of no long continuance, amongst which was the Persian war moved by Varanus Isagerdes's successour in the year four hundred twenty two, by Ardaburius his General, and ended by a wonderfull miracle, the Barbarians being all affrighted and routed.

But in the West, both under Honorius and Valentinian, there was continuall civill and forreign wars, and the face of the Roman Empire was all disfigured, and defeated: for Honorius was of his nature, meek and jocond, and given to sloathfullnesse, and negligent of the Government of the Common-wealth, and of the affairs that concerned it; but he was inclined to piety and Religion, which he maintained with divers edicts. After the Gothick invasion, which like a Whirlwind in the four hundred and tenth year, rushed upon the City of Rome, and oppressed it, there arose divers usurpers in many places of the Empire. First (a) Attilus by

Alaricus

Alaricus command made Emperour by the Senate, having proudly refused Honorius's assocation which he offered him by Embassadours, being again brought back to a private life by Alaricus himself, and often after that restored and strengthened, and forsaken. At last having reassumed the usurpation and Government in France, being forsaken of the Goths, and taken by the Earl Constantinus in the year four hundred and fifteen (b) he came under Honorius's power, and having his hands cut off, was so left alive, the which Marcellinus saith, was in the four hundred and twelfth year, but Prosper saith the contrary.

At that time Constantine the Tyrant possessed France, who from a private Souldier, onely by reason of the name, was proclaimed Emperour in the year four hundred and seven, as (c) Olympiodorus, Prosper, and Zosimus do declare, Marcus and Gratianus having both taken the Government before him. Intending to secure and defend themselves with the Brittain Armies against the Vandalls and Alans, whom the same Author say to have broke in upon France, and invaded it: Thence being departed into France with his two sons, Constant and Julian, being vanquished by the Earl Constantine, he was strangled at Vienna by Honorius's command, the 411th year, having fled as to his Sanctuary, to the Priests Oratory of (d) Avelaies.

After him, (e) Jovinus, and Sebastianus his brothers took the dominion upon themselves, were taken and slain near Narbon by Athaulph, Prince of the Goths, in the year 414. as Idatius and Marcellinus do testify.

Heracianus also, Earl in Africa, usurping also the power there, daring to sail into Italy against Honorius, with a Fleet of seven hundred ships, and three thousand souldiers, he was beaten by the Earl Marinus at Sea near Ultriculum, and being returned into Africa, he is murdered at Carthage in the Temple of Memory (a) in the year four hundred and thirteen. Marinus being sent into Africa to settle it, whether by malice or corrupted with Gold, its uncertain, put to death Marcellinus the Tribune, who had magnanimously and valiantly carried himself for the Catholick faith against the Donatists, and soon after he was called back out of Africk, as Orosius writes.

Besides this multitude of Usurpers, the Barbarians did also invade, plunder, spoyl, and destroy the West; the Goths with Athaulph their King entred into France, (b) in the year 412; and the year following, the Burgundians, a people of Germany, possessed that Country of France near adjacent to the Rhine.

Athaulphus having married Placidia in January, Anno 414, as Olympiodorus writes, had by her Theodosius, who not long after dyed at Barcelona. (c) Athaulph by Placidia's means being induced to peace and quietnesse, having in vain endeavoured to transport both the Empire and the name unto the Goths, resolved at length to restore them the Empire, and to be expelled together with his Goths, out of Narbonne, and to be sent away into Spain;

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Anno 408
of Christ,
to 450.

(a) Soer. 4. c.
6. Marcel. Chr.
Alex. Theopha.

(b) Soer. 7. c.
22. Soz. 9. c. 1.

(c) Marcell.
Chron. Alex.
Zonar. Cedre.
Theoph. hist.
Misc. 24.

Theoph. Soer.
7. c. 18.

The misery
and losse of
the Empire
of the West
under Honorius.

Divers Tyrants.
(a) Zof. 5. & 6.
Olymp. apud
Phot. 80.

Anno 408
of Christ,
to 450.

(b) Prosp. Chr.
Marcell. Orof.
7. c. 42. Paulus
Diac. 14.

(c) Olymp.
apud Phot.
80. Prosp.
Chron. Zof. 6.
Idat. Chr.
Marcell.

(d) Olymp.
(e) Idem. O-
lymp. Idat.
Marcell. Prosp.
Orof. c. 40.

(a) Prosp. Idat.
Marcell. Orof.
7. c. 42.

The invasion
of the Barba-
rians.

(b) Prosp.

(c) Olymp.
apud Phot. 80.
Jornand.

Anno 408
of Christ,
to 450.

(d) Prosper
Marcell.
Idat. Orof.

(e) Olymp.
Prosper.
Jornand.
Prosper.

Constantius is
made Em-
perour.

whilest he had these thoughts, he is kill'd (d) by one of his own Nation, in the year 415; and *Sigericus*, *Sarus's* brother, possessed the Kingdom, who unworthily entreated *Placidia*, and within seven dayes after was slain, and *Wallia* succeeded him, who having made a peace with the *Romans*, restored *Placidia* to *Honorius*; having received (as *Olympiodorus* relates) 600000 bushels of corn, he went against the *Vandals*, *Alans*, *Swedes*, and other Nations which had seized themselves of *Spain*; and *Honorius* gave (e) *Placidia* against her own will to the Earl *Constantius*, in the 417th year of our Lord; and the same year he begat of her his daughter *Honorio*. But *Valentinian* the younger was born at *Ravenna* the 6th of July, in the year 418. *Constantius* ratified a sure peace with *Wallia*, and called him back into *France*, and granted him the Countrey of *Aquytania*, from *Tholouse* unto the Ocean, as *Idatius* writes; Then was *Tolouse* the head City of the Kingdom of the *Goths*, or *Wise-goths*, in the year 419. And the year following 420, *Constantius* was created Emperour by *Honorius*, (though against his will) and he was by him admitted to rule the Empire with him, as *Olympiodorus* saith, but seven moneths after he dyed, being the year of our Lord 420, if we may credit *Marcellinus*; but *Prosper* saith, that it was the year following, he was born at *Panefum*, a Town in *Scythia*; he had many honourable places and commands under *Theodosius*, but at last having attained to the highest places of dignities, being weary of them, he often complained, because he could not recreate himself in sports and games, as afore he was wont to do, as *Olympiodorus* writes; who farther relates thus much, That *Theodosius* would not ratifie to him the dignity of *Augustus*, and that therefore he had resolved to take up arms against him.

(a) Olymp.

(a) *Constantius* being dead, there was at first a great familiarity betwixt *Honorius* and *Placidia* his sister, and their fame lesse renowned; at last, soon after by the practice of *Placidia's* Nurse, and of *Leontius* her Curator, there arose such an hatred betwixt them, that after several quarrels at *Ravenna*, *Honorius* at length in the 413th year of Christ, banishes her with her children into the East.

Honorius's
death.

(b) Prosper.
Marcell.
Olymp.

(c) Soer. 7.
c. 23. &c.

A while after this, dyeth *Honorius*, in the 423 year of Christ, either the 15th of August, as *Theophanes* saith, or the 25 of the same, as *Olympiodorus* asserts in the 35 year of his age. *Theodosius* having honoured his sister (b) *Placidia* with the title of *Augusta*, and having first created *Valentinian* then about 5 years of age, *Cesar*; he sent him to Italy in the 424 year, who was very soon after created *Augustus* at *Rome*. (c) In the mean time *John*, the Attorney-General, takes the possession of *Ravenna*, usurping the Government thereof, against whom *Theodosius* sent *Ardaburius*, who being tossed and agitated with a tempest, fell into the Tyrants hands, but an Angel in the habit of a Shepherd having opened a way through the boggs that were in the way, brought *Aspares*, *Ardaburius's* son, safe into *Ravenna*.

So

So *John* being dead, (d) *Valentinian* was created Emperour at *Ravenna*, in the year of Christ 425, the 23 of October, as is recorded in *Alexander's* Chronicles.

Anno 408
of Christ,
to 450.

(d) Idem.
Chiron. Alex.

After this, the *Vandals*, whom the Earl *Boniface* had afore driven back from *Africa*, broke into it again from *Spain*, *Geisericus* being their General; for as *Boniface* was accused of Treason by *Aëtius*, and that *Sigisuntus* was sent against him, finding, that he was not able to encounter the Roman Army with his forces, he implored help of the *Vandals*, with whom he afore had made a league. (a) Therefore in the year 427, as we may gather out of *Prosper's* Chronicles, *Geisericus* with an Army of 80000 of *Vandals* and *Alans* sayled over into *Africa*, and by little and little brought it under subjection. (b) In the mean time, *Placidia* being reconciled, *Boniface* not being able to perswade the *Barbarians* to return back, striving to drive them out by force of arms, he is by them overcome; and in the year 432, coming to *Rome*, deposed of his command. He dyed not long after, either of a sickness, as *Prosper* writes, or, as *Marcellius* saith, of a wound that he had received of *Aëtius*; and dying, charged his Wife (c) *Pelagia* not to marry any one else but *Aëtius*.

The Vandals
take posses-
sion of Africa.

(a) Prosper.
Miscel. l. 14.
Victor.

(b) Procop. 1.

(c) Marcell.

(d) *Aëtius* sustained, refreshed, and in some sort defended the Roman interest in *France* against the *Francks*, the *Goths*, the *Burgundians*, the *Hunns*, and other barbarous Nations. The *Francks* were defeated and subdued near the River of *Rhine*, when (e) *Felix* and *Taurus* were Consuls, being the year of Christ 428, And the *Burgundians*, with their King *Gundacarius*; in the year 435, to whom also *Aëtius* granted peace, as *Prosper* writes. (f) He also by his General *Litorius*, in the year 439, drove back the *Goths* from *Narbonne*, forcing them to raise the siege.

(d) Prosper.
Idat.

(e) Prosper.

(f) Idat.
Prosper.

Aëtius had chased the *Hunns* out of *Pannonia*, in the year 434, and made use of their help against the *Goths*; so hath (g) *Prosper* set it down in his Chronicles: But *Pithebanus* saith, That it was that *Aëtius* who was *Gaudentius's* son, which was kill'd by the Soldiers; he saith, that he brought in the *Hunns* to help *John* the Tyrant in the same year that he was killed, being the 425 year. Then it's like that he twice solicited the *Hunns*; but in the 434 year *Honorio*, *Valentinian's* sister, being driven out of the Court, and sent to *Theodosius*, because of the adultery she had committed with her procurator, she induced *Attila* to arms against the Common-wealth in the West, as *Marcellinus* writes: *Litorius* a Roman Commander being made Governour of the West, as he laboured to attain to greater glory then *Aëtius*, adding faith to what the Southsayers and Witches said, he unadvisedly gave batel to *Theodoricus* King of the *Goths*, who in a most humble submission had intreated peace; and having received a great defeat, he was taken and put to death when *Theodosius* and *Festus* were Consuls, in the year 439. (h) At what time also *Carthage* under pretence of peace, was on a suddain assaulted and taken by the *Vandals* upon (a) the 4th of November, and dismantled by the *Barbarians*, as all

(g) Prosper.
Salvian. 7.
Idat. Chron.
Idat. Chron.
Miscella. 24.

The Invasion
of the Hunns

(h) Prosper.
Jorn. de reb.
Get.

(a) Prosper.
Idat.

H h a

the

Anno 408
of Christ,
to 450.

(b) Prosper.

(c) Marcell.
Alex. Chr.
Jermanes.
(d) Prosper.

the ordinary Citizens were exposed by them to severall torments, so likewise were they most violent and cruel against the Nobility and the Clergy. (b) At length, *Valentinian* concluded a peace with *Geisericus*, in the year of Christ 442, and then was *Africa* divided between them by certain limits.

At which time *Theodosius* obtained peace, by paying a sum of money, of (c) *Bleda* and *Attila*, the *Hunns* two chief Commanders, who wasted and destroyed *Scythia* and *Thracia*. (d) Two years after, *Attila* ruled alone the *Hunns* after his brother was slain.

Again, the *Piſſs* and the *Scots* made divers incursions into *Brittain*, and chiefly in the 446 year of Christ, when *Actius* was Consul the third time, who being deeply engaged in other affairs, and especially in strengthening and fortifying *France* against the *Hunns*, was in vain petitioned by the *Brittains* to ayd them, and to revenge their quarrel; the which are described by (e) *Gilda*, and by *Beda* after him.

(e) Gilda.
Beda. 1.
h. c. 13.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the first rise of the Francks, and of the Kingdom by them established in Gallia.

IN this Interval of time were laid down the beginnings and first foundations of the *Francks* Kingdom, the most noble Kingdom of all the World. Of what Country they first were, it's uncertain; neither is it sufficiently expressed by the ancientest Writers: (f) They are deceived, who esteem them to be of the *Trojan* stock, as *Gaguinus* and *Emilius* would have it. But the (g) opinion of them who think, that this name at first was not of one Nation onely, but of more, seems to me to be most likely, who combining together, did cast off the yoke of the *Romans*, and so were called *Francks* by reason of their liberty. (h) They are thought to be the *Brutterians*, the *Chamavians*, the *Ansvarians*, the *Chautes*, the *Mispians*, and *Tenſeres*, who are contained under the name of *Gelderland*-people; the *Frisians*, the *Delgibians*, the *Chastivarians* and *Angrivarians*, who possessed all those Countreys of *Germany* that are between the Rivers *Albis* and *Rhine*, unto the Ocean, which now are called by the names of *westfalia*, *Frisia*, *Saxony*, *Turingia*, *Hessia*, *Misnia*, and *Franconia*, which yet seems to retain the very name.

(a) *Gregorius* saith, That it's uncertain whether they ever had a King before this, for their chief Officers were onely called Leaders, Captains or Governours. When *Maximus* the Tyrant ruled in *France*, *Alexander* records, that then the *Francks* called *Marcomer* and *Suno*, but petty Kings; but this same *Alexander* calls them promiscuously Governours or Kings.

The first that is set down in the list of Kings in the Annals, and first

first called King, was *Pharamund*, (b) *Marcomer's* son, of whom *Gregory* mentions nothing. (c) *Prosper's* Chronicle ascribes him the beginning of his reign in the 420th year of Christ, when *Honorius* was 26 years old; but after him reigned his son (d) *Chlogius*, or (e) *Cloius*, or rather (f) *Clodius*, the son of (g) *Pharamund*, who retired himself to *Dispargum*, which *Gregory* saith is in the borders of *Thoringia*: but if it be so, it was very far distant in name to what it is now called; for that Town *Dispargum* was in *Sicambria*, or in the Confines thereof, *Cloio* began to reign in the 428, or 429 year of Christ, (h) five years after *Honorius's* death, and he was the first that broke into *Gallia*: (i) But being driven back by General *Actius*, he lost that part of *Gallia* that is near adjacent to the *Rhine*, which he with his people had inhabited; then about some 18 years after, leading his Army of *Francks* into the Territories of the *Atrebans* and *Camerian*, he beat the *Romans*, and routed them, and spread his borders unto the River *Sumina*, bringing all those people under his own subjection, (k) in the 445 year of Christ: (l) yet it seems, that he got some losse by *Actius* and *Maximianus*, as *Sidonius* declares: He reigned (m) almost 20 years; but (n) *Prosper* saith, That he reigned in *France* 25 years, being the 448, or 449 year of Christ; and so by this account *Pharamund* reigned 8 years.

(o) *Meroveus Cloio's* kinsman enlarged the power and dominion of the *Francks* in *Gallia*, whom the (p) *Francks* Annals do record to have helped *Actius* against *Attila*, and that he obtained the best part of the victory; his son and heir (q) *Childerick* was so wicked and lascivious, that he spared not the bodies of the noblest of the people, therefore was he mortally hated of them, and all the orders conspiring against him, he fled to *Thoringes*, having left at home one *Wisnomaad*, in whose friendship and fidelity he much confided, who in his absence might reconcile him to the *Francks*; the which he most cunningly performed, for he exhorted the *Francks* to take for their King *Egidius* a Roman Senator; and by this means he easily brought it about, that the chiefest of the Nation, whom he chiefly knew were *Childerick's* foes, were put to death under suspicion of Treason; so at last he perswaded the *Francks*, whose mind and inclination to be far from a new King, to recall *Childerick* from his banishment, who (a) eight years after he had been rejected, was again by them received and restored to his former dignity; he shut up in the City of *Soissons*, *Egidius*, whose Army he had defeated, he overcame (b) *Odovarius* the Saxon; he subdued those of *Orleans* and *Anjou*; (c) having reigned 24 years, dying, he left the Kingdom to *Clodovius* his son, whom he had of *Basina* the wife of his host King of the *Thoringians*, who being born in the 482 year of Christ, (d) as hereafter shall be declared: It appears, that *Childerick* began his reign either the 457, or 458 that he may have reigned 24; but *Meroveus* lived about some ten years.

Anno 428
of Christ,
to 450.

(b) Aimo. 1.
c. 4. Ivon.
Chr. Gest.
Fr. Epit. c. 4.
(c) Prosp. 2.
Pich. editus.
(d) Ita Greg.
2. c. 9.
(e) Ita Sidon.
car. V. ver.
212.
(f) Prosp.
Pich. Aimo. 2.
c. 4.
(g) Aimo. 1.
c. 4. Ivon.
Chr. Gest.
Franc. epit.
c. 5.
(h) Prosp.
Pich.
(i) Prosper
vulgatus.
(k) Sigeb.
Greg. 2. c. 9.
Aimo. 1. c. 5.
(l) Sidon.
Car. V. ver.
212.
(m) Aimo. 1.
c. 6.
(n) Prosp.
Pich.
(o) Greg. 2.
c. 9. Aimo. c. 6.
gest. Fr. c. 5.
(p) Gag. Aimo.
(q) Greg.
Tur. 1. 2. c. 12.
Aimo. 1. c. 7.
Ivon. Gest.
Fr. c. 6. & 7.

(a) Greg.
Turon. cit.

(b) Greg. 2.
c. 18. Aimo. 1.
c. 7. Gest.
Fr. c. 12.
(c) Aimo. 1.
c. 12. Ivon.
(d) L. 7. c. 2.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the first Originals of the Goths, and of their diversity; and of the Kingdoms that they established in Gallia, Spain, and Italy.

It is very usefull for to understand the history of that Age, to know the first rise and increase of the Goths, who being dispersed far and near in Europe, brought forth a very flourishing Kingdom. We judge it very convenient to repeat what Jordan, or rather Jornand the Goth, and Paul Diacon, have recorded of it.

The name of Goths is come from *Scanzia*, or *Scandinavia*, which (c) *Jornandes* saith to be almost an Island, containing the Kingdoms of Norway and Swedland. They having for sometimes held and possessed the Countrey adjacent to the Baltick Seas, thence being past over into Scythia, they settled themselves in the borders of the Euxine Sea: (l) of whom those who went farther towards the East, were called *Ostrogoths*, that is, *Goths of the East*; and those who dwelt in the West part, were called *Visigoths*, that is, *Goths of the West*. Although some would have them to be called from *Ostrogoths*, a certain King of theirs, of *Amalus's* stock: (a)

Therefore two Kingly families of the Goths, of the *Amalians* under whom were the *Ostrogoths*, and of the *Balibians* that ruled over the *Visigoths*, the first were so called from (b) *Amala*, a most ancient King of that Nation, and the others so called from boldness, because *Balib* signifieth bold: (d) These two people having lived in a long peace and friendship together; In the time that *Valens* was Emperour, there arose a cruell and bloody civill war amongst them: *Fridigernus*, or rather *Fritigernes*, was the Generall of the Goths of the West, and *Athanicus* commanded the Goths of the East. *Fridigernus* not being equall in forces to the others, he requires *Valens* to help him by *Ulpila* an *Arian* Bishop of his own Nation, (e) and to gratify him, he embraced the Christian Faith under the *Arian* profession, the which *Ulpilas* propagated far and near after the two Nations were reconciled together again; So were the Goths confirmed, and hardened in the profession of the *Arian* Heresy: But *Athanicus* put many of the people to death for professing the Christian Faith, who are reckoned in the Church for Martyrs: (f) After these things, the Hunns with their King *Balmir* having sailed over the Italian Seas, made a sudden invasion upon the *Ostrogoths*, to bring them under their subjection: At whose losse and overthrow the *Visigoths* being affrighted, implore again *Valens*, who allots them the Countrey of *Moesia* for their habitation: But being contumeliously and unworthily entertained by *Lupicinus*, and other Governours of the adjacent Countreys, they give battell to the Romans. And *Valens* the Emperour, (g) as we have already said, being overcome in the fight was burnt by them, suffering punishment for the violating of his religion, or Christian promise. But afterwards having composed

(c) Jorn de reb. Ger. c. 3. 4. &c.

(f) Paul. Diacon. in misc. l. 12. c. 21. Jorn. c. 4.

(a) Jorn. c. 5.

(b) Jorn. c. 14. c. 19.

(d) Soc. l. 4. c. 33. et sequen. Paul. in Misc. l. 2. c. 12.

(e) Paul. 11. Misc. c. 12.

The Goths become Arians.

(f) Vide Præter. cit. auctores Procep. l. 4. Goth. p. 327. Soto. l. 6. c. 37. Jornan. de reb. Ger. c. 14.

(g) Supr. c. 6.

posed all differences with *Theodosius* who received them in friendship and alliance, they were properly called *Allics*, and (i) *Co-federates*: After *Theodosius* death, *Alaricus* of the *Bithick* Family, with his *Visigoths* broke into Italy, and his Army had such event as here above (i) I have declared in his Wars; (k) whose successours having subdued France and Spain, established there a Kingdom of the *Visigoths*, whereof we have already made mention.

(m) In the mean time the *Ostrogoths* under the Dominion of the Hunns, possessed still the same Countreys with their private Kings, *Hermanaricus*, in whose reign that invasion of the Hunns happened, as (a) *Jornandes* telleth; although others, which I have touched at above, do mention that to be done, *Athanicus* being King: He had a son (b) *Hunnimund*, of whom was begotten *Thorsimund*. Whose son *Berimud* being weary of the *Hunnian* slavery, fled over into France to the *Visigoths*: when as *Theodorick* the first of that name, *Vallius* being now slain, reigned. The Nephew of *Berimud* was *Eubarick*, to whom *Theodorick* King of the *Ostrogoths*, gave *Amulasuntha* his daughter, in marriage. Unto this Family, as that which descended from the race of *Hermanicus*, the Right of the Kingdom of the *Ostrogoths* did properly belong; (c) but *Berimud* going aside, *Vuandular*, begotten by the brother of *Hermanicus*, held as it were a frail comunion. Three noble sons of this King lived in arms, and mutual agreement, *Vualamir*, and *Theodomir*, and *Videmir*; who strove with *Attila* against *Actius*, and their neighbours the *Visigoths* in France. At length *Attila* being put out, the other people, and also the *Ostrogoths*, shook off the yoke of the Hunns. (d) *Theodorick* was the son of *Theodomir* by a Concubine: who being given for a Pledge unto *Leo* the Emperour to establish a peace, grew to ripe years among the Romans. Then *Zeno* being Emperour, when he had received the Kingdom of the Goths, delivered him by his Father *Theodomir*, by the persuasion of the Emperour, he proceeded to recover Italy, which *Odoacrus* had invaded: and in the same place, which shall be spoken of afterwards, he built the Kingdom of the *Ostrogoths*; the which *Justinian* afterwards overthrew.

Anno 408 of Christ, to 450.

(b) Jornan. c. 18. (i) Cap. 10. (k) Vide sup. c. 12.

(m) Jornan. c. 48.

(a) Jorn. ch. 25.

(b) Jorn. ch. 14.

(c) Jorn. ch. 48.

(d) Jorn. ch. 52.

CHAP. XV.

Ecclésiasticall affairs under those Princes, and chiefly of the Pelagian Heresy, and Nestorian, and also an exact description of the Synod of Ephesus.

Honorius and Theodosius reigning, divers shakings were in the Church, and most famous strivings of the Catholick parties, with Heretiques; and against two Heresies especially, of *Pelagius*, and *Nestorius*, the combate was,

Pelagius

The History of the Pelagian Heresy.

Anno 408 of Christ, to 450.

(c) Jerome P. 1. to b. 1. & 3. on Jerome.

(a) Aug. Ep. 103.

(b) Jer. in the sent. Aug. 2. of Orig. Sin. ch. 3.

(c) Ep. of Coun. Carth. to Pope Innocent.

(4) Aug. 2. Retr. ch. 47. and of deeds of Pel. 35. Phor. in the same 34.

(e) Aug. against Jul. ch. 3. & of deeds of Pel.

(f) Oros. Apol. (g) Tom. 1. Coun.

(h) Tom. 1. Coun. & Ep. Aug. 91. 93.

(i) Aug. 2. of Orig. lib. ch. 5. & 17.

(k) Zof. Ep. Tom. 1. Coun. Where is also the confession of Pelagius.

(a) Aug. 2. ag. two Epist. of Pel. ch. 3. & 4.

(b) See Bar. in the year 418. Pof. in the life of Aug.

Pelagius, by (c) Nation a Scot, of the Isle of Britain: whence he is also (a) named *Brito*; he lived first a Monk in Palestine, where he conceived in his mind a most Pestilent opinion against the Grace of Christ; (b) of which, to him *Ruffine* is delivered to have been the beginner. This man had *Caelestius* his Scholar, who first in Aitrica openly preaching Heresy, (c) in the year 412. was condemned at Carthage, *Paulinus* a Deacon of Carthage accusing him.

Afterwards *Eros*, and *Lazarus*, two Bishops of France, carried the name of *Pelagius* to the Palestine Bishops. (d) But when as a disease fell on one of them, they were hindered from being present at the time. Wherefore they sent heads gathered out of the books of *Pelagius*, and *Caelestius*. So a Synod being had at Diospolis in Palestine, in the year 415. in (e) which fourteen Bishops were present. *P. Lagius* being examined by them, easily shifted off by catching answers, the Greeks, men ignorant of his tongue, and deceit. Therefore being freed through the endeavour chiefly of *John Ruffinus* of Jerusalem, and *Origen* his favourer; the which (f) *Orosius* sheweth, he took the greater courage. But first of all by the sharp manner of writing of *Jerome*, and also by the sentences of the African fathers, he began to be troubled. For in the year 416. (g) two Provincial Synods were solemnized; one at Carthage, wherein *Aurelius* was chief: the other at *Milevum* in Numidia, *Silvanus* being President, at which *Augustine* was present, and from thence the Synods opinions were sent to Pope *Innocent*, wherein they declare the errors of *Pelagius* and *Caelestius* to be so condemned by them, that they spared the authors themselves. (h) *Innocent* the year following, wherein *Honorius* and *Constantius* are marked to be Consuls, (that is, the 417th of Christ) in the Moneth of January, answereth to both, and judged *Pelagius* and *Caelestius*, to be deprived of Church-fellowship. Which thing being found, *Pelagius* wrote to *Innocent*. But he

(i) dying that very year of Christ 417, 5. Cal. August, letters came to *Zosimus*. (k) Who first through the feigned profession of *Caelestius* (for this man had come to purge himself) as also being deceived by a subtle Epistle of *Pelagius*; with which he had sent a commendatory letter of *Praxilus*, who had in the year 416, succeeded in the seat of Jerusalem, he was a little the more moved against the Fathers of Africa, and also against *Eros* and *Lazarus*. Neither yet restored he *Pelagius* and *Caelestius* to Communion, but set two Moneths day for this, at which their accusers should be present. In the mean time, the African Bishops bestirring themselves, the craftinesse of the Heretiques being discovered at Rome by *Zosimus*, when *Caelestius* had privily withdrawn himself out of the City, he was (a) likewise condemned with *Pelagius* in the year four hundred and eighteen. There followed the same year, the day before the Calends of May, an (b) edit of *Honorius*, whereby they were both astonished or overcome. But the African Bishops, the decree of *Zosimus* being received, the very Calends of May of the

the same year four hundred and eighteen, in a full assembly, as *Prosper* saith, of two hundred and thirteene Bishops, they framed eight Canons against the *Pelagian* Heresy; which are amisse, commonly attributed unto the Synod of *Milevum*. But that *Milevitane* Synod determined nothing against *Pelagius*. And of these very eight Canons, the third, fourth, and fifth are cited by Pope (c) *Caelestine* under the name of the Council of Carthage. Lastly, in a general assembly of all Africa, not in a Provinciall, it ought to be pronounced concerning so great a matter. By this means the assembly decrees being brought to *Zosimus*, saith *Prosper*, even through the whole World the *Pelagian* Heresy was condemned. Of which being almost put to flight, *Julian* the son of *Memorius*, Bishop of Capua, and his successour, undertook the Patronage. Who for the same heresy being driven from his seat, entered a great combate with *Augustine*, a man of a ready tongue, and eloquent, but malepert and rash.

A certain appendice of the opinion of *Pelagius*, was the faction of the Semi or half-Pelagians; who affirmed the beginning of salvation to be from our selves, and thought otherwise of predestination than *Augustine* did: (d) The which hiddenly going on, *Augustine* a few years before his death began to assault; and after him *Prosper* of *Aquitane*.

Zosimus being dead, Pope 7, the Kalends of January, of the year 418, *Boniface* was created, and about the same time *Eulalius* by *Constantin*; whom *Symmachus* the Governour of the City favoured. But he a little after fell from his cause, in the year of Christ 419. After *Boniface*, in the year 423 *Caelestine* was chief over the Roman Church; whose 6th year sliding, of Christ 419, (e) *Nestorius* of *Antioch* is ordained Bishop of *Constantinople*, in the place of *Sisinnius*; who a little after published a new heresie, affirming Christ to consist of a double person; and adding Blessed *Mary*, not to be the Mother of God, but onely of Christ a man. For the quenching this flame, *Cyril* before others (the chief Ruler of the Church of *Alexandria*) runneth; who from the year (a) 412, had been put in the place of his Uncle *Theophilus*: he being very much stirred up by the letters of *Caelestine*, in which he commanded him to search into *Nestorius* his cause, and to appoint him ten daies to repent; the which in the year 430. was by *Cyril* in vain tried.

(b) Wherefore in the year of Christ 431, an assembly was gathered together at *Ephesus*; unto which *Arcadius* and *Projeftus* Bishops, and *Philip* an elder, the Embassadors of Pope *Caelestine* went. Moreover, there were above two hundred Bishops present: and for the hindering of tumults, *Candidian*, and *Ireneus*, Earls, touched with the *Nestorian* spot, were appointed by *Theodosius* the Emperour. But the Eastern Bishops, who were called with *John* of *Antioch*, were more slowly present; because they were brought by constraint to condemn their Country-man or

Anno 408 of Christ, to 450.

A common error of the *Milevitane* Synod.

(c) Caelest. ten p. to the Bishops of France.

Julian the Pelagian.

Semi-Pelagians.

(d) Aug. book of Pred. of Saints.

The book of Vat. with Bar. to the year 419.

(f) Marcell. Chron.

(a) Socr. 7. c. 7.

(b) The acts of the Synod. of Eph. & ep. of Caelestine. Prosp. Socr. b. 7. ch. 34. Evag. b. 1. Marcell. Theoph. Zon. Cedren. The Synod of Ephesus.

Anno 408
of Chr. R.
to 450.

Companion. Therefore when in the year spoken of, on 10 Kal. Jul. the Synod was begun, and being thrice summoned to appear, *Nestorius* was deposed from his seat; the fifth day after, *John* came with his Bishops; among whom *Theodoret* Bishop of *Cyrrus*, who presently appeared before them, a tumultuous small Council being gathered together, they repealed the acts of a lawfull Assembly, and condemned *Cyril* and *Memnon* Bishop of *Ephesus*. The Earls, all the letters of the Catholiques being intercepted, they incensed the Emperour against them with letters full of reproaches; so that *Cyril* himself was cast into prison. At length, through a faithful man, who going to *Constantinople* in a beggars habit, brought a way the letters of the Catholiques inclosed in a reed, the Emperour was more certified of all things: and the Monks endeavouring it, and *Pulcheria* taking pains, the Acts of the Synod were confirmed by the Emperours authority, and *Nestorius* being cast out, *Maximian* was appointed in his room. Moreover, the (c) same *Pulcheria* built a Cathedral in *Blachernum*, in honour of the most holy Mother, by the Sea, which afterwards was famous for the Religion of the Greeks.

(c) Niceph. 5.
ch. 2.

(a) Prosp.
against Cal.
lat.

(b) The Life
of Syn. with
Sur. 5. Jan.
(c) Acts Epit.
& Evag. 1.
ch. 2.

The wretched
end of *N. Nestorius*.

(d) Facund.
b. 1. and a lit-
tle book is
extra of *Lep.*
Coit
(e) Soer. 7.
ch. 18.
Theod. 5.
ch. 39.
Marcell.
(f) Prosper.
Victor.
Huc. 1.

The assembly being ended, in (a) which also, *Prosper* is author, the Pelagian heresie was condemned; there remained between *John* and *Cyril*, and the Bishops divided on both sides, grudges for some time. Which by the endeavour of *Theodosius*, and coming between of that great (b) *Simeon Stylites*, were composed. (i) *Nestorius* being first of all sent back into his ancient Monastery of *Euprepus*, which was at *Antioch*; thence, because he should not blow on many with the infection of his error, he was commanded away into *Oasis* in the year 436, where a while after, his tongue breeding worms, he received a wretched departure of his life. His books by the appointment of *Theodosius*, were given to the flames.

(d) Furthermore, *Leporius* a French Monk made a flourish of the *Nestorian* heresie; who being untaught by *Augustine*, he asked pardon of his error for the war which he had offered; the which came to passe about the 420 year. In (e) which year also the whirlwind of a new persecution had troubled *Persia*, *Isdegerd*, or his son *Vatanes* reigning; for that is delivered doubtfully. (f) But also the Africane Church suffered grievous things under the tyranny of the *Vandals*, *Genserick* being King, who, amongst others, killed *Sebastian* an Earl, son in law of *Boniface*, who had fled to him for refuge, with the greatest treachery.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Famous Men and Women in this Age.

Anno 408
of Chr. R.
to 450.

TWO Stars of the Church brought much brightnesse unto those times, not onely by their life, but also by their death, *Jerome*, and *Augustine*. The former of these departed in the year 420, the day before the Cal. Octob. 91 years of age, as (g) saith *Prosper*; but the (h) yearly registers of *Baronius* set down but 78 or 79.

(g) Prosper.
Chron.
(h) Baron. to
the year 372.
(i) Prosper.

(i) *Augustine* dyed in the year 430, 5 Cal. Sept. of his age 76, of his Bishoprick 36; in which year the *Vandals* now besieged *Hippo* the third moneth, as (k) saith *Possidius*; he was born in the year 354, on the Ides of November, as he himself witnesseth in his book of a blessed life, and in his first of order, he was converted to Christ in the year 387, (l) about the vintage holy-dayes; and in the year following, about Easter, he was baptized; neither was he catechised or instructed for two years space, as some have thought. So in the 34 year of his age beginning, he received baptism. This man had a most sharp and continual war against heresies, and all sects, which then were rife in *Africa*; especially of the *Manichees*, *Pelagians*, and *Donatists*. (a) But against these, there was a memorable coming together or conference in the year 411, before *Marcellinus* the Tribune, a most religious man, whom *Monorius* had sent into *Africa* to pacifie the Church: of which *Augustine* was a great party. After this, the stubbornnesse of the *Donatists* was by (b) divers Edicts broken by the Emperour. (c) Moreover, the same *Honorius* in the year 412, banished *Jovinian* the heretique into the Island *Boas*.

(k) Poss. in
the Life of
Aug.

(l) Aug. 9.
Con. ch. 2.
&c.

(a) Collat.
Carth.

(b) L. 51. 54.
55. book
Theod. of
Heret.

(c) In the
same b. 53. of
heret.
(d) Greg.
Pope 3. Dial.
ch. 1. Sur. 25.
Jun.

Amongst the famous chief ones in holinesse and learning, (d) *Paulinus* appeared, by Countrey an *Aquitane*, who Christian poverty being put after wealth and noblenesse of Birth, was afterwards made Bishop of *Nols*; in which dignity he set forth a memorable example to all Ages of Charity, and despising of himself, while, that he might redeem the captive son of a certain widow, he yielded himself into slavery to the *Vandals*. This man being made famous by the praises and friendship of *Ambrose*, *Augustine*, *Jerome*, *Martin*, and others, dyed 10 of Cal. Jul. in the year 431.

(e) Marcell.
Chron.
(f) The Life
of Hil. with
Sur. May 5.
Hilary of
Arelat.
(g) Novell.
Valent. b. 7.
Tit. 24. of
ordain. Bish.
(h) Thom. 1.
against Gall.

(e) Pope *Leo* wonderfully graced the Bishoprick of *Rome*, which he obtained in the year 440, with learning, piety, and famous deeds. (f) Also *Hilary* the Bishop of *Arelata* was famous, whom *Leo*, because he seemed to encroach on another's Diocess, strictly corrected. (g) And this man doth not seem to have exceeded the year 449. (h) For in that very year *Leo*, 7 Cal. Septemb. letters being granted to the Bishops of the Province, he confirmed *Ravenius* the successour of *Hilary* by his opinion. Which *Hilary*, he nameth also of holy memory. But that *Hilary* was divers from this,

W Anno 408 of Christ, to 450.

(i) Rubicus in his histor. of. Raven.

(a) Marcell.

(b) Ep. Lucian. with Sur. 3. of Aug.

(c) Vin. Lib. Commo.

(d) Prosper. Chron. & ag. Coll. Beda 5, hist. Aug. ch. 13. (e) Conf. in his life, Prof. Scal. Edit.

(f) Bede, l. 1. ch. 17.

(g) The life of Genov. 1. Jan. with Sur.

(a) Synes. ep. 66, and notes to the same.

this, who, with *Prosper*, wrote to *Augustine* about the remainder of the *Pelagians*. From whence the word of *Arelata* seemeth to have crept into those Epistles.

At *Ravenna* also flourished *Peter*, named from his eloquence [*Chrysologus*] that is, a golden Speaker; (i) who, by Pope *Sixtus*, through the advice of *Apollinar*, was granted Bishop to that City, about the year 433.

(a) *Orosius* an Elder of the Spanish kind was famous in writing history; the which he undertook by the perswasion of *Augustine*: and being sent by the same into the East, he from thence brought the remainders of *St. Stephen* into *Africa*, about the year 416; (b) which reliques indeed *Lucian* an Elder, being thrown to him from God, had brought to light.

(c) *Vincentius Lirinensis* in the year 434, set forth a golden book against heresies, to wit, in the third year after the Synod of *Ephesus*, as he himself witnesseth. Likewise *Cassian*, by stock a *Scythian*, the Schollar of *John Chrysostome*, built afterwards a Monastery at *Masilia*; who busying himself about the heresie of the Semi-pelagians, (the which had then possessed the minds of many in *France*) *Prosper* of *Aquitane*, a learned man in that Age, and eloquent, confuted; a book being set forth against the partaker.

Besides, these chiefly got praise in the West. (d) *Palladius* who about the year 429, is sent by Bishop *Celestine*, the first Bishop unto the Scots.

(e) And also *Germanus* Bishop of *Antistodor*, a most holy man, whom *Prosper* in his Chronicle makes mention of, *Palladius*, a Scottish Bishop, working to be sent by *Celestine* into *Brittain*, that he might quench the Pelagian heresie, *Florentius* and *Dionysius* being Consuls, that is, in the year 429. (f) But *Bede*, *Sigebert*, and others reckon that going of *Germanus* with *Lupus Trecentis* in the year 446; and the same *Bede* witnesseth, that he was sent by a certain French assembly. But the second, which he undertook with *Severus* Bishop of *Trevira* the Schollar of *Lupus*, *Bede* telleth, happened a little after, that is, as *Sigebert* saith, in the year 449.

(g) At the same time at *Lutetia* of *Paris*, *Genovesa* shone with the wonderfull light of all virtues, born in *Nemetodor*, a certain Village of the same City; the which *Germanus* in his former travel passing thither by chance acknowledged to be of God, and after that worshipped with the greatest reverence.

Cyril Bishop of *Alexandria*, enlightened the Eastern Church, who succeeded his Uncle *Theophilus*, in the year 412, as we have said already; and having performed many labours for the Catholic faith, and the worthinesse of the most holy Virgin, he departed in the year 444, the 9th of June, the which is gathered out of his Paschals.

(a) *Synesius* a Cyrenian, from a Heathen Philosopher, became a Christian, and was made Bishop of the same City by *Theophilus*, about

about the year 410; how long he fate there, is not certainly known.

(j) *Theodoret* Bishop of *Cyprus* in *Syria*, began to be chief over that Church about the year 423, and he excelled in Learning and Eloquence.

(k) Then lived that *Simeon Stylites*, so called from a pillar; in the which he standing dayes and nights, he began or led a life nearer to Angels than men in a mortal body.

(l) Also *Eustochium* the daughter of *Paula*, was famous with titles of Virginitie and holy life, who out-living her mother 15 years, dyed in the year 419.

But two women were famous in Learning, (c) *Eudocia* the wife of *Theodosius* the younger; and *Hypatia* the daughter of *Theo* a Philosopher, and Mathematician, whom *Synesius* had in great esteem, and oftentimes nameth her his Mistressse. (f) But she in a sedition of the people in the year 415, was butchered by the *Alexandrians*, because she was thought to draw away *Orestes* the Governour from the friendship of *Cyril*.

CHAP. XVII.

Of *Marcion*, *Leo*, *Zeno*, *Anastafius*, and those things that happened under them in the Eastern Empire; where, of *Aspar*, and *Ardaburius*, *Basiliscus*, *Tyrants*.

Anno 450. of Christ, unto 491.

Marcian born in a mean place in *Illyricum*, but famous for warfarc, (g) from a Tribune was made Emperour by *Pulcheria*, with whom also she agreed hand in hand, yet with that engagement, that she might be a Virgin. (h) The which happened in the year of Christ 450. The Common-wealth was managed by them both with the greatest agreement: and there was a like endeavour in them both, of defending both justice and Catholicie piety. But *Marcian*, although now stricken in age, *Pulcheria* first dyed, after her great endeavour done for the Church, in the (a) year 453, 10th of Septemb. which day being consecrated, is gathered in Church-Tables. *Marcian* the fifth year after dyeth, to wit, of Christ the 457, (b) January going out, when he had commanded 6 years, and so many moneths.

Leo by birth a *Thracian*, (c) followeth *Marcian*, promoted by the endeavour of *Aspar*, of whom were three sons, *Ardaburius*, *Patricius*, and *Hermenaricus*, of whom, *Leo* had promised to make *Patricius* Emperour; the which when he had long deferred, (d) at length in the 12th year of his reign, of Christ 468, he perfected, his daughter *Ariadna* being espoused unto the same; but he made *Ardaburius Patricius*. (e) He beheadeth *Aspar*, being deceived by this deceit, with *Ardaburius*, by the sword of his Eunuches. *Patricius*,

W Anno 450 of Christ, to 491.

(b) See Bar. to the year 423.

(c) His Life with Sur. 5. Jan.

(d) Jerome ep. 79.

(e) Niceph. l. 14. ch. 13.

(f) Soet. b. 17. ch. 13. 20.

(g) Theod. Lect.

(h) Marcell. Chron. Alex. Theoph. Miscel. Evag. 2. ch. 1. Zen. Ced.

(a) Marcell. Chr. Alex. Theoph. of Romaa Mar. yrs.

(b) Theod. Lect. 2. Collect.

(c) Candid. with Phot. 79.

(d) Cedrenus. Niceph. 15. c. 27.

(e) Marcell. Evag. 2. c. 15. Theopha. Jornand.

Anno 450
of Christ, to
491.

(f) Can. id.
with Phor.

Patricius, beyond expectation, wounds being received, escaped safe. *Hermenaricus*, who was then absent, fleeth into *Isauria*; and *Zeno* being Emperour, returning to *Constantinople*, married his bastard daughter, saith *Theophanes*. (f) *Leo* passed over the affinity on *Tarascodisus Isaurus*, named *Zeno*, whom first he had made his friend, and delivered unto him his daughter *Ariadna*, and the Lieutenants of the East.

Basiliscus was the brother of renowned *Verina*, the wife of *Leo*, a treacherous and heretical man, who being made chief Commander by *Leo*, over a great Navy which he had provided against the *Vandals*, betrayed his master, whether corrupted with a summe of money by *Gensericus*, (g) or having covenanted for the Roman Empire from *Aspar* and *Ardaburius*, as a reward of this unfaithfulness. Who returning to *Constantinople*, fleeth to the Church, and being pardoned by the Emperour through the intreaties of his sister *Verina*, he was banished unto *Perinikum*; not long after being wholly restored, he drave away *Ostrys* the Protector of *Aspar*, and *Theodorick* the son of *Triarius*, whose sister *Aspar* had married, together with *Zeno*, from the siege of *Constantinople*, (h) in the year 472.

Leo dyeth, 17 years, 6 moneths of his rule being finished, (k) in the moneth of January, when as he had declared *Leo* the younger son of *Zeno* and *Ariadna*, Emperour; who the moneth of Febr. after crowned his father *Zeno* with his own hand, and appointed him *Augustus*; and 10 moneths being passed over, dyed with him in that very year, wherein his grandfather *Leo* had deceased 474. *Vidor Tununenfs* saith, *Zeno* would have killed his son *Leo*, and another to be appointed by *Ariadna*, for him; but *Leo* lay hid under a Clerks shaving, and to have lived even untill the time of *Justinian*; the which is more like a fable then an history.

(a) *Zeno* therefore afterwards reigned alone, born in *Isauria*, no lesse foul in body than mind, saith *Zonarras*; and a stranger from the Catholique opinion; (b) who about the beginning of his reign, the Mother in law of *Verina*, and of *Basiliscus* the brother of this *Verina*, being assaulted by laying in wait, he ran away with *Ariadna* into *Isauria*, (c) who preferred conjugal troth before the flatteries of her Mother, and the Court. *Basiliscus* with his wife *Zenodia*, was proclaimed Emperour, a Prince in nothing more profitable than *Zeno*, and led by his Wife into the Eutychia heretic.

(d) *Candidius* writeth, That *Verina* was ensnared with the loves of her Master *Patricius*, that he might marry her for the dowry of the Empire, to have excluded her son in law; but against her hope, the top of things was brought on *Basiliscus*. *Zeno* was driven out in the year 476, *Basiliscus* and *Armatius* being Consuls; (e) which thing is gathered out of an Epistle of Pope *Simplicius*, these being Consuls, dated the 4th of the Ides of January, wherein he encourageth *Zeno*, That he would attempt some thing for his being Emperour. But *Marcellinus* and *Vidor Tununenfs* mention

Zeno

Zeno to be driven away, himself alone being Consul, in the year 475, and to have been restored in the following year, *Basiliscus* and *Armatius* being Consuls, whom the letters of *Simplicius* do overthrow; not the fourth onely, but also the seventh being dated after the Consulship of *Basiliscus* and *Armatius*, on the 8th of Ides of October, which is the year 477, in which he gives thanks with *Zeno* for the Empire being recovered. (t) But whilest *Basiliscus* abuleth through tyranny, the Empire ill-gotten, and his Wife stirring him up, he restored *Timothy Aelurus*, and *Peter Fullo*, the worst of Hereticks, into their seats, from whence they were cast forth: *Acacius* the Bishop of *Constantinople*, a subtle heretique; and *Daniel Stylites*, stoutly withstanding: and (g) *Verina*, her mind being changed into the favouring of her son in law, acting it privily; *Zeno* in the 477 year recovered the Empire, after 20 moneths that he was cast out, as *Vidor Tununenfs* is author, and *Armatius* the Cousen of *Basiliscus*, the master of the Souldiery being corrupted, who being in friendship with *Zenonis* the wife of this *Zeno*, through a custome of whoredom, he could do all things, he (a) shut up *Basiliscus*, being separated from the Church, in a Castle of *Cappadocia* at *Lemnos*, and there compelled him with his wife *Zenonis* to dye with hunger, (b) *Malchus* is author, that *Basiliscus* with his Wife and Children, was put to the sword. *Armatius* a little after, for the Military Lieutenants which *Zeno* had promised him, by the command of the same *Zeno* was slain. His son by an agreement was called *Cesar* by *Zeno*, he was reckoned for a (c) Clergy-man; and *Cyzicenus* being afterwards made Bishop, was chief over that Church with praise.

After these things, new shakings rose up against *Zeno*, (d) First *Marcian* the son of *Anthemius*, him who had been Emperour of the West, having *Leontia* the daughter of *Verina*, and the sister of *Ariadna* in marriage, challenged the Empire to himself by the right of his wife, because she was the daughter of *Leo* now holding the Empire, not as *Ariadna*, he being a private man. The matter therefore he valiantly attempting, *Zeno* being driven out, at last he corrupted a gotten victory with riot and sloath. Therefore straightway being overcome by the deceit of *Isaurus*, of the flock of *Illus Patricius*, he is consecrated an Elder by *Acacius* the Patriarch, (e) in the year 479.

The year following from hence, another storm fell on *Zeno*. This man banished *Verina* his Mother in law, by the counsel of *Illus*, with *Marcian* and her daughter *Leontia*, into a certain Castle; and by and by he tried to kill *Illus* himself, *Ariadna* stirring him up, (f) by a certain fellow *Alanus*. But his ear being onely cut off, *Illus* escaped. Whom that *Zeno* might appease, he made him Captain of the East, with the greatest power. (g) But he being mindful of the wrong, in the year 482, he brought by force *Verina* the Emperesse out of the *Papyrian* Castle of *Isauria*, that at *Tafm* a Town of *Cilicia*, he might make *Leontius Patricius* Emperour.

After

Anno 450
of Christ,
to 491.

(f) Evag. 1.
c. 8.
Theoph. Lect.
Marcell.
Theoph. 20.
nar. Cede.

(g) Candidus.

(a) Procop. 1.
Vand.

(b) apud
Phor. Cod.
78.

(c) Theoph.

(d) Evag. 3.
c. 25.

(e) Theoph.

(f) Candid.

(g) Evag. &
Theoph.

(g) Theod.
Lect. Procop.
of the Vandal
Warr.
Niceph. 15.
ch. 17.

(h) Theoph.

(k) Theoph.
Theod. Lect.
Evag. 1. c. 17.
Chron. Alex.
Zon. Cede.

(a) Evag. 3.

(b) Marcell.
Evag. Theod.
Lect.

(c) Chron.
Alex.

(d) With
Phor. 79.

(e) Simp.

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 Anno 450
 of Christ,
 to 491.
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After two years *Verina* dying, to wit, in the year 484, *Leontius* and *Illus* were overcome by *John* a Captain of *Zeno*, and shut themselves up in the Castle of *Papyrium*: the which after four years being vanquished, both their heads were cut off, being brought to *Constantinople* in the year 488.

The Emperour being unthankfull against so many benefits of God, unto heretical ungodlinesse he added cruelty: and when he had learned from *Marian* a Knight, foretelling, That one of the School of the Silentiaries should be the succeder to him, of Empire and wedlock; he punished some innocent persons with death: but especially *Pelagius*, a man most highly endued with good arts and virtues; who had come up from the Silentiary School, unto a Senators dignity. That happened in the year 499. The next year from that, *Zeno* being taken with the falling evil, the which he had drawn by gluttony, calling on the name of *Pelagius* many times together, he departed out of this life, as *Et. agrim* writeth. Others tell, that he was buried, as yet living; and when the voyce of the awakened was heard by *Ariadna*, he being forbidden to be drawn out, there miserably dyed: God thus establishing the prayers of *Pelagius*, whom, he being about to dye, had called as a witness and revenger of his innocency.

CHAP. XVIII

Of *Valentinian 3d.* *Maximus the Tyrant*, *Avitus*, *Majorianus*, *Anthemius*, *Olybrius*, *Glycerius*, *Nepos*, *Augustulus*, *western Emperours*; Likewise of those things which happened in the western Empire, from the year 450, to 491. Of *Atila*, *Odovacres*, *Theodorick*.

(a) Prosper.

Valentinian the third as yet surviving, *Atila*, who in the (a) year 444, his brother *Bledas* being slain, began to reign over the *Hunns*. In the sixth year after, he bended himself for *France*, which was of *Christ 450*. the which at that time the *Goths* held, whom the *Franks*, *Burgundians*, *Alanians*, and other *Barbarians* name *wisigoths*, the *Romans* hardly defended a part of it, *Actius* being Captain, who onely at that season, left it should utterly perish, supported the Empire of the West. *Theodorick* reigned over the *Goths*; (b) whose daughter, *Geiserick*, she having married his son *Hunnericus*, for a suspicion of Poyson, her nose being cut thore, and her Ears, he had sent back disgraced to her father. For this the *Vandal* fearing him, he provoked *Atila* against him with great gifts.

(b) Jorn de rebus Ger. a. 56.

(c) Jorn. of Ger. Affairs, ch. 36.

(a) Gregor. Turon. l. 1. c. 7. S. don. l. 2. c. 15.

(c) Who led an Army unto *Aurelia*; For *Sangiban* King of the *Alanians*, had promised that he would deliver up this City unto him. Which thing being known, the Citizens defended themselves from his treachery. There was then in that City (a) *Anian* a Bishop, famous in the appearance of Holinesse and learnings who

who at the report of *Atila* approaching, had gone to *Arelate* unto *Actius*, for to crave aid; and both by the confidence of this man, and also much more of divine help, he confirmed their trembling minds. Therefore *Actius* commeth on *Atila*, besieging the *Aurelians* at unawares, with the covenanted Kings: whom he flying, departed into *Belgia*. (b) There in the year 451, a great battell being joyned, he was scattered in the *Catalonian* fields, which are also named *Masriacan*, saith *Jornandes*, the which lye open a hundred leagues, as the *French* call them, in length; they are broad seventy; the same Author affirmeth. Moreover a league hath a thousand and five hundred paces. (c) In that battel, saith *Jornandes*, were present with the *Romans*, the *wisigoths*, *Franks*, *Sarmatians*, *Burgundians*, *Saxons*, and other Nations, with the *Hunns*, the *Cepidans*, and *Ostrogoths*, *Valasair* being Captain. Yet (d) *Sidonius* affirmeth, the *Franks*, and *Burgundians* to have been in *Atila's* Camps, the which may be understood of some part of both. *Theodorick* King of the *wisigoths* was slain, and were killed on both sides, 170000. as saith *Jornandes*. *Idatius* 300000. It is manifest enough, that they might have been subdued with the *Hunns*, but that it was feared by *Actius*, lest these being utterly put out, the *Goths* could not be upheld in *France*. (e) Therefore he perswaded *Theorismund* the son of *Theodorick*, through a shew of comming to his fathers Kingdome, to return into *Narbony*: (f) who, the year turning, was stabbed by his brothers, *Theodorick*, and *Fredrick*.

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 Anno 450
 of Christ,
 to 491.
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(b) Marc. Idac. chr. Alex. Theop. Paulus Diac. b. 15.

(c) Jorn.

(d) Cam. 7. 320.

(e) Greg. Tur. b. 2. ch. 7.

(f) Idca. Chr.

(g) *Atila* being beyond hope delivered, sendeth an Army into *Italy*, where *Aquileia* being taken by siege, he made it equal with the ground, from thence *Mediolanum*, *Ticinum*, and other Towns being wasted, he desiring *Rome*, being moved by an Embassage of *Leo*, who met him at the River *Mincius*, he went back into his Countrey, in the year 452. from whence going against the *Alanians* into *France*, who had set down beyond *Irisgeris*, he was, as *Jornandes* saith, put to flight by *Theorismund*, in like manner as in the *Catalonian* fields. (h) But in the year four hundred fifty and four, when as he had married a Maid, new Wine being largely drawn in; he came to his end by a sudden vomiting of blood.

(g) Jorn. Caffod. Chr. Paul. Diac. 15.

(h) Priscus with Jorn. Marc. Theoph.

(a) They say the City of the *Venetians* took its beginning from that inroad of the *Barbarians*, many people of *Italy*, and especially of the *Patavians*, from the burnings of their Cities, and ruines, betaking themselves for refuge, unto overflowed places.

(a) Blond. Dec. 3. b. 1. Sabell. Enead. 8. b. 1. Sig. of Emp. Ital. b. 13 The begin. of Venice. Valentinian slain.

(b) But *Valentinian* through the death of his Mother *Placidia*, which deceased in the year four hundred fifty one; the Reins of liberty being let loose, he abuseth his Government by lust and cruelty, and when he had committed adultery on the wife of *Maximus*, a Senator, he beheadeth *Actius* being returned to him, suspected for his crafty counsell in the Pallace, the year four hundred fifty four; and in the following year, by the deceit of the same *Maximus*, he is thrust thorow by the men of *Actius* Guard, (c) the

(b) Marc. Idac. Paul. Diac. 15. Jorn. of success. of Kings. Cassiod. (c) Anonym. culpa

sixteenth Cal. April. thirty six years old, of the Empire the third, (d) *Maximus* having enjoyed a Marriage with *Eudoxia*, the wife of *Valentinian*, when he had confessed that he for the love of her, had conspired against the death of *Valentinian*, she bearing unworthily that thing, called *Genferick* into *Italy*, out of *Africa*, at whose coming *Maximus* being affrighted, in the flight, (e) the day before the Ides of June, was torn in pieces, or cruelly killed by his own companions, and cast into *Tyber*, scarce the other Moneth of the Empire being finished. (f) *Genferick*, the City being taken, being made mild by the speech of Pope *Leo*, he obtained from firing and slaughter. Yet for (g) fourteen dayes, robbing all holy and profane Riches, heled away (h) *Eudoxia* the Emperesse, and her two daughters, *Eudocia* and *Placidia* into *Africa*, and coupled her to his son *Hunerick*, this because she was already married to *Olybrius*, he kept *Eudoxia* in the year four hundred sixty two, was sent back to Constantinople. *Idatius* is Author. Her daughter, when she had lived sixteen years with *Hunerick*, and had brought forth *Ilderius*, privily sliding into holy places, she fled in the year four hundred seventy two, as *Theophanes* writeth.

(i) In the mean time *Avitus Gallus*, in the same year four hundred fifty five, the sixth Ides July, as saith *Anonymus Cusp.* being proclaimed Emperour by the French Army at *Toloufa*, he confirmed peace with the *Goths*. By whose persuasion *Theoderick* entring into *Spain*, he conquered the *Suevi*, their King *Rechiarum* being slain, in the year four hundred fifty six. *Avitus* in the third year after he had been chosen, being forsaken by the *Goths*, failed of his Empire and life, as *Idatius* writeth. (k) *Paulus Diaconus* reports, that he having laid down the *Placentine*, was made Bishop, that happened in the year four hundred fifty seven, wherein also *Marcian* did his duty to nature in the East. *Anonymus Cusp.* saith, that *Avitus* was taken in the year of *Placentius*, 13. of Cal. Orob. in which *John* and *Varran* were Consuls. Truly *Evagrius* a certain Histotian, gives (a) no more, than ten Moneths and eight daies unto *Avitus*. But out of that *Anonymus*, more than 14. Moneths will agree; and the space of cessation of an Emperour, shall be six Moneths ten dayes. For he saith *Majorian* was lifted up in the year four hundred fifty seven, the Cal. of Aprill, when as the day before the Cal. of March, he was made master of the souldiery, in which day also *Ricimer* from the Master of the Souldiers, was made Senatour: After this manner it may be true; which *Idatius* saith, in the third year, after he began to reign, *Avitus* was taken away, to wit, the space of cessation of rule being reckoned. Therefore in the year four hundred fifty seven by the will of *Leo* the Emperour, who succeeded *Marcian*. (b) *Majorian* undertook the Empire of *Ravenna*, a Prince of a great courage. (c) Who being covetous of recovering *Africa*, attempting a war against the *Vandalls*, went to *Genferick* in the shew of an Ambassadour. But being laid hold of by *Ricimer* a Senatour, and

Anno 450 of Christ, to 491.

(d) Maximus Procop. Vand. (e) Annon. Cusp. of Max. see Siden. b. 2. Ep. 3.

(f) Paul. Diac. b. 15. ch. 5.

(g) Anon. Cusp. (h) Theoph.

(i) Cassiod. Marc. Idar. Paul. Diac.

(k) Paul. 15. ch. 5.

(a) b. 2. ch. 7.

b) Marc. Idar. Paul. Diac. c) Non. Major. Tit. 3. to the Sen. Procop. 1. Vand. Jorn. Cassiod. Anon. Cusp. pin.

and master of both kinds of warfare at *Dertona*, and compelled to give off, is slain in the year four hundred sixty one, when he had commanded four years and four Moneths. For he was stripped of his Empire by *Ricimer*, *Dagailaphus* and *Severinus* being Consuls, that is in the year four hundred sixty one, the fourth of the Nones of Aug. and was slain the seventh Ides of Aug. at the River *Hira*. And then *Ricimer* made *Severus* Emperour by an agreement in the same year four hundred sixty one, in the Moneth Novemb. the (d) thirteenth of Cal. Decemb. whom also in the fourth year of his Tyranny, he took away by poyson, (e) the eighteenth of Cal. September, of Christ four hundred sixty and five. Afterwards there was a cessation of the Empire, the space of one year and some Moneths. Then in the year four hundred sixty seven, by the Authority of *Leo* the Emperour, there was sent an Emperour into the West.

(f) *Anthemius* a Senatour, the Nephew of *Anthemius*, who under *Theodosius* the younger, had held a chief place in the Commonwealth, his father being *Procopius*. (g) He was called Emperour of Rome the day before the Ides of Aprill. Moreover it had been thus agreed between *Leo* and *Ricimer*, that a Greek Emperour should be sent to Rome, whose daughter should marry *Ricimer*. So, that Barbarian being made the son in law of *Anthemius*, by a wanted treachery, he kills his father in law at Rome, first set upon by a (a) civil war, the (b) fifth Ides of Jul. in the year four hundred seventy two, when he had commanded five years, and some Moneths besides.

(c) *Olybrius* was placed in the room of *Anthemius* by *Ricimer* (d) who died forty dayes after the death of *Anthemius*, thirteenth Cal. of September, neither had he *Olybrius* living long after. For he in the same year, (e) the tenth Cal. November, finishing his life, the seventh Moneth after he was created, *Gundiabalus* perfwading it, whom *Olybrius* had made a Senatour, as *Cassiodor* writeth, *Glycerius* took the Empire at *Ravenna*, in the year four hundred seventy three, (f) on 3. Non. March, which governed almost four Moneths above a year.

(g) *Julius* his Nephew in the year four hundred seventy four, succeeded in his place, (h) eighth Cal. Jul. who suffered *Glycerius* to be made Bishop in the Roman Ship-harbour by the Emperour, but (i) *Jornandes* saith, he was made Bishop of *Salo*. But *Marcellinus Glycerius* to have taken it in the year four hundred seventy five. Therefore he was chased to *Salo* by *Orestes*, (k) fifth Cal. Septem. and after five years (l) not far from thence, was slain in his own Village in the year 480. the seventh Ides May, as *Anonymus* with *Caspian* is witness.

(m) *Monyllus*, who is also *Augustulus*, was put in place by his father *Orestes*, (n) the day before the Cal. November, the last of the Romane Emperours in the West. (o) For *Odovacre* King of the *Tursilingians* possessed Italy with the *Scyrans*, and *Herulians*, assistants, (p) the 10. Cal. Septem. And the fifth of the same Cal.

K k 2

Anno 408 of Christ, to 450.

(d) Anon. Cusp. Cassiod. Idar. Marc. Sc. (e) Anon. Cusp.

(f) Cassiod. Marc. Sidon. Paneg. Evag. 2. ch. 18. (g) Anon. Cusp.

(a) The same. (b) Marc. Cassiod.

(c) Cassiod. Marc. Paul. Diac. 15. Jorn. of succ. of Kings. (d) Anon. Cusp. (e) The same.

(f) Anon. Cusp.

(g) Marc. Cassiod. (h) Anon. Cusp. (i) Of Ger. aff. saith.

(k) Anon. Cusp. (l) Marc. Jorn.

(m) Cassiod. (n) Anon. Cusp.

(o) Jorn. de rebus Ger. c. 46. Marc. 1. (p) Anon. Cusp.

Orestes

Anno 410
of Christ,
to 491.

(q) Marc.
Cassid. d. Anon.
Culp.

(r) Cassiod.

(s) Cassiod.
Chron.

(t) Anon. Culp.
(u) Eugip. n
the life of Se-
ver.

(a) Marc.
Jorn. 2. e
1. Goth. Cal-
lied. Chron.

(b) Anon.
Culp.

Orestes being slain, and his brother *Paul* the day before the Nones of September, he banished *Aegululus* into *Campania*, to the (q) Empire of the West was ended, *B. jiliscus* and *Armarus* being Consuls, the fourteenth of *Constantines* annual account; in the year of Christ 476.

Othacra held Italy by a Kingly name, (r) without his tokens of honour, about seventeen years before the *Ostrogoths*, *Theodorick* being King, came into it. (s) By him *Poletheus*, or *Phesa* King of the *Rugians*, was overthrown, and was taken with his most bad wife *Gisa*, in the year fourty eight, (t) Novemb. 18. which slaughter *Severinus* a (u) Messenger of the *Noricans*, had foretold unto him. *Fraerick* the son of *Pheletheus*, his Kingdome being recovered by the endeavour of *Theodorick*, was driven out by *Othacra*, the whole Nation being brought over into Italy.

But in the year four hundred eighty nine, (a) *Theodorick* King of the *Goths*, by the encouragement of *Zeno* going to Italy, *Othacra* being overcome in a double battle at the River *Isontus*, and at *Verona*; but the year following being thirdly overcome at the River *Ducas*, he constrained him to fly to *Ravenna* the Ides of Jul. as saith *Anonymus* of *Cisp.* where he besieged him twelve years, and at last, a deceitfull covenant being made with him, (b) the third Nones of March, that they should hold Italy in common, a feast being made, slew him in the year four hundred ninety three in which year the Kingdome of the *Goths* had its beginning in Italy.

CHAP. XIX.

Of Church-Affairs, from the year of Christ 450, to 491, where of the Synod of Chalcedon, and of the Heretiques *Peter Fullo*, *Cnaphrus*, *Moggus*, *Acacius*, and of *Henoticus* of *Zeno*; And of holy and Learned Men.

The fourth Oeconomical, or general Assembly, *Marcian* reigning as Emperour, and *Leo* chief Bishop, was solemnized in the year of Christ 451, in which *Eutyches* was condemned: the order or manner of whose proceeding I will conclude in a short abridgment.

Eutyches, an Abbot of *Constantinople*, was the author of a new heretic, which took away all difference of natures in Christ. He being (c) required for judgment by *Eusebius* Bishop of *Dorylaeum*, was condemned in an Assembly at *Constantinople*, by *Flavian* the Bishop of that City, in the year 448. The year following, through the endeavour of *Chrysaphius* an Eunuch, who was offended with *Flavian*, another Synod was had at *Ephesus*, which they name *Acacian*, that is, robbing; over which *Dioscorus* of *Alexandria* was called, he who in the year 444, succeeded *Cyril*. In that Assembly *Eutyches* was restored to communion, *Flavian* being displaced; (d) and

The Eutychian Heresy and the Order of the Chal. Synod
(c) Counc. Chal. Act 1. Liber. in Brevar. Vi. Tun. Marcell.

(e) and *Anatolius* an Elder, and Chancellor of *Dioscorus*, being ordained in his room. But both *Theodoret* and *Domnus* of *Antioch*, were reduced into order; although this last is gathered to have interposed unto that small Council, together with *Juzenal* of *Jerusalem*. *Flavian* while he calls on the Roman Bishop, being driven into banishment, and evilly intreated with fitts and beats, he dyed. The Embassadors of Rome being vexed, Pope *Leo* condemned this Synod, with whom, likewise *Dioscorus*, through a wicked boldness, renounced communion at *Alexandria*. All these things, *Theodosius*, otherwise a most religious Prince winking at, but deceived by *Chrysaphius*, were finished: when as *Pulcheria* was absent; who had given place in the year 447, to the reproaches of that gelded one, and *Eudocia* the Empress, in the administering the Government. At length the error being acknowledged, *Theodosius* sends *Eudocia*, sharply chidden, unto *Jerusalem*, and called home *Pulcheria* in the year 430, in which same year he dying, *Marcian* with *Pulcheria* his wife received the Empire; the (a) commanding, *Chrysaphius* was slain.

(b) Furthermore, in the year 451, there was a general Assembly solemnized at *Chalcedon*, of 630 Fathers; at which, Roman Embassadors were present, *Paschasius* *Lilybetanus*, and three others; and also *Dioscorus* himself. Moreover *Marcian* the Emperour with *Pulcheria*, and Officers and Senatours, were present. It was begun the 8th of the Ides of Octob. and after 13 sittings in Kal. Novemb. being finished, in which the Synod of robbers being repealed, (c) *Dioscorus* was condemned, and *Eutyches*; and the remembrance of *Flavian*, restored with honour. *Dioscorus* being sent away to *Gangra* of *Paphlagonia*, there ended his life. (d) The 29 Canons of that Council were least of all received by *Leo*. *Dioscorus* being driven out, and *Proterius* ordained in his place, the Alexandrians through the love of their new Prelate, were turned to sedition. But *Marcian* easily restrained them. After his death in the year 457, they began to tumult again, all the Hereticall Monks disturbing, whom *Timothy* *Alurus*, from a Monk, an Alexandrian Elder, (e) being, together with *Peter Moggus* a Deacon condemned by *Proterius*, a wicked and impure man, had moved against *Proterius*; (f) when as he running about thorow their Cells, feigned that an Angell, was sent to him, and commanded to make *Timothy* Bishop in his place. Neither was there a vain hope of so blockish an invention. *Proterius* on the very day of the preparation fleeing into the washing font or vessel, by the mad people, (a) or by the Souldiers, whom *Timothy*, the seat being now possessed, had privily sent, he was beheaded. *Victor Tununensis* is witness in his Chronicle, *Constantine* and *Rufus* being Consuls, which is the 457 year, *Proterius* was slain on the sixth holy-day of the last week of fasting. That year, Easter fell out on the first day before the Kalends of April, so the preparation happened the 4th. Kalends, by which the place of *Victor* is to be corrected, which is commonly faulty.

Anno 450
of Christ,
to 491.

(a) Niceph.
Chron.

The robbery
of the Synod
of Ephesus.

(a) Marcell.
Chr. Alex.
Counc. Chal.
Liberar.

Evag. b. 1.
ch. 4.

(b) Vict. Tun.
The council of
Chalcedon.

(c) Leo ep. 6.
Sc. Gelaf.
little work of
Execm.

Anast. to John
Diac. in Col.
Per. Sirm.

(d) Liberar.

(e) Theod.
Lect. 1.
Collect.

(f) Evag. 2.
ch. 8.

Vict. Tun.
Chron. Liber.
Theoph.

(a) Evag.

Ann. 410
of Christ,
to 491.

(b) Ep. 15.

(c) Theoph.
Liberat.

(d) Leo Pope,
ep. 99. & 100.
Ev. g. 2.
ch. 11.
Vic. Tunun.

(e) Theoph.

(f) Felix P.
ep. 3. 4.
Trifig. cor-
ri. pced.
(g) Liberat.
ch. 16.
Theoph.

(h) Vi. S. Tun.

(i) Liberat.
c. 16.

(k) Evag. 3.
c. 11.

(a) Simp. P.
ep. 14. & 16.
Evag. 3.
ch. 10.
Theoph.

(b) Niceph.
Chron.

(g) Simp.
ep. 17. & 18.
Liber. ch. 17.
& 18.
Evag. 3.
ch. 14.
Vic. Tun.

faulty. The letters of the Bishops of Egypt unto *Leo* the Emperour, say, *Proterius* to be slain on the very day of Easter. Perhaps they lo named the preparation, as in time past many had wont. (b) *Liberatus* affirmeth that was done on the day of the Lords Supper. Of the year, Pope *Leo* makes us certain in his Epistle 73, &c. which being dated in the year 457, do bewail that Tragedy of *Alexandria*.

Leo punished the authors of so great wickedness, with the cutting out of their tongues; he reserved *Timothy* for the judgment of the Bishops: and lastly, Pope (d) *Leo* being urgent, he commanded him to be carried farther off, first to *Gangra*, and then to *Chersuna*.

About that time another Plague infected the Church of *Antioch*, *Peter Fullo* an Elder at *Chalcedo*, of the Church of *Bassa*, following *Zeno* the Captain of the East, who afterwards was Emperour, in the year 463, (e) a multitude being provoked against *Martyrius* Bishop of that City, invaded his seat, and renewed the heretic of the *Theopscetes*, (f) those words being added to *Trisagius*, [who hast suted for us.] But straightway being by the Emperour condemned to banishment, he lay hid in the Monastery of the *Acemetes* at Constantinople. Untill *Leo* being dead, (g) *Enlilifus* the Tyrant taking the Empire, in the year 476, he restored as well this man as *Timothy*. Whom again *Zeno*, the dominion being recovered, in the year 477, expelled. (h) And in the same year *Alarus* dyed; whom (i) *Liberatus* affirmeth, to have taken away his life by poyson. Into whose place, the heretiques chose *Peter Moggus* Bishop; but *Timothy Solopaciolus* the succedent of *Proterius*, was restored to the seat by the Catholics; *Moggus* not being killed by *Zeno*, as (k) *Evagrius* hath written, but was compelled to live in exile.

(a) *Cnapheus* being cast out, *Stephen* a Catholique was ordained at *Antioch*; who in the year 479, was thrust thorow by the pages of *Fullo*, in the place of washing; after whom another *Stephen* was appointed for this man at *Calenum*, both Catholics.

(b) Then *Acacius* governed the seat of *Constantinople*, who was put in place of *Gennadius* in the year 471; a crafty or turn-coat man, and privily favouring the *Eutychian* heretic; but a wonderful crafts-master of dissembling. (c) By the perswasion of this man, *Zeno* cast out *John Talaidus*, who had been made Bishop of *Alexandria* after the death of *Timothy Solopaciolus*, and suffered *Peter Moggus* to return unto that seat in the year 482. Then he set forth a new form of faith so craftily composed, that the hereticks, even as the Catholics, might agree upon it; because he called it, *isornas*, that is, a Reconciler: but in that there was a disannulling of the Council of *Chalcedo*. *Vibar* saith, That was published *Trocundus* being Consul, which is the year 482. By the Emperour's Edict the Catholique Bishops resisted this wicked fellow: and amongst others, the head of all, *Felix* Bishop of *Rome*,

who was chosen after *Simplicius* in the year 483. (d) He from the Roman Council sent three Embassadors unto *Constantinople*. *Vitalis Troentinus*, *Misenus* Bishops of *Cuma*, and *Felix*, a defender of the Roman Church: who also summoned *Acacius* unto the judgment-seat of the Bishop of *Rome*; and took care, *Moggus* to be driven from *Alexandria*. *Misenus* and *Vitalis* being troubled by *Acacius*, they communed together with him and *Peter Moggus*: *Felix*, when as he stayed by reason of a disease, afterwards coming to *Constantinople*, was cast into prison. (e) For these things Pope *Felix* authorized two Embassadors, and declared a sentence of excommunication against *Acacius*: who repaying like for like, blotted out the name of *Felix*, out of the *Diptychs*, which are Church-Tables. That happened in the year 484.

(f) Moreover, *Peter Moggus* at *Alexandria*, *Henoticus* being received, while he studieth to deserve well of the Catholics, even as of Hereticks; and swimming on both sides, sometimes casts off the *Chalcedonian* Assembly, sometimes acknowledgeth it, runs into the hatred of them both. For many *Eutychians* fell off from him: who because they were neither of the Catholique party, nor could agree with their Bishop, were called [*Acephali*,] as if they should say, Without an head. The same went into divers divisions of Sects; of which it shall be treated a little after.

(a) At the same time, that is, about the year 485, *Xenais*, who is also *Philoxenus*, by birth a Persian, of a slavish condition, was made Bishop of *Jerapolis* by *Peter Cnapheus*; he first lifted up a standard of impiety against holy Images.

(b) And then *Cnapheus* dyeth in the year 486; *Peter Moggus* in the year 498. But *Acacius* in the year 488, about the keeping of whose remembrance in Church-Tables, the Bishops of *Constantinople* strove very long with the Bishops of *Rome*, as for they which were Catholics; (c) as *Euphemius*, who after *Flavianus* the heretique was carried up unto that seat in the year 489; for that cause he feared not the fellowship of the Apostolique seat.

(d) In *France*, the heretic of the *Predestinations* stood up, which had its beginning out of the books of *Augustine*, being ill understood. Of that sect, *Lucidus*, a certain one being chastised by *Faustus Regiensis*, returned into the way. Eleven Bishops subscribed to the Epistle of *Faustus* in the *Arelatian* Council, in the year 475; by which *Faustus* himself affirmeth, a hard piece of work was put upon him, of disputing concerning grace and free-will. he (a dart being let fly beyond his bounds) aspersed a little some Catholique things in his books. At the same time also was solemnized at *Lugdunum* an Assembly of 27 Bishops.

In *Africa* under the *Arrians* and Barbarian Princes, the Church was grievously oppressed: First of all *Geiserick* being King, who

Ann. 450
of Christ,
to 491.

(d) Liberat.
18. Evag. 3.
ch. 20. & 21.

(e) Ep. Syn.
Rom. Con. 2.
under Felix.

(f) Leont.
of Sects.
Ad. 5.

The beginning of the *Acephalians*.
(a) Anast.
Diac. in Nic.
Syn. 2. out
of Theod.

Leat. Theoph.
The first opposer of holy images.
(b) Theoph.
(c) Niceph.
16. ch. 9.

(d) Faustus
ep. to Leon.
rom. 3. Con.
France.

The *Vandalis*
trouble the
Church in
37 Africa.

37 years after *Carthage* was taken, in the 476, dyed, (c) as is gathered out of *Victor*. After this King *Hunericus* his son, when he had shewed himself moderate enough in the beginning, and less estranged from the Catholics, at length in the eighth and last year of his reign, of Christ 484, (f) in the month of Febr. he exercised an unheard of cruelty against them, he thrust out more than 334 Bishops into banishment; he cut short many of their tongues and hands; (g) who being brought unto *Constantinople*, and into other places, were for a miracle, when as they spake nevertheless, with a perfect voice. Which torment of the godly, a fearful death of the Tyrant in a short time followed; who in the going out of the 484 year, being consumed by worms, he perished.

For the greatest ornament to the Church in those times, in holiness joyned together with Learning, were first of all *Leo* the Great, the Bishop of Rome, (a) who from the year 440, to 461, almost 21 years, held the Roman Chair: and he dying, (b) April 11, had *Hilary* his successor; a man excelling in godliness and knowledge, and ability of speaking: by which garrisons he both defended the whole Church from the spot of Hereticks; and *Italy* from the cruelty of invading Barbarians; that the surname of *Great*, hath deservedly cleaved unto him.

In *Italy* also (c) holy *Epiphanius* Prelate of *Ticinum*, in the year 466, entered into the Bishoprick; whom *Theodorick* King of the Goths worshipped with singular observance; *Ennodius Ticinensis* wrote his Life.

In France, *Anian* Bishop of *Aurelia*, of whom I have made mention above. But ancient Histories witness, That this man two years after *Attila* was overcome by *Aetius*, passed into Heaven, Novemb 17. in the year of Christ 453. But because they tell, the same man to have succeeded *Eortius*; if that be so, one of the two must needs have fate very long: for *Ewortius* is he, who subscribed to the *Valentine* Council in the year of Christ 374, *Prosper* excepteth *Anian*, as *Sidonius* sheweth. In the same France, (d) *Sidonius Apollinaris* was famous, born of a famous stock; who had married *Papianilla* the daughter of *Avitus* the Emperour; and afterwards by the Governour was ordained Bishop of *Avernum* about the year 472; in which year also, or the foregoing, *Rhemigius* was taken to the Bishoprick of *Rhemes* very young. For (e) in an Epistle which he wrote in the year 523, he saith, he holds that dignity now 53 years.

Also (f) *Lupus* Bishop of *Trecena*, about the year 478, when he had been chief in that seat 52 years.

(g) There flourished at the same time *Principius* the brother of *Remigius*, Bishop of *Suesiona*. *Vedastus* of *Atrebatum*, afterward made Bishop; *Solemnis Carnotensis*.

(h) *Vidorinus* of *Aquitane*, by the desire of Pope *Hilary*, set forth an Easter Circle of 532 years, in the year 463.

In the East, *Gennadius* Bishop of *Constantinople*, who (a) succeeded *Anatolius* in the year 458, excelled in learning and holiness.

(b) *Severinus* Bishop of *Noricum*, dyed in the year 482. Jan. 8.

(c) That admirable man, *Simeon* of *Stylites*, dyeth about the year 461, when he had attained to the 109th year; and he was (d) born in the year 351, whose death being certainly known from God, (e) *Daniel* took to himself the same good manner of life.

(f) *Stadius* a certain man, built a famous Monastery at *Constantinople*, into which he brought over some out of the house of the *Acemetes*, in the year 462.

The End of the Sixth Book.

LI

THE