

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

Compiled by the
Learned Dionisius Petavius.

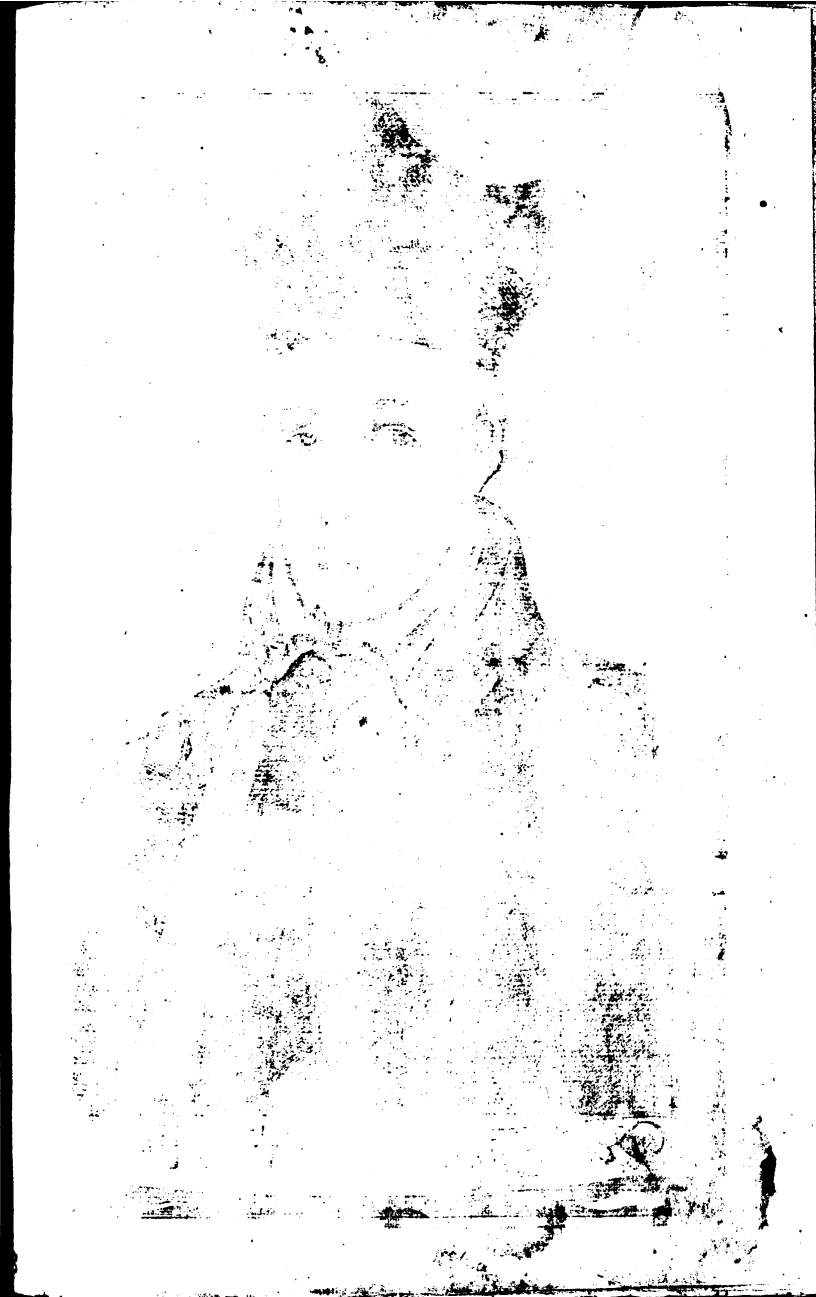
And Continued by Others,
To the Year of Our Lord, 1659.

Together with
A Geographical Description
OF
Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

LONDON,

Printed by *J. Streater*, and are to be sold by *George Sawbridge*, at
the Bible on *Ludgate-Hill*, MDCLIX.

1309. K. 4.





Petavi

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To the Reader.

Ingenious Reader,

WE present thee One of the most Eminent pieces of History in the whole World. The acutenesse of the Author in his manifold polite Writings is fully demonstrated to all persons in Christendome. Infomuch, that who hath not heard of his Fame, may be justly reputed to have spent his dayes in some Anchorite's Cell in the *Terra incognita*. Great and Exquisite is the Learning, which he hath manifested in his Books of the *Doctrine of the Times*: though it must be confest, he is somewhat too liberal in his lashing of *Scaliger*, a man of great Knowledge, yet too much doting upon his own parts. In this Discourse he shews the concisenesse of his pen without obscurity. Sir *walter Raleigh* and others that have highly deserved by their Achievements in the Theatre of History, have so voluminously enlarged themselves, that the Reader's patience is too discourteously oppressed. We must acknowledg much to the view of the four Monarchies exhibited by *Sleidan*; yet the curtnesse of that Piece is such, that many stately and heroick Actions of Noble Princes are either not toucht at all, or sleightly past over, without satisfaction given to the diligent Inquirer. *Cluverius* hath written well, but not comparably to this Learned Man: having not so well stated the Chronological part of his History. Whereas Here, besides the innumerable testimonies of all the Ancient and Modern Authours, whose Writings are of any use and subsidiary help to so general and brave a Work; ye have likewise many of the most famous Eclipses and Celestial Characters set down in their distinct places out of *Herodotus*, *Thucydides*, *Aristotle*, *Plutarch*, and hundreds of others in the Monkish Age, which are most infallible demonstrations of the truth of those passages and relations herein delivered. So that we may safely say, without the Censure of arrogance, That in respect of those heavenly *Phanomens*, whereby History is made to ride in its most triumphant Chariot, there was never yet an Historicall Book so Compleat as this, Extant in any Age. He is not so short, as to draw the veil of brevity over any Noble Actions: He is not so long and profuse, as to Nauicate the Reader with prolix and tedious

To the Reader.

dious circumstances: wherein others take too much liberty to insert their own private Judgments and descants upon the Warlike Actions and deliberated Councils of great Kings and Generals, sometimes impertinently, sometimes absurdly and childishly; whereas the matter of fact, a thing principally to be attended by sober Historians, might be comprehended in a small view. In-fomuch, that we may truly term this, *The Index of Times*; so that any person that is inquisitive into more ample Narrations, may by his choice Citations furnish himself with a whole Library of History. In a word, he deserves the Laurell from them all, a Temple of praise to be erected to his honour, and all other Historians to be offered up as Victims to his renown.

Furthermore, We must acquaint thee (most Candid Reader) that where Our Noble Author does terminate his Account of the History of former times; that the Work might be produced Compleat in all its parts, we have made use of various helps and observations of those who have lived beyond the Seas, as well as at home, to draw the Discourse down to this very day. We have indeed in the latter years more copiously enlarged, because the great and general Wars of Christendome, since the blazing of the great Comet in 1618, have administered more plentifull matter both at home and abroad, then several Ages that have preceded.

In the last place, We have annexed a Compendious Geographical Discourse of the whole Earth, and its most memorable places, that so the beautifull Statute of History might have both her eyes (*Chronology and Geography*) in a most lively manner inserted for the grand ornament of her personage. From whence the Historical passages in the foregoing Treatises may be fixed to the very places wherein they were acted by the Noble Chiefs-tains of Armies, in their severall Warlike Expeditions against their Enemies.

Accept therefore this Treatise as a most choice Treasure: whereby thou mayest be enriched with the knowledge of the rarest and most material Transa&ions that have happened under the Condu&t of Divine Providence ever since the World began.

Thine to serve thee,

R. P.



T O

The most Illustrious PRINCE,

D. Ludovick Borbon,

Duke of Enguenna.



H Arts and Disciplines (Most Famous Prince) could of themselves speak, truly they would give great thanks unto thee and thy Father, a most excellent man; neither would they lesse gratify themselves with this honour, the which, at this day, by your judgment concerning them, they have attained, very great.

For this is a clear witness, how much ye have made of them; because both being of so great a Nobleness, he would have thee be brought up in the Bosome, and Lap of them; Thou hast held the delights and pleasures of the Court, inferior to the company and familiarity of the same. This is, I say, a thing altogether Noble, and Honourable unto our Learning, that thou, a child of a Kingly stock, and towardnesse, dost accustom thy self in handling those, not that thou callest forth the Masters of them home unto thee, or receivest them in the room of a delight, and pleasant Narration, but that thou thyself of thine own accord comest daily to their houses; neither in performing the Duties of Schollers, dost take any thing proper to thyself above others. wherefore either of you both get unto your selves an ever-lasting name, and fame; and also do give an example to this and the following Age, in what great esteem henceforward they ought to be accounted; That that may be plucked out of the opinion of men, which seemeth to have made many of that rank, either openly, or by a silent custome and judgment, to believe: that as every one is born in the highest place, so he is to have the least commerce with those idle and sloathfull studies. But if anyone shall dare to boast for the future; not of Alexander the Great, not of Charls our Countryman, not of the rest (whom from the remembrance of Antiquity we are wont to produce) but, by that thy more modern, and the praise of thy most famous parent, he shall be refuted. By this honour therefore, as I have said, how very great thanks should Sciences, if they could use speech, proffesse themselves to owe unto you both, and also they who can do this, their Favourites, and Lovers, shall plentifully, and abundantly do it; and they shall joyn the commendation of this praise to others, the standing Corn, and matter of which, they have finished in thy most fa-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

now Father; but in thee nothing lesse, and they trust will be agreeable to these good things of Birth and Nature, which thou bearest before thee. The which hope, conceived of thee by the opinion of all, those so many tokens of excellling Vertues, which thou hast evē at that Age, do render confirmed, and sure. I know not what altogether Divine thing there is in you Princes, and a higher towardnesse then the common capacity, which separateth you from the common sort, and plainly sheweth that ye were born unto the Rule of Men, and to take in hand great and difficult matters. And as in the Bee's kind, some signs are put on their Kings, whereby they are easily known from the rest. Or as the successours of the Spartans were made remarkable by a Lance; The Pelopidans by an Ivory Shoulder; The Seleucidans by an Anchor, others by other naturall marks: So there is wont to be in Great men some excellent thing; whom the will of God, who governeth not so much the condition of a stock, as all things, and setting down to every one his own rank, listeth up above the Lot of other men.

Those same things we have learned to be in Thee; first of all a sharp, and excellling wit, of which there is such a speedineesse to comprehend all Arts, that now it being the Eleventh year of thy Age, thou holdest the chiefest seats of Learning and industry in the School of Eloquence, a Mind also stirred up with the pricks of praise and glory; often Combats with the Adversary concerning all kind of Learnings; neither are the Conquests and Victories more seldome then the contentions. Whiles thou indeed obtainest the chiefdom among thy Equals, of all things, wherein that Age is wont to be adorned; and, whether by the persuasion of thy father, or of thy own accord, thou attainest that, which unto a certain Prince (with Homer) going to warfare, his father is read to have commanded him---

Ἄριστος δὲ δεινὸς καὶ ἄνδρες ἔσθ' ἑπιμαχέων ἀνδρῶν

Alwaies to be the best i'th Train;
Other's exceller, and remain.

That being a Child, in this shadowy, and sporting encounter, thou makest a flourish with those Triumphs, which afterward in a ripe Age thou shalt carry back from lawfull enemies, and battels. Unto these, which commonly seem more gorgeous, those many better things happen; A certain flower of integrity, and comelinesse, besmeared with the spots of no Vices, a teachable nature, and pliant and bending to the will of the fashioner, as also pure Manners, and lovely, and, toward all, even the lowest, the greatest gentleness, and courtesy of talk. Lastly, a diligent lover of Christian Piety, and worship, without guile. These, and others of like sort, great of themselves, yet in thee they are but the seeds and beginnings, with which thy mind waxeth by degrees ripe, and is perfected unto the grace befitting a Prince.

But I have not determined here to make a solemn cry of thy praises. That, when there shall be need, the which I had begun to speak of, it shall behoove all chiefly, who follow after Learning's Studies, to agree, and endeavour together for that end: and also above all, our Society shall need

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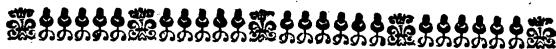
The Epistle Dedicatory.

to do it: unto whose education, thy Father (never without praise to be named) hath passed thee over. The which when he did, he gave together therewith, a pledge and token of his singular esteem and affection of it; and likewise he obliged His faithfulness towards thee, that by what means it could, it should employ it self both for the enlarging thy renown, and also for helping, and stirring up thy studies. I therefore, who, because I am of that Fellowship, and a lover of liberall Arts, do think my self held by the law of both duties, I judged that I must perform my duty in that very thing, by fathering this work on thee: within which all History from the beginning of the world unto the times of our Age, with as much briefnesse, and diligence as I could, I have contained. For so I thought I might chiefly profit thy studies; whose chief part is placed in the knowledge of History, and Antiquity. But wise men rightly deliver, this to be not only comely for Princes, but very profitable. Whether because the civill learning of Prudence is taken out of that, while men learn from others examples and chances, with no pains of theirs, and danger, what in managing their own, or common affairs, is to be held, and avoided; or from so daily a changeableness of humane affairs, and fortune, which they gather from thence, and the downfall of Empires, and Cities, they are wont to make little regard of those, and, both in defending them, or requiring them, to give a mean to their desires; and passe over their purposes unto the fruit of sound and constant glory, which by vertue and godlinesse alone is received. That this is even the most excellent use of reading History, especially that grave Author Otho of Frisingia, doth (not once) admonish, chiefly in these words, which he hath placed in the end of his second Book. All these evils of things, nodding, or shaking (as I may so speak), the daily deaths of mortall men, ought to send us unto the true, and remaining life of eternity. Thou shalt gather out of this our book the same kind of fruit, of manners, and life, not only more profitably, but also, which is the goodness of thy Wit, more pleasantly, than that of science, and knowledge, of which there is especially a forcible love in Children. And hence, last of all, from those two duties towards thee, which I have said to be owing from me with the whole Society, there will be made another consequent, that although there being as yet no private Deserts of thine; of thy most illustrious Father, surely there is toward me, as also toward our Society, common to both, I will in like manner pay the Honour and Observance due from me by this (what sort soever) commendation of thy name.

ILL. C. T.

Thy Most Obliged,
Dionys. Petave.

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A Collection or Summe of the most Christian King's Prerogative-Royall.

IT is provided by the Authority of the King, That none in his Kingdom, or other places subject to his power, may in any character or form, print, or otherwise sell being printed, or in any other manner sell or spread abroad, the Book which is thus inscribed, *An Account of Times, of Dionysius Petavius, Jesuite*, within ten years, to be reckoned from the day of the first Edition finished, besides *Sebastian Cramoisy*, chief Printer of the King and Queen, Governour of the King's Printing, and who also hath been Consul of the City. He that shall do otherwise, a Fine is proclaimed, as in the King's Letters Patents is more largely contained. Given at *Paris* the 19th day of September, 1647.

This first Edition was perfected the 25th day of May, 1651.

The Sufferance of R. P. V. Provincially.

I Charles of *Allemant V.* Provincial of the Jesuites Society in the Province of *France*, do grant, that the Book inscribed, *The Account of Times, of Dionysius Petavius*, and approved by three Learned Men of this Province of the same Society, be committed to the Presse; For the confirmation of which thing, we have given these Letters subscribed with our hand, and fortified with our seal, at *Lutetia of Paris*, the 29th day of *Aprill*, 1651.

Charles of Allemant.

Reader, by reason of some extraordinary difficulties in the Copy, several Errors have escaped the Preis, which are carefully corrected as followeth;

Errata.

PAG. 5. line i. for *Sid's* read *Sew's*, and l. 17. r. we think these things were not done; p. 11. l. 30. for *Sivan* r. *Sivan*, p. 29. l. 14. for *repudiated* r. *divorced*, line 15. & 16. for his cruel formal Wife r. the cruel Woman, p. 30. l. 44. del. and, before having, & l. 45. r. and, before according, p. 33. l. 7. for *parade* r. generations, p. 31. l. 2. a Colon after were, p. 35. l. 17. for agonals r. Games, p. 37. l. 12. for and r. they and l. 27. r. leading before were, p. 38. l. 34. for *equitativ* r. a Governour, p. 44. l. 8. read Kingdoms; p. 57. l. 25. for 750. r. 770. p. 59. l. 28. for communer. common, p. 75. l. 3. after it r. p. 80. l. 32. for *Origen* r. beginning, p. 82. l. 21. for an r. and, p. 86. l. 1. r. for *August* r. the Long-handed, p. 88. l. 38. after put r. out, p. 94. l. 40. for *retraeretic* r. four yearly, p. 102. l. 26. after *Philotea* r. into suspicion, p. 113. l. 14. & 18. for *Pent* r. *Cartaginians*, and l. 31. for *maximim* r. *Mamerimi*, p. 127. l. 45. for wane r. Eclipse, p. 134. l. 30. for decreaser. Eclipse, p. 136. l. 15. for King r. Kingdom, p. 137. l. 39. r. Eclipse, p. 146. l. 1. for *Infuber Gallus* r. a French *Infubrian*, p. 175. l. 7. after in r. the, p. 186. l. 13. for *Prusena* r. *Prusenan* or *Prusien*, p. 191. l. 12. for in *Philosopher* r. of *Philosophy* and l. 19. for 135. r. 335. p. 203. l. 47. for *Ravenst. Ravenus*, p. 207. l. 48. for *Constantius* r. *Constantine*, p. 227. l. 3. for him r. up, p. 234. l. 28. for *August* r. *Augustus*, and l. 43. r. *Augustus*, p. 235. l. 39. for Procurer r. *Sollicitus*, p. 250. l. 29. after for the Empire, after *Placinius*, del. comma, p. 258. l. 9. after or r. the, p. 262. l. 18. for *Renu* r. *Rhemes*, p. 269. l. 21. after Uncle r. *Jasius*, l. 25. after Empire put a Colon, p. 290. l. 30. for his r. her, p. 293. l. 32. after exceeded r. but, p. 294. l. 15. for with r. of, p. 306. l. 7. for put down r. slaughter, l. 18. after called r. him, l. 42. after persuade r. persuaded, l. 16. for box r. and, l. 18. after called r. him, l. 42. after brought r. him, p. 312. l. 35. before seventh r. the, p. 313. l. 13. for on r. in, p. 318. l. 43. for *August* r. *Augustus*, p. 319. l. 6. after *Lewis* dele *Calvus*, l. 11. for *Baria* r. *Barbaria*, p. 325. l. 43. for 712. l. 912. p. 327. l. 19. for againe r. against, p. 333. l. 19. del. for tho, mannage l. 29 d. 10 p. 336. l. 26. for other r. next, p. 339. l. 35. put a Comma after man, and l. 34. for *Odo* r. *Odule*, p. 340. l. 10. for declared r. declaring, and del. and p. 341. l. 40. after same r. time, p. 348. l. 40. r. 4, before wicked, p. 354. l. 10. for and r. anno, p. 364. l. 12. for *Lancet* r. *Lancet*, p. 365. l. 6. for which r. where, p. 367. l. 2. for 1334. r. 1345. p. 354. l. 23. for *Hospitals* r. *Hospitallers*, p. 383. l. 8. for *Contempor* r. *Contemner*, l. 554. l. 23. for bring r. being, l. 25. and 26. r. He took *Cepha* and *Theodofia*, but lost his labour l. 1. del. who, p. 485. l. 7. put a Colon at *Stois*, p. 494. l. 45. before requiring r. they, p. 504. l. 13. for labour r. laboured, p. 509. l. 44. to them add selves, p. 527. l. 10. after England r. was a companion, p. 534. l. 29. for is r. was, p. 549. l. 44. for their r. there, p. 596. l. 7. & 8. for *Bremerweden* r. *Bremen*, p. 602. l. 1. for it r. in.

Courteous Reader, where thou meetest unfnall names of places Correct them thus; for *Suevi* r. *Suedes*, for *Mediolanum* r. *Millain*, for *Tarraco* r. *Arragon*, for *Nopolis* r. *Naples*, for *Andegavia* r. *Anjou*, for *Northmannia* r. *Normandy*, for *Lotharingia* r. *Lorrain*, for *Lufitania* r. *Portugal*, and suchlike.

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and to be sold by the Book-sellers
of London.

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THE

Chap. 1.



Anno 730.
J. P. unto
2386.

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

The First Book.

Containing the years from the beginning of the World, or from the year of the Julian Period 730, unto the third of Solomon, which is the 3702 year of the same Period.

CHAP. I.

What things have first come to passe worthy of remembrance from the Creation of the world, unto the Deluge; wherein first is treated of the six dayes Works, and of the year of Noah's Flood.

IF Divine Authority could not persuade us, that God did create the World, yet its contemplation would sufficiently teach us the same: Although that great Artificer could in a moment of
B time