

Anno 491 of Christ, to 527.



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

The Seventh Book.

W Herein are contained the Years from the 491 of CHRIST, unto 641.

CHAP. I.

Of Anastasius, and Justinus; and what things (they reigning) were carried on in the Eastern Empire; from the year 491, to 527.

(a) Theod. I. c. 2. Evag. 3. ch. 29. (b) Viti. Tun. Marcell. Theoph.

(c) Leon of Sect. The virtues of Anastasius mixt with vices.

Zeno (a) being dead with his wife Ariadna, Anastasius undertook the Empire of the East in the year 491, (b) Olybrius being alone Consul, of the order of the Gentlemen-Officers, not as yet recorded among the Senate. His Country was Dyrrachium: and before that he took the Command, he gave unto Euphemius the Patriarch of Chalcedon a profession of his faith, witnessed with his own hand-writing. (c) For he was a favourer of the Eutybian Opinion, and of the flock of the Doubters, whereby he pleased Henoticon, or reconciler of Zeno. Therefore Euphemius believed that he was tyed fast by that Caution, which

which he laid up in the yearly Registers of the Church. But when he was made partaker of his desire, he openly returned to falshood, and ceased not to fight against the Catholiques; otherwise a profitable Prince to the Common-wealth: the which being overcharged by too much taxes, he eased, with the highest approbation of all.

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(d) He is praised especially in that kind, because he took away Chrysargyrum, or the gold and silver poll-money. That was a tribute, which had been laid upon all heads as well as on great beasts and lesser cattel; even on dogs: yea, he forbid it to be required in the ninth year of his Empire. As soon as he obtained the Empire, he had something to do with the Isaurians, who under Zeno, their friend and Countryman, could do much in the Common-wealth. Longinus, Zenons brother being frustrated of his hope, to enjoy the Empire, was turned out into Isaura, and with him were all the people of Isaura to depart out of their City.

(d) Evag. 3. c. 39. Theoph. Cedren.

(a) Hence arose that Isaurick war, wherein Longinus was their General which began in the year of our Lord four hundred ninety two, and ended Anno 497. which was the sixth year of the Wars.

The Isaurick war. (a) Marcell. Theoph. Evag. 3. c. 35.

(b) Two years after, that is, in the 499th year, the Bulgarians first daring to make incursions into the Roman Territories, wasted Thracia, and afterwards began to be formidable: (c) And the Persians in the mean time, that they might want nothing to keep a wicked Prince under, they over-ran the East, and took Amida by the treachery of the Monks of that place, whom Vitor Cabades commanded to be put to death for an example, Anno 502. Anastasius sent three Generalls with three Armies against him, such great Armies as never before the like were seen, as (d) Procopius,

(b) Marcell. The Persian War. (c) Marcell. Theoph.

but Marcellinus saith that they were not above 15000, but their discord amongst themselves, made this great preparation of no effect: yet soon after this, Cabades being defeated, by the vertue and magnanimity of Celer, Master of the offices, a very valiant man, he concluded a peace with the Romans, and having received a vast sum of money, he delivered up Amida, and some other Towns, Anno 505. as Theophanes and Marcellinus do declare. (e)

(d) Procop. apud Phot. N. 63.

In this same year, the temerity and indiscretion of the Roman Captains, brought not a small losse and detriment to the Romans, for Sabinian had a very bad successe in fighting against Mundo Gera. Anastasius having hardened his heart against to many Arguments of an angry God, he ceased not to tread underfoot the Catholick interests, by divulging his own heresy.

(e) Marcell.

(f) For he forbid by a wicked Appendix, the Trisagium hymn once to be sung, Qui Crucifixus es pro nobis, publicly in the Church, to his great danger: for hence arose a grievous sedition of the people, in the year 514. which drove Anastasius to hide his head, his Wife Ariadna censuring him for his impiety. In the same year also (g) Vitulianus, a Scythian Generall of the confederates; for so

The Trisagium corrupted by Anastasius. (f) Theoph. (g) Marcell. Viti. Tun. Evag. 3. c. 24. zon. Theoph.

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were the Goths called, as Jornandes records, under pretence of defending the Catholick interest, he rebelled against Anastasius, and having made a great slaughter, and drawn his Army near to the City, he granted them peace upon that condition, that Pope Hormisdas should assemble a Synod, which might take a care of the state of the Church, which was in the 515 year of Christ, but Anastasius by his wonted practices, deluded and made void the desires and intentions of the Catholicks, making no Conscience to lye and forswear himself after the manner of the Manichees, whose erroneous opinions he had embraced: Evagrius writes that there was also a Sea-fight, and that Vitalian was beaten by Marinus Syrus. But Zonaras saith, that by the industry of Proclus the Mathematician, were made Brasse Prospectsives, which burnt Vitalian's Navies, by which means Maximus obtained a most remarkable Victory, which soon after was followed with an agreement of peace.

(a) In that age, as Marcellinus saith, in the year five hundred and fifteen, the Hungs having passed through Armenia, wasted and destroyed all Cappadocia, and came unto Lycaonia. And Ariadna Augusta, having lived sixty years, dyed in her Palace.

(b) At last in the five hundred and eighteenth year of our Lord there having been such tumult as the like never was, because Anastasius had defiled and corrupted the Trisagium hymn, Anastasius laying down his imperiall dignity, induced the people to compassion and tendernesse towards him, who intreated him to reassume it again. (c) But the eleventh of Aprill was stricken dead by a Thunderbolt (d) in the eighty eighth year of his age, having governed the Empire (e) twenty seven years, and three Monthes. The rumour is, that a little before his death there appeared to him, a man of a dreadful shape, who holding a book in his hand shewed him that fourteen years should be cut off out of his life, because of his impiety. Its a thing admirable that he had such a long time appointed him to live, which if he had completed, he would have lived 102 years.

Justine being already aged, succeeded after Anastasius was dead, the 9th of July, in the same year, (f) 518. He was a Thracian by Nation, descended of Parents of low degree, but an eminent person in Religion and godlinesse: whose wife Lupicina, having changed her name, was called Euphemia. As soon as he had assumed the Purple Gown, he put to death Amantius the Steward, and Andreas the Chamberlain, and also Theocritus whom Amantius the Eunuch would have made Emperour: he made Vitalian in whom he much confided, Generall of the Militia, who in the seventh Month of his Consulship, in the five hundred and twentieth year of Christ, was stabbed in the Palace, as Marcellus saith; or by a sudden uproar of the people, as Theophanes asserts; or, as (a) Evagrius saith, by Justins treachery, or by Justinian Patricius's faction, as Vithor Tununenfs affirms.

(b) Tzathis

a) Marcell. Viâ. Tun.

b) Evag. 3. in fine Marcell.

c) Theoph. Anastasius's deplorable death.

d) Viâ. Tun. e) Marcell. Zon. Ged. Theoph. Paul. Diac. l. 15.

f) Evag. 4. Marcell. Viâ. Tun. Theoph. Zon. Ced. Niceph. 17. c. 1. Chr. Alex. Vitalian's death.

g) Evag. 4. c. 3.

(b) Tzathius the King of the Lazores, rebelling against the Persians, comes to Justinus to Constantinople in the year 522, and after he had embraced the Christian Faith, the Emperour bestowed upon him royall garments. Which deed Cabades King of the Persians taking ill, he resolved to declare wars to the Romans, but suddenly alter he concluded a peace and alliance with them. (c) Then as he intended, that Justine should adopt Chosroes his youngest son, whom he had designed to succeed him, he was rejected by Proclus the Treasurer.

(d) In the dayes of this Emperour, Antioch was afflicted by a great losse, for it was almost all overthrowen by a strong Earthquake upon the twenty ninth of May, in the year 526. being the 8th year of Justin's Empire, and not the 7th; a great burning immediately followed the Earthquake.

At last Justine, in the 527th year, when (e) Marcianus was Consul, created Emperour Justinian, his sisters son, whom having made most noble, he had created Cesar in the year five hundred twenty four, as Vithor Tunun. records, and then died of a wound four Monthes after, in August, being the (f) seventy seventh year of his age, having ruled the Empire nine years and a Month.

Procopius in his Suppressed History, saith that he was wonderfully ignorant of Learning, in so much that he could not write his own name, wherefore what is read of Justinian in Suidas, that he was ἀμάθης ἡσυχίου ἀνδρῶν & ἀνομάχου, ignorant of all learning, and no: knowing the Letters, is to be understood of Justinus, and not of Justinian, saith (g) Alemannius, for he proves that Justinian was a very learned man. For which cause also Suidas supposeth that Justinus was taken for Justinus, concerning which we must consider farther.

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(b) Chron. Alex. Theoph. Zon. Ced. &c. (c) Procop. 1. Pers. Theoph. Zon.

(d) Evag. 4. c. 5. Theoph. Nice. 1. c. 4.

(e) Marcell. Viâ. Tun. Chr. Alex. Theoph.

(f) Ch. Alex. Theoph. Paul. Diac. in fine ch. 15. Justine was no part of a Scholler.

(g) In Not. ad Procop.

CHAP. II.

Of the affairs of the west under King Theodoricus, and of the Franks, and their Prince, Chlodoveus, of the Burgundians, Wisigoths, and Alaricus.

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Theodoricus King of the Ostrogoths, having subdued Odoacre in the West, obtained Italy, Anno 493. (a) Albinus then being Consul, who endeavoured to establish and settle his Kingdom, by the assinty of the neighbour Princes: for he married Amalenda (b) sister to Chlodoveus King of the Franks, as Aimonius saith, and not his daughter: which Jornandes and (c) Frecculfus do reckon amongst his daughters, which he had by his Concubine, one of whom was married to Alaricus King of the Wisigoths, and the other to Sigismund King of the Burgundians: And he so governed

Theodoricus King of the Ostrogoths. (a) Cassiod.

(b) Aim. 2. c. 1. (c) To. 2. l. 5. c. 18.

Anno 431
or Chnut,
to 57.

The exploits
of the Franks
under Chlo-
doveus.

(d) Greg. 2.c.

27. A. moius

1 c. 13.

(e) Greg. 3. c.

2. Aimo. 1.

c. 12.

(f) Greg. 2.c.

31. Aimo. c. 19.

(g) Greg. Tu-

ron. 1. c. 31.

(h) Tom. 1.

Conc. Gall.

(i) Tom. 1.

Con. Gall.

Hincm in cap.

Cat. call. 35.

(k) In vita S.

Rem. apud.

Sur. 13. Jan.

& in capie.

Car. Cal. 35.

(l) Lib. 1. c. 13.

(d) Greg. Aimo.

Chlodoveus's

war with the

Burgundians.

(e) Greg. Tu-

ron. 1. c. 32.

Aimo. p. a. c. 19.

Gundebaldus's

Laws.

verned the Republick at first, that he might worthily have been compared with any one of the best *Cæsars*; and although by the peoples Law, he maintained the *Arian* opinion, he with much faithfullness preserved the rights of the Romans, and the liberty of the Church, but waxing old, he became cruell and barbarous.

(d) At this time the Kingdome of the Franks in Gallia, under their King *Chlodoveus*, began to extend far and near. Having overcome and killed *Syagrius*, the Earl, *Egidius's* son, who governed the *Soissons* in the fifth year of his reign, and of Christ four hundred eighty six, and in the tenth of his reign, and of Christ four hundred ninety one. Having subdued the (e) *Turingians*, he married *Chlotildes*, daughter to *Chilpericus* of Burgundy, the brother of *Gundobald*, by which being often exhorted to embrace the Christian Religion, (f) at length he obeyed her advice, in the year six hundred ninety six, after that, in the fight that he fought with the *Almans*, near *Tolbiacum* in the *Ubes*, he had experienced the present assistance of *Chlotildes's* God, whom he invoked. Having subdued his enemies near (g) *Remis*, he was received into the Communion of the Church by *St Remigius* Bishop of that City, (h) and with him his sister *Albofledis*, which died not long after, and also his other sister, *Lantibidis*, from her *Arian* opinion became a good Catholic. He was baptized on the day of Christs Nativity, as it appears by (a) *Avitus* Epistle, by which he congratulates him his assumption of the Christian Faith: (b) *Flodoardus* and *Aimoinus* add farther, that when (c) *Hincmarus* a boy, carried a Viall wherein was the sacred unction, and was shut in by the flocking of the multitude, that then at the prayers and request of this Holy Prelate, there fled to him a Dove from Heaven, which brought another Viall in her beak, wherewith was *Chlodoveus* anointed: and since that time are all the kings of France consecrated and anointed at *Rheims*, but *Gregory* makes no mention of this.

(j) Not long after this did *Chlodoveus* make war against *Gundebaldus*, the king of the Burgundians, to revenge the death of *Chilpericus* his father in law: for *Gunderick* king of that Nation, taking his Originall of *Abanaricus* Prince of the Goths, had left four sons, *Gundebaldus*, *Godegisilus*, *Chilpericus*, and *Godomarus*. *Gundebaldus*, having killed *Childeric* and his wife, as also *Godomar*, he reigned with *Godegisilus*; therefore at the instant request of *Chlotildes*, and *Godegisilus*, he gave battell to (e) *Gundebaldus*. And having overcome him near *Dijons* Castle, commanded him to satisfy himself with the half of the kingdome, and the other half he gave to *Godegisilus*, and layed an impost upon both: *Chlodoveus* being departed, *Gundobaldus* kills his brother *Godegisilus*, having on a sudden besieged *Vienna* wherein he was, and taken it. Then having shaken off the French yoke, he recovered all that territory that now is known by the name of Burgundy, and ordained Laws to his people, which very likely were signed in the year five hundred and one, when *Arienus* was Confull, or enacted in the year following.

(k) *Alaric's*

(f) *Alaricus* king of the Wisigoths fearing, not without good reason, the increasing power of the French he desires to enter into friendship with *Chlodoveus*: but as they were of different religion, (for the Goths were *Arrians*) their friendship lasted not long, for a while after, from secret grudges, there broke forth an open hatred, and hence a war. *Chlodoveus* fought five year before his death, the five hundred and seventh year of Christ, as (g) *Gregorius* saith with *Alaricus* in the *Vocladians* fields, ten miles from the City of *Paris*. And having defeated his Army, he killed him with his own hands, who had already ruled (a) twenty three years in *Gallia* and *Spain*, hence pursuing his victory, he added to his kingdome all that which was from the River *Ligeris* to the *Rhosne* together with *Tulose*. But the Province of *Narbonne*, which was called the first Province of France, remained in the Goths subjection, and thence it began to be called *Gothia*: For *Amalaricus*, his father *Alaricus* being dead, hastily flying into Spain, he retained under his power Spain, with that part of France which we have already named: *Theodoricus* king of Italy possessed all what was beyond the *Rhosne*, that is the other Countrey of the *Narbonnes*, and the Alps by the Sea side. *Isidorus* saith, that *Alaricus* death was in the year 507. it being the same year that *Giselicus* whom he had by his Concubine, striving to possess the Kingdome, was expelled out of it by *Theodoricus*, who having taken upon him the tuition and Guardianship of *Amalaricus*, his Nephew, he ruled Spain, and all the other Dominions of the Wisigoths 15 years, by Governours and Deputies, as *Isidorus* relates.

The divine providence gave to *Chlodoveus*, above all other Princes of the World, in those dayes such happy and joyfull success, as oftentimes by miracles, his wars were confirmed to be guided of God, such as are recorded by (b) *Gregory* of Turine, amongst which is that remarkable thing: That hastning against *Alaricus*, having encamped near the River *Vigenna*, he found a shallow place by the direction of a Hind that passed over the River before him, through which he transported his Army to the other side, and after this Victory preparing to besiege *Engoulesme*, the walls of the City falling down of their own accord, gave him an easy entrance into the City: (c) Which things being known. The Emperour *Anastasius* the year following, the victory of *Voles*, in the year of his Consulat, sent a standard to *Chlodoveus*. And he went in procession in *St. Martins* Church at Turine, under whose protection and help he thought he was come to so great an honour, with his belt, his Purple Gown, and his Diadem. Then coming to Paris, there he established his Throne in the year of our Lord 507, with so happy successes.

Cassiodorus saith, that in the year of Christ 508. the next year after the *Vocladian* fight, when *Celer* and *Venantius* were Confulls, the *Franks* were overcome by *Theodoricus* King of the *Ostrogoths*, and that *Gallia* was taken out of their hands: there being slain above

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(i) Greg. 2.c.

35.

(g) Greg. 2.

c. 45.

Chlodoveus

overcometh

Alaricus and

the Goths in

France.

(a) *Isid.* Chr.

(b) Greg. 2.

c. 37.

Aim. 1. c. 21.

(c) Greg. 2. c.

38. *Aimo.*

Paris is made

the head City

of the King-

dome.

Anno 491
 of Christ,
 to 527.
 (a) Procop. 1.
 Goth.
 (b) Cassiod.
 3. ep. 10.
 (c) Procop. 1.
 Goth.
 (d) Greg. 3.
 c. 5.
 (e) Ado.
 Chron.
 Anno 492.
 (f) Greg. 1.
 c. 42. & 43.
 Anno. 1.
 c. 25.
 Clodoveus's
 death.
 (g) Tom. 1.
 Con. Gall.
 (h) Greg.
 Tur. 1. 3. c. 7.
 (i) Procop. 1.
 Goth.
 Theodorick's
 depravation
 and death.
 (a) Ibid.
 Chron.

above 30000 of them, as saith *Jornandes*; but of this I have found nothing amongst our own Historiographers. *Procopius* (a) relates, that the *Franks* being driven away from the siege of *Caracasone*, and having forsaken the Countrey of *Narbonnes*, obtained *Aquitania*, and that *Theodorick* let them have that part of the Countrey, because he could not easily drive them out. (b) But that they defended and kept *Arelais* from being surrendered to the *Goths*, *Cyprian* in *Cesar's* life witnesseth it.

(c) Neither may I omit what our Historiographers themselves have not mentioned, whereof *Procopius* hath spoken; That the *Franks* made a League offensive with King *Theodorick* against the *Burgundians*, and that the *Goths* delaying the time purposely, at length arrived when the fight was ended, and so without receiving any losse or detriment, they divided the spoyle with the *Franks*, equally sharing the Kingdom, which it's like came to passe about the 508 year of Christ, it being after the *Wisigoth's* great defeat, although at that time the *Burgundian* Kingdom was not utterly exting out of *France*, (d) for *Gundeald* being defeated and dead, *Sigismund* his son kept still what remained, who hearkening to *St. Avit*, the Bishop of *Vienne*, he changed his *Arrian* heresie to the *Catholike* faith.

(f) At this time *Clodoveus* raging against his nearest friends, put them almost all to death; and at last in the 45th year of his age, and the 30th of his reign, 12 years after *St. Martin's* death, as *Gregorius* saith, he dyed in *Paris*, which seemeth to be the 5th of Christ, when *Secundinus* and *Felix* were Consuls; for whom *Felix* was Consul, upon the 6th of July, it's remarked, That *Clodoveus* convoked the (g) first Synod at *Orleans*.

(i) His four sons divided equally his Kingdom amongst themselves, as then was the custome. *Theodoricus* whom he had of a Concubine, kept the seat of his Kingdom at *Mets*, *Clodimirus* at *Orleans*, *Clotharius* at *Soissons*, and *Childebert* at *Paris*.

(i) *Theodorick* the King of the *Ostrogoths*, degenerating in his latter dayes from his first laudable and good qualities wherewith he was endowed, as we have said, into cruelty; he put to death *Symmachus*, and his son in law, who were both accused of a false crime; which deed having perpetrated, as he had the head of a huge fish set before him at Supper, he imagined that he saw *Symmachus's* head; and being affrighted by this dreadful sight, he soon after dyed, 35 years after the death of *Odoacer*, in the year of Christ 528, being the 564th year of *Spain*, as (a) *Ibidem* witnesseth.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

The Ecclesiastical Affairs under Anastasius, and the other Princes, from the Year of Christ 491, unto 527.

Anno 491
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The Churches estate could not but be very full of trouble under an Emperour, who was such an opposite enemy to the Catholick parties.

Anastasius, of the number of the (b) *Acephalians* and *Hesitants*, and also adhering to the *Manicheans*, gave liberty to every one to professe what opinion he would: And he mortally hated the Catholick Bishops, expelling *Euphemius* Bishop of *Constantinople* out of his seat, having oftentimes laid snares for him; in whose place was ordained *Macedonius*, (c) Anno 495, in the 5th year of *Anastasius's* Empire, who subscribed to *Zenon's Henoticum*; and for this cause the Catholicks refusing his company, suffered much.

At that time was the Church of *Constantinople* separated and divided from the society of the Roman-See, because the Bishops would not blot out of the sacred Tables of *Constantinople*, *Acacius's* name, who did dye in a Schism and heresie, or durst not; whom to recall to their duty and concord, the Pontiffs of Rome omitted nothing. First (d) *Gelasius*, who in the 492 year of Christ succeeded Pope *Felix*: (e) He the year following did in vain persuade *Euphemius* and *Anastasius* by the means of *Fauftus* Master of the Offices, sent to *Constantinople* by *Theodorick*: Then *Anastasius*, who succeeded to *Gelasius* in the Papal office, in the 496 year of our Lord, and also *Symmachus*, who succeeded *Anastasius* in the 498 year, did all endeavour to obtain it; but it was so impossible to persuade the Emperour *Anastasius* to peace and unity, that on the contrary, he poured forth the pestilence of his breach and dissension upon the Catholike Church, which exhorted him to love and reconciliation: *Festus*, a certain Roman Senatour, being sent by *Theodorick* to *Constantinople*, having secretly promised to *Anastasius* the Emperour, that *Anastasius* the Pontiff of Rome should subscribe to *Zenon's Henoticum*; as he returned to Rome, and found Pope *Anastasius* dead, *Symmachus* being already by a legal election ordained, some certain factious persons being corrupted with money, opposed to him another Pope called *Lawrence*, in the year of Christ 498; whence arose murders and disobeisances: which to prevent and remedy, the decision of the whole controversie, (according to *Odoacer's* law) was referred to the King, (who was *Theoricus*); he gave sentence in the behalf of *Symmachus*: So this burning, a little quenched, flamed out the more soon after: (a) Therefore in the year 501, and some following, were held several Synods at Rome about it, by King *Theodorick's* command; and *Lawrence* in the same year 501 was condemned. But the year following, *Odoacer's* Law was abrogated, by which he had forbid-

(b) Evag. 3.
 c. 30. & 31.
 The Emperour
Anastasius an
 Heretick.
 (c) Marcell.
 Theoph.
 Theod. Le 3.
 The Schism
 of the Church
 of
Constantinople
 because of
Acacius.
 (d) Anast.
 (e) Gelas.
 ep. Tom. 2.
 Conc.
 The Schism
 of Rome un-
 der Pope
Symmachus.
 (a) Tom. 4.
 Conc. in Syn-
 odis tempore
Symmachi.

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(b) Theoph.

Severus the
Heretic's be-
ginning.

(c) Marcell.
Evag. 3.
ch. 32.

(d) Marcell.
(e) Anast.
Biblioth.

(a) Hormisdas
epist. tom. 2.
Concil.
The Peace of
the Church
mediated by
Justinus.

(b) Suggestio
legatorum
ad Hormisd.
Tom. 2. Conc.

(c) Lib. cont.
Mocia. p. 65.

(d) Evag.
(e) Evag. 4.
ch. 4.
Severus in-
fected Egypt.
(f) Liberat.
c. 19. Leont.
de sectis.
Act. 7. & 10.
Vid. Tunun.

den the election of the Roman Pontiff without the King's command; herein, above all others, was to praised the endeavour of *Eusebius* of *Tibick*, who gallantly pleaded *Symmachus's* cause against the Schismatics: *Anastasius* in the mean time endeavouring to amplify and spread his heresie, brought in every one; therefore did he admit into *Constantinople*, *Xenaya*, Prince of the *Manichees* in the (b) 506th year of Christ, and in the 509th year he received *Severus* of the *Acephalians* sect, a notorious person, with some 200 Monks coming along with him, and entertained them all very honourably: And this was the beginning of that filthy *Severus*, who in the year (c) 513, possessed by violence the Antiochian Bishoprick, out of which *Flavianus* because of his constant zeal for the Catholick profession had bin turned out, and he attempted to bring all them of the East to the condemnation of the Chalcedonian Synod: but he turned out of their places those Catholique Bishops, who opposed to him first *Elias* Bishop of *Jerusalem*, then (d) *Macedonius* in the 511th year of Christ.

(e) Pope *Symmachus* being taken out of this world, *Hormisdas* who was elected in his place, endeavoured as much as he could, to re-unite into one communion both the Churches, by the means of General *Vitelian*, who for that cause had taken up arms against *Anastasius*; but he deceived them both by his old craftinesse.

(a) He being dead, and *Justinian* a most Religious Prince governing the Empire, *Hormisdas* obtained what he had so earnestly endeavoured in the year of our Lord 519, having sent Embassadors to *Constantinople*, amongst whom *Germanus* of *Capua* was a very godly man, and therefore by their means and labour was condemned the memory of *Acacius*, *Euphemius*, and *Macedonius*, with all other hereticks; and also of *Zenon* and *Anastasius* both Emperors, and there was a full peace concluded, and renewed unity by the East Countrey Churches with the See of *Rome*, (b) which as *Hormisdas's* Embassadors went to declare and proclaim along the Countrey: amongst them was one *John* a Bishop of *Theſſalonica*, who was cruelly and ignominiously entreated by the people of *Theſſalonica*, who were of the faction of *Dorotheus* Bishop; for which cause *Dorotheus* being warned to appear before *Justinus*, the Judges being bribed, he escaped with a small punishment. This discord of the East and West Churches lasted almost 40 years, as

(c) *Facundus* writes, that is, reckoning exactly 36 years, which being numbered from the 484th year of Christ, at which time Pope *Felix* anathematized *Acacius*, unto the 519th of Christ, do belong unto the 6th of *Hormisdas*.

(d) Then *Justine* by Edicts and punishments restrained the Hereticks, and restored the Catholick Bishops, he commanded *Severus's* tongue to be pulled out of his mouth, because he had usurped by robbery the Bishoprick of Antioch; but he fled with *Julian* Bishop of *Halicarnassus* into Egypt, (e) the first year of *Justinus's* Empire, in the month of September, and there spread the contagion of his error, (f) inasmuch, that at that time there was

divers

divers divorcements and separations of that sect in Alexandria, some of them affirming the body of Christ to be corruptible, as *Severus*; and others incorruptible, as *Julian* of *Halicarnassus*. *Timothy* of *Alexandria* followed *Severus*; and *Julianus* was followed by *Themistheus* his Deacon, who separating himself from *Timothy*, broached forth the new heresie of the *Agnetics*; hence arose the division of the *Corrupticolites*, that is, that held Christ's body corruptible; and of the *Incorrupticolites*, which held Christ's body to be incorruptible, or of the phantasticks.

(g) There also arose in *Constantinople* an idle question by the Monks of *Syria*, Whether any mention might be made of the Trinity; concerning which thing the Catholicks fell not a little at variance amongst themselves. (a) *Maxentius* was one of those Monks, who made his apology against the Pontiff *Hormisdas's* Epistle, wherein he with his Companions was remarked.

(b) Now as *Justine* was afflicting and tormenting the Hereticks, and especially the Arrians, whose Churches he joynted to the Catholicks: *Theodoricus* an Arrian Prince taking it ill, he sent Pope *John* who had succeeded *Hormisdas*, in the year 513, to *Justinus*, that he would abstain from farther wronging and injuring the Arrians, threatening, That if he did not do it, that he would reciprocally rage with cruelty all Italy over. The Emperour received most honourably the Pontiff, (c) and he the first of all the Emperours received of him the honour of Imperial Majesty. *Justinus* being overcome by his prayers, he desisted from farther persecuting the Arrians, if we may believe *Miscella* the Deacon: but this *John* himself saith quite otherwise, in his second Epistle, because that being then returned to *Rome*, he was cast into prison, where worn out with grief, he dyed at *Ravennes* the 12th of June, as *Anastasius* saith, Anno 526; at which time also *Theodoricus* put to death by the sword *Beatus* and *Symmachus*, who dying 90 dayes after *John*, he seemed to a certain Fryer cast down into Hell headlong, (d) as *St. Gregory* relates in his Dialogues.

Annos 491
of Christ,
to 527.

(g) Epist.
Hormif.
Tom. 2.
Conc.

(a) Tom. 4.
Bibl. P. P.

(b) Marcell.
Theoph.
Diac. 15.
Greg. Pop. 3.
Dial. Niceph.
17. c. 9.

(c) Anast.
Bibl.

Theodoric's
cruelty.

(d) Greg. 4.
Dial.

CHAP. IV.

Of Excellent Persons, who by their Piety and Learning adorned and enriched that Age.

IN that Age *Fulgentius* for Piety and Learned Divinity carried it above all others, (e) who went to *Rome* the same year that *Theodorick* entered into it, by *Cassiodorus's* account, being the year of our Lord 500; but being made Bishop of *Rupes*, he was banished with others by King *Thrasamund* into *Sardinia*, and then after *Thrasamund's* death in the (f) 512th year of Christ, he returned; after that *Hilderic*, *Hunrick's* son, had restored peace to the Churches of *Africa*. *Ferrand Diaconus*, a most notable writer in those dayes was his disciple.

(e) Vita Fulg.
apud Sur.
Jan. 1.

(f) Ibid.
Chron.

Anno 491
of Christ,
to 527.

(a) Tom. 1.
Conc. Gall.

(b) Flodoard.
l. 2. c. 21. &
18.

(c) Tom. 1.
Conc. Gall.
p. 224.

(d) Tom. 1.
Conc. Gall.

(e) Marianus
Scorus Mel-
singh. in SS.
Hiber.

(f) Cyril in
vita S. Sab-
bas.

(g) Niceph.
17. c. 4. & 5.
Evag. 4.
c. 6.

(h) Aimo. 1.
c. 17.
(i) Id. & Si-
geb. Anno
495.

(a) Sur. 11.
Febr. Aimo. 1.
c. 24.

In France shined S. *Casarius* Bishop of *Arles*, (a) whom we read to have been one of the Council of *Agathus*, held in the 506th year of Christ, and lived unto *Vigilius's* time, of whom he received a letter in the year 538.

Also *Avitus* Bishop of *Vienna*, of whom, and by whom the *Burgundians* received the Catholique faith.

(b) Item, St. *Rhemigius* Bishop of *Rhemes*, and deservedly called, *The Apostle of the Franks*; he was invested of that Bishoprick in the 571 year of Christ, being then 22 years old, as *Hincmarus* and *Flodoardus* do assert; for in his (c) Epistle that he writ in the year of Christ 523, unto the three Bishops, he testifieth, That he had executed the Bishop's office 53 years already; he dyed before the 535th year, being that in this same year was held a Council at *Auxergnes*, wherein was *Flavius* Bishop of *Rhemes*; Then are *Hincmarus* and *Flodoardus* mistaken, in saying, that he officiated in the Bishoprick 74 years, and lived 96.

In Italy *Ennodus* Bishop of *Ticena*, whose labour and work we have above declared to have been very great against the Schismatics under Pope *Symmachus*; also then lived *Claudius* Bishop of *Vesontium*, who was in the (d) *Epaonian* Synod, held in the year 517.

(e) In *Ireland*, St. *Patrick* first Bishop amongst them, dyed in the year 491, being then 82 years old, as it may be gathered out of *Marianus's* account; though he himself attributes him 92 years; and others 123, or 122, as *Sigebertus*; some say that he lived 134 years, whereof he lived 60 in that Island preaching Christ.

In the East lived (f) St. *Sabbas* the Fryer, who by his Piety and holiness adorned *Palestina*, and at that time maintained the Catholique Faith against the infectious impiety of *Anastafius* the Emperour. St. *John Silentiarius*, who from Bishop of *Collen* in *Armenia*, turned a Monk, was his disciple.

(g) Two *Zofimus's* are reckoned amongst the Worthies of that Age, one living solitary in *Phoenicia*, and the other in a certain Monastery in *Palestina*, who both forefaw from God that calamity that befell *Antioch* in *Justinus's* time.

In *Gallia*, (h) *Launomarus* of *Carneton*, and (i) *Maximus* of *Orleans*, were a great honour to the Fryeries; *Maximus* built the *Mician's* Monastery near to the City, he was St. *Euspicius's* Nephew. *Clodoveus* as he went first to *Orleans*, brought them both thither along with him, as writes *Aimoinus*; *Sigebert* calls that Monastery of the *Mirians*, *Maximus's* Monastery; and *Aimoinus* calls it, the Monastery of the *Initians*, that is, the *Micians*, and retains still the name; also *Avitus* and *Carilefus*, *Maximus's* disciples.

(a) Then *Sererinus* the Abbot, who healed King *Chlodoveus* of a grievous sicknesse at *Paris*; in the year 508; *Aimoinus* calls him the Abbot of the *Aganian* Monastery; but it's not like, that it was already built then, because that afterward it was built by *Sigismund* King of the *Burgundians*, St. *Avitus* being the Author of it,

it, as *Ado* of *Vienna* writes; (b) St. *Equitius* flourished in Italy about the same time.

Casiodorus and *Beatus* have obtained great honour of sincerity, virtue and excellent doctrine under *Theodorick* King of Italy; (c) *papeſtar* Bishop in *Africa* did write to Pope *Hormisdas* concerning the Chronicles of the Kings; also *John Maxentius*, one of those Monks of *Scythia*, of whom is here above made mention, hath presumed to write (d) against Pope *Hormisdas*, who seems somewhat aspersed with the *Eutychiean* mist.

(e) Virgin St. *Genoveſa*, the Patroness of the *Parisians*, yea of all the *Franks*, is said by *Sigebertus* to have dyed in the year that the first Synod was kept at *Orleans*, being the last year of *Chlodoveus's* reign, and of our Lord 511, the being fourscore years old; and by this, her birth will appear to be about the year 431, and that will be more probable that *Beda* saith of St. *German* and *Lupus's* pilgrimage, and also *Sigebert*, that it was in the year 446, and not as *Priscper* saith 429, but (f) *Aimoinus* saith, That she attained to (f) *L. 1. c. 4.* *Clitbarius*, and *Childebertus's* dayes.

Anno 527
of Christ,
to 65.

(b) Greg. p. 1.
dialog. l. 1.
(c) Epist.
Horm.

(d) Extrat in
Bibl. pat.

(e) The Life
of S. Gen.
apud Sur.
Jan. 3.

(f) L. 1. c. 4.

CHAP. V.

Of *Justinian the Emperour*, and of those things that came to passe during his Empire in the East, where it's spoken of the utter destruction of the Vandals power in *Africa*; and of the Gothick warr.

Anno 527 of Christ, unto 565.

WHEN *Maxortius* was Consul, (a) as it is taken from the Records of all Annals, that is, in the 527 year of Christ, *Justinian*, in the month of April, his Uncle being alive; in the month of August, after his death, being already of age; for he was (b) either 45, (c) or 44 years old, governed the Empire. (d) Although *Procopius* thinks, that he was much younger, when he saith, That as *Justine* ruled the Empire *supra* *river*, he attained to the Government of the Common-wealth; he was a Prince of divers qualities, and indued with virtues, as well as bespotted with vices; for he was vehemently zealous for Piety and Religion; the which he hath testified by several Edicts of his own, for the preservation and propagation of the Catholique Faith, and Ecclesiastical Government; but he at last fell into *Eutychieus's* error, then all his life-time he was defiled with the spots of extortion, covetousnesse, and unfaithfulnesse; (e) *Procopius* in his work called *anecdotes*, that is to say, *Suppressed*, declares that he was unjust in many and horrid things; the which he durst not have done in *Justinian's* dayes against the people, wherein he declares something of *Justinian*, *Theodora*, and *Belisarius*, to be wondered at, nor so much as known or believed by the vulgar. None can dissent from him touching *Theodora*, *Justinian's* Wife, (for

(a) Marcel.
Vita. Tun.
Chr. Alex.

(b) Zona.
(c) Onufrius.
(d) Procop.
Anecd.

(e) Procop.
in Anecd.
p. 57.

Theophrast

Anno 527
of Christ
to 565.

Theophanes is mistaken to say that she did marry *Justinus*, when he saith that she was an impotent, covetous, lascivious, and Heretick woman: for from vile and scenick Arts, and by her whorish lucre she became the Emperours legitimate wife by reason of her great beauty, whom *Justinian* esteeming and loving above reason, committed many things as well to the detriment of the Church, as Republick, but its not convenient in this place to touch farther his private qualities and inclinations.

(a) Procop. 1.
Pers.

Many and great were the wars in this Emperours dayes. (a) First the *Perjian* war which was undertaken by *Justinian* in the beginning of his Empire, in the behalf of the *Laziceans*, (which are the people of *Cholchos*) their king having embraced the Religion of the Romans with their alliance.

(b) Theoph.

(b) To this War was *Belisarius* sent General Anno five hundred twenty nine, who having but doubtfully acted the matter, he was called back the five hundred thirty one year of our Lord by *Justinian* to the war against the Vandalls, and the year, following at the (c) 11th Indiction, he concluded a peace with the *Perjians* (d) in the sixth year of his Empire, and yet upon the condition that both should war against *Lazica*. In that same year arose up in Constantinople, a most dangerous sedition against the Emperour, whom the vulgar and commons called *Nika*, from a Dice. (e) By this seditious people, was *Hypatius* the Senatour created Emperour with *Pompey* and *Probus* his kinsmen, who were all three the Emperour *Anastasius*'s Nephews. *Justinian* doubting of his safe escape, by *Theodora*'s advice he fortified the Pallace, and in a short time by *Belisarius* and *Narsetes* he suppressed the muriny, having killed in (f) one day, being the 19th of January, 35000, or, as *Procopius* saith, 30000 of them. (g) Then were many Churches overthrowen, which *Justinian* mended afterwards, and chiefly *St. Sophyes* Temple which he, in the 10th year of his Empire, began with exceeding great cost, to re-edifie.

(c) Marcell.
(d) Procop. 1.
Pers.

(e) Marcell.
Theoph. Chr.
Alex. Procop.
1. Pers.
A violent sedition against
Justin.

(f) Theoph.

(g) Procop. 1.
de ad. Just.

(h) In this sedition the rage of the people was most violent against two of *Justinians* favourites, *Johannes Capadox* the Lord chief Justice, and *Tribonianus* the Treasurer: the last of whom though not very learned, yet he was a notable head-piece, and unreasonably greedy of money, and defiled with vices and great wickednesse: and the first was born at *Pamphilia*, the most learned man of his age, and exceedingly well versed in the Law, but as avaricious and defiled with vices as the other. Wherefore he was daily wont either to make new lawes, or to abrogate those that were already. *Justinianus* being affrighted, for to condescend to the people, degraded them both of their dignities: but a while after he restored them to their former honours, (i) and *Tribonianus* having lived many years after, died invested with the same office. But *John* being turned out of all his estate, 10 years after, being the 542 year of Christ, he turned a Priest, and then he resided a time in the suburbs Church: thence being forced into Egypt, there he led a miserable life untill *Theodora*'s death, that is, unto the five

(h) Procop. 1.
1. Pers. p. 39.
& seq.

(i) Procop. ibid.
p. 42.

five hundred fourty eighth year of Christ, (a) at which time *Justinian* recalled him, where he also retained a Priestly office, having a foolish hope of enjoying the dignity of *Augustus*, because of some false divinations, he at last found them to be but *Chimeras*, and false imaginations, when he was thorn for a Priest, and constrained to take that Order's garments, because he had none of his own, a certain Priest named *Augustus* cloathed him with his Gown and Coar.

Anno 527
of Christ, to
565.

a) Procop. in
sine l. 2.
Persic.

(b) Then the *Vandalian* War began in Africk in the year 533. *Belisarius* being also Generall of the same, was ended the year following. *Geliber* ruled the Vandalls, having slain *Hilderick* the son of *Hunerick* and *Eudoxia* the daughter of *Valentinian* the third, *Belisarius* took *Carthage* at the end of that year; and the year following *Gilimer* having been besieged all that winter, came under his power, and was brought to *Justinian* to *Constantinople*, (c) when he was Confull the fourth time, by which deed *Belisarius* cleared himself of that calumny wherewith he was asperied of usurping the Dominion of Africk, and got much honour by a kind of Triumph of a long continuance in great apparell and ceremony he walking along on foot, the captives being led before him, amongst whom

b) Procop. in
Vand.
The Vanda-
lian War.

c) Marcell.
Belisarius's
triumph.

was *Gilimer*, he went to *Justinian* who expected them in the *Stilteyard*, whom *Gilimer* was forced to worship, crying aloud, *Vanity of vanity, &c.* *Belisarius* was honoured with a second triumph in the field of *Cappadocia*, but because he would not forsake the *Arians* Heresy, he was not suffered to be a Confull. The Kingdome of the Vandalls was utterly extinguisht ninety six years after their possession of *Carthage*, 108 years after their entry into Africk: Wherefore *Vitor Tununenensis* is mistaken in saying that *Gilimer* was taken, and *Africk* freed from the Vandalls ninety seven years after their invasion and ingresse into it.

The Vandals
Kingdome in
Africa extinguisht.

(d) The Vandalls after this, having retaken and recovered *Africa*; had continuall Wars with their neighbour Nations, and chiefly with the Moors, untill that *Salomon Spad*, a valiant man in feats of arms, who was sent thither, having suppressed the enemies, restored peace to that Province (a) the thirteenth of *Justinianus* Empire, in the year of Christ 539. (b) but two years after being forsaken by his souldiers, he was slain in the battell: and the *Barbarians* having retaken courage, being moved and irritated by the cruelty and unfaithfullnesse of the Romans, did much harm and hurt to them, giving them many routs, losses and defeats at severall times. Also at this time rose up many Tyrants and Usurpers (c) amongst whom was *Guntharus*, who had been Captain of *Salomonus*'s Life-guard. He put to death *Areobinda* the Emperours kinsman, who was sent to *Africa* to govern it: he himself in the 36 day of his usurpation was slain by *Artabanes* the *Perfian*, (d) in the 19 year of *Justinians* Empire.

d) Procop.
Vand. 2. Theb.
oph.

a) Procop. 1. 2.
p. 151. v. 7.
b) Procop.
ibid. p. 174.

c) Id. Marcell.

d) Id. p. 163.
Ver. 28.

e) Procop. 1.
Goth. p. 76.
Marcell. The-
oph. Misc.
Zon. Cedre.

The Gothick war began the (e) 9th year of *Justinians* Empire in the spring, as it may be collected out of *Procopius*, whereof this is the accompt.

Theodorick

Anno 527
of Christ,
to 565.

(j) Procop.
Ibid. p. 167.
(k) Id. p. 19.
Jernand. de
icbus Ger. c. 59

h) In Ariz.

(i) Procop.
Goth.
(k) Marcell. l.
(l) Procop. p.
272. Goth.

(m) Procop.
Goth. p. 125.
Græc.

(n) Procop. l. 3.
Vitiges taken
prisoner.
(a) Procop. p. 260. 261. Græc.
comparat. cum. p. 205. v. 23.

(b) Procop. 4. p.
363. & seq.
(c) Procop. p.
270. v. 41.

(d) Procop. in
fin. l. 4. Goth.
(e) Procop.
Perf. p. 12.
v. 10.

Theodorick the King being dead, as we have said, in the 526 year of Christ: *Athalaricus* son of *Amalasantha*, *Theodorick's* daughter, and of *Eutharicus* of the house of the *Amaleans*, reigned over the Goths, under his mothers regency, being then (f) eight years old, and (g) died the eighth year of his reign, being the 534 year of Christ: *Amalasantha* fearing the Goths did transfer the Scepter upon *Theodatus* son of *Amalafriada*, *Theodorick's* sister, whereunto he being elevated above and beyond hope, and being very sloathfull and covetous of money, he put to death a most vertuous and rare woman, which had well deserved at his hands. This deed (as (h) *Procopius* saith) was done by the agitation and practise of *Theodora*, *Justinian's* wife, fearing that *Justinian* would esteem her above her self.

The Emperour being grievously moved and offended at her death, and also intending to recover Italy, being animated to it by his happy successe he had in Africk, he sends his conquering Army, (still under the command of (i) *Belisarius*) against the Goths in the year 535, at the (k) 15th indiction: beginning the war in *Sicilia* which he possessed all in the same year. And entred (l) *Syracusa* the last day of his Consulate. The year following did the Goths chuse *Vitigis* to be their King, having put to death *Theodan* who valiantly resisted the Romans: *Belisarius* takes Rome in the 536 year of Christ, and delivereth the City afterwards, when it had been besieged by *Vitigis* (m) a year and nine dayes, near upon the Equinox of Winter, in the 538 year of our Lord: Thence *Ravenna* with *Vitigis* himself, and his Wife, being reduced under *Belisarius's* power, who having denyed to take upon him the Kingdome of the Goths as it was offered to him in the 540 year of Christ, and the (n) fifth of this Gothick war, he is called back again for to go against the Persians, and brings *Vitigis* to *Justinian*. *Ilidibaldus* was created King by the Goths, and after him *Eraricus*, then (i) in the year of our Lord 541. *Totilas*, *Ilidibaldus's* kinsman, a severe and discrete person who was indued with many excellent vertues besetting a Gallant Prince, he restored the decaying estate of the Goths in Italy, no lesse by justice and moderation, then by warlike generosity: having severall times routed and defeated the Romans, he re-took Rome, the five hundred fourty sixth year of Christ; which, *Belisarius* being again sent into Italy out of the East, took into his possession: but *Totilas* recovered it two years after.

Again in the (b) eighteenth year of this war being the 542 of Christ: *Narfes Spado* a Persian by Nation, overcame *Totilas* in battell, who flying from the fight, had his head cut off, (c) having reigned eleven years; after him *Theias* governed the Goths, who being soon after slain in battell, (d) upon the latter end of the 18th year of the wars, being the 553 of Christ, the battell was fought with the Goths. As the Gothick war was thus flaming, the Persian begun again of new in the East, (e) upon the latter end of the thirteenth of *Justinians* Empire; being the 540th year of

Christ:

Christ: (f) *Vitiges* King of the Goths having induced *Cosroes* (who of himself was ready enough, because he envied *Justinian's* prosperous successes in Africk and Italy) to break and violate his peace with the Romans, having sent to him two Priests of *Liguria* (g) upon the latter end of the 4th year of the Gothick-war, which was the 539 year of Christ. Therefore the year following *Cosroes* having over-run *Syria*, he took *Antioch* and burnt it, and watted, destroyed and burnt the Countrey, all about the Roman borders, as if it had been in time of peace, not being fortified with any garrisons: At length cessation of arms was agreed upon for five years (h) about the 545 year of Christ, and the 19 of *Justinian*: so that the War in *Cholcos* was very slowly carried on: (i) Then the five years of cessation being ended, five other more were added to them in the 551 year of Christ, to the greater ignominy and shame of the *Romans*, who were constrained to pay tribute to the *Persians*.

(k) Then reigned in *Lazica*, (which is *Cholcos*) *Gubazes*, an intimate friend to the Roman, who being envied by *Martinus* and *Bassicus*, both *Justinian's* Captains, because he had accused them to the Emperour of sloathfulness, being himself falsely accused, was killed by treachery at *Bessa*; which fact alienated the minds of the *Colchians*, and made them to joyn themselves to the *Persians*, in the year of Christ 455, as (a) *Agathias* saith; (b) Then *Tzathes* being given by *Justinian* to the *Lazians* for their ninth King; the Persians were overcome in a great battell, wherein were killed ten thousand of them. *Nachoragan* the General of the Persian Army being called back by *Chosroes*, had his skin pull'd off for his ill successe and bad government of that Military Expedition.

(c) About the time of this victory was brought into question by the Romans, *Gubazes's* murder, and the authours of it were punished. (d) *Chosroes* afterwards agreed with the Romans touching *Cholcos*, that whatever any of the two had of it, he should in the mean time possesse it, untill a more full and certain peace were agreed upon, (e) which was at last concluded 17 years after in the year of Christ 562.

(f) In the mean time, the *Hunns* made several excursions into *Thracia*, and having layd a strong garrison near to the City, they plundered and pillaged far and near, (g) especially in the 558th year of Christ: when the Emperour being then wearied out with age and lingering in his life, he wholly applyed himself to rare buildings, and used all means to have and settle peace, casting off and neglecting all military care. () At last, by *Belisarius's* counsel (who also was grown ancient) and valour, the Barbarians being suppressed by a great defeat, came to nothing, entring amongst themselves into a Civil Warr, they by it did utterly undo themselves.

(i) *Theodora* the Empreffe dyed the 14th year of the Gothick Wars, in the year of Christ 548, and of *Justinian's* Empire the 22, in the moneth of June, as *Theophanes* saith; but *Justinian* being

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Anno 527
of Christ,
to 565.

(f) Procop.
Intr. l. 2.
Perf. &
Goth. 2.
(g) Procop. 2.
Goth. p. 244.
ver. 5.

(h) Colliguit
ex Procop. in
fin. 2. Perfic.
p. 90. v. 30.
(i) Procop. 4.
Goth. p. 343.

(k) Agath. l. 3.
p. 60. Gr.

(a) Lib. 2.
p. 62.
(b) Agath. l. 3.
p. 87.
ib. p. 100.

(c) Agath. l. 4.
p. 128.

(d) Agath. ib.
p. 137.

(e) Theoph.

(f) Agath.
l. 5. p. 150.
(g) Theoph.

(h) Agath. ib.
p. 139.

(i) Procop. 2.
p. 299.

Anno 527
of Chr. 8,
to 567.

(k) Evag. 4.
ch. 39.
(l) Vita S.
Eutych.
Apr. 6.
(m) Chron.
Alexan. 1.
Theoph.
(n) Act. 4.
p. 45.
The way how
to make silk.

(a) Procop.
Goth. p. 345.
Zonar.
(b) Theoph.

ing full of age, dyeth in the 565 year of Christ, being then infected with that heretic (k) which denied, that Christ's flesh could suffer any thing, or be corrupted no more then after his resurrection; and having dejected (l) *Eutychius* a most godly and holy man out of his Bishoprick, because he would not consent with him in his opinion: He ruled the Empire 38 years and 8 months, as *Evagrim* saith, (m) for he dyed the 14th of November.

Pope *Agatho* extolls much the faith and piety of this Emperour, now dead, in his Epistle, (n) mentioned by the sixth Synod that was assembled during his Papacy.

In the time of his Empire some Monks who came to *Constantinople* from the *Indies*, taught the way of making silk, having brought from thence some silk-worms eggs; whereas before the Roman Merchants brought nothing but silk ready made from *Persia*, (a) which was, as *Procopius* saith, in the 25 year of *Justinian's* Empire.

Belisarius dyed (b) the same year that *Justinian* dyed, the 13th of March, being the 565 year of Christ, who two years before being suspected of conspiracy against the Emperour, and forbidden to go out of his house, being confined in it, was not long after reconciled, having all his estate restored to him with much honour.

CHAP. VI.

What things worthy came to passe in the time of the Emperour *Justinian* in other parts of the world, besides the Romans dominion, and of the Kings of the Franks, and of their Exploits.

The *Gotick* Affairs decaying in Italy, and at last being overthrown by the power of the Grecians, The Kingdom of the *Franks* encreased daily more and more, and by them was first the *Burgundians* Kingdom extinguishd. (c) *Sigismund*, *Gundehala's* son, he valiantly kept and defended from the *Franks* what was left to him of the Kingdom; who as he was to be esteemed and praised for changing his *Arrianism*, into the *Catholike* faith, by *St. Aitus's* exhortation; so likewise was he highly to be blamed for the murder of his innocent son, whom he had by *Theodorick's* daughter, and by his last Wife's instigation did put to death; nevertheless he blotted out this horrid crime in the *Agannenian* Monastery that he had built, by many dayes fasts and tears.

Chlodomirus who ruled over *Orleans* by his Mother *Chlotildes's* persuasion, declared war against him, and having overcome him in battel, he brought both him, his wife and children away in the year 527. In the mean while, *Gundomarus*, *Sigismund's* brother, recovered the Kingdom that the *Franks* had taken into their possession; The which *Chlodomirus* bearing impatiently, *Sigismund* and all his, being cast into a Well, Anno 528, he undertakes a
new

(c) Greg. 1. 3.
c. 6. Procop. 1.
Goth. p. 186.
Aim. l. 2.
c. 3. 82.
Gesta Franc.
c. 34. 82.
Sig.

The history of
Sigismund of
Burgundy.

new Expedition against the *Burgundians*, having defeated his enemies, as he advanced and ventured too much, into the thick crowd, being run through with a Spear, he dyed. The *Franks*, if we may believe (d) *Agathia*, being affrighted at their King's death, gave equal Laws and conditions of peace to their enemies, whom they had vanquishd. But our Historians relate, that they desirous to revenge their King's death, fell into such a rage, that they routed and utterly defeated them. (e) But four years after, *Childebertus* and *Clotharius* revenged their brothers death, who having expelled *Goamar*, brought the Kingdome of Burgundy to be part of the Kingdom of France.

In Spain, after the (a) death of *Theodorick* the King of the *Astrogoths*, his Tutor and Governour, which was in the year 526, as we have said above, *Amalaricus* King of the *Wisigoths* held the Scepter five years, being allied to the Kings of France, whose sister *Chlotilda* he had married: As he, who was a Prince of the *Arrian* heretic, vexed her for her constancy in the *Catholike* faith, by several means and wayes; *Childebert* resolves to revenge that injury: (b) *Amalaricus* being vanquishd in battel, and preparing himself to flye, is strangled by some of his own party at *Narbonnes* in the Marker-place, in the year of our Lord 531. *Childebertus* returns home, bringing a great booty and much spoyl along with his sister; which dying by the way, was buried in *Paris*.

About three years before this, (c) *Theodoricus* who reigned in the Territories of *Alets*, having called to his help his brother *Clothar*, undertook a War against the *Thoringians*, and having overcome *Hermenefridus* the King, (d) who had married *Amalaberga*, sister to *Theodorick* King of the *Ostrogoths*, he added *Thoringia* to his Principality. *Clotharius* took in part of the spoyl amongst the Captives, *Radegundes* the daughter of *Bertarim Hermenefridus's* brother, whom he had himself slain, which he took for his wife, and having married her, he gave her leave to become a Nunne, that she might the better enjoy God.

As these Wars against their enemies were a great honour to the undertakers, so also their Civil Warrs amongst themselves bred great envy amongst their Children. (e) But chiefly *Clotharius's* murder, which he perpetrated with his own hands, with his brother *Childebertus*, for he stobb'd with a knife *Theodoraldus* and *Guntharim*, the sons of *Clodomirus* their couzen-german, who was killed in the *Burgundian* Warrs, the third son, *Clodovaldus* being escaped by flight, he was first admitted into the number of the Clergy; then because of his rare and excellent piety and holiness, he soon after was taken up into the heavenly Mansion, and is reckoned at *Neyen* for a Saint; which Town was upon that called by his name. *Sigebertus* hath observed this, unto the 531 year of Christ.

(f) Then the friendship of these two Kings being turned into a mortal hatred, *Childebertus* with *Theodebertus* son of *Theodorick's* brother, conspired *Clotharim's* ruine; and as both Armies were setting

Anno 527
of Christ,
to 565.

(d) Agath. 1.

(c) Greg. 3.
c. 11.
Aim. 2. c. 7.
Gesta Franc.
37.

Burgundy won
by the Franks.
(a) Isidor.
Chr. G. 3.
c. 10.

(b) Isid. Chr.
Greg. 2. c. 10.
Aimo. 2. c. 8.

(c) Greg. 3.
c. 4. 87.
Aimo. 2. c. 9.
Sigeb. Jorn.
de reb. Gett.
(d) Greg. 1.
c. 13. Sig.

(e) Aimo. 2.
c. 12. Gesta
Franc. 38.

(f) Greg. 3.
c. 18.
Aimo. 2. c. 18.

Anno 527
of Christ,
to 565.

(a) Agath.
l. 2.

(a) Greg.
Tur. 3. c. 29.
Aimo. 2. c. 19.
The Franks
Expedition in
Spain.
(c) Aimo. 2.
c. 19.

(d) Aimo. 2.
c. 20.

(e) Aimo. 2.
c. 21.

(f) Procop.
l. 4. p. 318.
vide l. 3.
p. 304.
Gre. 3. c. 32.
Aimo. 2. c. 21.
(g) Lib. 2.

(h) Agath.
l. 1.

(i) Agath.
l. 2. p. 31.

(a) Agath.
p. 34. &c.

letting themselves in battel-array, there arose a suddain tempest with great showers, hail, thunder and lightning, which defeated both Armies; and to God hearkening to their Mother *Clotildis's* prayers stop the stream of blood in Civil Wars. I think that (a) *Agathias* the Historian had respect to this, when he praieth the *Franks*, that when they were divided into more Kingdoms then one, if there was any dissention between them, and had taken up arms, they were wont to end the quarrel in that very Precinct by a mutual discourse, rather than by a battle. (b) Then soon after *Clotarum* and *Childebertus* having renewed their league and friendship, fall both upon Spain; the greatest part of which, as *Gregorius* saith, they conquered. (c) They also attempted to besiege *Saragoja*; of which siege the Inhabitants freed themselves, giving to *Childebert* St. *Vincen's* garment, in whose honour the King built a Cathedral in the Suburbs, which is now called St. *Germias*; concerning which (d) we read, that the Charter was given in the 48 year of his reign, being the 559 of Christ: now this Spanish Expedition was in the year 542, (e) according to *Sigebert*.

(f) At the same time that the *Franks* glittered their arms over Spain, they extended their rage beyond the *Alps*. (g) *Theodebertus*, *Theodorick's* son, *Totilas* reigning over the *Goths*, and being engaged in the Roman Wars, he brought under his subjection *Liguria*, the *Alps Cottiae*, and part of the *Venetians* Territories; and departing thence, he left *Bucellinus*, who as our Chronicles record, did over-run all Italy and Sicily: But *Procopius* saith, That *Theodebertus* in the last year of *Vitigis's* reign, being accounted the 539 year of Christ, as *Bucellinus* was besieged in *Ravenna* by *Belisarius*, broke into Italy with an Army of an hundred thousand men, and that being beaten by the Romans, and the plague being very hot and violent there, he was forced to retire himself.

(h) After his death *Theobaldus* his son in the end of the Gothic Warr, being the 554 year of Christ; he commanded his Souldiers under the conduct of *Leutharis* and *Bucelinus*, to the Italian Expedition, (i) who, *Narfetes* no wayes resisting them, being gone as far as *Samnium*, in the year 555, divided their Army: *Bucelinus* (so he is called by *Agathias*) being advanced into the *Tyrrhenian* borders, he went as far as to the *Sicilian* Sea; there were in their Armies both *Franks* and *Alemans*; but the *Franks* who were of the same Religion with the *Romans* in plundering, abstained from sacrilege; but the *Alemans* being Gentiles, plundered all, nor making any difference betwixt things common, and things holy, (a) having gotten a great booty. *Leutharis*, Summer drawing on, retired himself into the River *Poe*: *Bucelinus*, having engaged his faith to the *Goths*, and hoping to be admitted their King, remained with thirty thousand men, and was defeated by eighteen thousand *Romans*, commanded by *Narfetes* near the River *Caplinum*, not far from *Capua*, all the whole Army, together with *Bucelinus*, being slain, but five onely. When *Leutharis* having

having lost the greatest part of his Army and booty, fell into a frenzie, and dyed of it. This overthrow was in the 555 year of Christ, the next year after *Theobaldus's* death, who, as we have declared, dyed the 554, and (c) *Agathias* recordeth it thus.

Now *Theodatus* King of the *Goths*, at the beginning of the Gothic war, as (d) *Procopius* saith, granted to the *Franks* that part of *Gallia*, which the *Goths* held, for to get them of his side; And *Vitigis* the year following ratified it, having drawn from thence the Gothic forces; (e) And *Justinian* in the year 548, desiring also the friendship of the *Franks*, confirmed them by his decree the possession of that Province, and from that time forth they celebrated at *Arles* the Knights Combat, and did beat pieces of gold, out of French metals, not as other Nations, even as the *Perthians* with the stamp and effigies of the Emperour, but coyned it with their own proper stamp.

Now that I may return to our discourse of *Clodoveus's* Children, the three brothers and their children being all dead, there remained *Clotharius* alive, who governed the Principality of the *Franks* somewhat above two years, and the last year of his reign he burnt (f) *Chramnus*, whom he had begotten of his Concubine, with his wife and children, being cast into a shed, in which they were all shut up, because of his constant rebellion and contumacy; then he dyed in the 51 year of his reign, and upon his death-bed, he uttered these words worthy of memory; Oh! what King thinkest thou the King of Heaven is, who thus destroyeth great Kings? (a) His four sons did again divide the Kingdome of the *Franks* between themselves, The Kingdom of *Childebertus* and his Throne of *Paris* fell to *Charibertus*, and to *Guntramnus* *Clodomer's* Kingdom, who had his Throne at *Orleans*; and to *Clipericus* his father *Clotharius's* Kingdom, who had his Throne at *Soissons*; and to *Sigebert*, *Theodorick's* kingdome, whereof *Rhemes* was the head City.

Procopius mentioneth *Theodebert* in the fourth of his Gothicks; and he writes, that his sister was married to *Hermeniscus* Prince of the *Varnes*, whom he asserts to be divided from the French by the River *Rhine*: And that after his death his son in law *Rhadafis* married her by her Father's Will, who before was betrothed to the King of England his sister, which with an Army from her brother fell upon the *Varnes*; and having defeated their Army, and taken *Rhadafis* prisoner, she constrained him to marry her, and to reject his Mother in law.

CHAP. VII.

The Ecclesiasticall affairs, of both the Empires, during Justinian; and of the three Chapters.

Anno 527.
of Chr. A.
to 565.

(b) Tom.
Conc. Gall.

There was held a (b) Synod at *Orange*, in the year five hundred twenty nine, *Debius* the younger then being Consull, where *Casarius* of Arles was President: in this Synod was maintained and defended Christs free Grace, against *Pelagius* and his opinions.

(c) Liberatus
c. 27.

But at *Constantinople*, *Epiphanius* the Bishop being dead, (c) *Anthimus* Bishop of *Trispenzonda*, was advanced to the place, by the practise of the Emperesse *Theodora*, addicted to the *Eutichian* party, whereof *Anthimus* was then the head: whom Pope *Agapetus* sent by *Theodatus* King of the Goths, (d) to *Justinian*, (e) having turned out of that Throne he deprived him of the Priesthood, and excommunicated him from the Christian Communion, and established *Menna* in his place in the year 536. who convoked (f) a Synod in the same year after *Agapetus*'s death, on the sixth of May, wherein *Anthimus*, *Severus* and other Hereticks were condemned, who were all banished by *Justinian*'s edict, their books being all burnt.

(d) Marcell.
Append.
(e) Liberatus
c. 21.

(f) Conc. sub.
Mena. Tom. 2.
Conc.
A Synod at
Constantinople
under
Menna.

(a) Liberatus
c. 22
Anast.

(a) The death *Agapetus* being heard of, *Silverius* the son of Pope *Hormisdas* was cholen at Rome. But *Theodora* having privily made a bargain with *Vigil* a Deacon of Rome, of restoring *Anthimus* and of nourishing other Hereticks, she took care that *Silverius* be sent by *Belisarius*, into banishment, and *Vigil* to be made Bishop of Rome in his stead, (b) in the year 538. Two years after *Silverius* being killed in the Island *Palmaria*, through miseries (c) and need, *Vigil* received the chief Bishopricks by lawfull assemblies for Election.

(b) Marcell.
(c) Liberat.

This man being chief Bishop, that famous controversy concerning the three heads arose, for the which the fifth Generall assembly was accomplished at *Constantinople*: the order of which thing, I will briefly explain.

(d) Liberat.
ch. 10. See
Fac. m. Her.
The History of
three certain
heads, from
the writing of
Theodore of
Mopsuestia.
(e) The Council
of Chalcedon.
2. of the Epistle
of *Ibas*.
(f) Council of
Chalcedon.
10. Synod. 5.
Collat. 1. Fac.
cun. 6. ch. 3.

(d) *Nestorius* being condemned, his favourers spread abroad books among the common people of *Theodore*, once Bishop of *Mopsuestia*, in which he so affirmed the two natures in Christ, that he might seem to give his voice for the *Nestorian* error. Of these books the Catholicks discoursed among themselves a little after the Synod of Ephesus. The *Armenian* Monks withstanding *Theodore*, with many others, and among these *Rabulus* Bishop of *Edeßenum*, and then *John* of *Antioch*, and others standing for him; and alio *Theodosius* the Emperour himself.

(e) Moreover *Ibas* Bishop of *Edeßenum*, the successour of *Rabulus* writ an Epistle unto *Maris* the *Persian*, wherein he reproveth *Cyrill* as well as *Nestorius*, as also *Rabulus*. But he greatly commended *Theodore*. The Council of *Chalcedon* followed, in which

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Ibas being by some required for judgment, and having been freed in the *Berytensian* assembly in the year 448, he is again received, after he pronounced a curse on *Nestorius* and *Eutyches*, and then his Epistle was read, and so far tolerated, that there was no hereticall opinion in it. For although he sharply touched *Cyrill*; yet the discord being as yet new between the Eastern and Egyptian Bishops, there seemed a necessity of pardoning that very thing. In the same Council *Theodore*, who had been deposed by *Dioscorus* in the Ephesine robbery, was admitted into his seat, who indeed, that grudge which I have spoken of, flaming between *John* of Antioch, and *Cyrill*, had set forth a stinging Commentary against the twelve curses of this man.

Anno 527
of Chr.
to 565.

Of the writings of *Theodore* against *Nestorius*.

(a) After these things, some Palestine Monks being urgent, and together with these *Pelagius* the Deacon of the Roman seat and Chancellor, *Origen* was by the decree of *Justinian* condemned, to which *Mennas* of Constantinople, and *Pelagius* subscribed; as also *Vigil* himself the Roman Bishop, and other Patriarchs. Which thing sorely offended *Theodore* Bishop of *Cesarea*, the defender of *Origen*, and the *Acephalians*, with whom *Pelagius* had a grudge, This man by reason of that favour with which he prevailed with the Emperours, was the Author, that for the reconciling the *Acephalians* with the Catholiques, *Theodore* of *Mopsuestia*, who was praised in the letter of *Ibas*, should be condemned, together with the letter itself, and the books of *Theodore* against *Cyrill*, which thing when it had greatly pleased *Justinian* through an hope of renewing concord, many Catholiques came between, supposing, those three being condemned, the authority of the *Chalcedonian* Synod would be weakened, wherein both *Ibas* with his Epistle had been approved, and *Theodore* restored unto his seat. Yet the Emperour prevailed, and in the year 546, he set forth a book in which those three brief heads he condemned, and constrained *Mennas* and the rest of the Patriarchs to subscribe thereto. But he (b) provoked *Vigil* the Bishop of Rome to Constantinople: and a long time turning, drew him by force into his opinion. For the year following, he set forth a decree, which is called a [judgment] wherein, the reverence of the assembly of *Chalcedon* being preserved, he condemned those three heads. Furthermore, *Justinian* pursuing, that he might utter a condemnation without any mention of the assembly, *Vigil* refused, and abode with an unconquered courage, against all threatenings and reproaches.

(a) Liberatus
ch. 23.

(b) Proclus
mentioneth it
b. 3. p. 279.
Vigil hardly
condemned
the three
heads.

(c) *Justinian* that he might put an end to that controversy, proclaimed a general Council, which was solemnized, the fifth in order, at Constantinople, in the year 553. *Vigil* crying out against it, who took to him a patronage of the three brief heads against the Emperour. Nevertheless those same were condemned by the fifth Synod, and (d) *Origen* moreover, together with *Dydimus* and *Evagrius*, were laid under excommunication. *Vigil* because he would not subscribe to his decree, was cast forth into banishment, and many others were vexed for the same cause,

(c) The fifth
Syn. Tom. 3.
Council.
The fifth assembly.

(d) Cyr. in
Sabba with
Sur. 8. Decemb.

(a) e pc.

Anno 527
of Christ,
to 565.

(a) Viñ. Tun.
Facund Her.
(b) Greg.
Pope 1. Ep.
24. & in other
places here
and there.
The death of
Vigill.
(c) Anab. Si-
geb.

(a) especially the Africans, and Ilirians, who stuck itily in the profession of the three heads. (b) But the Synod being confirmed at length by the agreement of the Romane seat, held its place amongst Occumenicall, or uniuersall assemblies. *Vigil* being by the endeavour of *Narses* called back from banishment, while he is returning to Rome, he died with a disease of the stone after the 13. of C. of *Basill*, saith the Appendice of *Marcellinus*, or the 17th, as *Viñor* hath it. Whereof the first is, of Christ 554. the last 558.

(c) *Pelagius* received this man, who shook off the suspicion of death brought on *Vigill*, by a publique oath upon the Gospels and the Crosse.

CHAP. VIII.

Learned and holy Men, whom the time of Justinian brought forth; as also Heathens who were famous in Learning.

Justinian enjoying the Empire, there were famous in Learning and holinesse of manners, (d) *Cassiodore* a Senatour, who, King *Theodorick* being dead, was made a Monk of the *Claudian* Monastery.

(e) *Dionysius* a small Abbot, who framed his Circle in the year 526.

(f) *Facundus* Bishop of *Hermania*, a defender of the three heads.

(g) *Liberatus* Arch-Deacon of the Church of *Carthage*, of the same sect.

(h) *Viñor* Bishop of *Capua*, who refuted *Viñorius* the. framer of the Circle of 532. years.

Viñor Bishop of *Tunneis* in *Africa*, a Chronicle-writer.

Arator a Poet, who dedicated his book to Pope *Vigill*.

(i) There were Bishops in France, famous in holinesse, *Gildard*, his brother *Medard*, Bishops of *Rothomagia* and *Suesonia*; *Ayerik* of *Vraunia*. In the East *Sabbat*, in the West, *Benedict*, Abbot.

(l) It is sure, that this man lived under *Justine* and *Justinian*; the year of his death is uncertain. (m) Also *Radegundis* illustrated France with wondrous holinesse, who preferred the poverty of Christ before the marriage of King *Chlotharius*, and devoted her self unto him in the Convent of *Pisavia*.

The same *Justinian* reigning, *Procopius* and *Agathias*, and also *Marcellinus* an Earl, Historians, flourished (a) Philosophers, *Damascius* a Syrian, *Simplicius* a Cilician, *Eulaminus*, a Phrygian, *Priscian* a Lydian, *Hermias* and *Diogenes* a Phænician; *Isidore* of *Gaza*, all Heathens. Who being stirred up with a report of the *Petrians* and *Cosroes*, went into the East to see them, and being deceived of their hope, when as they had there seen their manners and Laws publicly and in private, more corrupt then amongst

their own Countrymen, returned home, as *Agathias* writeth, (b) who also delivereth, *Cosroes* to have then been famous, with a false commendation of learning.

Anno 565
of Christ, to
600.

(b) Ag. p. 6a.

CHAP. IX.

Of *Justine the younger*, *Tiberius*, and *Maurice*; and a worthy History; what things happened in the Eastern Empire, under them.

Anno 565 of Christ, unto 600.

Justinus was born of (c) *Vigilantia* the sister of *Justinian*, and *Dulcissimus* his father, he was crowned by *Cyropalatus* in that year wherein *Justinian* departed, in the year 565. together with *Sophia* his wife, the (d) Nephew of *Theodora*, the Wife of *Justinian*, He was of an apt and ready mind toward the duties of piety; but a stranger from warlike affairs: a lover of Laws and Justice: the which being decayed through the weaknesse or willfullnesse of Princes, through a famous example of strictnesse he restored; of whom *Cedrenus* makes mention, and it is altogether a worthy deed the which here also may be read.

(c) Evag. 1.
Theoph. Zon.
Ced. Paul. Di-
ac. b. 16.
Justine the
younger.
(d) Viñ. Tun.

Cedr. p. 3319.

When as the Citizens ran on every side to *Justine*, as often as he went forth openly out of his Pallace, to complain of the wrongs of the mightier sort, and he had oftentimes in vain reported of that thing to the Senate, A certain one of that order rising up, received him; if he should be made Governour of the City, and a leave of the Emperour might be granted him of comming to him, as often as he would, and through the same it should be lawfull to use his power, he would bring it to passe within a Moneths time, that there should be no injuries and complaints left in the Citie, but if there should be any of any one, the web being brought to him he should not revenge, he would perform it with the punishment of his head. The condition being received, a little after, a woman of the common people, brought the name of a certain chief man, who had spoiled her of all her goods by deceit, and reproach. He, by the command of the Governour or Lievtenant, was summoned to appear the second time, when as he neither had stood before him, and the same day he had gone to a Banquet being invited by the Emperour, the Lievtenant breaking in a moment into the Palace, warns the Emperour sitting at the Table of the agreement, who when he had said he forbade nothing, whereby he might the lesse do by the Law whatsoever he would; he forthwith commandeth the man to be led away, and being brought before the seat of judgment, and convicted to be punished with stripes: then his head being shaven, carried upon an Ass, to be brought through the City, and all his fortunes or estate, to be adjudged to the woman. When he had begun in this, and likewise in other things, he struck so great a terrour on all, that afterward

A famous deed
of *Justine*.

they

Anno 565
of Christ,
to 600.

they abtained from wrongs. Then he going to the Emperour, said, I have done what I had promised: do thou, if it listeth thee, make triall. *Justine* straightway proceeding, when all things were largely quiet, neither did any one any more exclaim, he conferred a Senatours dignity on the commended man, and Lieutenanthip of the City, for his whole life.

The same Emperour brake a peace agreed on with the *Avarians*, their yearly tribute being denied, not seasonably enough, in the year 566. Likewise a *Perſian* peace, with a far greater damage to the Common-Wealth. (a) For a war being undertaken for an honest cause, in the year 572. he unwisely and sloathfully managed.

(b) In the year 574. the 8th of *Constantines* account, now begun from Septemb. and on its seventh day, he declared *Tiberius* Lieutenant of the Watchers and Warders, to be *Cesar*, by whom afterwards the Commonwealth was governed. For *Justine* having recieved a slaughter in the East, being horribly affrighted, fell into a phrenſy: (c) wherewith *Cosroes* being moved, granted a three yearstruce unto *Sophias* desiring it; So that in the mean time they strove onely in *Armenia*. There therefore, the war being renewed about the year 576, *Cosroes* was overcome (d) by *Justinus* his Captain, and was deprived of the Camp, and so great a fear took hold of him by that slaughter, that he established it by a continued law, that the King himself should not henceforward lead an Army against the *Romans*. (a) Some will have that victory to have happened, *Justinus* being dead; but *Simocrata*, *Evagrius*, and *John Biclaviensis*, write, it was gotten, he being alive, yet *Tiberius*, who then governed all things, being the Author.

Justine, the disease growing heavy on him (b), on the 2th of *Constantine's* account, the 26 day of September, that is, the year 578, made *Tiberius*, of *Cesar*, *Augustus* or Emperour; and the October following, the 4th day, he departed from the living, when he had reigned 13 years, and lesse than one moneth.

(c) *Tiberius* therefore, by birth a *Thracian*, began to reign in the year 578; whom all Historians do diligently set out for his gentleness, justice, bounty, piety, and other virtues becoming an Emperour. In the beginning of his rule he reduced *Sophias*, hiddenly preparing ambushes for him, unto a private condition, (3) he slew the *Perſians*, *Mauricius* being Captain, proudly refusing a Roman peace; and those things, which, *Justinian* being Emperour, were possessed by them, he in the fourth year of his Empire received. *Diacorus* writeth, the treasures of *Narses* were found by him. He reigned after the death of *Justine* 3 years, and about 10 moneths. For in the year 582, (c) the 15th of *Constantine's* account, the 14 day of August, he dyed of a disease: when as the day before, he had given his daughter *Constantine* unto *Mauricius*, and had ordained him his succeder, both of them being crowned.

Mauricius

(a) Evag. 5. c. 7. Theoph. Paul. Dia. 16.

(b) Chron. Alex. Theoph. Simoc. 3. c. 11.

(c) Evag. 5. 12.

(d) Simoc. 3. c. 13. & 14. Evag. 5. c. 14. Theoph. Paul. Dia. 17. (2) Theoph. Paul. Dia.

(b) Chron. Alex. Theoph. Paul. Dia.

(c) Evag. 5. Theoph. Paul. Dia. Zon. Ced.

(d) Theoph. Joan. Biclari. (e) Chron. Alex. vita. S. Eutychie

Mauricius, (1) born at *Cappadocia* in the Town of *Arabiſſum*, is made Emperour of the Romans in the year of Christ 582, praised for his virtue and knowledge of warlike affairs. But the foul spot of covetouſneſſe deformed either comelineſſe; the which also at laſt turned unto his destruction. He ſucceſſfully ordered a war undertaken with the *Perſians*, *Justine* being Emperour, by his Captain *Philip* and others.

(g) The chief Victory was gotten by a Roman Captain, in the eighth year of *Mauricius*, the 7th *Constant*. account, and ſo in the year of Christ 589. For the which, *Hormisdas* being angry, he ſent to *Baramus* their Captain a womans gown for a mock, who had fell off from that Army. In the mean time, *Hormisdas* being taken by *Indoes*, and a little after was made blind by his ſon *Cosroes*; and at length, because he made no end of curſing, he was killed with the beating of a club or cudgel. *Cosroes* for the partide being hated of his ſubjects, and *Baramus* riſing up againſt him, fleeth unto *Mauricius*; by whom he was adopted for his ſon; and *Baramus*, by the endeavour of *Narſes*, being overcome; he was reſtored into the Kingdom. Thus in the ſame year 589, an end was made to the *Perſian* War; the which (a) *Simocrata* writeth not exactly enough, to have continued 20 years. For it was begun in the year 572, and held on 22 years.

The *Avarian* war ſucceeded the *Perſian* war, *Chagan* King of the *Avarians*, watching an advantage; when as alſo the *Sclavonians* and *Bulgarians* provoked the *Romans*.

Comentolus who was Captain in the *Avarian* War, by the command of *Maurice*, ſet (b) ſome thousands of ſeditious Soldiers lightly armed, againſt the *Barbarians*: the which being partly ſlain, partly taken, *Chagan*, a very little money being demanded for the redemption of the Captives, because the Emperour would not redeem them, he killed them all in the year 600, the (c) third *Conſt*. Account. *Mauricius* felt God to be angry with him for ſo great cruelty. Therefore, as he was religious and godly, letters being ſent, throughout Monasteries, and all holy places, he commanded that God ſhould be intreated; that he might pay the puniſhments of his committed offence, rather living than dead; the which, upon his deſire, God granted to him.

For in the year 602, (d) 6 *Conſt*. Acc. in the moneth of November, *Phocas* a certain Centurion, of a ready tongue, and for that, acceptable to the common Souldiers, the Army being ſtirred up againſt *Mauricius*, he was ſaluted Emperour; and the 27 day of the ſame moneth, the third holiday, *Mauricius*, his ſons being killed in his fight, he is beheaded at *Chalcedon*. But *Constantine* his wife three years after, (e) the 8. of *Conſt*. Acc. is ſlain, and together her three daughters with her.

(f) Not any other Emperour had tryal of a more ſharp fortune, or bare it more ſteadfaſtly. One ſpeech of his in ſo great a torment of his ſons, is taken; *Thou art righteous, O Lord, and thy judgement right*. Moreover, the Nurſe hiding one of his ſons as yet an Infant,

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(1) Evag. 5. ch. 13. Simocrata.

(g) Simoc. 3. ch. 6. Theoph. Paul. Dia. book 17.

Cosroes kills his father.

(a) Simoc. 3. ch. 9.

The *Avarian* War.

(b) Theoph. Paul. Dia. 17. ch. 19. Chr. Alex. Zon.

(c) Theoph. Simoc. 3. ch. 11.

(d) Chron. Alex.

The miſerable death of *Maurice*.

(e) Chron. Alex.

(f) Simoc. 1. 8. c. 11. Theoph. Paul. Dia. 17. ch. 51. Zon. Ced.

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Infant, and offering her own to death for him, *Maurice* of his own accord discovered the deceit; neither suffered he the strange child to be killed. He Reigned 20 years, three moneths, and some dayes.

CHAP. X.

What things were carried on in the west, Justin 2d, Tiberius, and Maurice being Emperours. And the first Kingdom of the Longobards in Italy; and of the three Narictes; as also of the Exarchi or chief Governours, or Lieutenants of Ravenna.

(a) Paul.
Vuarnef. b. 2.
ch. 9.
(b) The same,
ch. 1.
(c) Procop.

(d) Paul.
Vuarnef. b. 1.
ch. 12.
(e) The same,
b. 2. ch. 7.
(f) Procop.
p. 307. & 360.
(g) Procop.
p. 301.
Vuarnef. a.
ch.

The coming of
the Longobards
into Italy.

(h) Vuarnef.
2. ch. 7. & 15.
& Pa. l. Diac.
in M. sc. 16.
ch. 35.

(i) Vuarnef.
ch. 26.
(k) Greg.
Turon. 4. c. 35.
Paul. Vuarnef.
b. 1. about the
end, & b. 2.
ch. 28.

(a) Greg.
Tur. 4. ch. 35.
(b) Vuarnef.

THE Longobards, (a) so named from their long beards, when as they were before called *Vuinlians*, from thence they came (b) out of *Scandinavia*, from whence also the *Goths*, *Vandals*, *Rugians*, *Herulians*, *Turcingians* came. They, (c) *Ibores* and *Aton* being Captains, *Aufantus*, and *Olybrius*, Consuls, that is, in the year of Christ 379, the *Vandals* being overcome, possessed many seats; and at length, *Audoinus* being King, which is reckoned the (d) ninth by *Paul*, invaded *Pannonia*, (e) in the year of Christ 526. A league being entered with the *Romans*, being holpen by their riches, they made prosperous battels against the *Gepides*, in the 14 and 17th year of the Gothick War, as (f) *Procopius* writeth, of Christ 548, and 551; and likewise they also came foray to the *Romans* in the same Gothick war: (g) At which time *Narfes* being sent into Italy, warred with the *Goths*, their King *Torila* being slain, in the year 552, as I have minded above. But when they assaulted all Italy after the manner of beasts; and wasting all things with sword and fire, they defiled the very holy houses with whoredomes: *Narfes* sent him away from him as soon as might be, into *Pannonia*. *Audoinus* then reigned over the *Longobards*, whose son *Alboinus* first came into Italy, *Justine* the second being Emperour, in the year of Christ 568, 1 *Const. Account*; in which year, Easter was celebrated on the Calends of April. So (h) *Paul Vuarnefride*. The year following, the 3d *Const. Account* entering, he vanquished almost all *Liguria*, except the Sea-Cities; entering into *Mediolan*, he besieged *Ticinum* full three years; which Town at length he enjoyed in the year 572, and afterwards roving throughout the rest of Italy, he possessed almost all places (i) besides *Rome* and *Ravenna*. This man was joynd in affinity with *Clotharim* the son of *Clodoveu*, whose daughter *Chibosinda* he had in marriage. She being dead, he married *Rosamund* the daughter of *Cunimund* King of the *Gepides*, whom he had killed with his own hand; by which daughters lying in wait, he was killed, when he had reigned three years and six moneths in Italy; or from his entrance he touched the seventh year, as our (a) *Gregory* hath delivered. Therefore he perished in the year 572. (b) *Rosamund* flying with the treasures of *Alboinus*, and her adulterer *Hermiges*,

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unto *Longinus* the Exarch or chief Lieutenent to *Ravenna*, by his persuasion he drank poyson to her, part whereof being drank, he compelled her to drink the rest, with the drawn sword of *Hermiges*. So both the adulterers paid the punishments of their wicked parricide.

(c) *Anastafius* and *Vuarnefride* affirmeth, That the author of this breaking in of the *Longobards*, was *Narfes* a Senatour, a gelded man, by whom the kingdom of the *Goths* was blotted out. For when he was by the *Romans* brought in for an accusation before *Justine*, he was commanded by reproachfull letters of *Sophia* the Empreffe to return to the spinning of wooll, as became an Eunuch; he answered, he would weave such a web for her, the which neither she, nor her husband, should ever unweave: and so called forth the *Longobards* to invade Italy. These things *Vuarnefride*. Which things are therefore thought to be refuted by some, because *Narfes* then lived at *Constantinople*, as *Corippus* affirmeth, and because the same man afterwards resided in that City, far most dear unto the Emperours: untill by *Phocas* in the year 605, he was burnt alive, as *Theophanes* writeth. But the history of those times sheweth many of that name. For *Justinian* being Emperour, (d) *Procopius* mentioneth there were two *Narfetes*; whereof the one was a gelded man, and was now Treasurer of the common treasury the 4th year of *Justinian*, of Christ 530, by whom the affairs of the *Goths* were overthrown in Italy, *Totilas* being slain in the year 553, as I have shewn above. (e) And this man was a *Perf. Armenian* by birth. The other arising from thence, with his brother *Aratim* and his Mother, fell away to the *Romans* in the same 4th year of *Justinian*, and was received by the former *Narfes*. Of these, *Anastafius* telleth, that the former dyed in the year of Christ 572, after he called out the *Longobards*. I have not remembered I have read of the death of the latter. *Corippus* treating of the Consulship of *Justine* the second, nameth *Narfes* his Armour-bearer, who as he there singeth, was

Of goodly shape, and hair comb'd out so fine,
And comely speech, was all of golden mine.

This cannot be that gelded one, which was then somewhat old and mishapen. But neither was the latter of the stock of *Aratim*, unless we would think him to have been almost a child when he went over unto the *Romans*. Therefore it is not an absurd suspicion, that he was the son of this man, to whom (a) *Gregory* gave an Epistle, unless thou hadst rather he should belong unto the very father of this. Moreover, I judge the same *Narfes*, the son of the latter, to have been burned alive by *Phocas*; whom they who think him to have been that famous Eunuch, do greatly erre; as amongst others, *Constance Anastas*.

That I may return to the *Longobards*, these by little and little got Italy; *Rome*, as hath been said, and *Ravenna* excepted; and from them

(c) Anastaf.
Joan. 3.
Vuarnef.
ch. 25.
The History of
Narica.

(d) Procop. 1.
Perf. p. 25.
Got. p. 280.

(e) Procop. 2.
Perf. p. 25.

(a) Greg. 1. x.
ep. 6.

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to 600.
(b) Paulus
Vuarnefr. b. 6.
ch. last.

them the name of *Longobardy* being drawn almost through the large Province of Italy, and to this day keepeth it. They reigned 206 years. For (b) the last King *Desiderius* being overcome by *Charls* the Great, king of the *Franks*, in the year 773, and shut up in *Ticinum*, the following year, the City being taken, he was brought into *France*. His son *Adelgisus* fled to *Constantinople*. Where by *Constantine*, *Copronymus*, he got the honour of a Senatourship; the which our Annals witness; and also *Paul Vuarnefride*.

Furthermore, at the same time, wherein the *Longobards* bare rule in Italy, [*Exarchs*] or dispatching-Princes held *Ravenna*. They were Greek Governours, who had wont to be sent by the Emperour from *Constantinople*; and in some sort resisting the *Longobards*, they defended there the remainder of the Empire; but through wilfulnesse and covetousnesse, they brought more hurt unto their own Citizens, than the enemies themselves.

Therefore about the year 568, (c) *Longinus* a Senatour is sent the first *Exarch* to *Ravenna*, *Narses* being removed, *Justine* the younger commanding. The last was *Eutychem*, under whom *Aistulphus* King of the *Longobards* possessed *Ravenna* by arms, (d) about the year 752. After this account, the Greek *Exarchs*, or dispatching Princes, were chief over *Ravenna*, about 185 years.

(c) Rubens
b. 3. & 4.
Vuarnefr.
b. 1. ch. 29.
(d) Rubens
b. 4. p. 211.

CHAP. XI.

What things were done in France and Spain, in the mean while, from about the year 565. to 600. whereof the four sons of *Clotharius*, *Charibert*, *Chilperick*, *Sigebert*, *Gunthramnus*, and the Prosperity of *Sigebert*, as also of *Levigild King of Spain*, *Hermenigild*, and *Ricared*.

(a) Ch. 6.

France being divided into so many parts, obeyed the four sons of *Clotharius*: as (a) we have above mentioned. The worst were *Chariberts* and *Chilperick*, in whom, besides the not punishing of Luits, and liberty of them, thou mightest acknowledge nothing of a King. (b) *Sigebert*, that he might reprove the disgracefull wedlocks of these, he desired the affinity of *Aibanagild* King of the *wisigoths* in *Spain*, his daughter *Bruneshild* being married. (c) Whom *Chilperick* imitating, a little after took unto him his sister *Gafuntha* *Fredegund* a Harlot, being cast off, by whose flatteries he being afterwards insnared, deprived the harmlesse woman of her life, and took the Harlot in her room. For that thing *Gregory* tells he was driven by his brothers from his Kingdome, the which neverthelesse he a little after received.

The Chronicle of *Sigebert* seemeth to bring back the marriages of both brethren, into the year 569. But *Aibanagild*, who being author, those two married, as saith *Gregory*, died before that year, (d) to wit, of *Justine* 2d. and so in the year of Christ 567, in which year *Liuba* succeeded.

Charibert

(b) Greg. 4.
c. 15.
Aim. 5. c. 4.
(c) Greg. 4.
c. 18.
Aimo. 3. c. 5.

(d) Joan.
Bielar.
Idor. in
Chron.

Charibert, for his lawfull wife *Ingoberia* being cast off, and the wedlocks of *Meropledes*, and afterwards of her siter, being again renewed, he being by *Germane* Bishop of *Paris*, forbidden of holy things, died at *Blavia* in *Santon*, (c) in the 9th year of his Kingdome, therefore of Christ about 570. (f) whose Kingdome, his brothers divided among themselves.

Chilperick and *Sigebert* being continuall enemies against each other, waged more often wars with themselves, than with strangers. While this follows after the *Huns* with weapons, (g) *Chilperick* invaded some Cities of him being absent. Neither yet rejoiced he long in this victory. For *Sigebert* having returned, taketh the Town *Suesonum*, and in it, *Theodebert* the son of *Chilperick* by *Audovera*: whom, an Oath being first required, that he should not take up arms against him henceforward, the year turning, he sent away. (a) That fell out a little after the Marriage of *Bruneshild*.

Another Civill war after the death of *Charibert* was raised by *Chilperick*. (b) Who in a hostile manner invaded the *Turonians*, and *Pictavians*, whom *Sigebert* hath taken by lot from the dividing of his brothers Kingdome. But *Sigebert*, his forces being joyned with *Guntramnus*, through *Eunim* surnamed *Mummulus*, a most valiant Captain at that time, recovered all, a little after the year in which *Chariberts* dyed, of Christ 574. The fifth year after, after the slaughter of *Alboinus*, as (c) *Warnefride* sheweth, of Christ 574. or the year following, some Princes of the (3) *Longobards* of those ten which succeeded *Alboinus*, brake out into *France*, and troubled the *Burgundians* with slaughters and sackings. But *Mummulus* slew them at *Ebredunum*. Neither long after, he (c) crushed the *Saxons*, who had joyned themselves unto the *Longobards*, with no lesse slaughter.

(f) The third civill war, the same *Chilperick* moved, the *Turonians*, *Pictavians*, *Lemorcinians*, *Cadurcinians*, and other Provinces, of *Sigebert* being possessed, and like an enemy wasted. With which things he being much moved, the people beyond *Rhene* being called out to his help, he so affrighted *Chilperick*, although trusting to the aid of *Guntramnus*, that of his own accord, all being restored, he desired peace. But that was broken after one year by the same *Chilperick*, who again drew to him *Guntramnus* into a fellowship of the war, but he being easily reconciled, *Sigebert* put *Chilperick* to flight, and all places even unto *Paris* and *Rothomagum* being largely reduced into his power, he being fenced with a buckler by the French, according to a solemn custome, was proclaimed King in the place of *Chilperick*. From hence Armies being sent before to besiege *Tornacum* in *Nervis*, in which City *Chilperick*, with his wife and children had hedged himself, by two privy murderers, whom *Fredegund* had privately sent, their knives being dipped in poyson, he was thrust thorow, in the (g) 14th year of his reign, of his age 40, of Christ 575. *Bruneshild* was then at *Lueticia*, whose son *Childebert* a (3) child of five years

W Anno 565
of Christ,
to 600.
Charibert ex-
communicated.

(c) Sigeb. in
Chron.
(f) Greg. 4.
ch. 26. Aimo
3. ch. 2.
(g) Greg. 4.
ch. 23.

(a) Greg. Si-
geb. & Aimo.

(b) Greg. 4.
ch. 40.

(c) Book 1. ch.
32. & b. 35. c. 1.
(d) Greg. 4.
ch. 36. & foll.
Vuarnefr. b. 3.
ch. 16. & foll.
(e) Aimo 5. ch.
7. Vuarnefr. b.
3. ch. 5.

(f) Greg. 4. ch.
42. & foll.
Aimo 3. ch. 14.

The death of
Sigebert.
(g) Greg.
in end of b. 4.
a) Greg. 5.
ch. 1.

cid

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(b) Greg. 19.
ch. 14. 19.
Aimo 7. ch.
14. & 15.

(c) Greg. 5.
ch. 6. & 26.
(d) Ch. 17.

(e) Greg. 6.
ch. 40.

(f) Greg. 6. ch.
33.
(g) Aimo 3.
ch. 56.

(h) Greg. 7.
ch. 6.

(i) Greg. 7.
ch. 6.

(l) Greg. b. 7.
th. 7.

(m) Greg. 6.
ch. 41.
Vuarn. 3. ch.
26.

(n) Greg. 9.
ch. 5. & 26.
Vuarn. b. 3.
ch. 28.

(o) Greg. 8.
ch. 30.
(p) It appears
out of b. 7. of
Greg. ch. 24.
& 8. ch. 38.

(a) Greg. 9. ch.
31. John Bi-
clar. 15d. Chr.

(b) Freged. in
Chron. ch. 14.
Aimo 3. ch.
81.

(c) Martyr.
Rom.

old, is by *Gundobald* his fathers Captain, led away by stealth, to the Kingdome of *Austrasia*. *Brunechild* being spoyled of all by *Chilperick*, is sent away to *Rorbomagum*. (b) With whose love *Mercus* the son of *Chilperick* being taken, he took her as his Wife without his fathers knowledge, and at last, souldiers being sent to lay hold of him, that he might not come under his fathers power he yielded himself to a certain familiar friend of his to be slain, in the year of Christ 577. as is manifest from the (c) years of *Childebert*, numbred by *Gregory*: and also from (d) *Easter*, the which that year was solemnized, he saith, in *France*, 14th Cal. May. In *Spain*, 12. Cal. April.

Childebert in the mean time under the Protection of his Mother *Brunechild*, reigned in *Austrasia*, who in like manner waged wars with his Unkles. (c) *Chilperick* when he had seen *Clotharius* born to him of *Fredegund*, the 4th Moneth after, a little before night, returning from hunting, is by privy murderers killed, in the year of Christ 584. to wit, in the 9th year of *Childebert*, as (l) *Gregory* telleth. Whose Sepulchre is also at this day seen in *Basilica* at the City of *Vincent*. (g) That murder is said to have been done by the Counsell of *Fredegund*, by *Landerick* an adulterer of hers, which thing *Gregory* hath been silent in. Who (h) writeth this one thing, the was required by *Childebert* to declare the cause, and, whereby he might the lesse do it, *Guntramnus* interceded. (i) But this man being called by *Fredegund* to *Lutetia*, took the Kingdome of *Charebert* and *Chilperick*. For he undertook the tuition of *Clotharius* the 2d; son of *Chilperick*, who in the same year in which his father was killed, (l) in the fourth Moneth of his age, was declared King.

After these things (m) *Childebert* being hired by *Maurice* against the *Longobards*, he through fear forced them to an yielding. But when in the 13. (n) year of his reign, he had again sent an Army against them, it was almost wholly overthrown, (o) *Guntramnus* used nothing a more prosperous fortune against the *Goths*, who sent an army into *Septimania*, which then belonged to the Gothick title or jurisdiction. Those wheresoever they took their journey, having spoyled all things, holy and profane, in a hostile manner, blotted out this wickednesse, with their great slaughters (p) in the year of *Childebert* 10. of Christ, 586.

(a) Then in the fourth year after, of Christ 589. *Septimania* being again attempted, the Army of *Guntramnus* was cut off by a greater destruction. The Captain of the *Goths* was *Claudian*; who, *John Biclariensis* is Author, with no more then three hundred men, scattered sixty thousand of the *French* or *Franks*, which thing is not likely to be true.

(b) *Guntramnus* dieth in the year of Christ 593. or 594. 5 Cal. of April, having left a famous remembrance of godlinesse and other virtues, the which being (c) committed to Church-Tables, is repeated every year on the 28. of March. His Kingdome came to *Childebert*. This King having followed after old enmities, framed

med a strong Army against *Clotharius* and his mother *Fredegund*. (d) *Fredegund*, a woman bold beyond a womans capacity, shewing *Clotharius* whom she carried in her arms, caused so great a courage in those Souldiers, that a great force being made on the enemies at unawares, they brought forth a Victory through their great slaughter. *Clotharius* was then at least nine years old, who was born in the year of Christ five hundred eighty four, as we have above taught.

(e) *Childebert* in the fourth year from the death of *Guntramnus*, of Christ 596, is with his wife, taken away by poyson, whom *Theoderick* and *Theodorick* his sons succeeded, under the tuition of their Grandmother *Brunechild*. (f) But *Fredegund*, *Lutetia* being taken, with other neighbouring towns, scattered the conjoynd Armies of both the brethren unto the destruction of *Clotharius* her son, and in the year following, she having finished her life, is buried at the City *Lutetia*, in the Chappel Cup of *Vincent*.

(g) The sons of *Childebert*, their Grandmother stirring them up, fight against *Clotharius*, and compell him to part with the greatest part of his Kingdome, being overcome in battell.

But in *Spain* *Leovigild* being received into the fellowship of the Kingdome by his father *Liubas*, in the (h) third year of *Justin*, married *Goswintha* the wife of *Athanasgild*, in the year of Christ 568, when as now he had two sons, *Hermenigild* and *Ricared*, by *Theodosia* the daughter of *Severian* Duke of *Carthage*, (i) the sister of *Leander*, and *Isidore*, and he very much enlarged the affairs of the *Goths* by warlike vertue and victories, in *Spain*. But being besmeared with the *Arrian* poyson, he cruelly persecuted the *Catholicks*: so that for that cause, (a) he condemned *Hermenigild*, with death. *Ingund* the daughter of *Sigebert* King of the *Metenians* had married this man, by whose perswasion he changed the *Arian* Heresy for *Catholick* Godlinesse: and fearing the offence of his father, and lyings in wait, he fell off from him, and desired aid from the *Romans*, and sent *Leander* an Embassador unto *Tiberius* the Emperour. But they delaying, *Leovigild* in the mean time following *Hermenigild* close with war, reduced him under his power, and banished him to *Valentia*, (b) in the second year of

Maurice the Emperour, of Christ 584, & the year following, on the very night of *Easter*, which happened the 15th of April, in the year 585. deprived him, denying to communicate with the *Arians*, of his life. Whose death, (c) *Pope Gregory*, witnesseth to have been made famous by very many miracles. Moreover neither *Biclariensis* nor *Gregory Turonensis* have made mention of his Martyrdom.

Leovigild (d) in the fourth year of *Maurice*, of Christ 585, dieth at *Toletum*, and *Ricared* reigned in his stead, (e) unto whom, his father dying, is said to have given a command, that he should embrace the *Catholique* faith, the which, *Leander* being Author, he performed with so great zeal, that he joynd the whole Kingdome by little and little to the fellowship of the *Catholick* Church

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of Christ,
to 567.

(d) Aimo 8.
ch. 82.

(e) Aimo 3.
ch. 84.
Fred. ch. 17.

(f) Aimo 3.
ch. 86. Fred.
ch. 17.

(g) Fred. ch.
20. Aimo 3.
ch. 87.

(h) John Bi-
clar. 15d. Ro-
der. Tol. 3.
ch. 14.

(i) John Vascus
in his Chron.

(a) Greg. of
Turon. 5. ch.
39. & b. 2.
ch. 28.

Hermenigild
killed by his
father.

(b) John Bi-
clar. Greg.
Tur. 8. ch. 28.
Vuarn. 3. of
things done
Long. ch. 27.

(c) Greg. P. 3.
Dial. ch. 31.

(d) Biclariensis
in Chron.
(e) Turon. 8.
ch. 40.

The piety of
Ricared.

Anno 565
of Christ,
to 600.

Church. The same man being famous for war, established and increased the Rule of the Goths. A peace being from King *Gunthramnus* desired in vain, the war brought on him by the other, as we have plainly shewn above, he valiantly repulsed.

CHAP. XII.

Some chief heads of Church-Affairs, as also some men famous in holiness and Learning, from the year 565, unto the year 600.

(f) Eust. in
his life with
Sar. Apr. 6.

(g) Theoph.
Cedr.

(a) Joan. Disc.
in the life of
Greg.
(b) Greg.
Tur. b. 10.
ch. 1.

(c) Greg.
Tur. 5. ch. 21.

(d) Counc.
Lugd. 2.
Tom. 1.
Counc.
F. anc.
p. 325.
(e) Greg.
Tur. 5. ch. 28.

(f) Greg.
Tur. 3. ch. 2.
(g) Greg. 8.
ch. 43.

The discor-
dance in the
Monastery of
Radegund.

(h) Parei ex
Greg. 9. c. 26,
27. &c. and
f. 10. c. 15.
& 16.

(i) Beda 1.
Hist. of En-
gland, ch. 4.

IN the last year of *Justinian*, of Christ, 565, (f) *Eutychium* Bishop of *Constantinople*, a holy man; because he condemned the Emperours heresie, was cast out of his seat the 22 Jan. and carried away to *Anafeta*, and after 13 years being restored by *Justin* the third of October, (g) 11 of *Constant*. Account, of Christ 577, dyeth in the last year of *Tiberius*, of Christ 582. This is that *Eutychius*, whom not thinking rightly of the resurrection, (a) *Gregory* both Chancellor of *P. Iagius*, chief Bishop, (b) and himself afterward made chief Bishop in the year 590, untaught. Who when as he had in vain avoided that dignity with what reasons he could, carried on so great matters in it, that the surname of *Grus* was deservedly given unto him.

(c) In France, *Sagittarius*, and *Salonia*; the first of *Ebreduna*, the other of *Vapinga*, Bishops; for their wickednesses, and also because being armed, they fought in manner of Soldiers, in the assembly of *Lugdunum*, were deprived of the honour of Bishoprick in the (d) 6th year of *Gunthramnus*, which is of Christ, 567; but they appealing to *John*, by his command they were restored; at last, because they continued in heynous offences, they were again by the *Cabilonian* Council spoiled of all dignity, as (e) saith *Gregory*, in the 4th year of *Childebert*, of *Gunthramnus* and *Chilperick* the 18, which was of Christ 579.

(f) *Radegund* dyed at *Augustorium*, of the *Pi&s*, the 14 August, 4th holiday as her acts teach us, in the year of Christ 587, (g) to wit, the 12th of *Childebert*, in whose Monastery were some Virgins sprung from a royal stock; who after his death being lifted up in pride against *Leuovera* the governess of the Nunnery, first of all departed from her: the men of the guard being sent into the Monastery, and all things taken away, they drew out *Leuovera* by force from thence. At length, by the command of *Childebert*, a Council of Bishops being gathered together in *Pisavia*, they were cast off from communion, and *Leuovera* restored into her former place. (h) That seemeth to have been begun the 14th year of *Childebert*, of Christ 589, to be ended the following year.

In the Island of Britain, Christian Religion was much propagated, through the labour and endeavour of *Columban*, a most holy man; who coming out of *Ireland*, brought over the Northern *Pi&s* unto it, (i) in the year 585. But the English Saxons, who possessed

possessed in times past the Southern part of the Island, *Gregory* Bishop of Rome (l) converted to the same faith, *Augustine*, and other Monks being sent thither, in the 14th year of *Mauricius*, of Christ 596.

Besides these, highly holy in that Age, flourished another *Gregory* Bishop of *Turo* in France, *Germane* of *Paris*, (m) who dyed in the first year of *Childebert*, of Christ 576. (n) *Sulcius* of *Albigenum*, he dyed in the same year wherein *Chilperick*, of Christ 584. (a) *Dumol* of *Cenomania*. (b) *Sulpitius* of *Bituricenum*. These were all Bishops. Besides these, (c) *Hesperius* of *Nicea*, leading a retired life, *Eparchius* of *Ingolisma*, wonderful in the like purpose of life, and many others.

In the East, (d) *Anastassus Simaita*, Bishop of *Antioch*; (e) *Eulogius* of *Alexandria*, both familiar friends to *Gregory* the Great. In Spain, *Leander* Bishop of *Hispania*. (f) *Martin* of *Gallecia*, who dyed in the year 580, when he had held that seat 30 years; whence from the same place also that great Prelate of *Turo*, to wit, out of *Thannonia* arising, was excelling in Learning.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Affairs of the Eastern Empire, from the year 600, unto 641, under the Emperours Phocas and Heraclius; and of Mahomet builder of the Arabian sect; and the beginning of the Monothelites, or one-ovely-willers.

Phocas, *Mauricius* being slain, governed the Empire almost eight years, with the same cruelty whereby he had got it to himself. For he began the 602 of Christ, the (g) 6 *Const*. Account, the 23 day of Novemb. 6 holiday, in which *Cyriack* the Patriarch crowned him; and being taken by *Heraclius*, he was slain in the year 610, the 14 of *Const*. Account.

(h) He reigning, *Cosroes* King of the Persians, as it were revenged the death of *Maurice*, with whom he had made peace with great deserts of his towards him, on the authors; he sacked the Roman borders; and snatching away all things like a current of waters, came through *Chalcedon* even unto *Bithynia*. When *Phocas* is the mean while, being in all things secure, and settling himself at home in filthy lusts, satisfied himself with the blood of the Princes. When as this thing could not longer be born, (i) *Heraclius* the son of *Heraclius* Lieutenant of *Africa*, in the year, as we have said, 610, in the month October; loosing from thence, obtained *Constantinople*, and *Phocas* being laid hold of, taketh punishment of him. Among these things, that Persian flame came forcibly on, which snatched away the East, and Asia in a moment.

(a) Furthermore, in the year 614, in the month of June, 2 *Const*. Account, *Jerusalem* was taken by the Persians, and many Clerks and Monks of both sexes being killed, the reverend *Crosse* was carried

Anno 600
of Christ,
to 641.

(l) Beia 1. t. 1.
ch. 23. &c.
John Disc. in
the life of

Greg. b. 2.
ch. 34. Greg.
P. of B. h. b. 5.

Ep. 52. &c.
(m) Greg.
Tur. b. 5.
ch. 6. & 8.

(n) Greg. b. 7.
ch. 1.

(a) Greg.
ch. 9.
(b) The same;
b. 6. ch. 39.

(c) The same;
ch. 8.

(d) Evag. 9.
ch. 5.
(e) Niceph.
Chron.

(f) Greg. 5.
ch. 38.

(g) Chr. Alex.
Theoph.
Paul. Diac.
b. 17. 2on.
Cedr.

(h) The same
Authors.

(i) See the
same Authors;
& b. 4. Part. 2.
ch. 24.

Niceph.
Breviar. and
Notes on the
same.

(a) Chr. Alex.
Theoph.

Anna 600
of Christ,
to 641.

(b) Paul.
Diac. b. 18.
ch. 6.
(c) Theoph.
Paul. Diac.
b. 18.

carried away into Persia; the year following 615, *Sues* the Captain of *Cosroes* besieged Chalcedon: this is *Kaxxudira*, not *Kaxxudira*, as *Cedrenus* amisse hath it; and (b) *Paul Diaconus*, who turns it [Carthage.] Thence the error was set into the Annals, that *Cosroes* pierced even to *Carthage*: the which is otherwise: For the Persians never held Africa. The same year the Persians enjoyed Egypt, Alexandria, and Lybia. (c) With which calamities *Heraclius* being sore abashed, desired peace in an humble manner from *Cosroes*: but he proudly answered, He would have no condition of Peace, unless they would renounce their crucified God, and worship the Sun.

Moreover, that no kind of evil might be absent, at the same time the *Acarians* made an inroad into *Thracia*; who being hardly appeased, he wholly applied himself unto the Persian War, whose successe, God favouring, was better than all their desire. An Army being (d) transported into Asia in the year of Christ 621, he often fought in battel with the Captains of *Cosroes*: and their great Armies being overthrown, he brake into *Persia* in the year 627. *Cosroes*, all things being without hope, ordained *Ardasies*, in the flight, his youngest son, his succellour. The which *Siroes* the elder taking grievously, conspiring with the chief of *Persia* against his father, first making him a laughing-stock, and compelled to see all his sons slain before his face, commanded him to be expoted to darts or arrows. He agreed a peace out of hand with *Heraclius*, the Captives being set at liberty and restored, which had been taken away out of all Roman Provinces; as also the holy crosse being restored, in the year of Christ 628; the which in the Spring following, *Heraclius* brought over to Jerusalem with the greatest reverence.

(e) This man commanding, *Mahumet* a Prince of the *Arabians* raised up a destructive sect; the which also he by force of arms farther extended. This fellow, from a shepherd of Camels, being made a husband of a wealthy mistress, went into *Palestina*, where talking with Christians and Jews, *Sergius* a Monk being his assistant, who had been cast out of the Church for heresie, out of the filthy heap of all sects, framed that new Monster: unto which blockith lye he added authority. For when ever and anon he was tossed by the devil and falling-sickness, or grew weak, he persuaded his wife grieving for that thing, that he being astonished at the sight and talk of the Angel *Gabriel*, was so moved: That, *Sergius* confirming, was largely dispersed by the endeavour of the poor woman, and was commonly believed. *Theophanes* writeth, that heresie to have lien hid ten years; and nineteen years after to have avouched it, being spread abroad by power and sword. That is manifest, in the year of Christ 622, the 16 day of July, the 6th holy or resting day, he took his flight, when as for the newnesse of the error he was in danger of his life. From this flight, which the *Arabians* call *Hegyra*, that is, *degyr*, or persecution, their new *Epocha*, or stop, or measure of time, goeth forward.

This

(d) Niceph.
Breviar.
Theoph.
Paul. Diac.
Zon. Cedr.

The slaughter
and death of
Cosroes.

(e) Theoph.
Paul. Diac.
Zon. Ced. Sc.
The time of
Mahumet.

This man in the year of Christ 628 coming unto *Heraclius* out of *Aethiopia*, a Country of *Arabia Felix*, with his *Saracens*, begged a piece of Land to inhabit in; and afterwards in (b) the 631 year dyed. From which time the *Saracens* his succellours, subjected by degrees, Syria, *Aegypt*, *Palestina*, *Heraclius* reigning, unto themselves. Moreover also in the year 640, King *Hormisdas* being put to flight, they took *Persia*.

Heraclius gave a beginning to so many miseries of his Empire, the wrath of God being provoked against him, whilest he obstinately defends the heresie of the *Monothelites* or maintainers of one will, being rashly received. (c) That took its beginning in the year of Christ 630; in which, when *Heraclius* was at *Serapolis*, being asked by *Athanasius* the Patriarch of the Jacobites, whether there were two wills and actions in Christ, or onely one; from this same man, and from *Sergius* of *Constantinople*, and *Cyrus* of *Alexandria*, Bishops, he learned to professe one onely will: (d) the which also by an Edict, or as they call it, an [*Echeffis*,] he openly set forth in the year 639. (e) *Heraclius* dyeth at length on the 11th day of March, in the year of his age 66, when he had reigned 20 years, 4 moneths, and 6 dayes, of Christ 641, of water between the skin gathered, and other diseases, with which, he is believed to have paid the punishment of the incestuous marriage with *Martina* his brothers daughter.

Anna 600
of Christ,
to 641.

(b) Theoph.
Miscel. 18.
ch. 38.

(c) Theoph.
Diac.
The beginning
of the Mono-
thelites.

(d) Syn. La-
ter. under
Marc. Secret.
1. & 3.

(e) Niceph.
Breviar. p. 83.
Theoph. Diac.
Zon. Cedr.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Affairs of the western Empire at the same time, and especially the French, and also of famous Men.

IN France, the two sons of *Childebert*, *Theodebert* and *Theodorick*, (their Grandmother *Brunchild* working that thing) reigned with perpetual disagreement together among themselves, and with *Clotharius*. *Clotharius* was first of all overcome by them, (a) in the year from the death of *Childebert* their father, five, which is of Christ 600. Then again (b) after four years, he is overcome by *Theodorick*, when as against this King, *Meroveus* the son of *Clotharius* was chief Commander of his Army; as *Fredegarius* saith: the which seemeth absurd. For *Clotharius* was born in the year of Christ 584. Therefore in the year 604, he had exceeded the twentieth year of his age at the highest.

After that, those same brethren burned with mutual hatreds amongst themselves. *Theodebert* being overcome by his brother in battel, in (c) the 17th year of their reign, of Christ, 612, is (d) slain by his own Souldiers at *Colonia*. *Theodorick* dyeth the year following, 5 bastard sons being left, because he wanted a lawfull wife, his grandmother endeavouring that, whereby she might have her Nephew the more subject to her, (e) who a little after paid the punishment of her wicked acts unto *Clotharius*; for the which

(a) Fredeg. in
App. ch. 20.
Aimo. 3.
ch. 87.

(b) Fred.
ch. 26.
The error of
Fredegarius.

(c) Fred.
ch. 38.
(d) Aimo. 3.
c. 98.

(e) Fred. 40.
& 41.

Anna 600
of Christ,
to 641.

(f) Siebert.
Clotharius kills
Brunehild.
(g) Frede.
(h) Anno. 4.
ch. 8.

which, she was hated of the French; (f) who in the same year of Christ 613, having obtained the whole Kingdom of the French, he bound *Brunehild* in a Cable-ropes, led about with wild horses, and tare her to pieces. After these things, the affairs of the *Franks* were at rest, and flourishing, this and his son *Dagobert* being King. (g) Whom in the year 622, being called into the fellowship of the kingdom, he made Lieutenant of *Austrasia*. (h) He revenged the same man, in a war against the Saxons, being evilly intreated by them, and wounded in the head, with a great slaughter of his enemies; when as indeed, none of them who was greater than his sword, he left alive.

(i) Fred. ch.
56. &c.

(i) *Clotharius* dyeth in the year 628, of his dominion 45, whose kingdom *Dagobert* wholly received, his brother *Charibert* endeavouring in vain, he being begotten of *Sichild*, the latter wife; *Dagobert* was born with *Berthrude*. Who at length taking pity on his brother, granted him the greatest part of *Aquitania*. And this man, the seat of the Kingdom being appointed at *Tolosa*, he subdued all *Wassony* unto himself. *Dagobert*, having made use of the counsels of *Arnulph*, Bishop of *Metenum*; and also of *Pipin* of *Austrasium* governed the Kingdom with the greatest equity and prudence. (a) Afterward being let loose into riot, he is said to have had three wives, beside many Concubines at the same time.

(a) Fred. 6.

Yet being liberal towards those in want, and given to piety, He revered especially *Dionysius* Bishop of *Paris*: to whom he built a Temple not far from the City; the which he enriched with the spoils of others. (b) He also compelled the Jews, through the persuasion of *Heraclius* the Emperour to undergo Christian rites; which very thing *Heraclius* himself in the East had done.

(b) Fred. 6.

(c) John Disc.
in the life of
Greg.

Phocas reigning, (c) Pope *Gregory* dyed in the year of Christ 604, 7 *Conf.* Account. But *Heraclius* being Emperour, *John* Bishop of *Alexandria* surnamed [*Eleemon*] or mercifully flourished; in the framing of whose years, there is a great blemish of the *Annals*, (d) which we have elsewhere corrected. That is certain, the *Persians* in the 6th year of *Heraclius*, of Christ 616, took *Alexandria*; whence, if he were made Bishop by *Heraclius*, it must be, that he dyed short of the sixth year of his dignity. (e) *Anastasius* a Persian, a Monk, and Martyr, suffered for Christ about the 622 year, of *Heraclius* the 12th.

(d) In the
Notes to Ni-
ceph. Brev.
& 11. of the
Doct. Times,
ch. 49.

(e) See the
same places.

(f) Tom. 1.
of the Greek
Bibl. PP.

Equall to these, was (f) *Antiochus*, a Monk, and Abbot of *Sabalasat Laura*, who prosecuted the slaughter at Jerusalem, and that *Persian* whirlwind, in his 107 Homily, and in his confession, in a sorrowful style: And the same man writeth down a doleful end of a certain Monk. Who after many years passed over in a private life by all the ornaments of virtues, the devil set before his sight on this side, the Apostles, Martyrs, and all Christians wan or black and blew, and in a filthy and unhandsome habit: on that side *Moses* with the Prophets, and multitude of the Jews, neat and shining; and drave him so far, that Christian Religion being condemned,

condemned, he made himself a Jew, and being circumcised, married a wife. In which wickedness, ere the third year that he wrought those things, his body breeding worms, the Homily sheweth he was, by his worst destiny, consumed.

Anna 600
of Christ,
to 641.

In France, a very famous name of holiness, got (g) *Amandus* Bishop of *Trajeſtum* under King *Dagobert*. (a) *Arnulph* of *Metenum*, the son of *Arnold*, the Nephew of *Ansbert*, whom *Blithild* the daughter of *Clotharius* the first had married. *Austregisil* of *Bituricennum*; *Lupus* Bishop of *Senonenum*; (b) besides *Bavo* converted from a robber, by *Anandus*. *Columbane* likewise being very much vexed by *Brunehild*, lived under *Clotharius*, and his Scholler *Gallus*. In Spain, *Isidor* Bishop of *Hispalennum*.

(g) Sieb.
(a) Sieb. in
the year 625.

(b) Sig. flo.

The End of the Seventh Book.

THE